BSCpE-2A

# **Chapter 2: Structured Query Language (SQL)**

# **Laboratory Activity 3:**

**Laboratory Title:** Structured Query Language (SQL) - Basic Queries **Chapter No. and Topic:** Chapter 2 - Structured Query Language (SQL)

**Discussions:** 

This activity covers the basics of querying data from a table using SQL.

## **Activity Description:**

Learn how to retrieve data using SELECT, filter with WHERE clauses, and sort results using ORDER BY.

### **Objectives:**

- Write basic SQL queries using SELECT.
- Apply filters using WHERE clauses.
- Sort results using ORDER BY.

#### Materials:

MySQL Workbench or SQL client

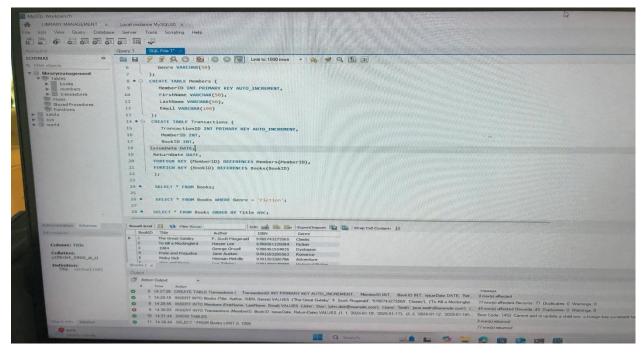
#### **Procedure:**

- 1. Open MySQL Workbench and connect to the LibraryManagement database.
- 2. Retrieve all columns from the Books table:

sql

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SELECT \* FROM Books;

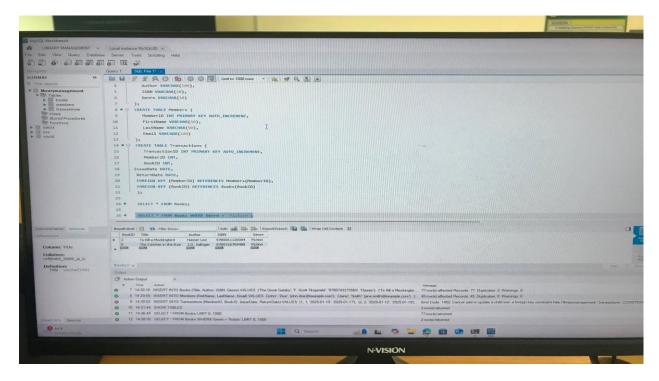


1. Retrieve books with the genre 'Fiction':

sql

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SELECT \* FROM Books WHERE Genre = 'Fiction';

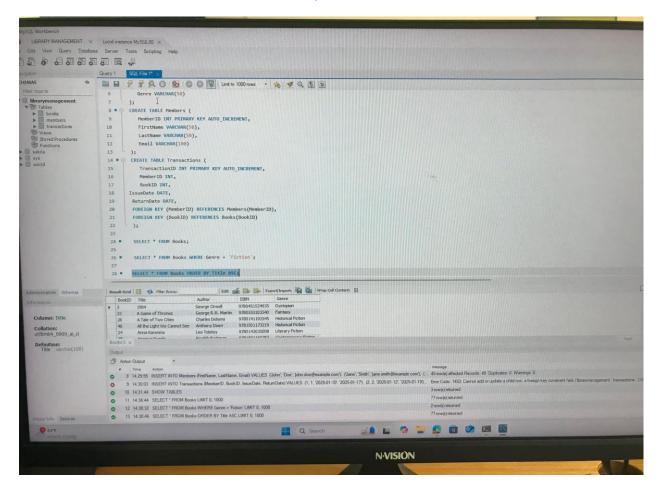


1. Sort the books by Title in ascending order:

sql

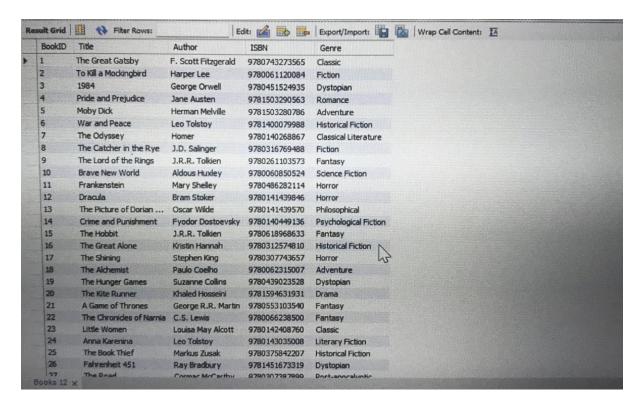
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### SELECT \* FROM Books ORDER BY Title ASC;



### **Result:**

Basic queries to retrieve and filter data from the Books table.



# **Additional Questions/Discussions:**

How do WHERE and ORDER BY improve the functionality of SQL queries?
Answer: WHERE clauses filter data, and ORDER BY clauses sort data. Both make SQL queries more effective.

#### **Conclusions:**

In this lab, we learned the basics of SQL queries, including SELECT for data retrieval. We used WHERE to filter results and ORDER BY to sort data. These operations help efficiently extract and organize information from relational databases.