



# RDBMS & SQL Introduction

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# SELECT – DQL

- Distinct values in column. *→ unique values.*
  - `SELECT DISTINCT c1 FROM table;`
  - `SELECT DISTINCT c1, c2 FROM table;`
- Select limited rows.
  - `SELECT * FROM table LIMIT n;`
  - `SELECT * FROM table LIMIT m, n;`



# SELECT – DQL – ORDER BY

→ Sorting → asc (default)  
desc

order by sal desc;  
desc emp;  
↳ describe table struct

- In db rows are scattered on disk. Hence may not be fetched in a fixed order.

- Select rows in asc order.

- SELECT \* FROM table ORDER BY c1; ✗
- SELECT \* FROM table ORDER BY c2 ASC;

- Select rows in desc order.

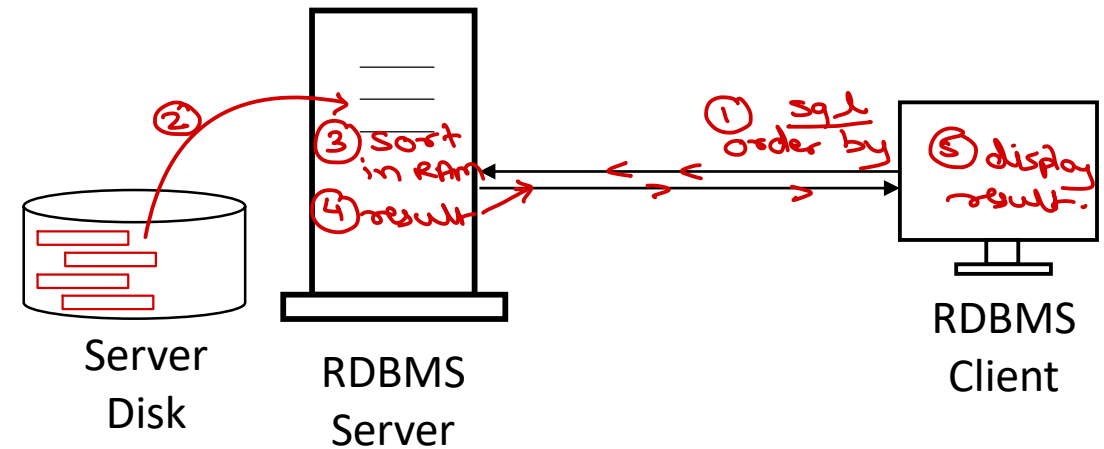
- SELECT \* FROM table ORDER BY c3 DESC;

- Select rows sorted on multiple columns.

- SELECT \* FROM table ORDER BY c1, c2;
- SELECT \* FROM table ORDER BY c1 ASC, c2 DESC;
- SELECT \* FROM table ORDER BY c1 DESC, c2 DESC;

- Select top or bottom n rows.

- SELECT \* FROM table ORDER BY c1 ASC LIMIT n;
- SELECT \* FROM table ORDER BY c1 DESC LIMIT n;
- SELECT \* FROM table ORDER BY c1 ASC LIMIT m, n;



# SELECT – DQL – WHERE

- It is always good idea to fetch only required rows (to reduce network traffic).
- The WHERE clause is used to specify the condition, which records to be fetched.
- Relational operators
  - <, >, <=, >=, =, != or <>
- NULL related operators
  - NULL is special value and cannot be compared using relational operators.
  - IS NULL or <=>, IS NOT NULL.
- Logical operators
  - AND, OR, NOT

operators

① between  
② in  
③ like

} manday lecture.





Thank you!

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