# **SQL-JOINS**

use sql\_joins;

show tables;

CREATE TABLE TableA (

    A INT

);

INSERT INTO TableA (A) VALUES (1), (1), (1), (0), (0);

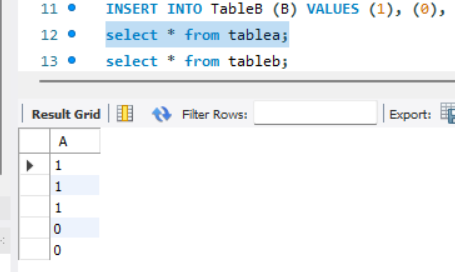
CREATE TABLE TableB (

    B INT

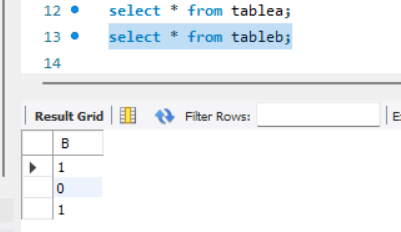
);

INSERT INTO TableB (B) VALUES (1), (0), (1);

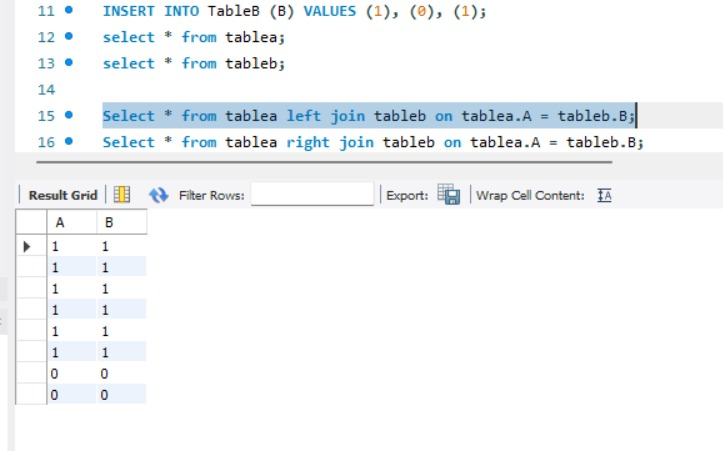
select \* from tablea;



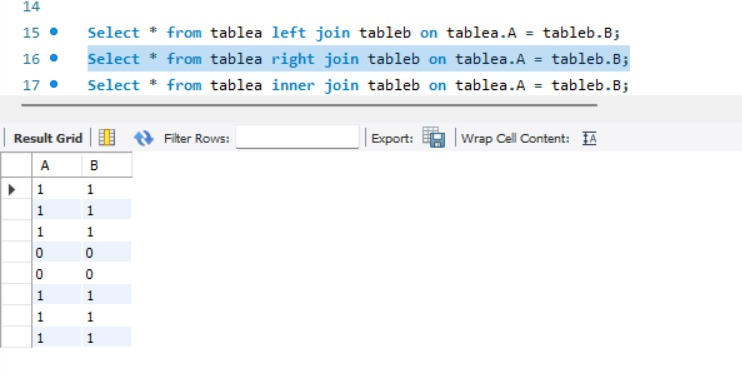
select \* from tableb;



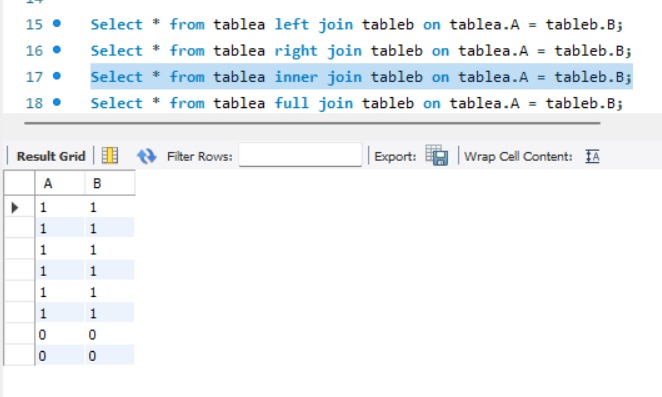
Select \* from tablea left join tableb on tablea.A = tableb.B;



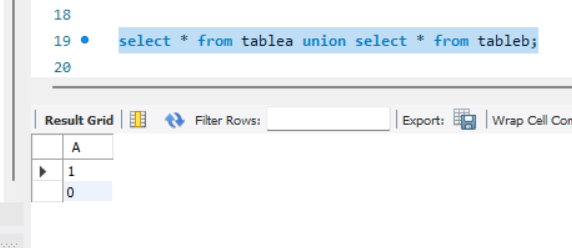
Select \* from tablea right join tableb on tablea.A = tableb.B;



Select \* from tablea inner join tableb on tablea.A = tableb.B;



Select \* from tablea union Select \* from tableb;



Notes:

SELECT column\_name(s)  
FROM table\_name  
WHERE condition  
GROUP BY column\_name(s)ORDER BY column\_name(s);

SELECT column\_name(s)  
FROM table\_name  
WHERE condition  
GROUP BY column\_name(s)HAVING conditionORDER BY column\_name(s);

SELECT column\_name(s)  
FROM table\_name  
WHERE EXISTS  
(SELECT column\_name FROM table\_name WHERE condition);

SELECT COUNT(column\_name)  
FROM table\_name  
WHERE condition;

SELECT SUM(column\_name)  
FROM table\_name  
WHERE condition;

SELECT AVG(column\_name)  
FROM table\_name  
WHERE condition;

SELECT DISTINCT column1, column2, ...  
FROM table\_name;

* MIN() - returns the smallest value within the selected column
* MAX() - returns the largest value within the selected column
* COUNT() - returns the number of rows in a set
* SUM() - returns the total sum of a numerical column
* AVG() - returns the average value of a numerical column

**SQL Server / MS Access Syntax:**

SELECT TOP number|*percent* column\_name(s)  
FROM table\_nameWHERE condition;

**MySQL Syntax:**

SELECT column\_name(s)  
FROM table\_nameWHERE condition  
LIMIT number;

SELECT column\_name(s)  
FROM table\_nameWHERE condition  
LIMIT number OFFSET SkipRows;

SELECT column1, column2, ...  
FROM table\_name  
WHERE columnN LIKE pattern;

* The percent sign % represents zero, one, or multiple characters
* The underscore sign \_ represents one, single character
* a%=> axx
* %a=>xxa
* %a%=>xxaxx
* \_a%=>xaxx
* a%0=>axx0
* a\_\_%=>axxxx(minimum 3 character)

# **SCRIPT**

use sql\_joins;

show tables;

CREATE TABLE TableA (

    A INT

);

INSERT INTO TableA (A) VALUES (1), (1), (1), (0), (0);

CREATE TABLE TableB (

    B INT

);

INSERT INTO TableB (B) VALUES (1), (0), (1);

select \* from tablea;

select \* from tableb;

Select \* from tablea left join tableb on tablea.A = tableb.B;

Select \* from tablea right join tableb on tablea.A = tableb.B;

Select \* from tablea inner join tableb on tablea.A = tableb.B;

select \* from tablea union select \* from tableb;

select \* from tablea

group by A;

#1,0

select \* from tablea

where tablea.A=tablea.A

group by A;

#1,0

select \* from tablea

group by A

order by A ASC;

#0,1

select \* from tablea

where tablea.A=tablea.A

group by A

order by A ASC;

#0,1

select \* from tablea

order by A ASC;

#0,0,1,1,1

select \* from tablea

where tablea.A=tablea.A

group by A

having tablea.A !=0

order by A ASC;

#1

select \* from tablea

group by A

having tablea.A !=0;

#1

select \* from tablea

group by A

having tablea.A !=1;

#0

select \* from tablea

where exists

(select A from tablea where tablea.A =2);

#zero rows

select \* from tablea

where exists

(select A from tablea where tablea.A =0);

#1,1,1,0,0

select count(\*) from tablea;

#5

select count(\*) from tablea

where tablea.A =1;

#3

select sum(A) from tablea

where tablea.A =1;

#3

select \* from tablea limit 0;

#zero rows

select \* from tablea limit 1;

#1

select \* from tablea limit 5;

#1,1,1,0,0

select A from tablea limit 3 offset 2;

#1,0,0

select A from tablea limit 2 offset 3;

#0,0

select A from tablea limit 1 offset 2;

#1