

FOUR BASIC QUERIES

SELECT st_name FROM `student` WHERE marks>70 AND gpa>2.5

SELECT rollno FROM `student` ORDER BY rollno;

SELECT * FROM `student` ORDER BY rollno

Insert INTO student (rollno , st_name, marks, gpa) VALUES (5, 'Bilal', 81, 3.3);

UPDATE student SET st_name='Sarmad' WHERE marks=75;

DELETE FROM student WHERE rollno=4;

ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS

1)SELECT st_name ,marks*12 FROM student = for multiplication..

2)SELECT st_name ,marks*12 -((marks*12)*10)/100 FROM student WHERE rollno = 4; = for percentage

BETWEEN QUERY

SELECT * FROM `student` WHERE marks BETWEEN 60 AND 75;

TO SELECT DATA OF DIFFERENT STUDENTS

SELECT * FROM `student` WHERE rollno IN(1,3,4,5)

COMPARE COLUMNS

SELECT marks FROM `student` WHERE column1>column2

Aggregate Functions

1)MAX

2)MIN

3)AVERAGE

4)COUNT

COUNT

1)SELECT COUNT(rollno) FROM `student` = For Simple Counting

2)SELECT COUNT(marks) FROM `student` WHERE marks>70 = For counting students whose marks are greater than 70.

AVERAGE

SELECT AVG(marks) FROM `student`

MAX AND MIN

1)SELECT MAX(marks) FROM `student`

2)SELECT MIN(marks) FROM `student`

SECOND MAXIMUM NUMBER

ALSO CALLED NESTED QUERY

1)SELECT MAX(marks) FROM `student` WHERE marks< (SELECT MAX(marks) FROM student) = FOr simple USE

2)SELECT MAX(marks) AS marks FROM `student` WHERE marks< (SELECT MAX(marks) FROM student) = FOr Pro USE

GROUP BY

SELECT AVG(marks) FROM `student` GROUP BY Class = FOR AVG GROUP

SELECT MAX(marks), MIN(marks) FROM `student` GROUP BY Class = FOR MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM

HAVING

SELECT AVG(marks) FROM `student` GROUP BY Class HAVING COUNT(*)=3

Operators

1) AND

2) OR

3) NOT

Precedency

1) <

2) >

3) =

4) <=

5) >=

6) !=