#Select * from Players → Table name where team_name = 'ABC'
↓ all columns ↓ row check out করে (filters out rows)

and skill_level > 5
↓ checks condition (both condition needs to be true)

or
↓ checks condition (only one condition needs to be true)

#Select * from Players where city in ('Dhaka', 'Sylhet', 'Khulna
↓ compares with multiple obj.

not in ('Dhaka', 'Sylhet', 'Khulna') ; skill_level != 5
↓ এই বাইরে হবে

#Select * from Teams where city is Null.
↳ only Null এর time এ 'is' হবে

Select * from Teams where city is not Null.

Otherwise we can use '='.

#Select distinct city from Teams
↓ returns unique values.

city
Sylhet
Sylhet
Dhaka
Dhaka
Dhaka

It'll return Sylhet & Dha

In mysql date is set by default yyy-mm-dd

Or we can use dd/mm/yyy

Select * from Games where date between '01-01-2024' and '31-12-2024'.

Select * from Games where year(date) = '2024'
function

Select * from Games where date >= '01-01-2024' and date <= 01-12-2024'

Select * from Players where name like

'A%'
↳ for (0-any no. characters)

'A__'
↳ (only 2 characters)

'A_'
↳ (1 character

Select * from Games where date >= '__-01-2024'

* A or B দিয়ে start হবে -

Select * from Players where name like 'A%' or name like 'B%'

Select * from Players where name like 'A%a'
↓
will start with A
will end with a

Select Lower(Name) for Players → will show names in lower case

Select Upper(Name) for Players → will show names in upper case

sort based on skill_level —

Select * from Players Order by skill_level Desc

By default it will sort in Asc.

Select * from Players Order by (skill_level, Name)

- If skill level is same i.e. 5,5,5 then it will sort by name

Aggragate functions —

Select sum(host_score) from Games; only on numerical val. (4)

select average(host_score) from Games;

- - - max(host_score)
min(host_score)

Select count(date) from Games;

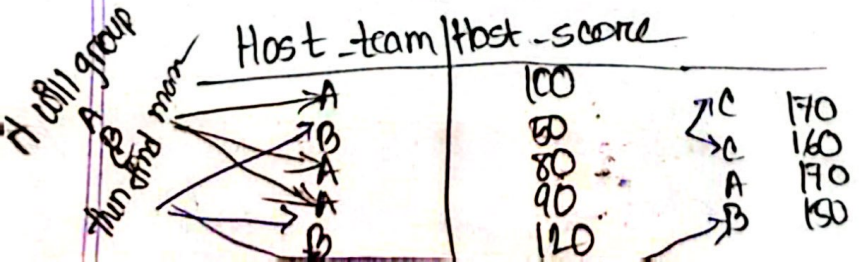
won't count null val. in columns

Select count(*) from Games;

by row

* Then it will count

Select max(host_score) from Games group by host_team



A - 100
B - 120
C - 70

Select host_team, avg (host_score) from Games
group by host_team having count (*) >= 3
only works with group by

* group ৫ count করে না as it's lower than 3.

Where	Having
row. wise checking	checks by grouping
doesn't work with aggregate functions	works with aggregate functions

Select host-team, avg (host_score) from Games where host-score > 50 group by host-name having count(*) >= 3

* will work sequentially. First ই it will eliminate those score whose score is less than 50 then group by এর কাজ হবে then having এর

Sequence —

Select
From
Where
Group by
Having
Order by ↓

• Top 5 score –

Select * from Game order by host_score desc Limit 5

Checking where host_score is 100.

Select * from Game where host_score = 100

• Finding maximum host_score —

host_score = ?
↳ if score is unknown

Select * from Game where host_score = (Select max(score) from Games)

inner query / sub query

• Finding maximum score from each teams —

host_team

Select * from Game where (host_team, host_score) in (Select max(score) from Games group by host_team)

It will return:

A - 100
B - 120
C - 70

host_score	guest_score
115	70
120	110
90	80
80	70
100	100

Checking host score > all guest_score —

- Select * from Game where host_score > all (Select guest_score from Games)

All print

- Select * from Game where host_score > any (— —

↓

at least 1 guest_score

Team → Name
→ City
→ Captain's Name
→ Injury

To get this we need to join 2 tables as the attrib. are from diff. tables

IR: Injury Records

- Select T.Name, T.City, P.Name; from (Teams T inner join Players P on T.Captain_Phone = P.Phone) ∧ IR on P.Phone = IR.Phone

can write any 1

- Select T.Name, T.City, P.Name from Teams T, Players P where T.Captain_Phone = P.Phone.