

3. DQL (Data Query Language):

The Data Query Language is used to retrieve the data from a Table or a View from Relational Database Management Systems. The purpose of DQL Command is to get some schema relation based on the query passed to it. The '*Select*' keyword is used in DQL to access the data from a database object. It can be used in simple queries, views and stored procedures.

Syntax:

```
SELECT [ALL | DISTINCT] column1,column2,.. [FROM table_names] [WHERE specific_condition]
        [GROUP BY {col_name | expr}]
        [ORDER BY {col_name | expr} [ASC | DESC]]
```

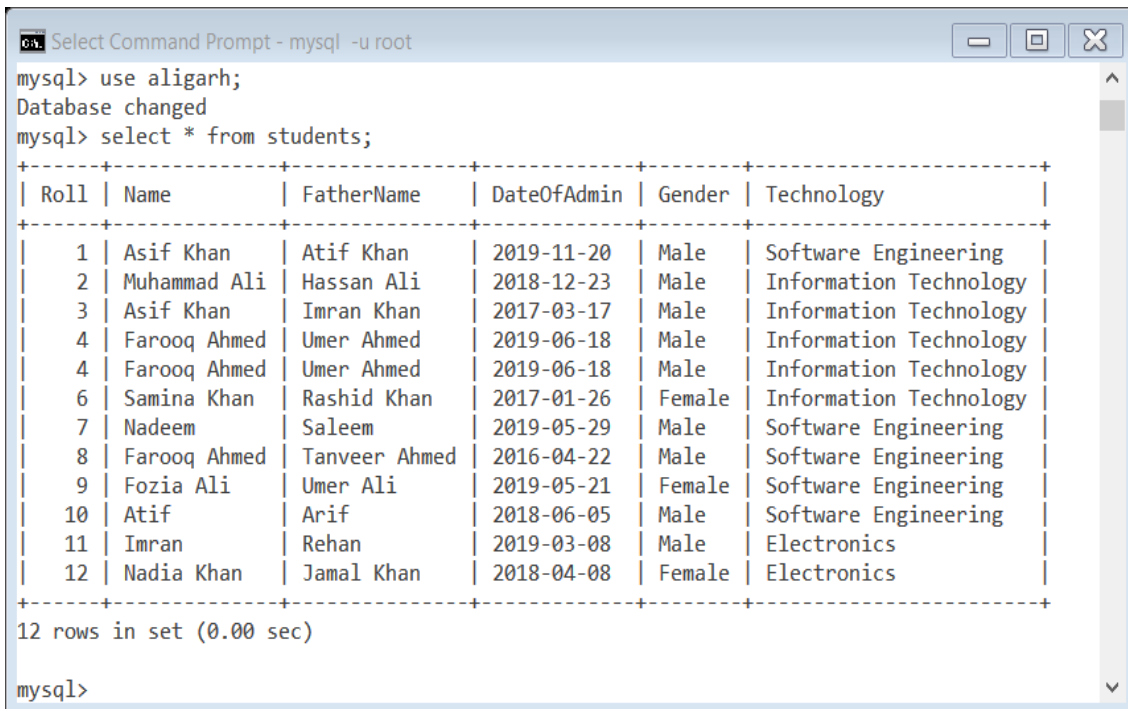
We consider the following table of students, below is a selection from the "Students" table in the Aligarh database:

Example

To Retrieve/Fetch all the Fields/columns and all records/rows from the "Students" table: Use the following command:

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Students ;
```

Consider the Students table having the following records: –



```
Select Command Prompt - mysql -u root
mysql> use aligarh;
Database changed
mysql> select * from students;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Roll | Name      | FatherName | DateOfAdmin | Gender | Technology |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1    | Asif Khan | Atif Khan  | 2019-11-20  | Male   | Software Engineering |
| 2    | Muhammad Ali | Hassan Ali | 2018-12-23  | Male   | Information Technology |
| 3    | Asif Khan | Imran Khan | 2017-03-17  | Male   | Information Technology |
| 4    | Farooq Ahmed | Umer Ahmed | 2019-06-18  | Male   | Information Technology |
| 4    | Farooq Ahmed | Umer Ahmed | 2019-06-18  | Male   | Information Technology |
| 6    | Samina Khan | Rashid Khan | 2017-01-26  | Female | Information Technology |
| 7    | Nadeem     | Saleem     | 2019-05-29  | Male   | Software Engineering |
| 8    | Farooq Ahmed | Tanveer Ahmed | 2016-04-22  | Male   | Software Engineering |
| 9    | Fozia Ali  | Umer Ali   | 2019-05-21  | Female | Software Engineering |
| 10   | Atif       | Arif       | 2018-06-05  | Male   | Software Engineering |
| 11   | Imran      | Rehan      | 2019-03-08  | Male   | Electronics |
| 12   | Nadia Khan | Jamal Khan | 2018-04-08  | Female | Electronics |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
12 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

Example

We specify the columns that we want to be displayed in the query result, **selects** the "Name" and "FatherName" columns from the "Students" table. Use the following command:

```
mysql> SELECT Name,FatherName FROM Students ;
```

```
Command Prompt - mysql -u root
12 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> SELECT Name,FatherName FROM Students;
+-----+-----+
| Name      | FatherName |
+-----+-----+
| Asif Khan | Atif Khan  |
| Muhammad Ali | Hassan Ali |
| Asif Khan | Imran Khan |
| Farooq Ahmed | Umer Ahmed |
| Farooq Ahmed | Umer Ahmed |
| Samina Khan | Rashid Khan |
| Nadeem     | Saleem    |
| Farooq Ahmed | Tanveer Ahmed |
| Fozia Ali  | Umer Ali  |
| Atif       | Arif      |
| Imran      | Rehan     |
| Nadia Khan | Jamal Khan |
+-----+-----+
12 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

Example

The SELECT DISTINCT statement is used to return only distinct (different) values. Inside a table, a column often contains many duplicate values; and sometimes you only want to list the different (distinct) values. Use the following command:

```
mysql> SELECT DISTINCT Name, FatherName FROM Students ;
```

```
Command Prompt - mysql -u root
12 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> SELECT DISTINCT Name,FatherName FROM Students ;
+-----+-----+
| Name      | FatherName |
+-----+-----+
| Asif Khan | Atif Khan  |
| Muhammad Ali | Hassan Ali |
| Asif Khan | Imran Khan |
| Farooq Ahmed | Umer Ahmed |
| Samina Khan | Rashid Khan |
| Nadeem     | Saleem    |
| Farooq Ahmed | Tanveer Ahmed |
| Fozia Ali  | Umer Ali  |
| Atif       | Arif      |
| Imran      | Rehan     |
| Nadia Khan | Jamal Khan |
+-----+-----+
11 rows in set (0.04 sec)

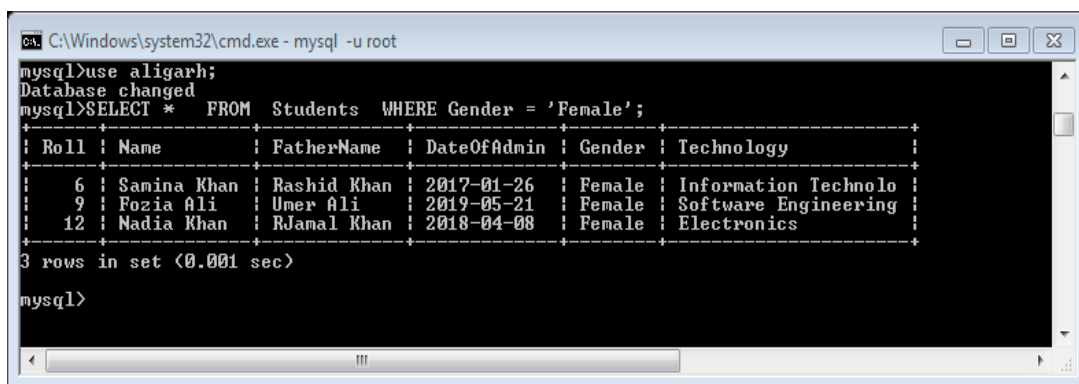
mysql>
```

The SELECT command with WHERE Clause

The WHERE clause is used to filter records. The WHERE clause is used to extract only those records that fulfill a specified condition. The WHERE clause is not only used in SELECT statement, it is also used in UPDATE, DELETE statement, etc.! Use the following SQL statement selects all the Students from the Gender "Female", in the "Students" table:

Note: SQL requires single quotes around text values (most database systems will also allow double quotes). However, numeric fields should not be enclosed in quotes:

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Students WHERE Gender='Female';
```



```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - mysql -u root
mysql>use aligarh;
Database changed
mysql>SELECT * FROM Students WHERE Gender = 'Female';
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Roll | Name      | FatherName | DateOfAdmin | Gender | Technology |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 6    | Samina Khan | Rashid Khan | 2017-01-26  | Female | Information Technolo |
| 9    | Fozia Ali  | Umer Ali   | 2019-05-21  | Female | Software Engineering |
| 12   | Nadia Khan | RJamal Khan | 2018-04-08  | Female | Electronics          |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.001 sec)

mysql>

```

The SQL AND, OR and NOT Operators

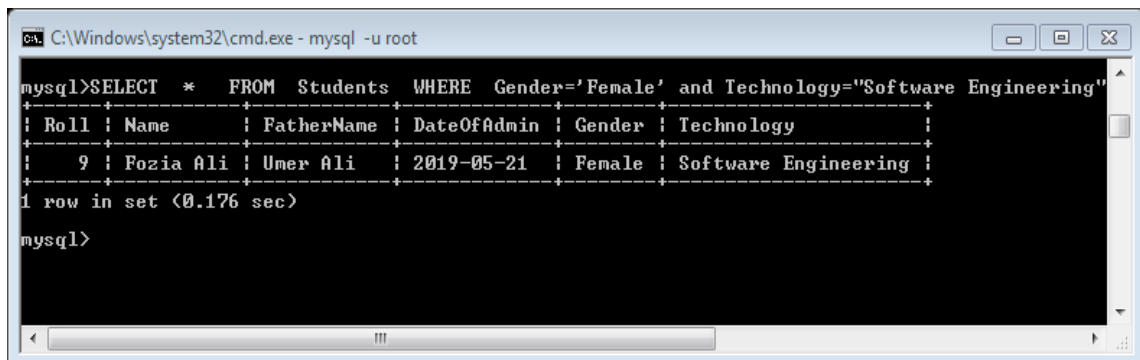
The WHERE clause can be combined with AND, OR, and NOT operators. The AND and OR operators are used to filter records based on more than one condition:

The AND operator displays a record if all the conditions separated by AND are TRUE.

The OR operator displays a record if any of the conditions separated by OR is TRUE.

The use following SQL statement selects all fields from "Students" where Gender is "Female" AND Technology is "Software Engineering":

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Students WHERE Gender='Female' and Technology="Software Engineering";
```



```

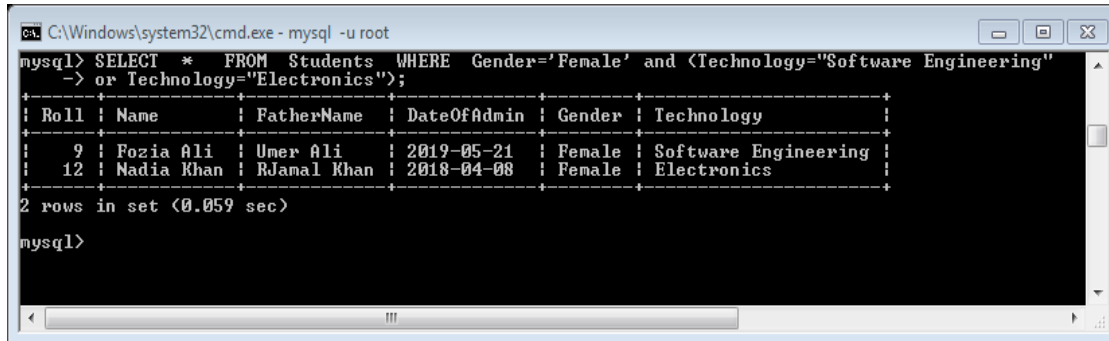
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - mysql -u root
mysql>SELECT * FROM Students WHERE Gender='Female' and Technology="Software Engineering"
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Roll | Name      | FatherName | DateOfAdmin | Gender | Technology |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 9    | Fozia Ali | Umer Ali   | 2019-05-21  | Female | Software Engineering |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.176 sec)

mysql>

```

In Other example the following SQL statement selects all fields from "Students" where Gender is "Female" AND Technology must be "Software Engineering" OR "Information Technology" (use parenthesis to form complex expressions):

mysql> SELECT * FROM Students WHERE Gender='Female' AND (Technology="Software Engineering" OR Technology="Electronics");



```

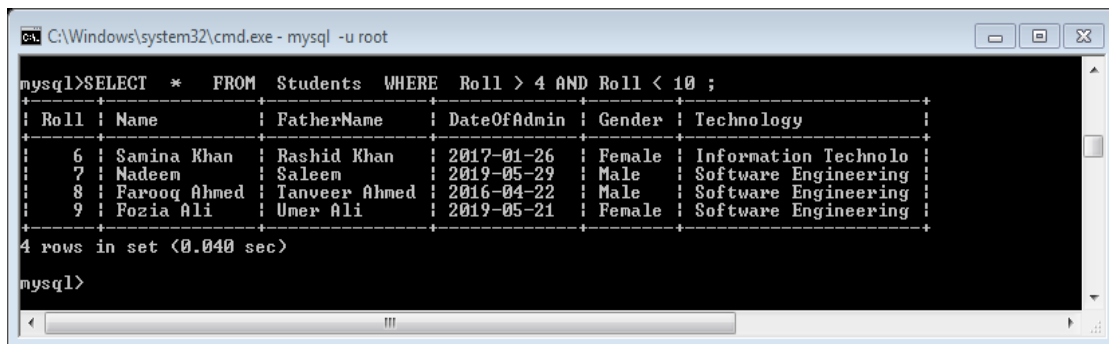
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - mysql -u root
mysql> SELECT * FROM Students WHERE Gender='Female' and (Technology="Software Engineering"
-> or Technology="Electronics");
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Roll | Name      | FatherName | DateOfAdmin | Gender | Technology |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 9    | Fozia Ali | Umer Ali   | 2019-05-21  | Female | Software Engineering |
| 12   | Nadia Khan | RJamal Khan | 2018-04-08  | Female | Electronics |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.059 sec)

mysql>

```

The Following is an example, which would fetch the all records from the Students table, where the Roll number is greater than 4 and the Roll number is less than 10 :-

mysql> SELECT * FROM Students WHERE Roll > 4 AND Roll < 10 ;



```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - mysql -u root
mysql>SELECT * FROM Students WHERE Roll > 4 AND Roll < 10 ;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Roll | Name      | FatherName | DateOfAdmin | Gender | Technology |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 6    | Samina Khan | Rashid Khan | 2017-01-26  | Female | Information Technolo |
| 7    | Nadeem     | Saleem     | 2019-05-29  | Male  | Software Engineering |
| 8    | Farooq Ahmed | Tanveer Ahmed | 2016-04-22  | Male  | Software Engineering |
| 9    | Fozia Ali  | Umer Ali   | 2019-05-21  | Female | Software Engineering |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.040 sec)

mysql>

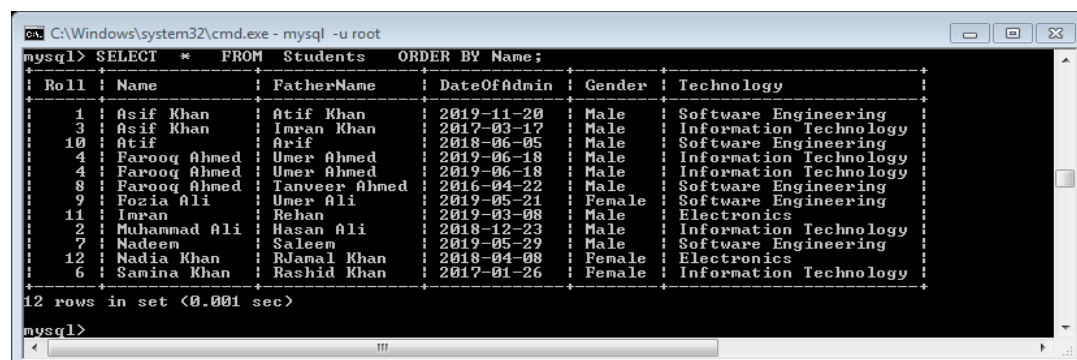
```

The SQL ORDER BY Keyword

The ORDER BY keyword is used to sort the result-set in ascending or descending order. The ORDER BY keyword sorts the records in ascending order by default. To sort the records in descending order, use the DESC keyword.

The following SQL statement selects all Students records from the "Students" table, sorted by the "Name" column in ascending order:

mysql> SELECT * FROM Students ORDER BY Name;



```

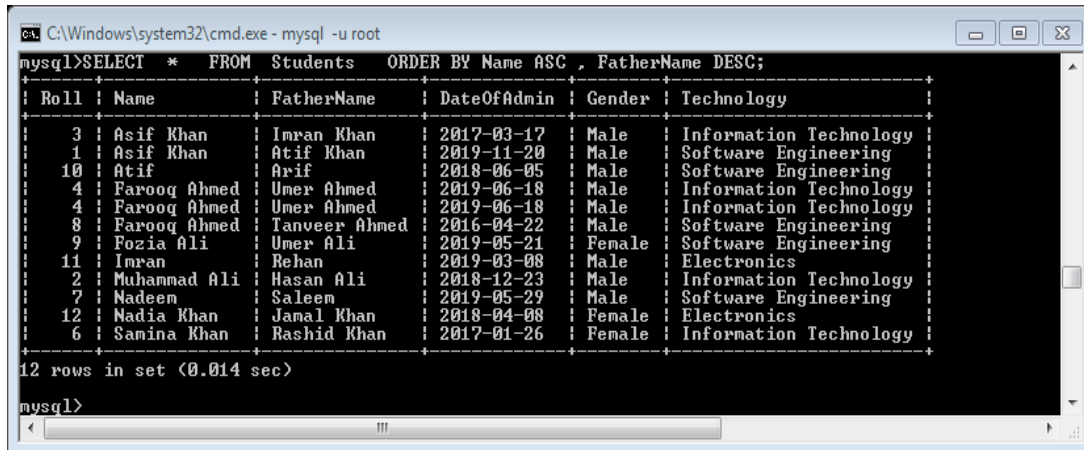
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - mysql -u root
mysql> SELECT * FROM Students ORDER BY Name;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Roll | Name      | FatherName | DateOfAdmin | Gender | Technology |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1    | Asif Khan | Atif Khan  | 2019-11-20  | Male  | Software Engineering |
| 3    | Asif Khan | Imran Khan | 2017-03-17  | Male  | Information Technology |
| 10   | Atif     | Arif      | 2018-06-05  | Male  | Software Engineering |
| 4    | Farooq Ahmed | Umer Ahmed | 2019-06-18  | Male  | Information Technology |
| 4    | Farooq Ahmed | Umer Ahmed | 2019-06-18  | Male  | Information Technology |
| 8    | Farooq Ahmed | Tanveer Ahmed | 2016-04-22  | Male  | Software Engineering |
| 9    | Fozia Ali  | Umer Ali   | 2019-05-21  | Female | Software Engineering |
| 11   | Imran     | Rehan     | 2019-03-08  | Male  | Electronics |
| 2    | Muhammad Ali | Hasan Ali | 2018-12-23  | Male  | Information Technology |
| 7    | Nadeem     | Saleem     | 2019-05-29  | Male  | Software Engineering |
| 12   | Nadia Khan | RJamal Khan | 2018-04-08  | Female | Electronics |
| 6    | Samina Khan | Rashid Khan | 2017-01-26  | Female | Information Technology |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
12 rows in set (0.001 sec)

mysql>

```

In this example the following SQL statement selects all students from the "Students" table, sorted ascending by the "Name" and descending by the "FatherName" column:

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Students ORDER BY Name ASC , FatherName DESC;
```



```
mysql>SELECT * FROM Students ORDER BY Name ASC , FatherName DESC;
```

Roll	Name	FatherName	DateOfAdmin	Gender	Technology
3	Asif Khan	Imran Khan	2017-03-17	Male	Information Technology
1	Asif Khan	Atif Khan	2019-11-20	Male	Software Engineering
10	Atif	Arif	2018-06-05	Male	Software Engineering
4	Farooq Ahmed	Umer Ahmed	2019-06-18	Male	Information Technology
4	Farooq Ahmed	Umer Ahmed	2019-06-18	Male	Information Technology
8	Farooq Ahmed	Tanveer Ahmed	2016-04-22	Male	Software Engineering
9	Fozia Ali	Umer Ali	2019-05-21	Female	Software Engineering
11	Imran	Rehan	2019-03-08	Male	Electronics
2	Muhammad Ali	Hasan Ali	2018-12-23	Male	Information Technology
7	Nadeem	Saleem	2019-05-29	Male	Software Engineering
12	Nadia Khan	Jamal Khan	2018-04-08	Female	Electronics
6	Samina Khan	Rashid Khan	2017-01-26	Female	Information Technology

```
12 rows in set (0.014 sec)
mysql>
```

SQL LIKE Operator

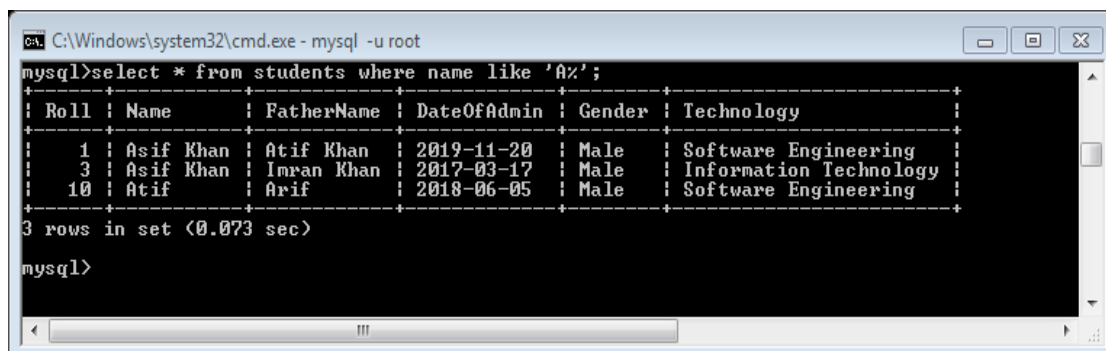
The LIKE operator is used to list all rows in a table whose column values match a specified pattern. It is useful when you want to search rows to match a specific pattern, or when you do not know the entire value.

For this purpose, we use two wildcards often used in conjunction with the LIKE operator:

% - The percent sign represents zero, one, or multiple characters.

_ - The underscore represent a single character.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Students WHERE Name LIKE 'A%';
```



```
mysql>select * from students where name like 'A%';
```

Roll	Name	FatherName	DateOfAdmin	Gender	Technology
1	Asif Khan	Atif Khan	2019-11-20	Male	Software Engineering
3	Asif Khan	Imran Khan	2017-03-17	Male	Information Technology
10	Atif	Arif	2018-06-05	Male	Software Engineering

```
3 rows in set (0.073 sec)
mysql>
```

The above select statement searches for all the rows where the first letter of the column **Name** is 'A' and rest of the letters in the name can be any character.

The following SQL statement selects all Students with a Name that starts with "A" and are at least 4 characters in length:

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Students WHERE Name LIKE 'A___%';
```

Here are some examples showing different LIKE operators with '%' and '_' wildcards:

LIKE Operator	Description
WHERE Students Name LIKE 'a%'	Finds any values that start with "a"
WHERE Students Name LIKE '%a'	Finds any values that end with "a"
WHERE Students Name LIKE '%or%'	Finds any values that have "or" in any position
WHERE Students Name LIKE '_r%'	Finds any values that have "r" in the second position
WHERE Students Name LIKE 'a__%'	Finds any values that start with "a" and are at least 3 characters in length
WHERE Students Name LIKE 'a%o'	Finds any values that start with "a" and ends with "o"

SQL GROUP Functions

Group functions are built-in SQL functions that operate on groups of rows and return one value for the entire group. These functions are COUNT, MAX, MIN, AVG and SUM etc.

SQL COUNT ():

This function returns the number of rows in the table that satisfies the condition specified in the WHERE condition. If the WHERE condition is not specified, then the query returns the total number of rows in the table.

In this Example if you want the number of Students in a particular Technology, 'Electronics' the query would be.

```
mysql> SELECT count(*) AS TotalStudentsOfElectronics FROM Students WHERE Technology = 'Electronics';
```

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - mysql -u root
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 3 | Asif Khan | Imran Khan | 2017-03-17 | Male | Information Technology |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.001 sec)

mysql>SELECT count(*) as TotalStudentOfElectronics FROM Students WHERE Technology = 'Electronics';
+-----+
| TotalStudentOfElectronics |
+-----+
| 2 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.114 sec)

mysql>

```

If you want the total number of Students in all the Technology, the query would take the form:

```
mysql> SELECT count(*) AS TotalStudents FROM Students;
```

The output would be '12' rows.

Consider the Employee table having the following records: –

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - mysql -u root
mysql>select * from employee;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Emp_Id | Name      | Designation | BasicSalary | Date       | ConveyanceAllowance | IncomeTax | GrossPay | NetSalary |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1      | Muhammad Ali | Officer     | 60000      | 2019-10-06 | 0                | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| 2      | Zeeshan      | Peon       | 16000      | 2018-11-04 | 0                | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| 3      | Ali          | Accountant  | 29000      | 2017-12-14 | 0                | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| 4      | Farooq Ahmed | Operator    | 23000      | 2018-02-12 | 0                | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| 5      | Faraz Ahmed  | Peon       | 17000      | 2016-03-11 | 0                | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| 6      | Ali Ahmed    | Officer     | 50000      | 2019-04-13 | 0                | 0         | 0         | 0         |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.058 sec)

mysql>

```

SQL SUM ():

This function is used to get the sum of a numeric column. To get the total salary given out to the employees.

mysql> SELECT sum(BasicSalary) AS TotalBasicSalary FROM Employee;

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - mysql -u root
mysql>SELECT sum(BasicSalary) AS TotalBasicSalary FROM Employee;
+-----+
| TotalBasicSalary |
+-----+
|          195000 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.110 sec)

mysql>

```

SQL AVG ():

This function is used to get the average value of a numeric column. To get the average Basic Salary where Designation is "Officer", Use the Following SQL Command:

mysql> SELECT avg(BasicSalary) AS AverageBasicSalary FROM Employee Where Designation='Officer';

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - mysql -u root
mysql>SELECT avg(BasicSalary) AS AverageBasicSalary FROM Employee Where Designation='Officer';
+-----+
| AverageBasicSalary |
+-----+
|          55000.0000 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.164 sec)

mysql>

```

SQL MAX ():

This function is used to get the maximum value from a column. To get the maximum salary drawn by an employee, the query would be:

mysql> **SELECT** max(BasicSalary) AS MaximumBasicSalary **FROM** Employee;

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - mysql -u root
mysql>SELECT  max(BasicSalary) AS MaximumBasicSalary FROM Employee;
+-----+
| MaximumBasicSalary |
+-----+
|          60000     |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.584 sec)

mysql>

```

SQL MIN ():

This function is used to get the minimum value from a column. To get the minimum basic salary drawn by an employee, the query would be:

mysql> **SELECT** min(BasicSalary) AS MinimumBasicSalary **FROM** Employee;

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - mysql -u root
1 row in set (0.584 sec)
mysql>SELECT  min(BasicSalary) AS MinimumBasicSalary FROM Employee;
+-----+
| MinimumBasicSalary |
+-----+
|          16000     |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.009 sec)

mysql>

```

SELECT command with SQL Expression.

SQL expression is a combination of one or more values, operators and SQL functions that results in to a value. These SQL EXPRESSIONs are similar to a formula and they are written in query language. You can also use them to query the database for a specific set of data.

In this example we calculate conveyance Allowance 20% of basic salary, use the following command

mysql> **SELECT** emp_id, name, basicsalary, (basicsalary * 20) /100 AS "Conveyance Allowance" **FROM** Employee;

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - mysql -u root
mysql>SELECT  emp_id, name, basicsalary, (basicsalary * 20) /100 AS ConveyanceAllowance FROM Employee;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| emp_id | name           | basicsalary | ConveyanceAllowance |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1      | Muhammad Ali  | 60000      | 12000.0000         |
| 2      | Zeeshan       | 16000      | 3200.0000          |
| 3      | Ali           | 29000      | 5800.0000          |
| 4      | Farooq Ahmed  | 23000      | 4600.0000          |
| 5      | Faraz Ahmed   | 17000      | 3400.0000          |
| 6      | Ali Ahmed     | 50000      | 10000.0000         |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.001 sec)

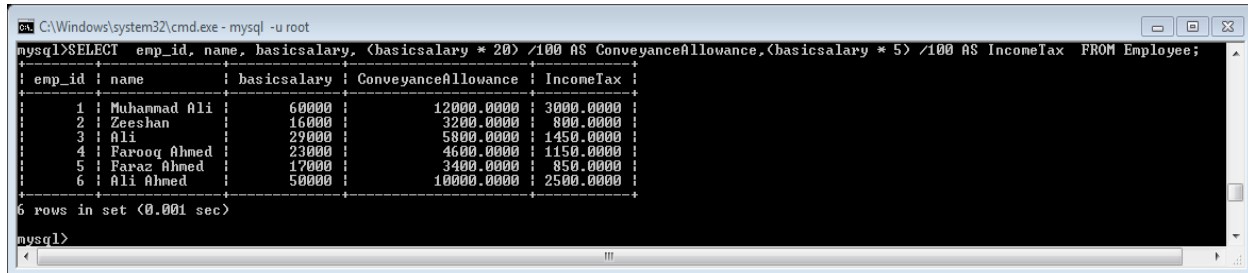
mysql>

```


If the arithmetic expression contains more than one operator, multiplication operator and division operator are evaluated first, and then addition and minus operator are evaluated. When two operators have the same priority, the expression is evaluated from left to right.

```
mysql>SELECT emp_id, name, basicsalary, (basicsalary * 20) /100 AS
```

```
> "ConveyanceAllowance", (basicsalary * 5) /100 AS "Income Tax" FROM Employee;
```



```
mysql>SELECT emp_id, name, basicsalary, (basicsalary * 20) /100 AS ConveyanceAllowance,(basicsalary * 5) /100 AS IncomeTax FROM Employee;
```

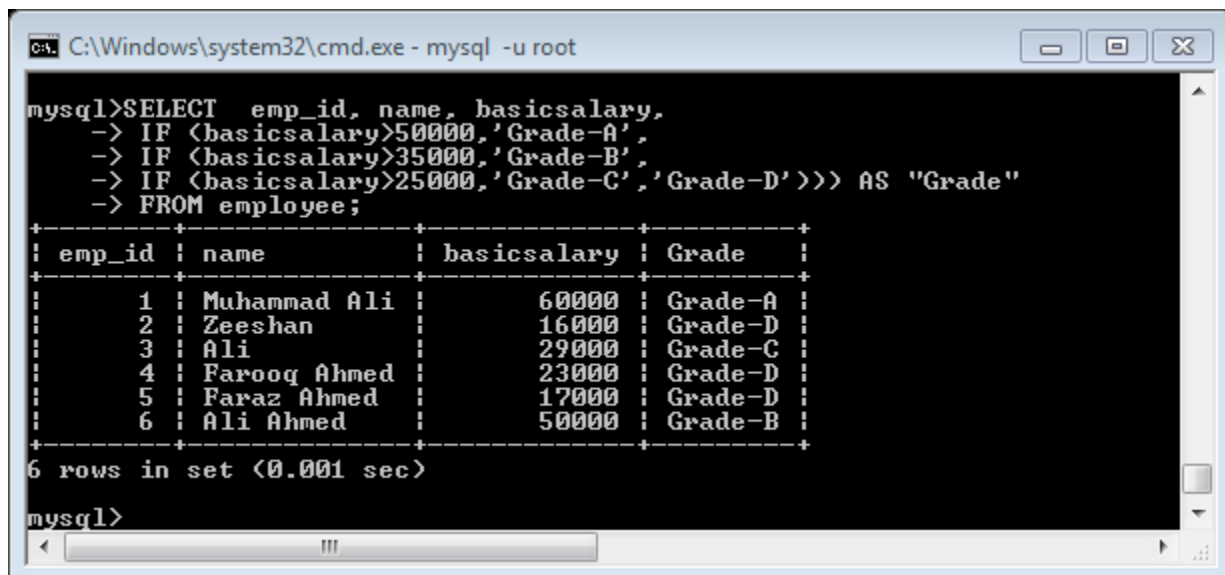
emp_id	name	basicsalary	ConveyanceAllowance	IncomeTax
1	Muhammad Ali	60000	12000.0000	3000.0000
2	Zeeshan	16000	3200.0000	800.0000
3	Ali	29000	5800.0000	1450.0000
4	Farooq Ahmed	23000	4600.0000	1150.0000
5	Faraz Ahmed	17000	3400.0000	850.0000
6	Ali Ahmed	50000	10000.0000	2500.0000

```
6 rows in set (0.001 sec)
mysql>
```

SELECT Conditional Expressions with IF function

```
mysql>SELECT emp_id, name, basicsalary, IF (basicsalary>50000,'Grade-A', IF (basicsalary>35000,'Grade-B', IF(basicsalary>25000,'Grade-C','Grade-D')))) AS "Grade" FROM Employee;
```

In above SQL statements, the value of **basic salary** is tested. If it is greater 50,000 then Return "Grade-A", if it is greater 35000 then return "Grade-B", if it is greater 25000 then return "Grade-C" otherwise there is return "Grade-D" in the make logical column name is **Grade**. We write in other form at **mysql** command prompt. **For example:**



```
mysql>SELECT emp_id, name, basicsalary,
-> IF (basicsalary>50000,'Grade-A',
-> IF (basicsalary>35000,'Grade-B',
-> IF (basicsalary>25000,'Grade-C','Grade-D')))) AS "Grade"
-> FROM employee;
```

emp_id	name	basicsalary	Grade
1	Muhammad Ali	60000	Grade-A
2	Zeeshan	16000	Grade-D
3	Ali	29000	Grade-C
4	Farooq Ahmed	23000	Grade-D
5	Faraz Ahmed	17000	Grade-D
6	Ali Ahmed	50000	Grade-B

```
6 rows in set (0.001 sec)
mysql>
```

Exercise**Theory Questions**

- 1) What is Query in SQL?
- 2) How to avoid duplicate records in a query?
- 3) What is the purpose of the condition operators BETWEEN and IN?
- 4) What is the default ordering of data using the ORDER BY clause and how could it be changed?
- 5) Define like operator in SQL.
- 6) Define five aggregate function, we use SELECT command of SQL.

Practical Questions

- 1) Write a SQL query to fetch the all Students records in Technology 'Computer Information Technology'.
- 2) Write a SQL query to fetch Employee names having salary greater than, equal to 5000 and less than, or equal 10000.
- 3) Write a SQL query to find total number of Female Students of students table.
- 4) Write a query to display record of the highest salary from Employee table.
- 5) Write a query to display record of the Name is "Muhammad Ali" from Student table.

Objective MCQ's

- 1) Which query will display the Name and FatherName of all students and if a student has NULL value given a Name, then it should display 'No Data Available'.
 - a) select name,fathername, nvl(name, 'No Data Aailable') from students;
 - b) select name,fathername, nvl2(name, 'No Data Aailable') from students;
 - c) select name,fathername from students;
 - d) select name,fathername, ifnull(name, 'No Data Aailable') from students;
- 2) Which aggregate function for return average of numeric column with the select command.
 - a) MAX
 - b) MIN
 - c) AVG
 - d) CONT
- 3) With SQL, how do you select all the columns from a table named "Students"?
 - a) SELECT * FROM Students.
 - b) SELECT *.Students
 - c) SELECT Students
 - d) SELECT [all] FROM Students

- 4) With SQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Students" where the value of the column "Name" starts with an "a"?
- e) `SELECT * FROM Students WHERE Name LIKE 'a%'`
 - f) `SELECT * FROM Students WHERE Name='a'`
 - g) `SELECT * FROM Students WHERE Name LIKE '%a'`
 - h) `SELECT * FROM Students WHERE Name='%a%'`
- 5) With SQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Students" where the value of the column "Name" is "Muhammad Ali"?
- a) `SELECT * FROM Students WHERE Name="Muhammad Ali"`
 - b) `SELECT * FROM Students WHERE Name<>"Muhammad Ali"`
 - c) `SELECT [all] FROM Students s WHERE Name="Muhammad Ali"`
 - d) `SELECT [all] FROM Students WHERE Name LIKE "Muhammad Ali"`
- 6) With SQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Students" where the "Name" is "Asif" and the "FatherName" is "Arif"?
- a) `SELECT * FROM Students WHERE Name='Asif' AND FatherName='Arif'`
 - b) `SELECT * FROM Students WHERE Name<>'Asif' AND FatherName<>'Arif'`
 - c) `SELECT Name='Asif', FatherName='Arif' FROM Students`
 - d) `SELECT * from Students`
- 7) Which SQL keyword is used to sort the result-set?
- a) ORDER BY
 - b) SORT BY
 - c) SORT
 - d) ORDER
- 8) With SQL, how can you return the number of records in the "Students" table?
- a) `SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Students`
 - b) `SELECT NO(*) FROM Students`
 - c) `SELECT LEN(*) FROM Students`
 - d) `SELECT COLUMNS(*) FROM Students`
- 9) Which operator is used to select values within a range?
- a) BETWEEN
 - b) WITHIN
 - c) RANGE
 - d) IN
- 10) Which operator is used to search for a specified pattern in a column?
- a) LIKE
 - b) GET
 - c) FROM
 - d) BETWEEN