

SQL
(STRUCTURED QUERY LANGUAGE)
PART-II



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SQL Select Clauses

DISTINCT



- Used to remove the duplicate records.
- Used only with SELECT.

Eg.

```
SELECT distinct place  
FROM customer  
where c_name='sweta';
```

Count



- To count the number of rows in a particular table

```
select count(m_status)
from customer;
```

UNIQUE and DISTINCT work in a same way.

Similarly, max(), min(), sum(), etc. functions will used.

AS



If you temporarily want to rename a column name, without actually changing its name from the database.

Eg.

```
select c_id as "id",  
place as "city",  
c_name  
from customer;
```

AS and ALIAS work in a same way

SQL ORDER BY



- Used to sort data in decreasing or increasing order depending upon the requirement.

Eg. `SELECT * from customer`

`Order by c_age;`

ORDER BY INCREASING and DECREASING ORDER



```
SELECT c_id  
FROM customer  
WHERE c_name = 'e'  
ORDER BY place DESC;
```

```
SELECT c_id  
FROM customer  
WHERE c_name = 'e'  
ORDER BY place ASC;
```

Group by



```
SELECT place,  
MIN(c_id) AS "most senior id"  
FROM customer  
GROUP BY place;
```


AND, OR



- Used to create two or/and more conditions to be met.
- Can be used in a **SELECT**, **INSERT**, **UPDATE** or **DELETE** statement.

Eg.

```
UPDATE customer  
SET place= 'rohtak'  
WHERE c_name = 'e'  
AND m_status = 'married';
```

Like



```
select c_id, place, c_name  
from customer  
where c_name like 's%';
```

IN



```
select c_id, c_name, place  
from customer  
where place IN ('phagwara', 'jalandhar');
```

between



```
select c_id, c_name, place  
from customer  
where c_id between 21696 AND 21697;
```