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1. Import Data

To import data into a MySQL database, you generally use the LOAD DATA INFILE statement or import tools provided by MySQL like MySQL Workbench or command-line tools.

Using LOAD DATA INFILE:

```
LOAD DATA INFILE '/path/to/test.csv'
INTO TABLE emp
FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','
ENCLOSED BY '"'
LINES TERMINATED BY '\n'
IGNORE 1 ROWS;
```

Using MySQL Workbench:

1. Open MySQL Workbench.
2. Select your database.
3. Go to Server > Data Import.
4. Choose the file to import and specify the necessary details like the delimiter, enclosing character, etc.
5. Click Start Import.

Using command-line tool:

mysql -u username -p database_name < /path/to/test.sql

2. Query Clauses

SELECT: Retrieves data from a database.

SELECT column1, column2
FROM table_name
WHERE condition
ORDER BY column1;

WHERE: Filters records.

```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE salary > 50000;
```

ORDER BY: Sorts the result set.

```
SELECT * FROM employees
ORDER BY last_name ASC;
```

GROUP BY: Groups rows that have the same values.

```
SELECT job_title, COUNT(*)
FROM employees
GROUP BY job_title;
```

HAVING: Filters groups.

```
SELECT job_title, COUNT(*)
FROM employees
GROUP BY job_title
HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;
```

LIMIT: Specifies the number of records to return.

```
SELECT * FROM employees
LIMIT 10;
```

3. Column Alias

A column alias is a temporary name given to a column or a table in a query. It is useful for renaming columns for better readability or when performing calculations in a query.

Syntax:

```
SELECT column_name AS alias_name
FROM table_name;
```

Examples:

Renaming a column:

SELECT first_name AS 'First Name', last_name AS 'Last Name'
FROM employees;

Using an alias in a calculation:

```
SELECT salary, salary * 0.1 AS 'Bonus'
FROM employees;
```

Combining data:

```
SELECT CONCAT(first_name, ' ', last_name) AS 'Full Name'
FROM employees;
```