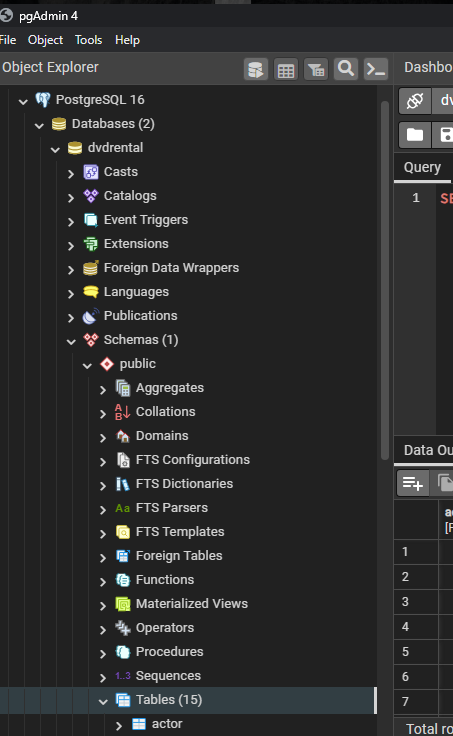
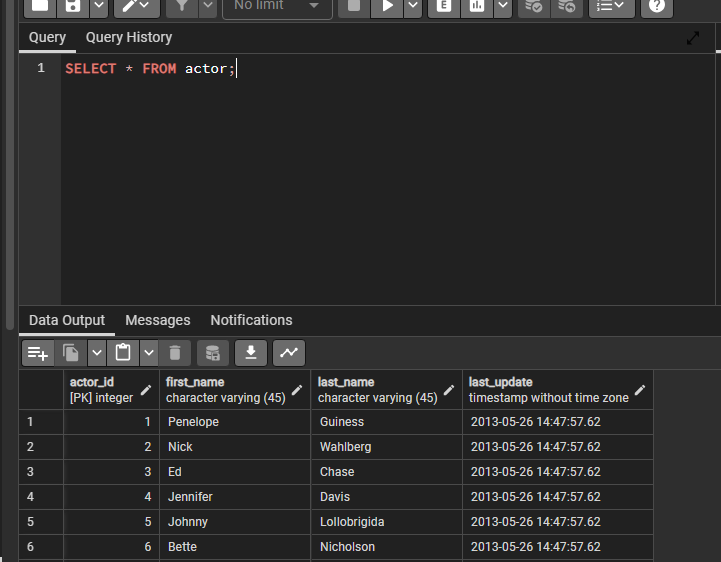
# SQL Chapter 1

To View the tables in a DB,



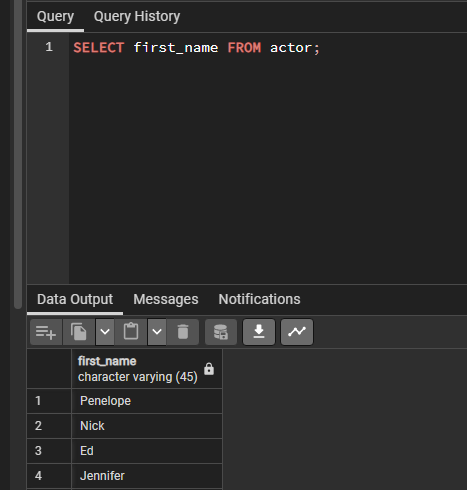
Viewing all contents of a table

SELECT \* FROM table\_name;



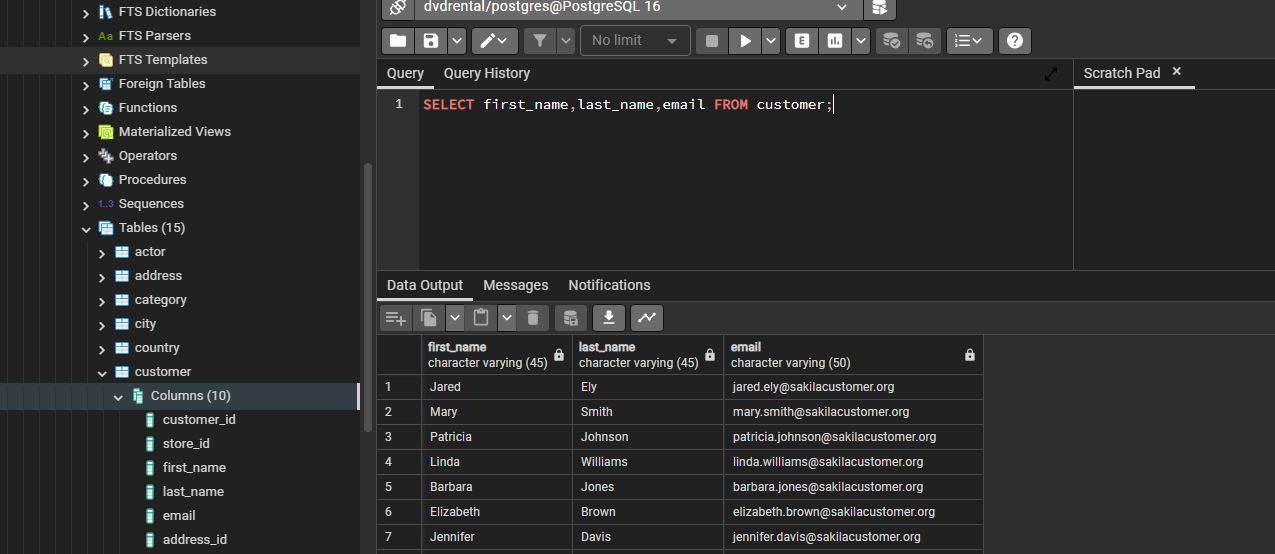
If only one column is required

SELECT first\_name FROM actor;



Get multiple data

SELECT first\_name,last\_name,email FROM customer;

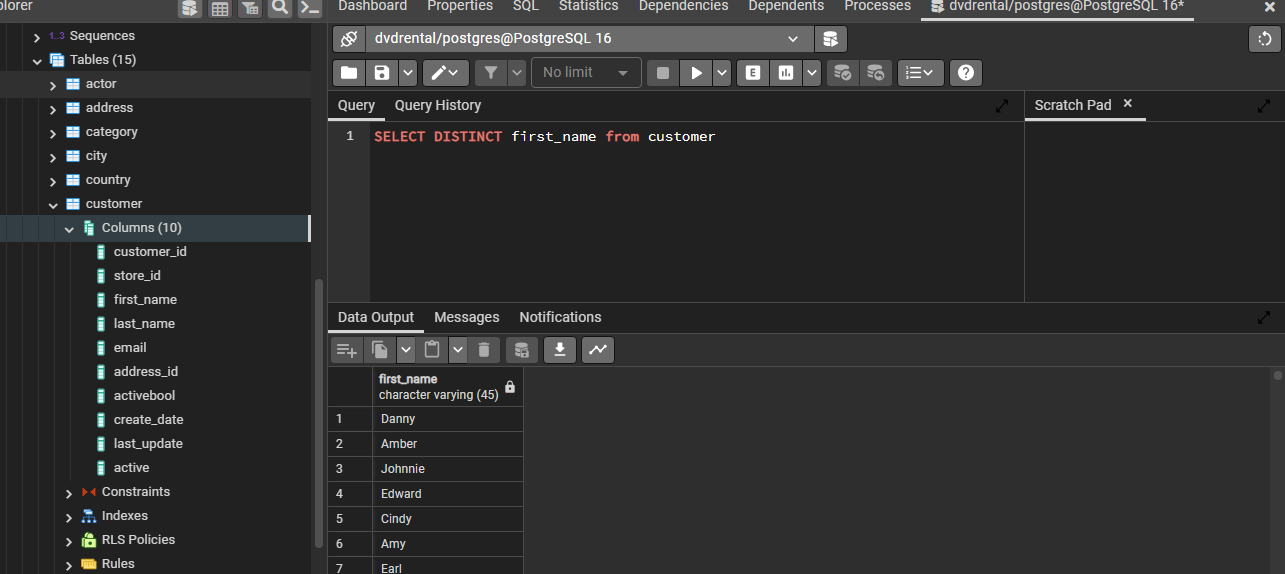


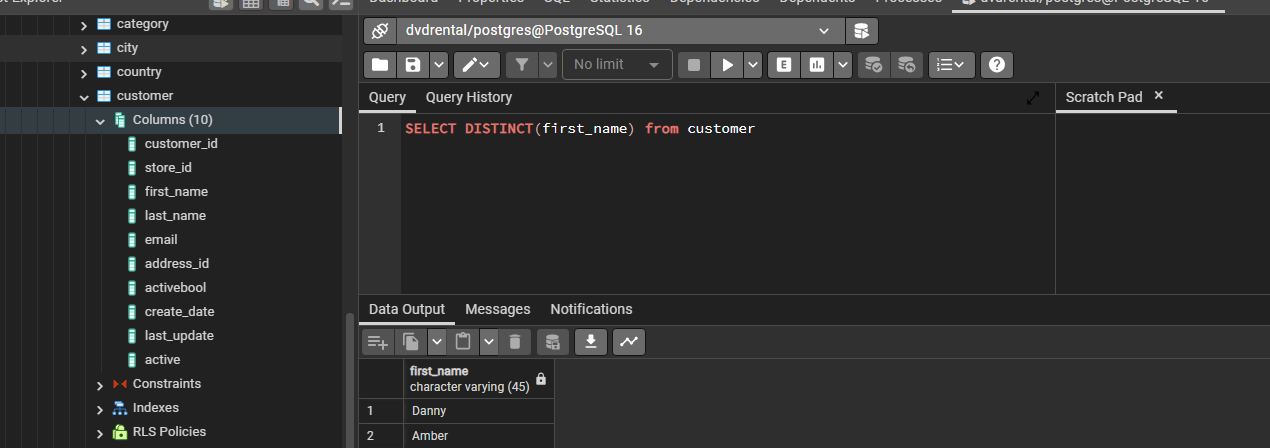
DISTINCT KEYWORD

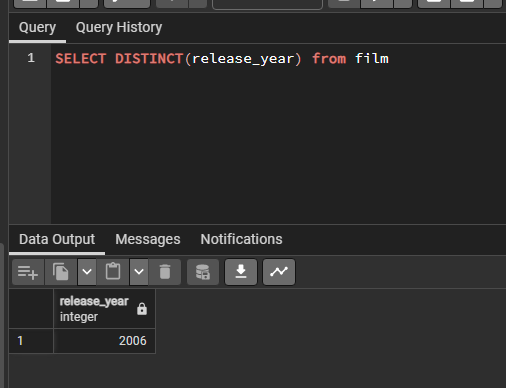
SELECT DISTINCT column FROM table

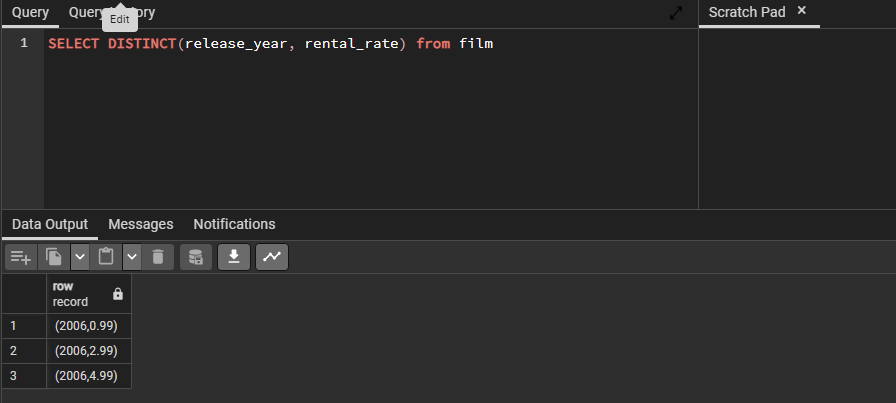
OR

SELECT DISTINCT(col) FROM table



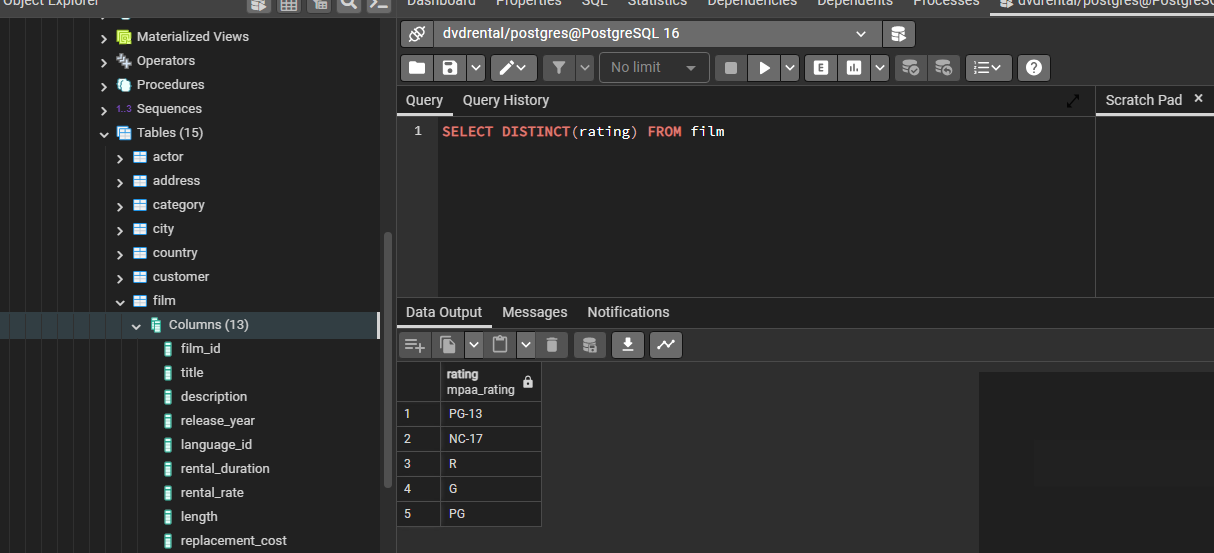


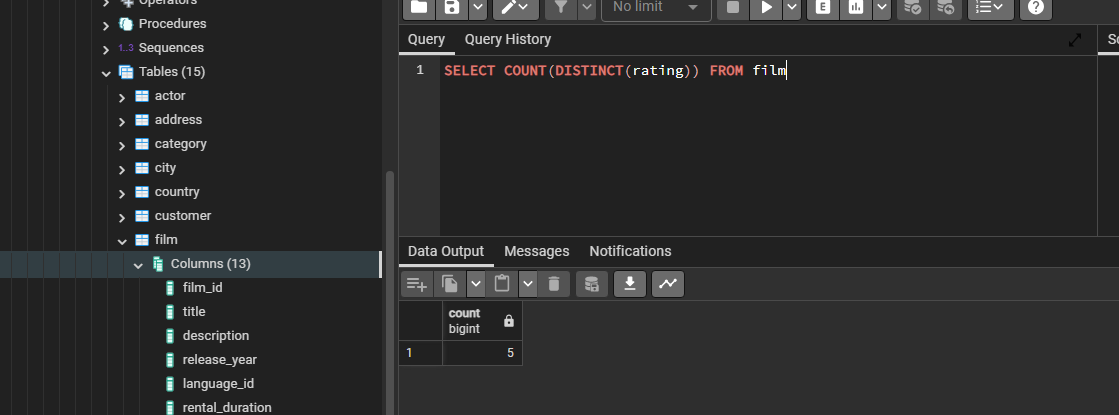




COUNT Keyword

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT(rating)) FROM film

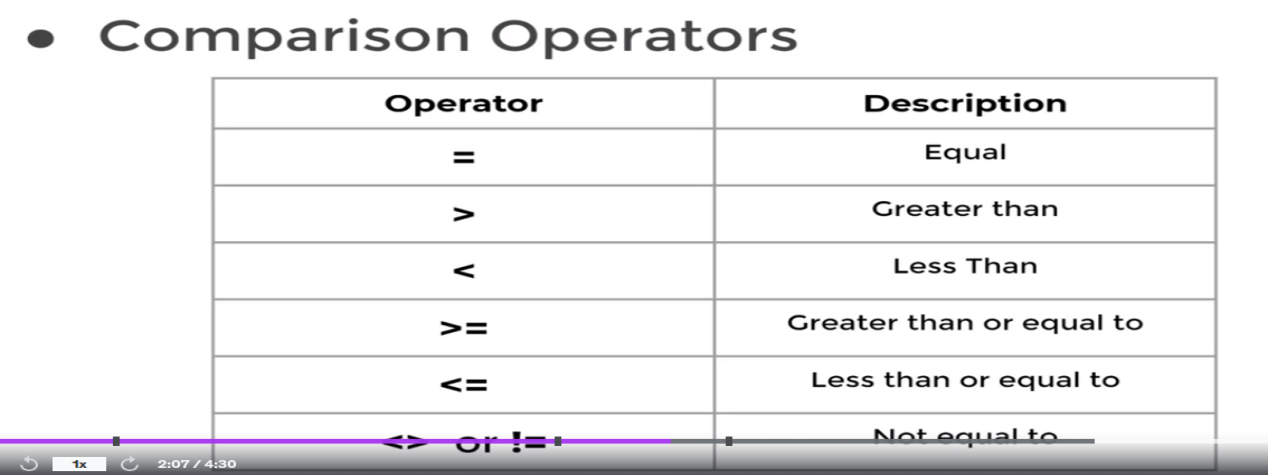




#### SELECT WHERE KEYWORD

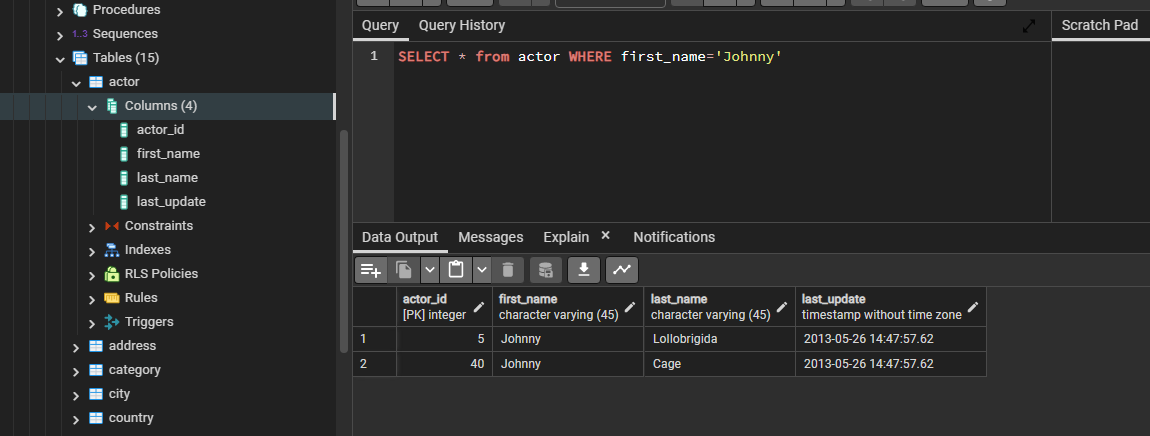
SELECT col1, col2 FROM table WHERE condition

Conditions can be made using comparison operators :

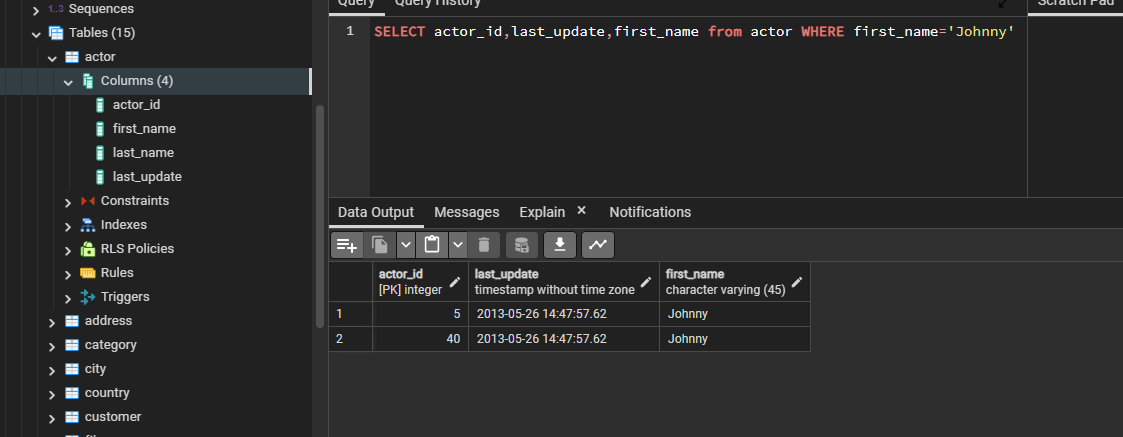


Logical Operators : AND, OR, NOT

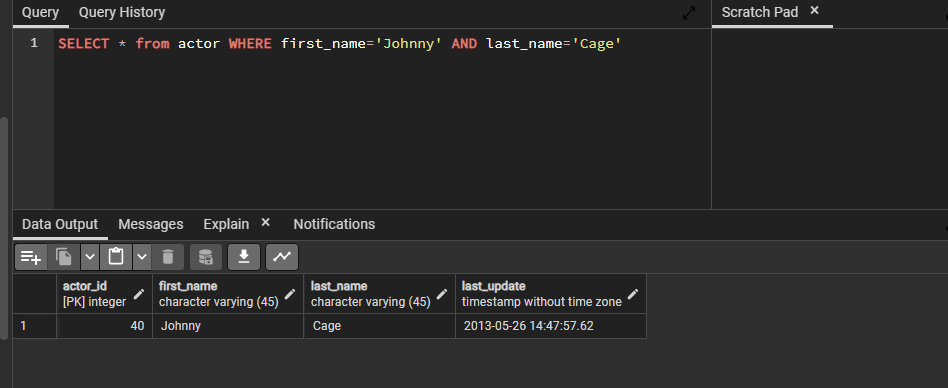
SELECT \* from actor WHERE first\_name='Johnny'



SELECT actor\_id,last\_update,first\_name from actor WHERE first\_name='Johnny'

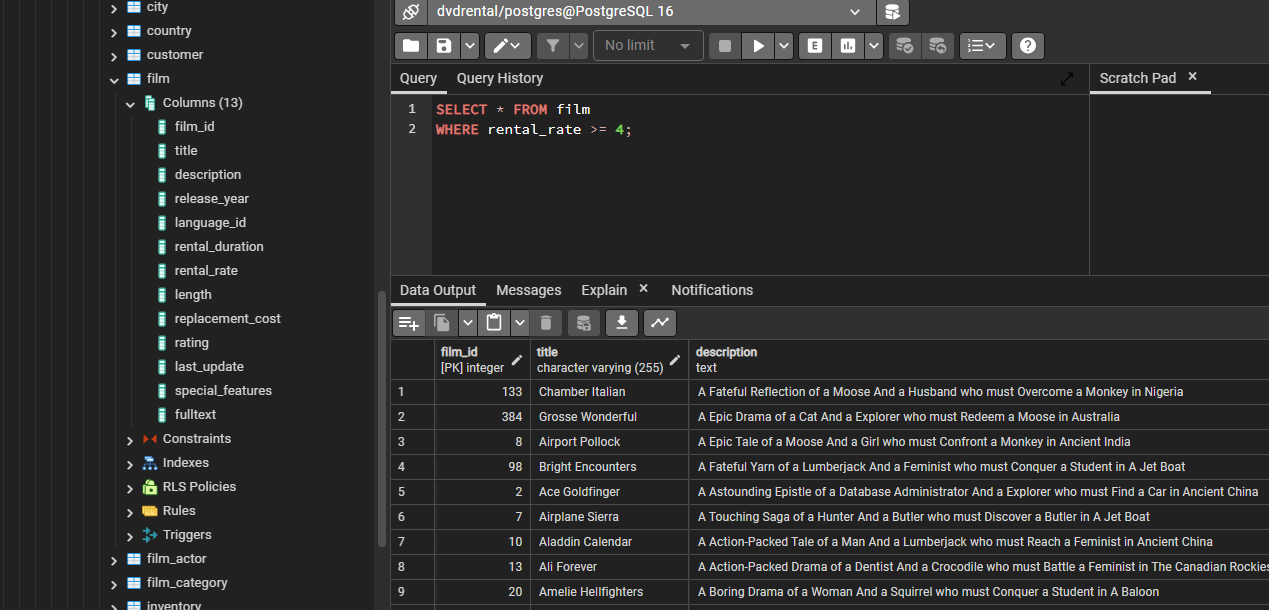


SELECT \* from actor WHERE first\_name='Johnny' AND last\_name='Cage';



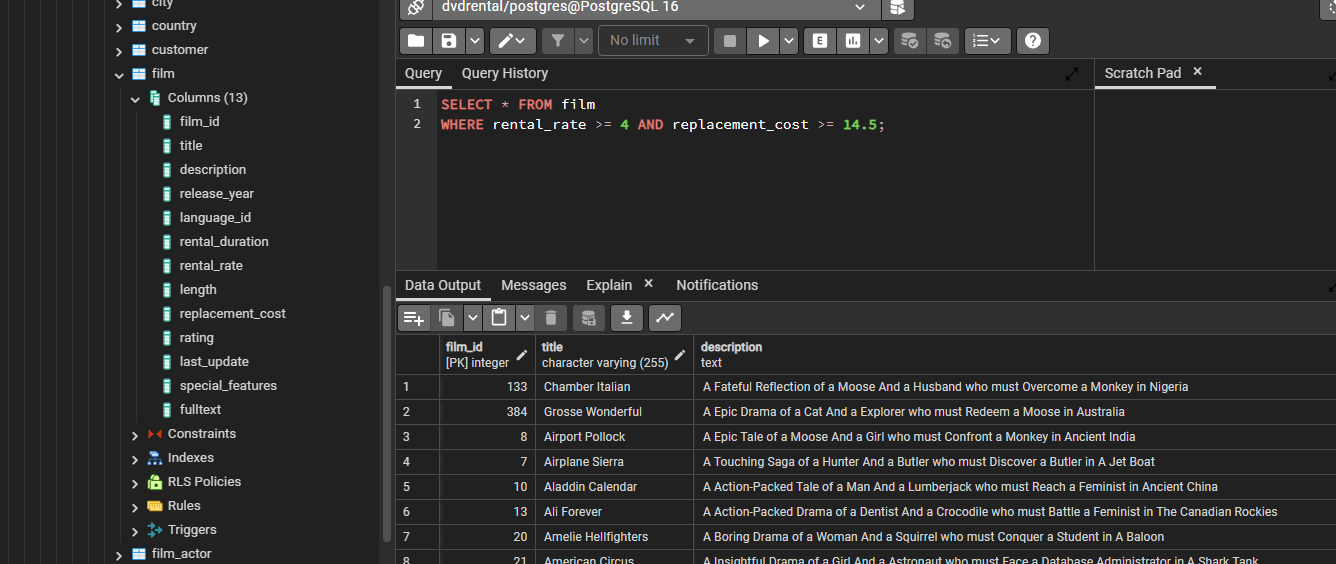
SELECT \* FROM film

WHERE rental\_rate >= 4;



SELECT \* FROM film

WHERE rental\_rate >= 4 AND replacement\_cost >= 14.5;



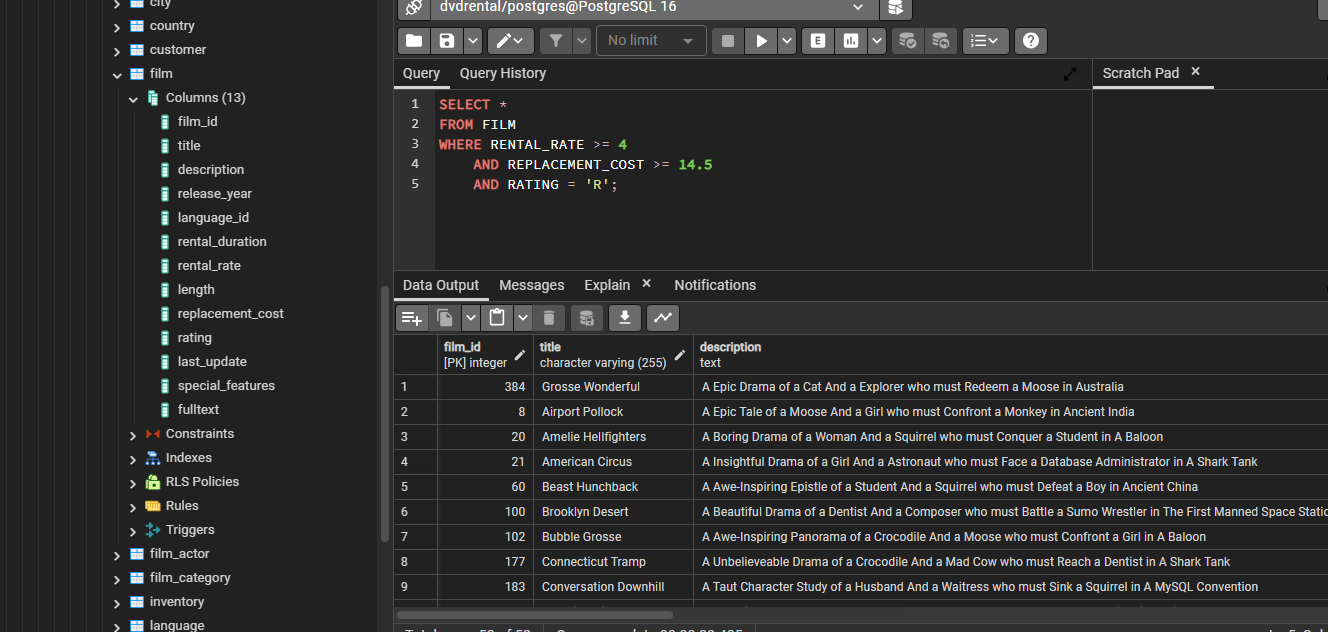
SELECT \*

FROM FILM

WHERE RENTAL\_RATE >= 4

AND REPLACEMENT\_COST >= 14.5

AND RATING = 'R';



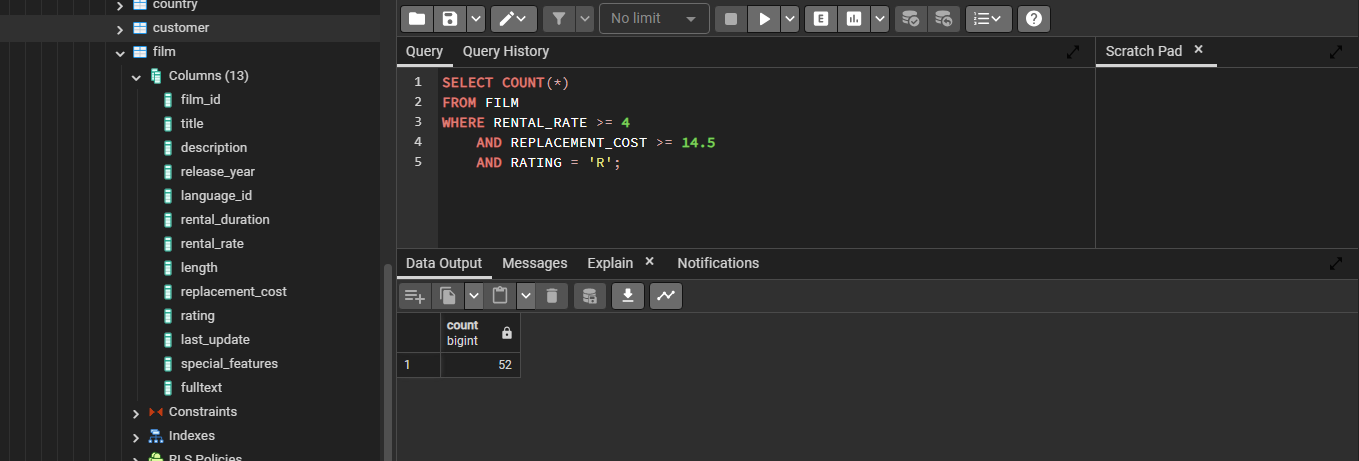
SELECT COUNT(\*)

FROM FILM

WHERE RENTAL\_RATE >= 4

AND REPLACEMENT\_COST >= 14.5

AND RATING = 'R';



SELECT COUNT(\*)

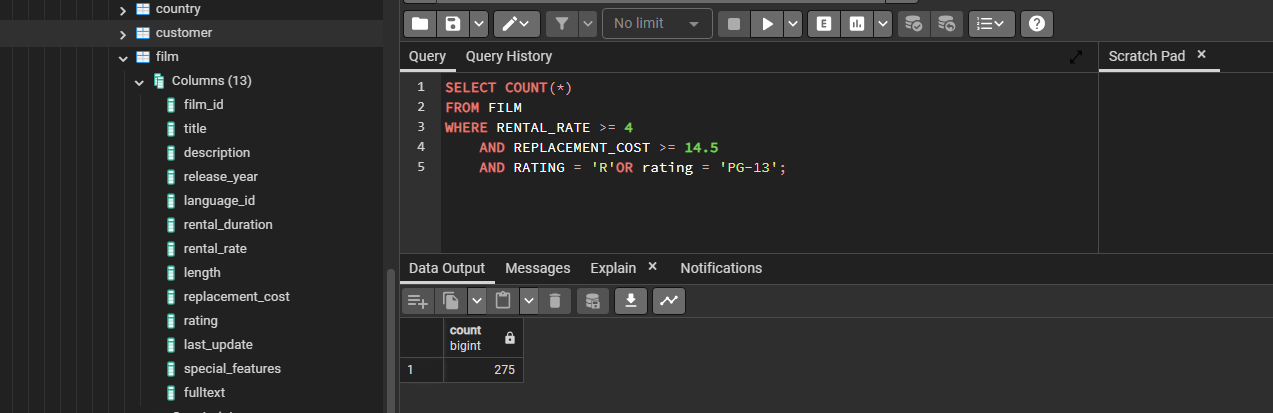
FROM FILM

WHERE RENTAL\_RATE >= 4

AND REPLACEMENT\_COST >= 14.5

AND RATING = 'R'

OR RATING = 'PG-13';

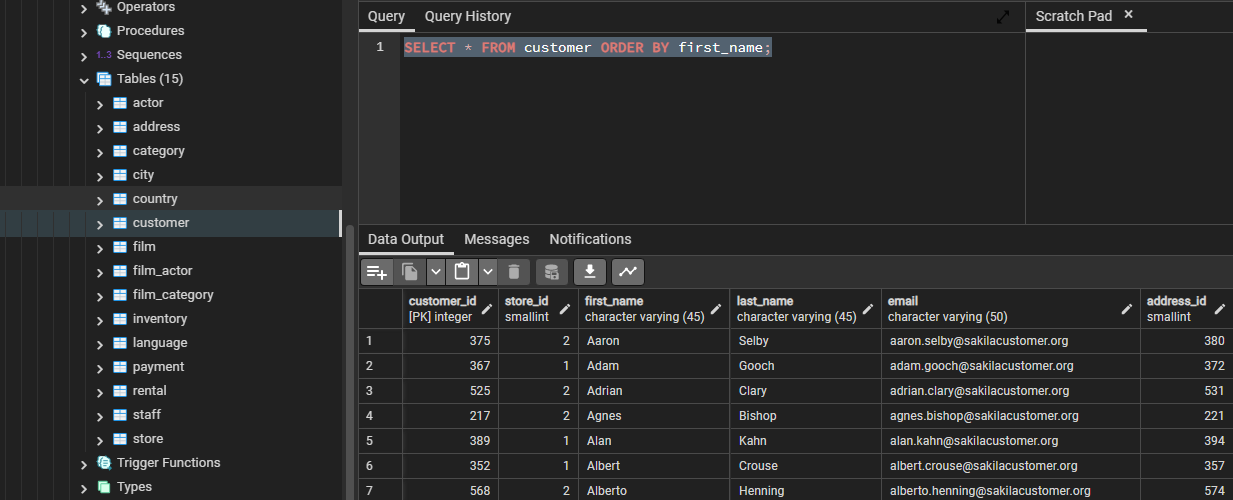


## ORDER BY

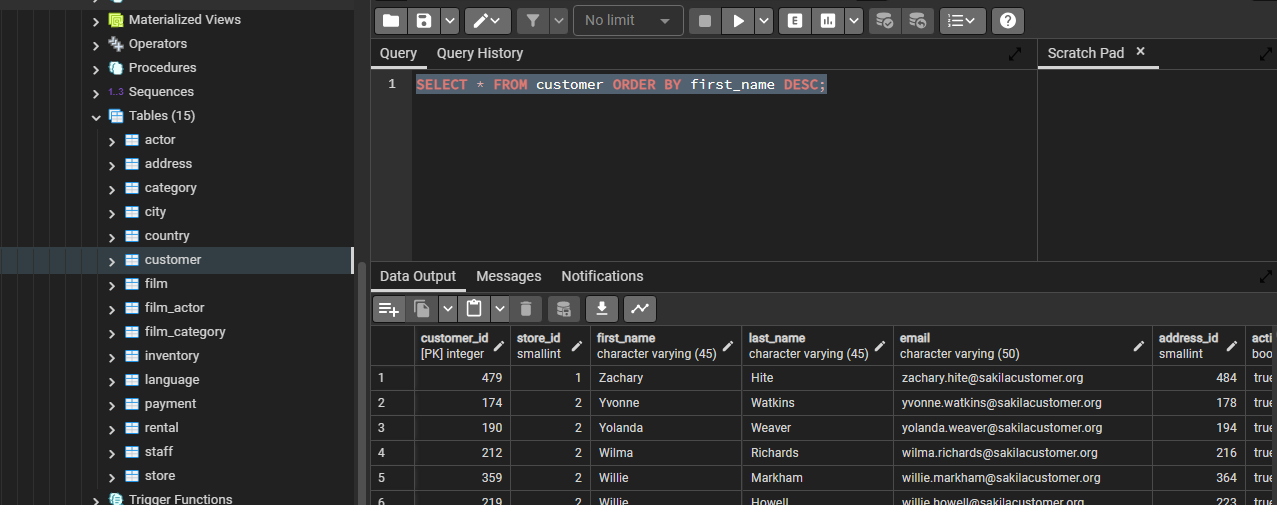
SELECT col1,col2 FROM table ORDER BY col1 ASC/DESC

If we leave it blank, ASC by default

SELECT \* FROM customer ORDER BY first\_name;



SELECT \* FROM customer ORDER BY first\_name DESC;



SELECT STORE\_ID,

FIRST\_NAME,

LAST\_NAME

FROM CUSTOMER

ORDER BY STORE\_ID,

FIRST\_NAME;

Here first sort by store\_id, then sort by firstname