



MySQL RDBMS

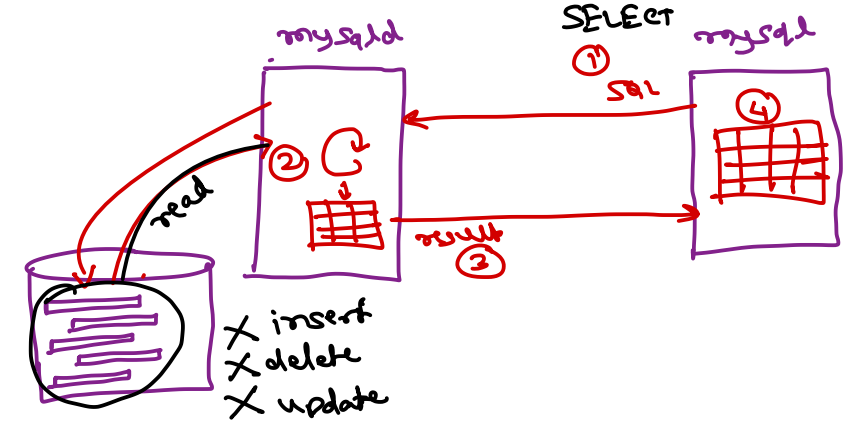
Trainer: Mr. Nilesh Ghule



SELECT – DQL

order in which
cols added in table
while creation.

- Select all columns (in fixed order).
 - SELECT * FROM table;
- Select specific columns / in arbitrary order.
 - SELECT c1, c2, c3 FROM table;
- Column alias
 - SELECT c1 AS col1, c2 col2 FROM table;
- Computed columns.
 - SELECT c1, c2, c3, expr1, expr2 FROM table;
 - SELECT c1,
 - CASE WHEN condition1 THEN value1,
 - CASE WHEN condition2 THEN value2,
 - ...
 - ELSE valuen
 - END
 - FROM table;



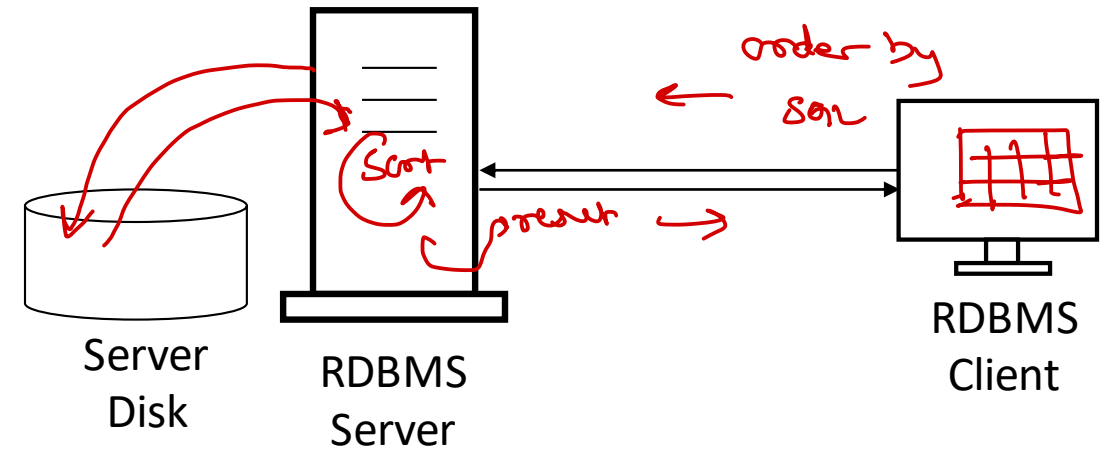
SELECT – DQL

- Distinct values in column.
 - `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

- 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;`



To sort too many records and/or sort on many columns will slow down execution of query.



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





Thank you!

Nilesh Ghule <nilesh@sunbeaminfo.com>

