# SQL

//Create statement

create table employee\_rnd(

id int PRIMARY KEY AUTO\_INCREMENT,

first\_name varchar(50),

last\_name varchar(50),

email varchar(100),

salary int

)  
//INSERT statement  
insert into employee\_rnd (first\_name,last\_name,email,salary)

values ('Amit', 'Kumar','asinha.kumar@gmail.com', 10000);

insert into employee\_rnd (first\_name,last\_name,email,salary)

values ('Gunjan', 'Kumar','gunjan.kumar@gmail.com', 12000);

insert into employee\_rnd (first\_name,last\_name,email,salary)

values ('Vidut', 'Kumar','vidut.kumar@gmail.com', 13000);

insert into employee\_rnd (first\_name,last\_name,email,salary)

values ('Ramu', 'Kumar','Ramu.kumar@gmail.com', 11000);

insert into employee\_rnd (first\_name,last\_name,email,salary)

values ('Shyamu', 'Kumar','Shyamu.kumar@gmail.com', 14000);

commit

//SET function example  
select count(\*) from employee\_rnd  
result - 6

select count(salary) from employee\_rnd  
result -5. This is because in the employee\_rnd table, in one of the rows "salary" column value is null .This is very imp to note

select count(salary) from employee\_rnd

select max(salary) from employee\_rnd

select min(salary) from employee\_rnd

select avg(salary) from employee\_rnd   
  
\*\*\*Note - SImilary SET functions like MAX, MIN and AVG do not include NULL values.  
//See the interesting output of below SELECT queries  
select count(\*) from employee\_rnd -total is 6

select count(last\_name) from employee\_rnd - total is 6

select count(distinct last\_name) from employee\_rnd --distinct total count is 2

select count(last\_name) from employee\_rnd

select count(distinct last\_name) from employee\_rnd

/\*\*\*\*\*\* Look at the these below queries which we executed last \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*/  
  
select count(distinct last\_name) from employee\_rnd  
/\*\*\*\* Group by queries\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*/

select last\_name,count(last\_name) from employee\_rnd group by last\_name

select last\_name,count(last\_name) from employee\_rnd group by last\_name

having count(last\_name) > 1

/\* Improved query from the last query , because we do not want to repeat count(last\_name \*/

select last\_name,count(last\_name) as LastNameCount from employee\_rnd group by last\_name

having LastNameCount > 1  
  
/\*\*\*\* having clause is to group by queries is like what "WHERE clause is to normal select queries"