MySQL OPERATORS AND SOME CLAUSES

* Select:
* The select statement is used to select data from a database.

select \* from employees;

* Where:
* The where clause is used to filter records from a database table.

select \* from employees where designation='software developer';

* And:
* The And operator is used to filter records based on more than one condition.

select name, designation from employees where gender='male' and salary > 30000;

* OR:
* The OR operator is used to filter records based on more than one condition.

select name, designation from employees where gender='male' or salary > 30000;

* Not:
* The not-operator displays a record if the condition is not true.

select name, designation from employees where not gender='female';

* Order by (Ascending order and descending order):
* The order by keyword sorts the records in ascending and descending order.

select \* from employees order by name asc;

select \* from employees order by name desc;

* Insert into:
* Insert into statement is used to insert new records in a table.

insert into employees values('sanvika',110,'python developer','female',54000),('rao',111,'tester','male',39000);

* Update:
* The update statement is used to modify the existing tables in a record.

update employees set name='sai',gender='male' where emp\_id=102;

* Delete:
* The delete statement is used to delete existing records from a table.

delete from employees where gender='male';

* Limit:
* The limit clause is used to specify the number of records to return. The limit clause is useful on large tables with thousands of records. Returning a large number of records can impact performance.

select designation from employees where gender='female' limit 1;

* Max:
* It returns the largest value of the selected column.

select max(salary) from employees where gender='female';

* Min:
* It returns the smallest value of the selected column.

select min(salary) from employees where gender='female';

* Avg:
* It returns the average value of a numeric column.

select avg(salary) from employees where gender='female';

* Sum:
* It returns the total sum of a numeric column.

select sum(salary) from employees where gender='female';

* Count:
* The count function returns the number of rows that match a specified criterion.

select count(salary) from employees where gender='female';

* Like:
* The LIKE operator is used in a WHERE clause to search for a specified pattern in a column.

select name, designation from employees where name like 's%';