**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;

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**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

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**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

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**Types of functions in sql**

**AGGREGATION FUNCTIONS**

MAX/MIN/AVG/STD/VARIANCE

-> SELECT MAX(colum\_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