



HARI KRISHNA









MASTERING BASIC QUERIES IN MYSQL



PRESENTED BY : **N.HARI KRISHNA**



BASIC SQL TOPICS

-  **SELECT QUERY**
-  **WHERE CLAUSE**
-  **AND/OR/NOT**
-  **ORDER BY**
-  **LIMIT CLAUSE**
-  **LIKE OPERATOR**
-  **BETWEEN OPERATOR**
-  **IN & NOT IN**



01

SELECT QUERY

The SELECT statement is used to retrieve data from a database. It allows you to specify which columns you want to fetch and from which table.

```
SELECT * FROM table_name;
```

💡 Retrieves all columns from a table.

```
SELECT column1, column2 FROM table_name;
```

💡 Retrieves specific columns from a table.



02

WHERE CLAUSE

The WHERE clause filters records based on specified conditions. It is used to extract only those records that meet the criteria.

```
SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE  
column1 = 'value';
```

💡 Filters records where column1 matches a specific value.

```
SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE  
column2 > 100;
```

💡 Filters records where column2 is greater than 100.



03

AND, OR, NOT OPERATORS

AND: Combines multiple conditions and returns records only if **all** conditions are true.

OR: Combines multiple conditions and returns records if **at least one** condition is true.

NOT: Negates a condition and returns records where the condition is **not** true.

```
SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE  
column1 = 'value1' AND column2 = 'value2';
```

💡 Retrieves records where both conditions are true.

```
SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE  
column1 = 'value1' OR column2 = 'value2';
```

💡 Retrieves records where at least one condition is true.

```
SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE NOT  
column1 = 'value';
```

💡 Excludes records where column1 is equal to a specific value.

04

LIMIT CLAUSE

The LIMIT clause restricts the number of rows returned by a query. It is useful for pagination or fetching a subset of data.

```
SELECT * FROM table_name LIMIT 5;
```



Retrieves only the first 5 records.





05

LIKE OPERATOR

The LIKE operator is used in a WHERE clause to search for a specified pattern in a column. It uses wildcards:

- %: Matches zero or more characters.
- _: Matches exactly one character.

```
SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE  
column1 LIKE 'A%';
```

💡 Finds records where column1 starts with "A".

```
SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE  
column1 LIKE '%B';
```

💡 Finds records where column1 ends with "B".

```
SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE  
column1 LIKE '%word%';
```

💡 Finds records where column1 contains "word".

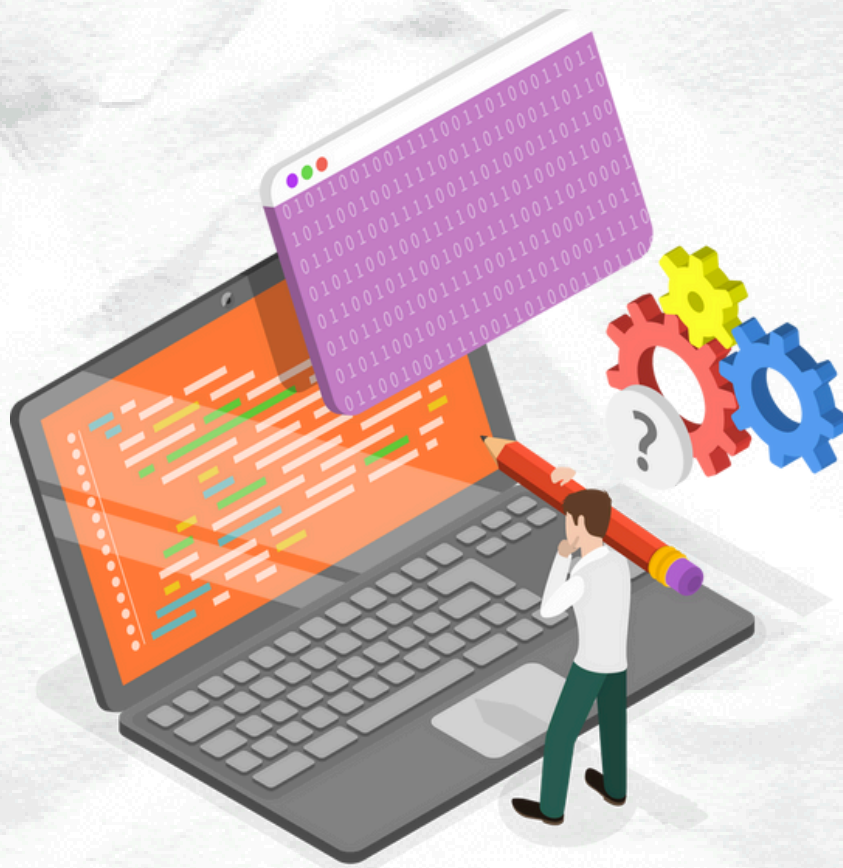
06

BETWEEN OPERATOR

The BETWEEN operator filters records within a specified range (inclusive). It can be used with numbers, dates, or text.

```
SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE  
column2 BETWEEN 10 AND 50;
```

💡 Finds records where column2 is between 10 and 50.



07

IN & NOT IN OPERATORS

- IN: Checks if a value matches any value in a list.
- NOT IN: Checks if a value does *not* match any value in a list.

```
SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE  
column1 IN ('value1', 'value2', 'value3');
```

💡 Finds records where column1 is one of the listed values.

```
SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE  
column1 NOT IN ('value1', 'value2',  
                'value3');
```

💡 Retrieves records where column1 is not one of the listed values.



HARI KRISHNA

FOLLOW FOR MORE



HARI KRISHNA



nadimpalliharikrishna64@gmail.com



LINK

