**11/11/2021**

Select all record of information whose DOB after 1990

Select all record of information whose department is either IT, HR, Trainer

Select all record of information whose salary is in range of 20000-40000

Select name of employee who has second largest salary

Select name and dept of information whose city is either Delhi or Kolkata

Select record of information whose salary is less than 30000 and city is Delhi

Select record of information whose name start from r and lives in either Delhi or patina

Update all trainer salary to the max salary of table\update department of IT information to the computer science

Delete pin of Sonam who lives in J&K city to the 226022

Update city J&K to the ‘Jammu & Kashmir’

**Joining: -**

Joining is used to select record from two or more tables where all table has some common field.

Type of joining:

1. Inner join
2. Left outer join
3. Right outer join
4. Full outer join
5. Cross join
6. Self-join

**Inner join: -**

Inner join selects only common record of all table.

**Syntax:**

Select table\_name.column\_name (s) from first\_table\_name inner join second\_table\_name on first\_table\_name.common\_table\_name=second\_table\_name.common\_column\_name;

**Ex: -**

Select student.name, student.mobileno, department.depname, department.hod from student inner join department on student.depid=department.depid

**2. Left Join: -**

Left join is used to select all record from left table and only max record from second table.

**Note:** the value which is not present in second table then by default null value is put at that place.

**Syntax:**

Select table\_name.column\_name(s) from left\_table\_name left join right\_table\_name on table\_name.common\_column\_name=table\_name.common\_column\_name

**Select empname, depname, project name, technology of employee**

**3. Right join: -**

Right join is used to select all records from right table and only matched.common records from second table.

**Syntax: -**

Select table\_name.column\_name(s) from left\_table right join right\_table on left\_table .common\_column\_name=right\_table.common\_column\_name

**4.Full outer join: -**

It returns all record from both tables.

**Syntax: -**

Select table\_name.column\_name(s) from first\_table full outer join second\_table on first\_table.common\_column\_name=second\_table.common\_column\_name

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**Group by: -**

Group by clause is used to make group of on or more records that has same values based on a column.

When you are using group by clause with select statement you can only select the column which are using in group by or you can use any aggregate function with select.

**Syntax: -**

select\_column\_name,aggregate function(column\_name) from table\_name group by column\_name

**Ex:**

**select salary,count(\*),sum(salary) from college group by salary**