Sql lab 3

basic sql statements

DBMS Lab Outline part 3
basic sql statements

- SQL Distinct
- SQL where
- Sql and & or operators
- Sql order by
- Sql update
- Sql delete

EXERCISE 1

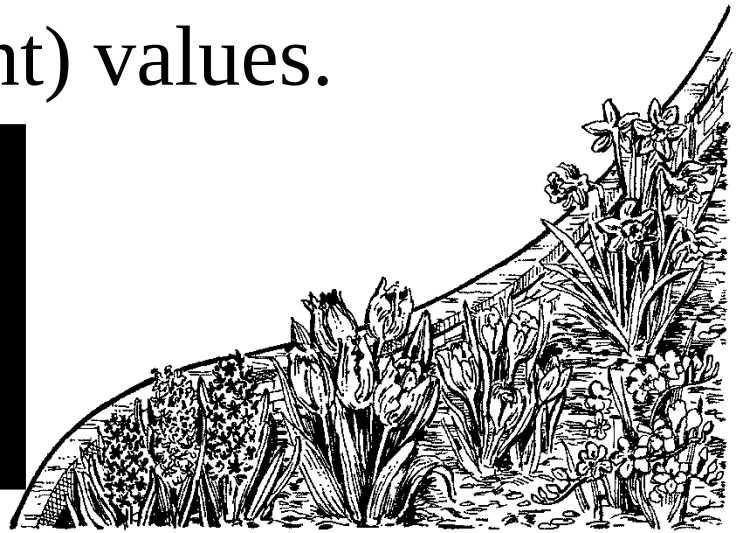
- Create a database hr
- Create a table customer inside hr and insert the following

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Ramesh	32	Ahmedabad	2000.00
2	Khilan	25	Delhi	1500.00
3	kaushik	23	Kota	2000.00
4	Chaitali	25	Mumbai	6500.00
5	Hardik	27	Bhopal	8500.00
6	Komal	22	MP	4500.00
7	Muffy	24	Indore	10000.00

SQL Distinct

- In a table, some of the columns may contain duplicate values. This is not a problem, however, sometimes you will want to list only the different (distinct) values in a table.
- The DISTINCT keyword can be used to return only distinct (different) values.

```
SELECT DISTINCT
column_name(s)
FROM table_name
```



Exercise 1

- Select the distinct age from customers table.
- Select only the salary of the customers without duplication and make the column name total?

SQL where

- The WHERE clause is used to filter records.
- The WHERE clause is used to extract only those records that fulfill a specified criterion.

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
WHERE column_name operator
value
```

SQL where

- With the WHERE clause, the following operators can be used:

Operator	Description
=	Equal
<>	Not equal
>	Greater than
<	Less than
>=	Greater than or equal
<=	Less than or equal

Exercise 2

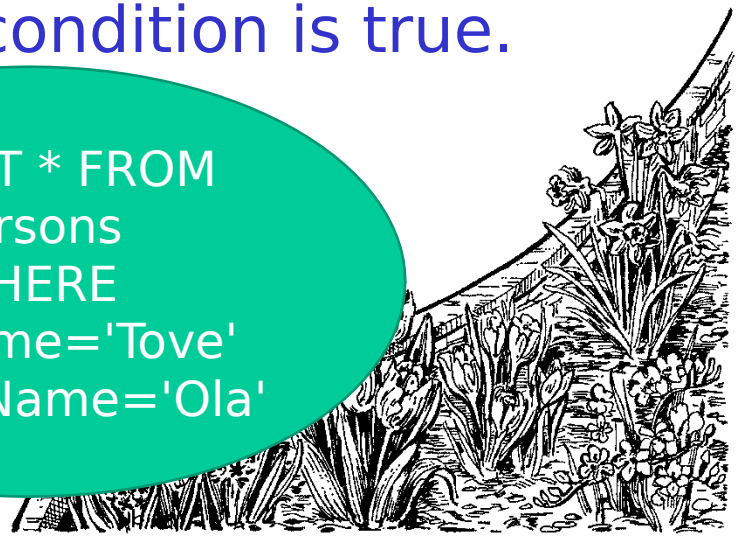
- Select name and age of customers with salary greater than 8000.
- Select the age , id and salary of a customer by the name Hardik.
- Select all customers that are aged greater than or equal to 25.

SQL AND & OR Operators

- The AND & OR operators are used to filter records based on more than one condition
- The AND operator displays a record if both the first condition and the second condition is true.
- The OR operator displays a record if either the first condition or the second condition is true.

```
SELECT * FROM
Persons
WHERE
FirstName='Tove'
AND
LastName='Svendson'
```

```
SELECT * FROM
Persons
WHERE
FirstName='Tove'
OR FirstName='Ola'
```



Exercise 3

- Select all customers with name equal to komal and age is greater than or equal to 22.
- Select all customers whose salary is greater than 4000 or lives in kota.

SQL ORDER BY

- The ORDER BY keyword is used to sort the result-set.
- The ORDER BY keyword is used to sort the result-set by a specified column.
- The ORDER BY keyword sort the records in ascending order by default.
- If you want to sort the records in a descending order, you can use the DESC keyword.

```
SELECT *
FROM
Persons
ORDER BY
LastName
DESC
```

Exercise 4

- Select address and salary of customers whose age is greater than 22 and order the result based on the customers salary from max to min.

The UPDATE Statement

- The UPDATE statement is used to update existing records in a table.
- The WHERE clause specifies which record or records that should be updated. If you omit the WHERE clause, all records will be updated!

```
UPDATE Persons
SET
Address='Nissestie
n 67',
City='Sandnes'
WHERE
LastName='Tjesse
m' AND
FirstName='Jakob'
```

Exercise 5

- Update the address of customers to gulele where age is greater than 30.
- Update the salary and age of komal to 3400 and 28.

SQL DELETE Query

- The SQL DELETE Query is used to delete the existing records from a table.
- You can use WHERE clause with DELETE query to delete selected rows, otherwise all the records would be deleted.
- Syntax:
- The basic syntax of DELETE query with WHERE clause is as follows:-

```
DELETE FROM
table_name
WHERE
[condition];
```

Exercise 6

- Delete all records related to a customer name komal.
- Delete all customer records who lives around Mumbai.