

SQL Session 5 Select Queries 2

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Select Queries More syntaxes

- **SELECT** statement is used to retrieve data from one or more tables.
- **SELECT** is followed by a comma-separated list of columns or * for all columns.
- **FROM** specifies the table(s) to retrieve data from.
- **WHERE** filters the results based on a specified condition or set of conditions.
- **GROUP BY** groups the results based on one or more columns.
- **ORDER BY** sorts the results based on one or more columns in ascending or descending order.
- **LIMIT** limits the number of results returned by the query.

Order by clause

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...  
FROM table_name  
ORDER BY column1, column2, ... ASC|DESC;
```

Example:

```
select * from startups  
order by state;
```

Group by clause

The MYSQL GROUP BY Clause is used to collect data from multiple records and group the result by one or more column. It is generally used in a SELECT statement.

Group by clause

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
WHERE condition
GROUP BY column_name(s)
ORDER BY column_name(s);
```

Always use groupby with below aggregation functions

1. *Count*
2. *Avg*
3. *Sum*
4. *Min*
5. *max*

Limit clause

MySQL Limit query is used to **restrict** the number of rows returns from the result set, rather than **fetching** the whole set in the MySQL database.

```
SELECT column_name(s)  
FROM table_name  
WHERE condition  
LIMIT number;
```

Nested select queries

```
SELECT column_name(s)  
FROM table_name  
WHERE column_name = (SELECT max(column_name) FROM table_name);
```

Thank You

FOR ANY QUERIES PING ME ON SKYPE GROUP