Subject: Database Management Systems

SQL Statements (DML)

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DML STATEMENTS

Data Manipulation Language:

- →Select
 - → FROM clause
 - → WHERE clause
 - → ORDER By clause

SQL SELECT Statement

- Syntax of SQL SELECT Statement:
- SELECT column_list FROM table-name
 [WHERE Clause]
 [GROUP BY clause]
 [HAVING clause]
 [ORDER BY clause];

- table-name is the name of the table from which the information is retrieved.
- column_list includes one or more columns from which data is retrieved.
- The code within the brackets is optional.

SQL SELECT Statement contd..

- SELECT * from employee ;
- Result table:

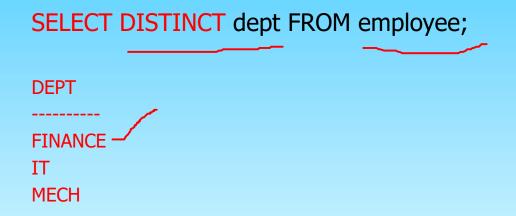
ID	NAME	DEPT	AGE	SALARY	LOCATION	
105	Srinath	Mech	27	50000	Bangalore	>
106	Kapil	Mech	30	50000	Bangalore	
					_ /	<i>r</i>

SELECT ID, name from employee;

Result table:ID NAME105 Srinath106 Kapil

SQL SELECT Statement contd..

For Example: If you want to select all distinct department names from employee table, the query would be:



select distinct * from temp_employee;

ID NAME	DEPT	AGE	SALARY	LOCATION	EMP_ADD
101 ajay	IT	25	40000	mysore	
105 vijay	MECH	26	50000	mysore	
106 payal	FINANC	E 30	10000	mysore	



SQL SELECT Statement contd...

In a SQL SELECT statement only SELECT and FROM statements are mandatory. Other clauses like WHERE, ORDER BY, GROUP BY, HAVING are optional.

SQL WHERE Clause

For Example: To find the name of a employee with id 105, the query would be like:

SELE CT * from employee where id = 105;



SQL WHERE Clause

Expressions can also be used in the WHERE clause of the SELECT statement.

For example: Lets consider the employee table. If you want to display employee name, current salary, and a 20% increase in the salary for only those products where the percentage increase in salary is greater than 30000, the SELECT statement can be written as shown below

SELECT name, salary, salary*1.2 AS new_salary FROM employee

WHERE salary*1.2 > 30000;

NAME	SALARY	NEW_SALARY
ajay	— ′40000	48000
Srinath	50000	60000
SNEHA	50000	60000
Geetika	60000	72000
Parag	50000	60000



SQL ORDER BY

- The ORDER BY clause is used in a SELECT statement to sort results either in ascending or descending order. Oracle sorts query results in ascending order by default.
- **For Example:** If you want to sort the employee table by salary of the employee, the sql query would be.

SELECT name, salary FROM employee ORDER BY salary;

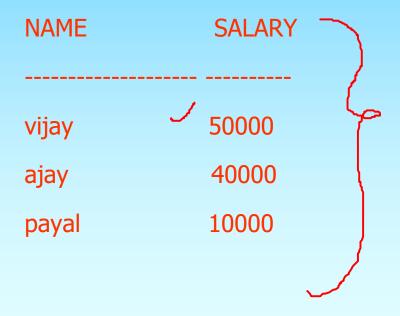
NAME	SALARY			
payal	10000			
ajay	40000			
vijay	50000			



SQL ORDER BY

• **For Example:** If you want to sort the employee table by salary of the employee in descending order, the sql query would be.

SELECT name, salary FROM employee ORDER BY salary DESC;





SQL ORDER BY

SELECT id, name from employee order by dept lage;

ID NAME	DEPT	AGE	SALAR	/ LOCATION	
101 ajay 105 vijay 106 payal 107 akshay	IT MECH FINANCE FINANCE	25 26 30 31	40000 50000 10000 20000	pune banglore pune delhi	Actual Table

ID	NAME	
	/	
106	payal	
107	payal Akshay	Result Table
101	ajay	
105	vijay 🗸 🦯	



Thank You

