TOPS TECHNOLOGY

# Module 4 – Introduction to DBMS

Presented By :

Nandni Vala

# Data Query Language (DQL)

## 1.What is the SELECT statement, and how is it used to query data?

➢ The **SELECT** statement in SQL is used to **retrieve data** from a database.

➢ **Syntax of the SELECT Statement**:

➢ SELECT column1, column2, ...

➢ FROM table_name;

➢ **column1, column2, ...**: The columns you want to retrieve.

➢ **table_name**: The name of the table from which the data is retrieved.

➢ **Example**:

➢ SELECT name, department

➢ FROM employees;

➢ This retrieves the name and department columns from the employees table.

**2.**Explain the use of the ORDER BY and WHERE clauses in SQL queries.

➢ **ORDER BY Clause**

➢ **Purpose**: The **ORDER BY** clause is used to **sort** the results of a query in either ascending or descending order based on one or more columns.

➢ By default, the sorting is in **ascending order** (ASC), but you can explicitly specify either ascending or descending order.

    ➢ **Syntax**:

    ➢ SELECT column1, column2, …

    ➢ FROM table_name

    ➢ ORDER BY column1 [ASC|DESC], column2 [ASC|DESC], …;

➢ **ASC**: Sorts the results in **ascending order** (default).

➢ **DESC**: Sorts the results in **descending order**.

➢ **Example**:

➢ SELECT name, department, salary

➢ FROM employees

➢ ORDER BY salary DESC;

- **Example**:

- SELECT name, department, salary

- FROM employees

- ORDER BY department ASC, salary DESC;