**Dept\_nameSQL**

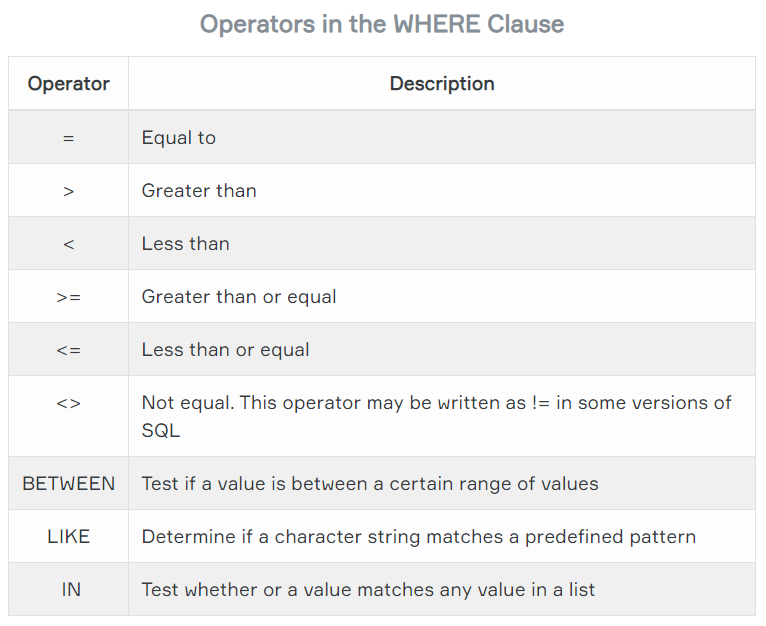
1. DISTINCT:

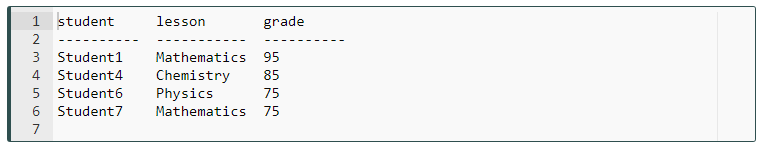
Unik degerleri cikarir.

SELECT DISTINCT sang FROM tracks;

SELECT DISTINCT AlbumId, MediaId FROM tracks;

1. WHERE:

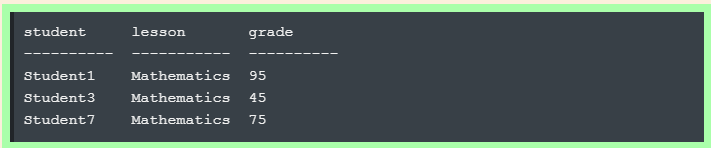




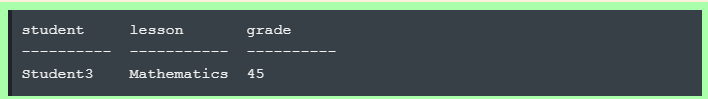
SELECT \* FROM student\_table where grade >= 80;



SELECT \* FROM student\_table WHERE lesson = "Mathematics";

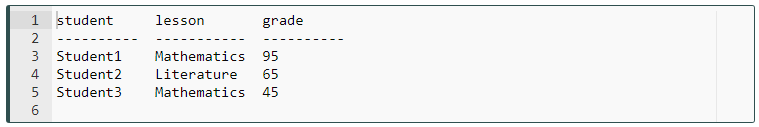


SELECT \* FROM student\_table WHERE grade < 60;

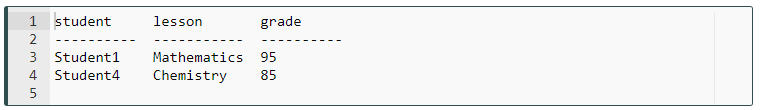


1. **LIMIT**:

SELECT \* FROM student\_table LIMIT 3;



**SELECT \* FROM student\_table WHERE grade > 70 LIMIT 2;**



1. **ORDER BY:**

The ORDER BY keyword sorts the result-set in descending or ascending order.

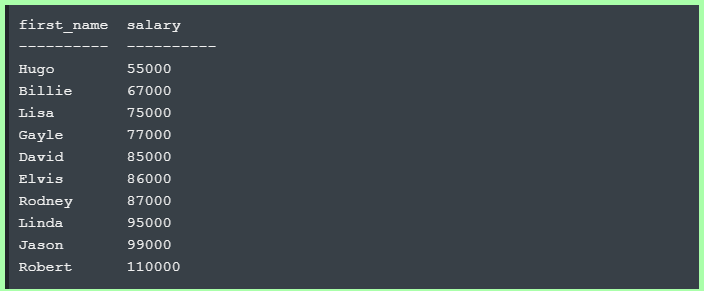
SELECT column\_name(s) FROM table\_name ORDER BY column\_name(s) ASC|DESC;

Herein **"|"** symbol means "use either ASC or DESC". If you don't use any of them, the default value is ASC (ascending order).

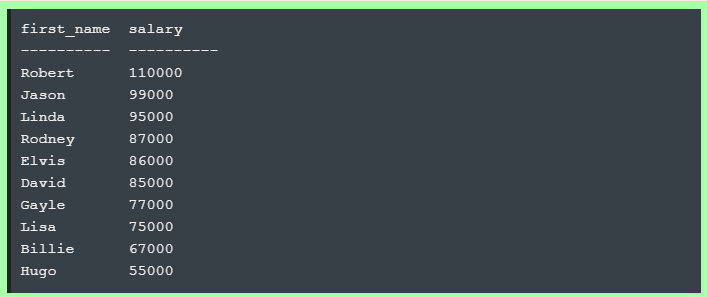
SELECT \* FROM employees ORDER BY first\_name ASC;

SELECT \* FROM employees ORDER BY first\_name;

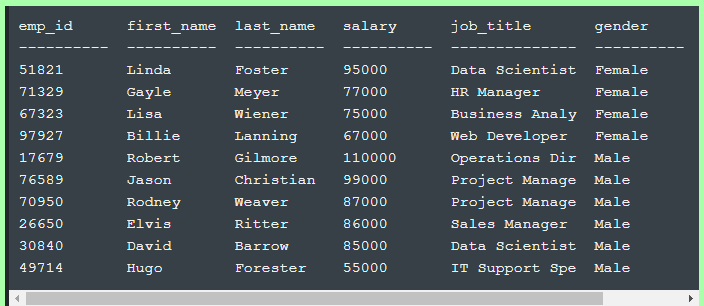
SELECT DISTINCT first\_name, salary FROM employees ORDER BY salary;



SELECT DISTINCT first\_name, salary FROM employees ORDER BY salary DESC;

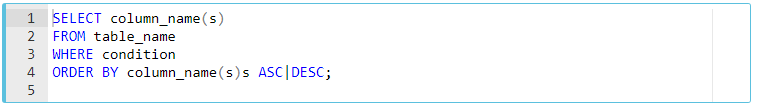


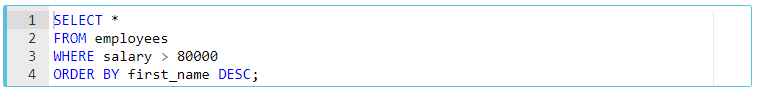
SELECT \* FROM employees ORDER BY gender ASC, salary DESC;



1. **ORDER BY clause with WHERE clause:**

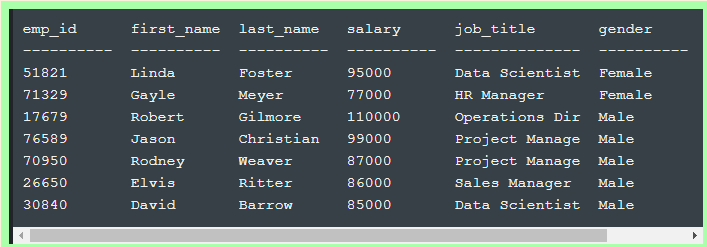
SELECT column\_name(s) FROM table\_name WHERE condition ORDER BY column\_name(s)s ASC|DESC;





SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary > 75000 ORDER BY gender, salary DESC;

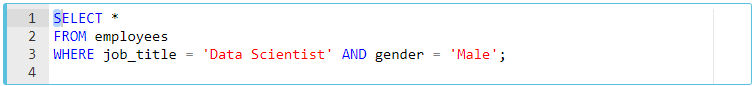
SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary > 75000 ORDER BY gender ASC, salary DESC;



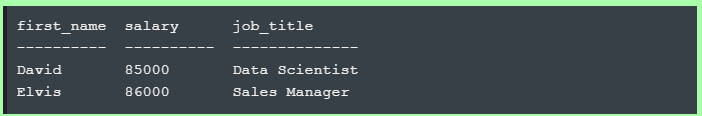
SELECT \* FROM employees ORDER BY hire\_date LIMIT 1;

En uzun sure calısan elemanı gosterir.

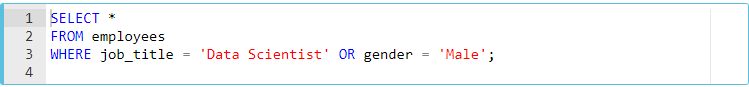
1. **OPERATORS:**
   1. **AND**; her iki kosulu saglayan sonuclari gosterir.

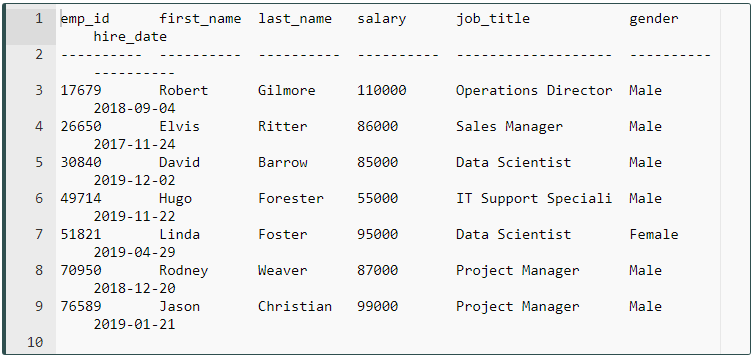


SELECT first\_name, salary, job\_title FROM employees WHERE gender = "Male" AND salary < 95000 AND salary > 56000 ORDER BY salary LIMIT 2;

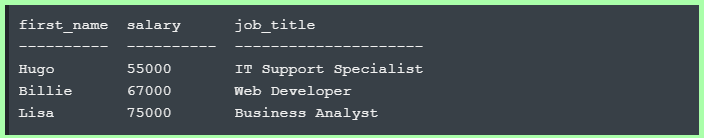


* 1. **OR**; iki kosuldan en az birinin TRUE olmasi durumundaki sonuclari gosterir.

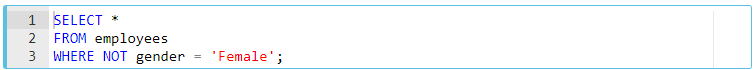




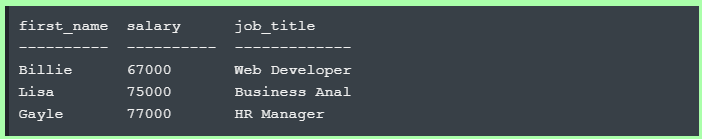
SELECT first\_name, salary, job\_title FROM employees WHERE gender = "Male" OR salary < 95000 AND salary > 56000 ORDER BY salary LIMIT 3;



* 1. **NOT**: negatif anlaminda WHERE clause’un hemen arkasinda kullanilir.

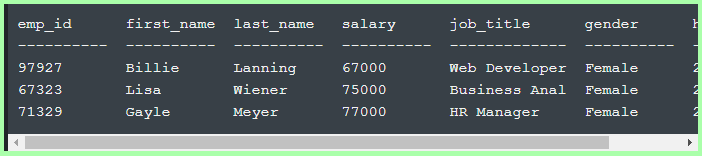


SELECT first\_name, salary, job\_title FROM employees WHERE NOT gender = "Male" OR salary < 95000 AND salary > 56000 ORDER BY salary LIMIT 3;

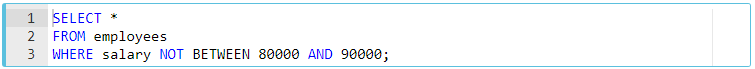


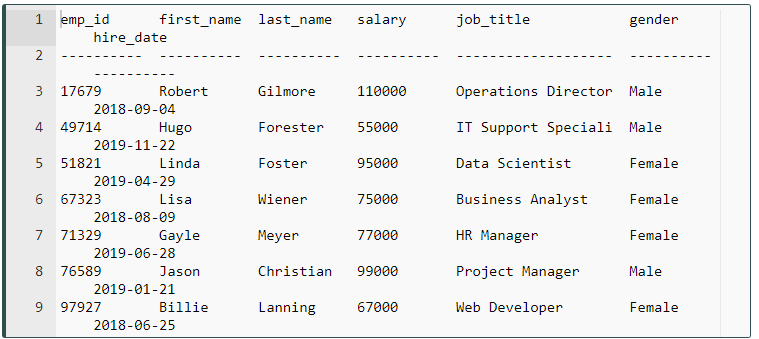
* 1. **BETWEEN … AND:**

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary BETWEEN 65000 AND 90000 ORDER BY salary LIMIT 3;

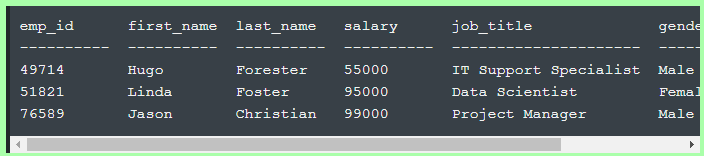


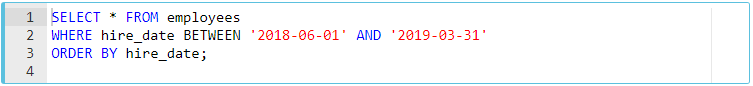
* 1. **NOT BETWEEN … AND:**

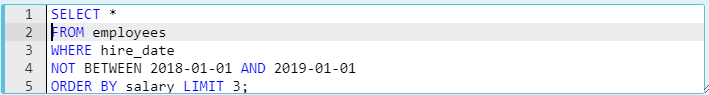
****

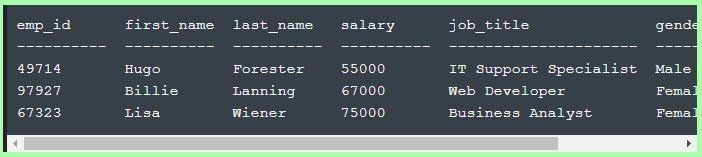


SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary NOT BETWEEN 65000 AND 90000 ORDER BY salary LIMIT 3;

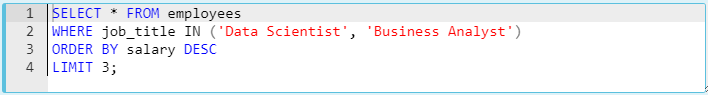


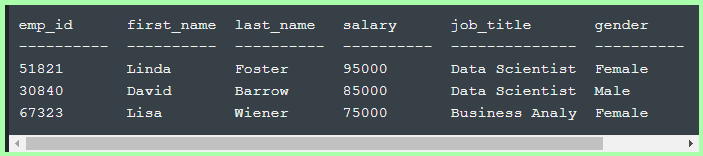


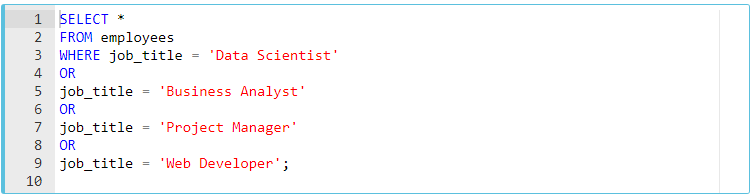




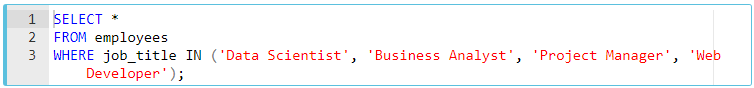
* 1. **IN:**

****

****

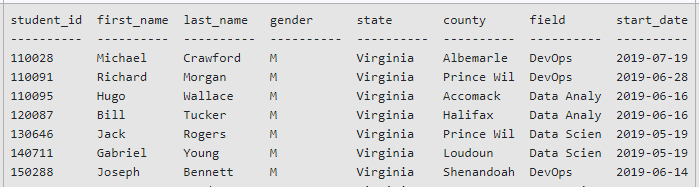
****

Yukardaki ile asagidaki

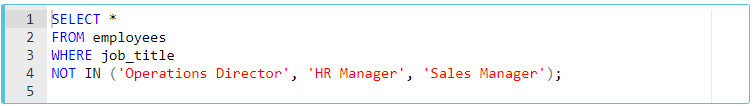
****

ayni sonucu verir.

SELECT \* FROM student\_info WHERE state = "Virginia" AND field IN ("Data Analysis", "Data Science", "DevOps");



* 1. **NOT IN:**

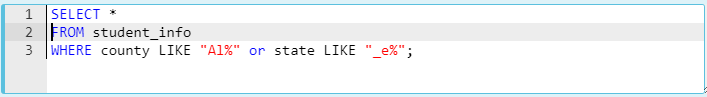


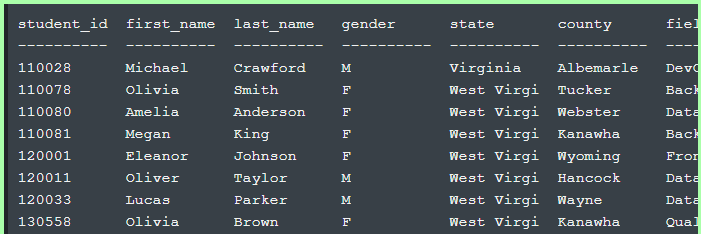
* 1. **LIKE**:

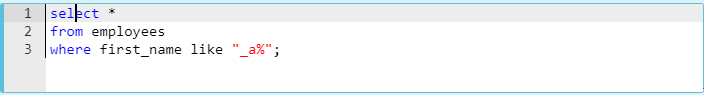
**Percent (%):**The % character matches any sequence of zero or more characters.

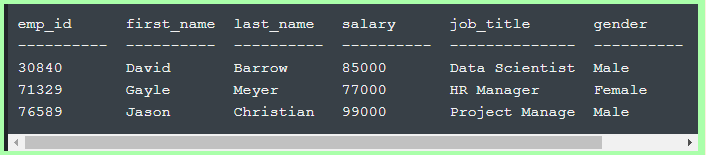
**Underscore (\_ ):** The **\_** character matches any single character. Tek karaktertir.

* 'Out%' pattern matches any string beginning with "Out" such as "Outro".
* 's%' pattern matches any string that starts with "s" such as "silk", "soup", etc.
* '%per%' pattern matches any string containing "per" such as "percentile" and "peeper".
* 's\_n' pattern matches "son", "sun", etc.
* '\_\_te' pattern matches "mate", "Kate", "kate", etc.

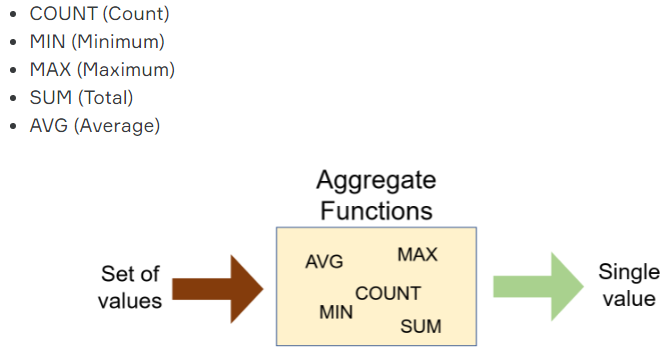


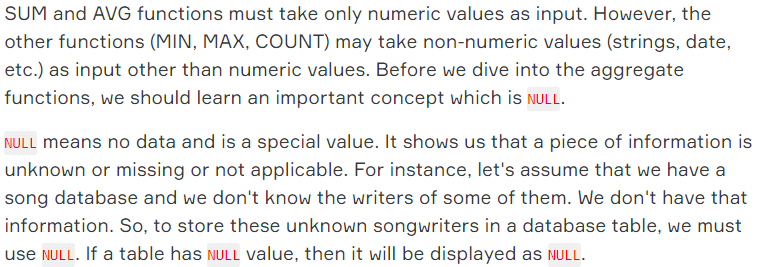






1. **AGGREGATE :**



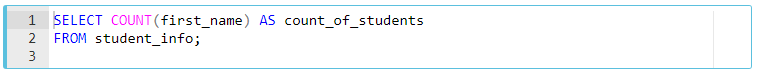


* 1. **COUNT:**

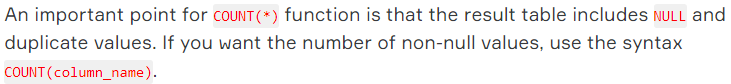
Ogrenci sayisi icin tum satir sayisini saydirabiliriz:

 = 32

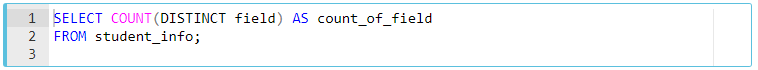
AS: Isimleri kisaltmak icin veya tanimlanan yeni satiri isimlendirmek icin kullanilir.

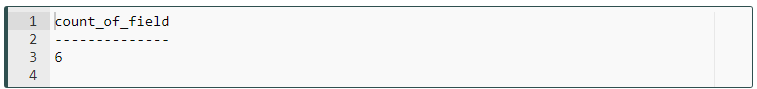


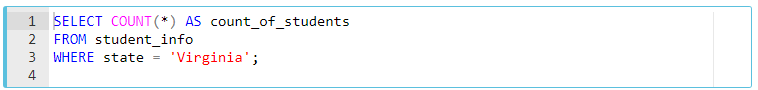




Unik degerler icin:



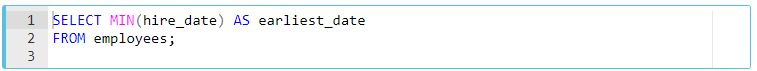




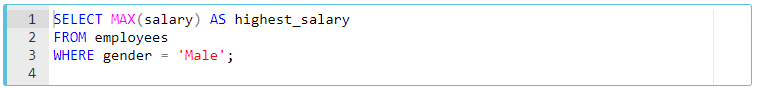
* 1. **MIN and MAX:**

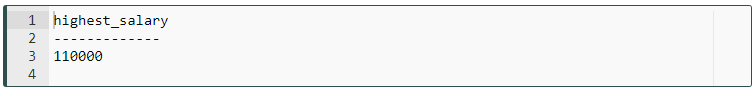


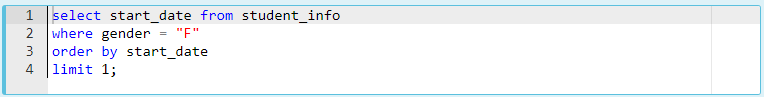




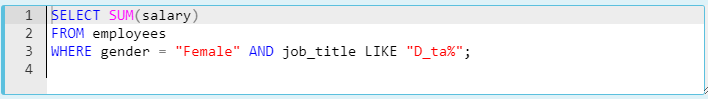


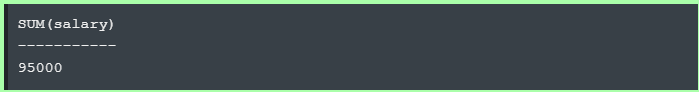




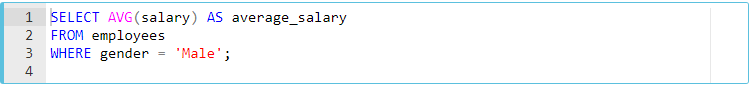


* 1. **SUM:**





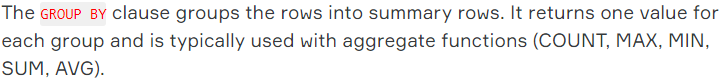
* 1. **AVG:**

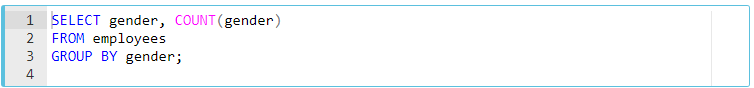


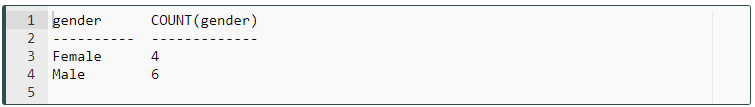


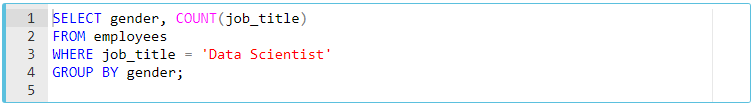
NULL degerleri gormezden gelir.

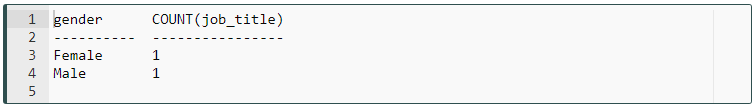
1. **GROUP BY:** 
   1. **GROUP BY with COUNT:**

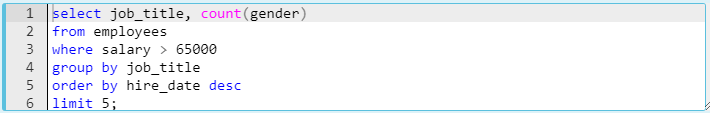


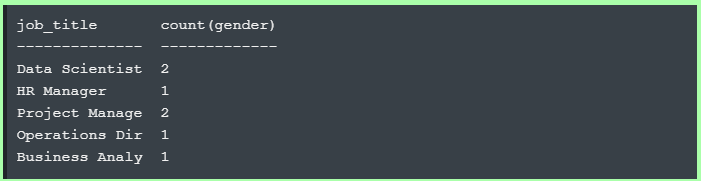






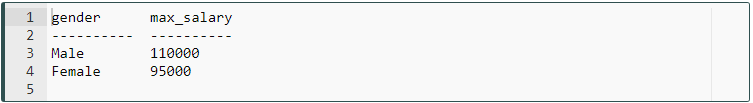


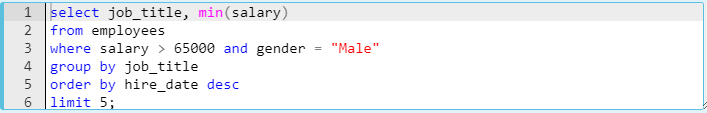




* 1. **GROUP BY with MIN & MAX:**



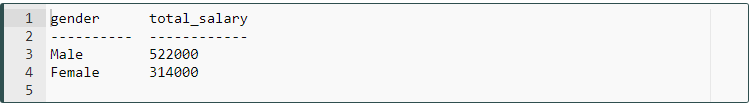


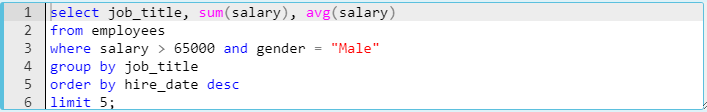


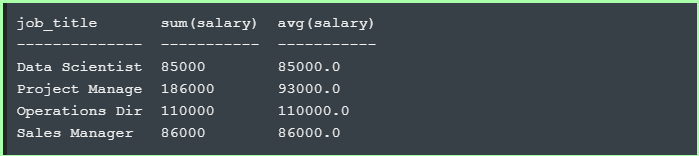


* 1. **GROUP BY with SUM & AVG:**

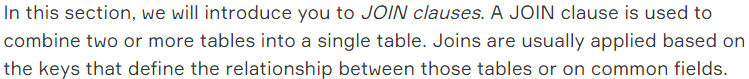


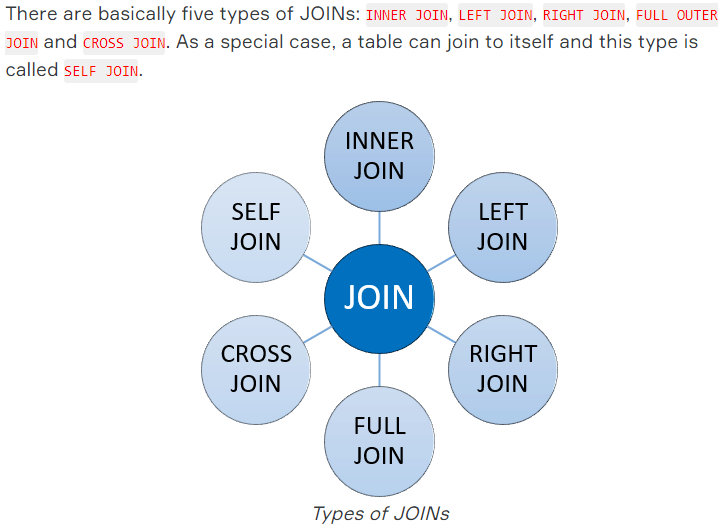


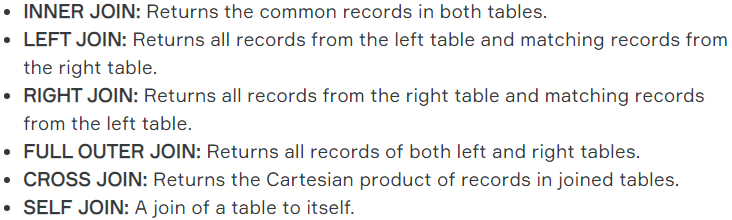




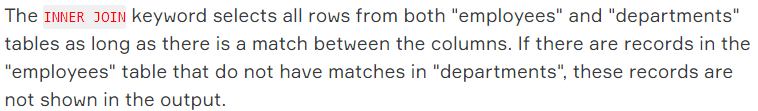
1. **JOIN:**

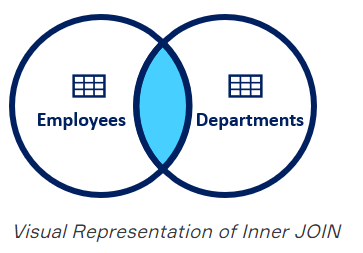


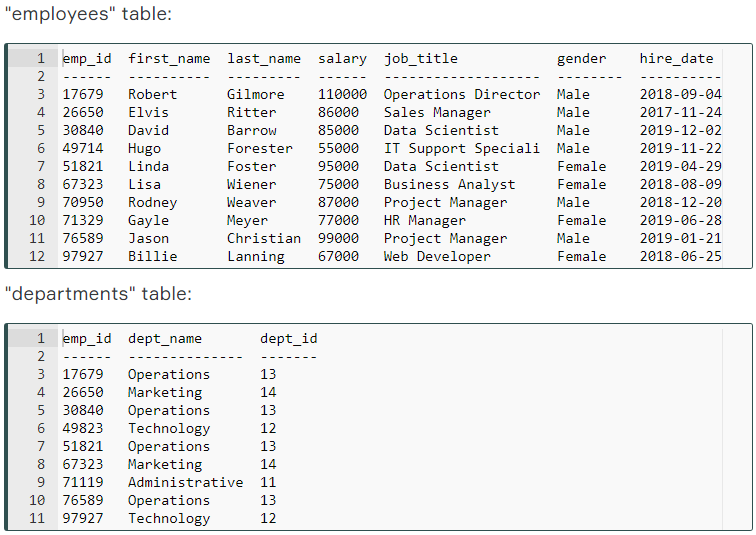


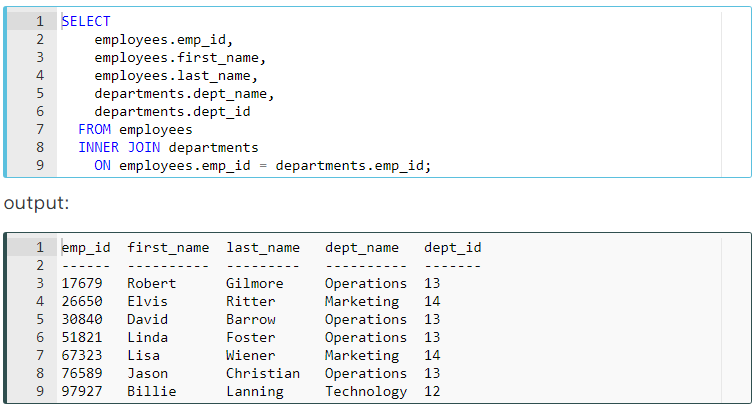


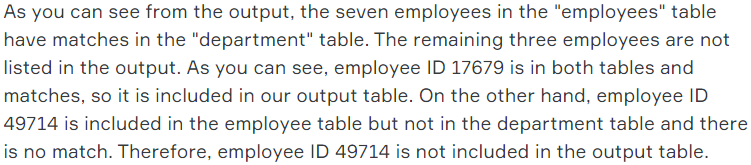
* 1. **INNER JOIN … ON … :**

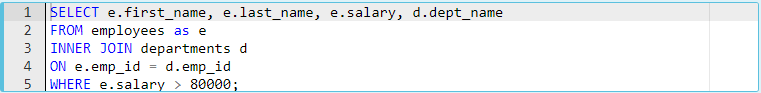




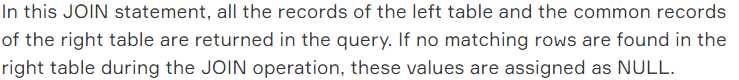


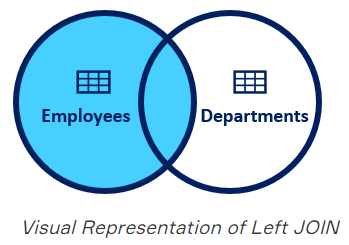




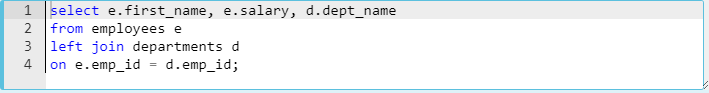


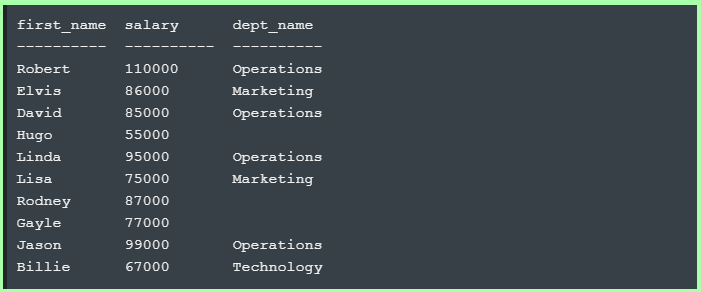
* 1. **LEFT JOIN … ON … :**



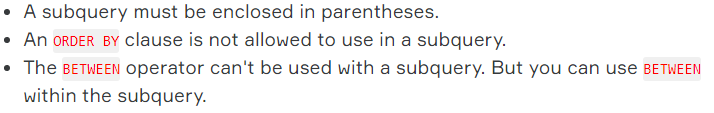


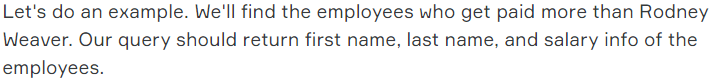


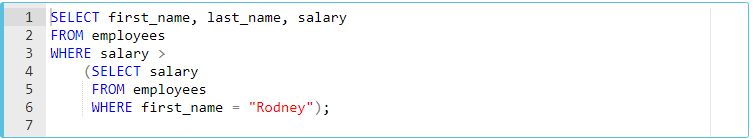


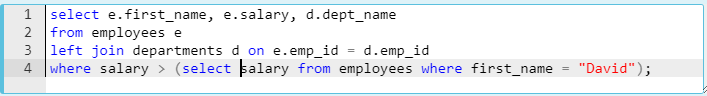


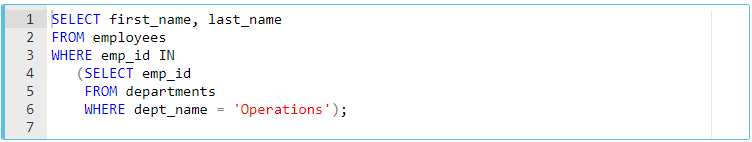
1. **SUBQUERY**:



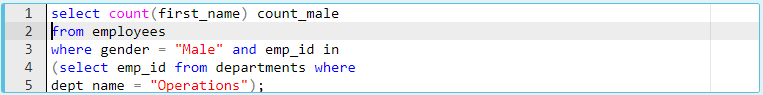




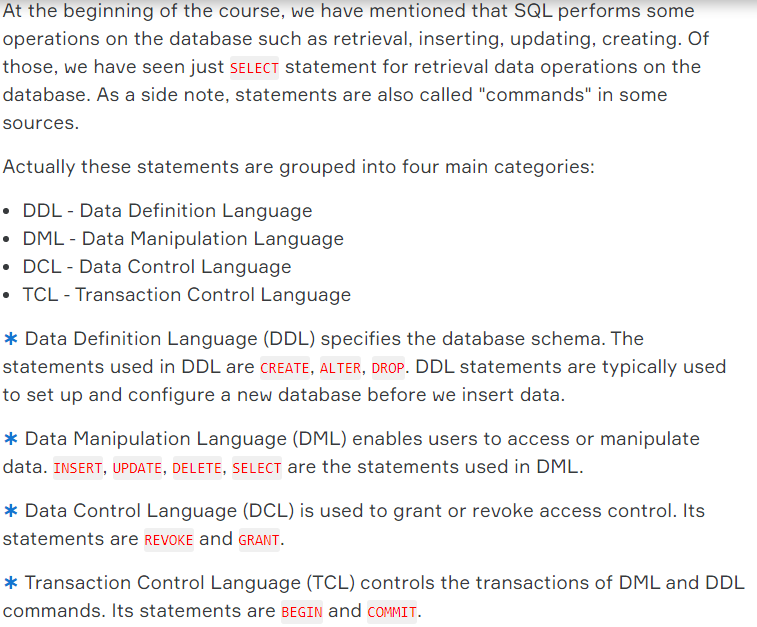






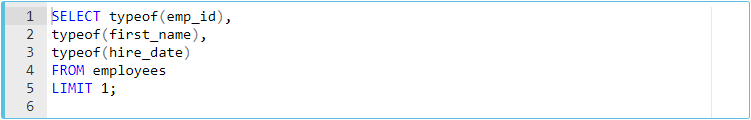


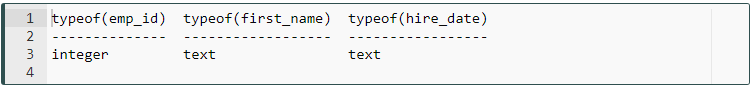
1. **DDL COMMANDS:**

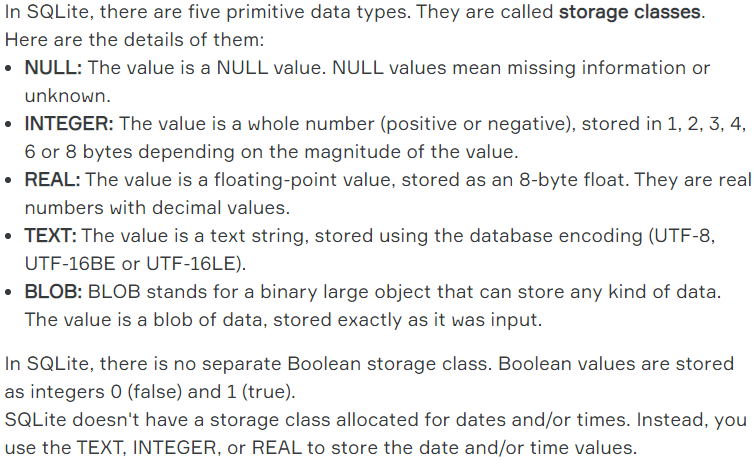


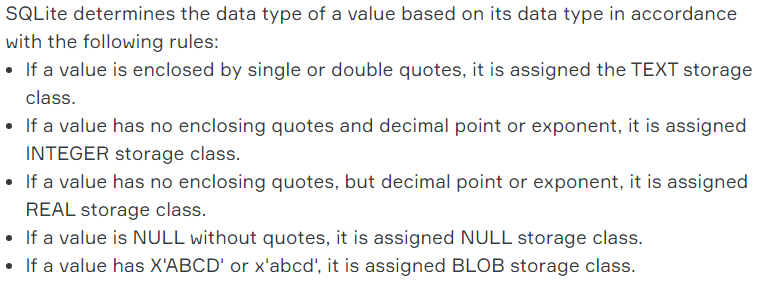
* 1. **typeof**:

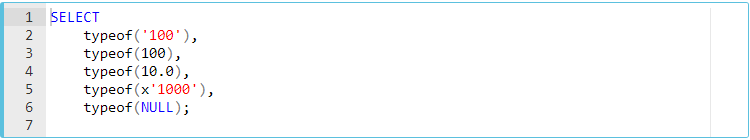
Datanin tipini gosterir.

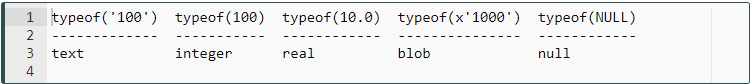






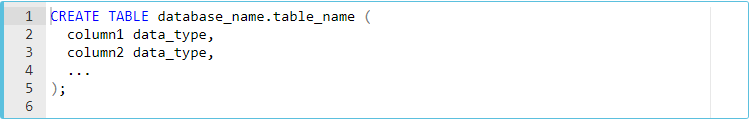


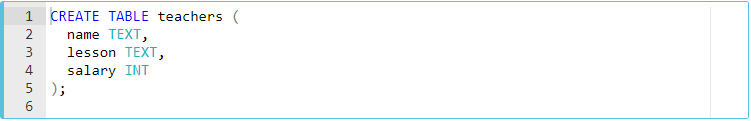


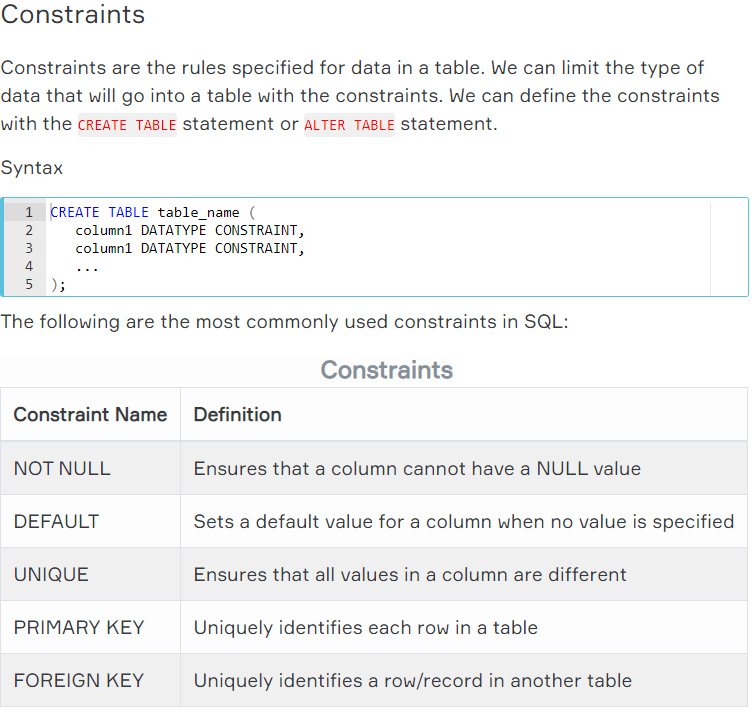


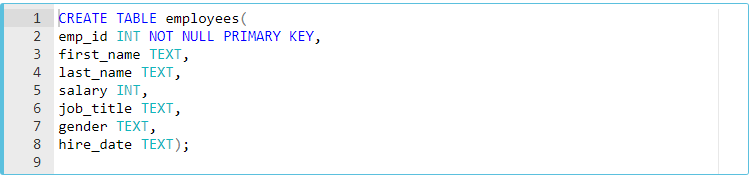
1. **CREATE TABLE:**

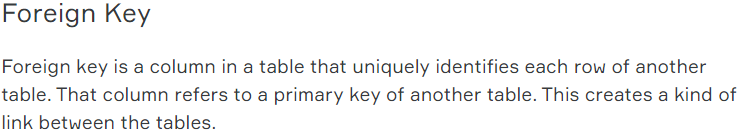
Oncesinde database olabilir veya olmayabilir.

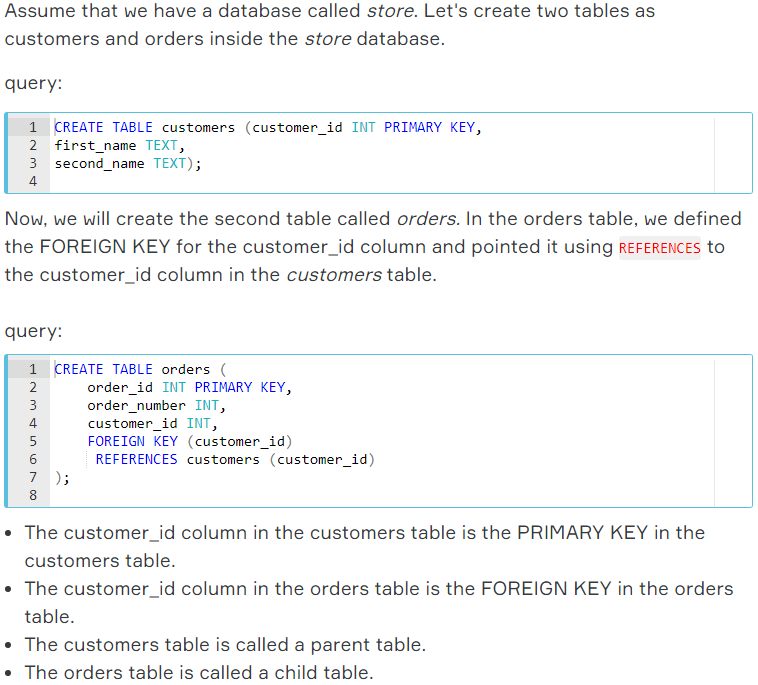


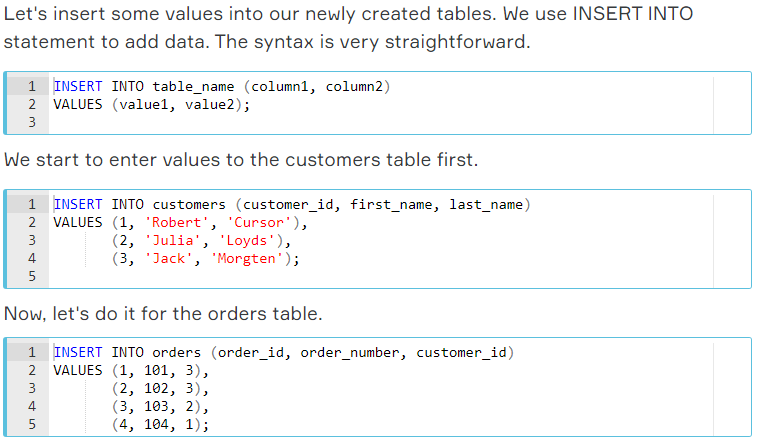


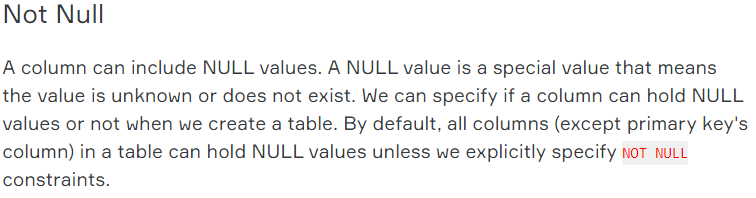


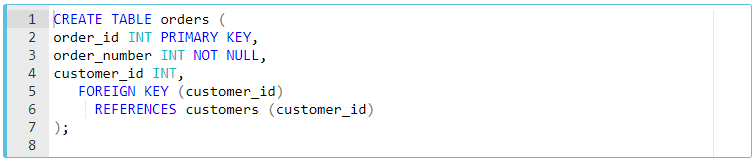












1. **ALTER TABLE & DROP TABLE:**

