

**SELECT** -> to retrieve

## **FILTER COLUMNS**

**SELECT** \*(this means all the columns) **FROM** databasename.tablename

renaming column name(**ALIAS**)

-> **SELECT** columnname **AS** 'new name' **FROM** databasename.tablename;

**Distinct(Unique) vaue**

-> **SELECT DISTINCT**(column-name) **AS** '' **FROM** databasename.tablename;

**Distinct Combination**

-> **DISTINCT** col1,col2 **FROM** databasename.tablename;

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## **FILTER ROWS**

1. **SELECT** \* **FROM** databasename.tablename **WHERE** clause(e.g: brand\_name = 'samsung')

-> **SELECT** \* **FROM** databasename.tablename **WHERE** price **BETWEEN** 5 and 9

**Query Execution Order (to understand what and when things are happening in memory)**

-> **F J W G H S D O** (From, Join, Where, Group by, Having, Select, Distinct, Order by)

**IN and NOT IN**

-> **SELECT** \* **FROM** databasename.tablename **WHERE IN** () -> or er poriborte use kora jay

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## UPDATE

### Change any value

-> UPDATE databasename.tablename

SET column-name = 'new value'

WHERE column-name = 'old-value';

## DELETE

DELETE(delete rows)

-> DELETE FROM databasename.tablename

WHERE clause

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## Types of functions in sql

### AGGREGATION FUNCTIONS

MAX/MIN/AVG/STD/VARIANCE

-> SELECT MAX(column\_name) FROM databasename.tablename

COUNT/COUNT(DISTINCT)

-> SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM databasename.tablename WHERE clause

-> SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT(column\_name))

FROM databasename.tablename

WHERE clause

### SCALAR FUNCTIONS

ABS/ROUND/CEIL/FLOOR

-> SELECT ABS(difference e.g: 5-6) AS 'some-column-name' FROM databasename.tablename -> ABS will give positive ans

