DISTINCT CLAUSE :

It is used to remove the duplicate or Repeate value from the Result Table

Distinct clause should be always we as a first Argument in the SELECT clause

We can pass multiple Argument in the distinct clause, it removes if ~~where~~ the Combination of Column ~~sap~~ are repeated or Duplicate

Result

PER
65
70
62
75
60

PER
65
70
62
75
65 .
60
70 .

Example :

Select Distinct PER
From STUDENT ;

STUDENT

SID	SNAME	BRANCH	PER
1	A	Civil	65
2	B	MECH	70
3	C	CS	62
4	D	IS	75
5	E	EEE	65
6	A	Civil	60
7	D	Mech	70

Example:

Select DISTINCT PER, BRANCH
From STUDENT;

Result

PER	BRANCH
65	Civil
70	mech
62	CS
75	IS
65	EEE
60	Civil
• 70	Mech

PER	BRANCH
65	Civil
70	mech
62	CS
75	IS
65	EEE
60	Civil

WAQTD

dept No that are present in Emp table

Select DISTINCT deptNo
From Emp;

WAQTD

Jobs present in Emp table

Select DISTINCT JOB
From Emp;

Selection :

The process of retriving data by Selecting both Rows and Columns is known as Selection.

Where Clause :

Where clause is used to filter the records.

Where clause execute row by row

In WHERE Clause we pass filter conditions as arguments (or) input. If the condition satify it returns true, If fails to satisfy it returns falls we called it as Boolean values.

In where clause we can pass multiple Argument with the help of Logical operators.

SYNTAX : Select columnname/Expression
From Tablename
Where < Filter Condition > ;

Order Of Execution :

i) From
ii) Where
iii) Select

Example:

WAQTD

Branch of the Student who's name is B

Database

Select Branch
From Student
Where Sname = 'B';

Student

SID	SNAME	BRANCH	PER
1	A	Civil	65
2	B	Mech	70
3	C	CS	62
4	D	ES	75
5	E	EEE	65
6	A	Civil	60
7	D	Mech	70

Filter Condition

Sname = 'B'

A = B   F
B = B   T
C = B   F
D = B   F
E = B   F
A = B   F
D = B   F

output of where clause

SID	SNAME	BRANCH	PER
2	B	Mech	70

Result

Branch
Mech

WAQTD

Details Of te Employee who's porcentage is 60%.

WAQTD

Emp Name, Sal, Dept No for all te Employes working in dept 30

Select ENAME, SAL, DEPTNO
From Emp
Where deptNO = 30;

WAQTD

Emp Name, salery for the employee who earn more than 2000

Select ENAME, Sal,
From EMP
Where SAL > 2000;

WAQTD

Details Of te Employee hired after 81

Select *
From Emp
Where hDate →

Select *
From Emp
where Hiredate > '31-DEC-1981'

WAQTD
  Emp name, hire date if Employe are hire
before 82

  Select Emp Ename, hDate Hire DATE
  From Emp
  Where hDate Hire DATE < '01-JAN-82';