**SQL KOMUTLARI**

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| **SELECT**  **FROM** | **SELECT** first\_name **FROM** employees; |
| **DISTINCT** | SELECT DISTINCT column\_name FROM table\_name  SELECT **DISTINCT** first\_name, gender FROM employees;  ***{Distinct=farklı. Unique=benzersiz. Belirtilen column(lar)daki distinct/unique* olan datayı çek getir. Birden fazla column belirtmişsek onların kesişimlerini alıyor}** |
| **WHERE** | SELECT column\_name(s) FROM table\_name WHERE condition(s);  SELECT \* FROM student\_table **WHERE** grade > 70 ***{if conditions gibi düşün}*** |
| **LIMIT** | SELECT column\_name(s) FROM table\_name LIMIT number\_rows;  SELECT \* FROM student\_table WHERE grade > 70 **LIMIT** 2;  ***{LIMIT’ten sonraki sayı kadar satır bilgisini seç getir}*** |
| **ORDER BY**  **ASC, DESC** | SELECT column\_name(s) FROM table\_name ORDER BY column\_name(s) ASC|DESC;  SELECT \* FROM employees **ORDER BY** first\_name **ASC**;  SELECT first\_name, last\_name, salary FROM employees **ORDER BY** salary **DESC**;  SELECT column\_name(s) FROM table\_name ORDER BY column1 ASC|DESC, column2 ASC|DESC, columnN ASC|DESC;  SELECT \* FROM employees **ORDER BY** ***gender* DESC, *first\_name*** **ASC**;  ***{Önce gender’i sıralıyor. Sonra gender’ler içinde first\_name’e göre sıralama yapıyor.}*** |
| **WHERE +**  **ORDER BY** | SELECT column\_name(s) FROM table\_name WHERE condition ORDER BY column\_name(s)s ASC|DESC;  SELECT \*  FROM employees  **WHERE** salary > 80000 **{Önce WHERE geliyor sonra ORDER BY!!}**  **ORDER BY** first\_name DESC; |
| **WHERE**  **AND** | WHERE left\_conditon AND right\_condition  SELECT \*  FROM employees  **WHERE** job\_title = 'Data Scientist' **AND** gender = 'Male'; |
| **WHERE**  **OR** | WHERE first\_condition OR second\_condition  SELECT \*  FROM employees  **WHERE** job\_title **=** 'Data Scientist' **OR** gender **=** 'Male'; |
| **WHERE NOT** | WHERE NOT first\_condition  **WHERE NOT** gender = 'Female'; |
| **WHERE**  **BETWEEN**  **AND** | WHERE test\_expression BETWEEN low\_expression AND high\_expression  Also we could write this query like this:  WHERE test\_expression >= low\_expression AND test\_expression <= high\_expression  SELECT \*  FROM employees  **WHERE** salary **BETWEEN** 80000 **AND** 90000;  Also we could write this query like this:  SELECT \*  FROM employees  **WHERE** salary **>=** 80000 **AND** salary **<=** 90000;  {Between’de sol ve sağdaki **iki değer de DAHİL** olarak kabul edilecek. **İstisnası**, eğer tarih verisi **date-time** şeklinde ise **sondaki tarih dahil olmuyor**. Buna bir gün eklememiz gerekiyor. Çünkü 23:59’dan sonra bir sonraki güne geçiyor ve date-time’da time olarak 00:00 yazıyor} |
| **WHERE**  **NOT BETWEEN**  **AND** | WHERE test\_expression NOT BETWEEN low\_expression AND high\_expression  SELECT \*  FROM employees  **WHERE** salary **NOT BETWEEN** 80000 **AND** 90000;  *Also we could write this query like this:*  SELECT \*  FROM employees  **WHERE** salary **<** 80000 **OR** salary **>** 90000; |
| **BETWEEN AND ORDER BY** | SELECT \* FROM employees  **WHERE** hire\_date **BETWEEN** '2018-06-01' **AND** '2019-03-31'  **ORDER BY** hire\_date; |
| **WHERE**  **NOT IN** | WHERE column\_name IN (value\_list)  SELECT \*  FROM employees  **WHERE** job\_title **IN** *('Data Scientist', 'Business Analyst', 'Project Manager', 'Web Developer')*;  SELECT \*  FROM employees  **WHERE** job\_title  **NOT IN** ('Operations Director', 'HR Manager', 'Sales Manager'); |
| **WHERE**  **LİKE**  **%**  **\_** | SELECT column\_name(s)  FROM table\_name  WHERE column\_1 LIKE pattern;  SELECT \*  FROM student\_info  **WHERE** county **LIKE** 'Wo**%**'; -- Wo ile başlayan ülkeler  SELECT \*  FROM student\_info  **WHERE** field **LIKE** '**%**Developer'; --sonu Developer ile bitenler  SELECT first\_name  FROM employees  **WHERE** first\_name **LIKE** 'El**\_**is';  ***{Linda’daki i ve n harleri için 2 alt tire kullandık}*** |