DML - Basic select Queries

SELECT FirstName, Phone from Customer order by customer_id;

↗ 100 → 101 (seq in Asc) — based on Eg.

SAME ..... order by 1 asc;

SELECT DISTINCT CITY FROM CUSTOMER;

WHERE CLAUSE

↳ Syntax: SELECT <column_list> FROM <table name> WHERE <condition>;

↳ Eg: 1) WHERE < = 5000 order by PRICE desc;

↗ describe here for condn.

2) SELECT PRODUCT_ID, Price, Pdt_type, (Price - (Price * 0.10)) from Product WHERE (Price - (Price * 0.10)) < 5000;

3) AS: SELECT Product_Id, Price_MRP, Pdt_type, (Price - (Price * 0.10)) AS Price_After_Discount from Product WHERE (Price - (Price * 0.10)) < 5000;

4) BETWEEN: SELECT Pdt_Type from Product WHERE Price BETWEEN 1000 and 5000

5) IN: SELECT FirstName from Customer WHERE City IN ('Chennai', 'CBE')

6) LIKE : (%) → one or more character. LIKE 'A%a' (starting, ending) ↳ Ananya

(_) → only one character. LIKE 'LeB_x'; ↳ LeBOx, LeBEX ... etc.

CONCAT WITH CHANGES (xyz || '_' || abc) ← used as seperator

7) REGEXP LIKE

Eg: WHERE REGEXP_LIKE (FirstName, 'Ar(o|u|a)n');

↳ output

FIRSTName
Arun
Aran

WHERE REGEXP_LIKE (FirstName, '([aeiou])\1', 'i');
condition ↑ repeation ↑ case insentitive ↑

↳ Eg: Meena

Eg.

null and 0 → both are different

use AND → to put more condition in where clause

use OR → to put more condition in where but compulsory to follow both condition.

COMMON MISTAKES:

✗ SELECT * from bill where due_table IN '2017-10-01' order by payable_amount desc ;

✓ SELECT * from bill where due_table = '01-OCT-17' order by payable_amount desc ;

✗ SELECT * from bill where year(payment_date) = 2018 order by payable_amount desc ;

✓ SELECT * from bill where payment_date like '%/18' order by payable_amount desc ;

AGGREGATE FUNCTION

1. Count() Eg: SELECT count(*) AS Customer_Count from Customer WHERE City IN ('Chennai', 'CBE');
2. Sum()
3. Avg()
4. Max()

HAVING → filters group of rows → without GROUP clause it behave like WHERE

VS

WHERE → filters rows

→ Group By Clause

It also remove duplicates from data.

Grouping data

Pdt_id	Pdt_name	₹	Pdt_type
300	Fan	30	Elect
301	table	40	obj
302	Fridge	50	Elect
303	Toy	60	Kids

count total electronics

Pdt_id	no.of Pr
Elect	2
Kids	1
Obj	1

Eg: SELECT Pdt_Type, count(*) AS NO_of_PRODUCTS from Product GROUP BY Pdt_Type ORDER BY Pdt_Type ;

→ HAVING Clause

COMMON MISTAKE: we use place of select, filter groups of rows returned by GROUP BY CLAUSE

Eg: SELECT Cust_Id, Count(Order_Id) AS Ordered_count From Orders WHERE TO_city = 'Chennai' AND count(order_Id) > 1 GROUP BY Cust_Id ;

✗

✓ SELECT ... WHERE TO_city = 'Chennai' GROUP BY Cust_Id HAVING count(order_Id) > 1 ;