Like:-

SELECT \* FROM product WHERE prd\_name LIKE “D%”

(Starting with D)

SELECT \* FROM product WHERE prd\_name LIKE “%s”

(Ending with s)

SELECT \* FROM product WHERE prd\_name LIKE “\_r%”

(2nd letter r)

SELECT \* FROM product WHERE prd\_name LIKE ”D%s”

(Starting with D and ending with s)

SELECT \* FROM product WHERE prd\_name LIKE ”%e%”

(Any product having ‘e’ at any place)

Joints in SQL:-

To join 2 or more tables that have common fields.

Types of joints:-

1) **Inner join**(by default):- to join all matching records of the table

2) **Left join**:- It returns all the records from the left table and all the matching records from right table

3) **Right join**:- It returns all the records from the right table and all the matching records from left table

4) Full join:- union

**Inner join:-**

SELECT movies.movie\_name,movies.movie\_review FROM movies

JOIN celeb ON celeb.celeb\_id= celeb.celeb\_id\_fk

SELECT movies.movie\_name,celeb.celeb\_name FROM movies

JOIN celeb ON celeb.celeb\_id= celeb.celeb\_id\_fk

**Left join:-**

SELECT movies.movie\_name,celeb.celeb\_name FROM movies

LEFT JOIN celeb ON celeb.celeb\_id= celeb.celeb\_id\_fk

**Right join:-**

SELECT movies.movie\_name,celeb.celeb\_name FROM movies

RIGHT JOIN celeb ON celeb.celeb\_id= celeb.celeb\_id\_fk

Task:- create two tables student and join two tables

**Order By**:- (ascending/descending)

SELECT \* FROM product ORDER BY prd\_price ASC

SELECT \* FROM product ORDER BY prd\_price DESC

SELECT \* FROM product ORDER BY prd\_name ASC