**MYSQL EXPLANATION FOR BEGINNER, INTERMEDIATE, EXPERT**

1ST step is open Mysql workbench 🡪 Copy the entire query from (1-Parks\_and\_Rec\_Create\_db) 🡪 Execute then database will be created || open the file name (Download the database name called 🡪 (Parks\_and\_Recreation ) & execute the query 🡪

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Workbench 🡪 use parks\_and\_recreation

SELECT \* FROM parks\_and\_recreation.employee\_demographics; ( display emp demographic table)

SELECT \* FROM parks\_and\_recreation.employee\_salary; (display emp salary table)

\*\*\*\*\*\*\* START QUERY FROM BASIC LEVEL – ADVANCED LEVEL \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**SELECT QUERY 🡪**

SELECT \* FROM parks\_and\_recreation.employee\_demographics;

SELECT first\_name FROM employee\_demographics;

SELECT first\_name, last\_name FROM employee\_demographics;

SELECT last\_name, first\_name, gender, age FROM employee\_demographics;

SELECT last\_name, first\_name, gender, age, age+10 FROM employee\_demographics;

SELECT last\_name, first\_name, gender, age, age-10 FROM employee\_demographics;

=== SQL follow given calculation (PEMDAS) || (paranthesis, Exponenet, Mul, Div, Add, Sub)

SELECT last\_name, first\_name, gender, age, (age+10)\*10-3 FROM employee\_demographics;

SELECT first\_name FROM employee\_demographics; 🡪 ( UNIQUE NAME WILL DISPLAY)

SELECT DISTINCT first\_name FROM employee\_demographics; 🡪 ALSO DISPLAY SAME UNIQUE NAME

SELECT gender FROM employee\_demographics; 🡪 Gender display from every records)

SELECT distinct GENDER FROM employee\_demographics; 🡪 Only Male & Female will display

SELECT distinct first\_name, gender FROM employee\_demographics;

SELECT dept\_id FROM employee\_salary;

SELECT DISTINCT dept\_id FROM employee\_salary; 🡪 (gets unique numbr)

SELECT DISTINCT last\_name,dept\_id FROM employee\_salary;

**WHERE CLAUSE 🡪**

SELECT \* FROM employee\_salary;

SELECT \* FROM employee\_salary WHERE first\_name= 'Leslie';

SELECT \* FROM employee\_salary WHERE salary >= 50000; ( try with > < <= == !=)

SELECT \*FROM employee\_salary WHERE salary > 50000;

SELECT \*FROM employee\_salary WHERE salary >= 50000;

SELECT \* FROM employee\_demographics WHERE gender = 'Female'; ( !=)

SELECT \*FROM employee\_demographics WHERE birth\_date > '1985-01-01';

**LOGICAL OPERATOR (AND, OR ,NOT) 🡪**

SELECT \*FROM employee\_demographics WHERE birth\_date > '1985-01-01' AND gender = 'male';

SELECT \*FROM employee\_demographics WHERE birth\_date > '1985-01-01' OR gender = 'male';

SELECT \*FROM employee\_demographics WHERE birth\_date > '1985-01-01' OR NOT gender = 'male';

SELECT \* FROM employee\_demographics WHERE (first\_name= 'Leslie' and age=44) or age>55;

**LIKE STATEMENT 🡪 (% means anything \_ means a specific value)**

SELECT \* FROM employee\_demographics WHERE first\_name = 'JER'; ( no records found on ‘JER’)

SELECT \* FROM employee\_demographics WHERE first\_name LIKE 'JER%';

SELECT \* FROM employee\_demographics WHERE first\_name LIKE '%ER%';

SELECT \* FROM employee\_demographics WHERE first\_name LIKE 'a%'; (records which start with a)

SELECT \* FROM employee\_demographics WHERE first\_name LIKE 'a\_\_';

SELECT \*FROM employee\_demographics WHERE first\_name LIKE 'a\_\_\_%'; Character starts witn ‘a’ with 3 place value

SELECT \* FROM employee\_demographics WHERE birth\_date LIKE '1989%';

**GROUP BY 🡪**

SELECT \* FROM employee\_demographics;

SELECT gender FROM employee\_demographics GROUP BY gender;

SELECT gender, AVG(age) FROM employee\_demographics GROUP BY gender;

SELECT gender, MIN(age), MAX(age), COUNT(age),AVG(age) FROM employee\_demographics GROUP BY gender;

SELECT occupation FROM employee\_salary GROUP BY occupation;

SELECT occupation, salary FROM employee\_salary GROUP BY occupation, salary;

**ORDER BY 🡪**

SELECT \* FROM employee\_demographics ORDER BY first\_name;

SELECT \* FROM employee\_demographics ORDER BY first\_name DESC;

SELECT \*FROM employee\_demographics ORDER BY gender, age;

SELECT \* FROM employee\_demographics ORDER BY gender DESC, age DESC;

SELECT \*FROM employee\_demographics ORDER BY 5 DESC, 4 DESC; (5 & 4 is index position)

SELECT \*FROM employee\_demographics ORDER BY 5 DESC, 4 DESC;

**HAVING & WHERE 🡪**