Laboratory 3: Structured Query Language (SQL) - Basic Queries
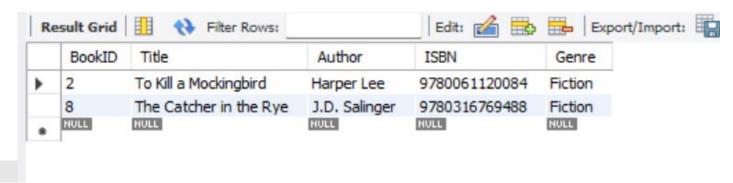
SELECT * FROM Books;

BookID	Title	Author	ISBN	Genre
1	The Great Gatsby	F. Scott Fitzgerald	9780743273565	Classic
2	To Kill a Mockingbird	Harper Lee	9780061120084	Fiction
3	1984	George Orwell	9780451524935	Dystopian
4	Pride and Prejudice	Jane Austen	9781503290563	Romance
5	Moby Dick	Herman Melville	9781503280786	Adventure

Books 3 ✕

SELECT * FROM Books WHERE Genre = 'Fiction';

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import:

BookID	Title	Author	ISBN	Genre
2	To Kill a Mockingbird	Harper Lee	9780061120084	Fiction
8	The Catcher in the Rye	J.D. Salinger	9780316769488	Fiction
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

SELECT * FROM Books ORDER BY Title ASC;

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import: | Wrap Cell Content:

BookID	Title	Author	ISBN	Genre
3	1984	George Orwell	9780451524935	Dystopian
21	A Game of Thrones	George R.R. Martin	9780553103540	Fantasy
28	A Tale of Two Cities	Charles Dickens	9780141192545	Historical Fiction
48	All the Light We Cannot See	Anthony Doerr	9781501173219	Historical Fiction
24	Anna Karenina	Leo Tolstoy	9780143035008	Literary Fiction

Books 5 ˅

How do WHERE and ORDER BY improve the functionality of SQL queries?

WHERE and ORDER BY improve SQL query functionality by:

WHERE: Filtering data to retrieve specific records based on conditions.

ORDER BY: Sorting data in ascending or descending order, making it easier to analyze and present.

Conclusion: I gained hands-on experience with basic SQL queries, learning to retrieve, filter, and manipulate data in their library management system database, including selecting specific columns, filtering results with conditions, and sorting data.