Minutes of Meeting.

Meeting Objective: To Understand the "CRUD operations" , "if function" and "case clause" in mysql.

Date: 15-05-2024.

Time: 11:30.am.

Location: JAIN (Deemed-to-be-university), Faculty of Engineering and Technology.

Attendees:

1.Mr. Akash, Futurense Technologies,
2.K shreeshanth.
3.Chethan Y.
4.Jeyapathy m.
5.Vishnu.
6.wajith ,fellow colleagues of batch 2024 ,jain university.

Meeting agenda:

- **To fully comprehend the use of case clauses, if functions, and DQL commands in MySQL queries.**

- **To get experience with if function with aggregate functions and case clause in MySQL issue statements.**

- **MySQL queries that combine the if function with aggregate functions and case clauses.**

Case Clauses:

Case clauses in MySQL allow for conditional logic within queries. They are particularly useful when you need to perform different actions or calculations based on specified conditions. Case clauses can be simple or complex, enabling you to handle various scenarios within a single query.

If Function:

The if function in MySQL provides a way to conditionally return values based on a specified condition. It's often used within select statements or aggregate functions to customize the output according to certain criteria. This function enhances the flexibility and versatility of MySQL queries, allowing for dynamic result sets.

DQL Commands:

DQL (Data Query Language) commands are the backbone of retrieving data from a MySQL database. They include SELECT statements primarily, which are used to fetch data from one or more database tables based on specified criteria. DQL commands enable users to extract valuable insights from the database by querying and filtering data as needed.

Combining If Function with Aggregate Functions and Case Clauses:

To gain practical experience, we focused on crafting MySQL queries that combine the if function with aggregate functions (such as SUM, COUNT, AVG, etc.) and case clauses. This combination allows for sophisticated data manipulation, enabling us to perform conditional aggregations and transformations on the dataset. By leveraging these features together, we can create powerful queries tailored to our specific analytical requirements.

Next Meeting: The next meeting will be scheduled for 16-05-2024 [11:30]. The agenda will focus on the DQL commands ,if and else functions and case clauses in detail.

Minutes Prepared By:

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