

TABLE LIST

customers

employees

offices

orderdetails

orders

payments

productlines

products

SQL QUERY

```
1 SELECT *
2 FROM customers
3 WHERE creditLimit >=1000000 AND customerNumber <=200 OR country = "USA" ;
```

[Execute](#)
[Clear](#)
[Beautify](#)
[Minify](#)

RESULT

customerNumber	customerName	contactLastName	contactFirstName	phone	address
112	Signal Gift Stores	King	Jean	7025551838	8489 S
124	Mini Gifts Distributors Ltd.	Nelson	Susan	4155551450	5677 S
129	Mini Wheels Co.	Murphy	Julie	6505555787	5557 N

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TABLE LIST

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SQL QUERY

```
1 SELECT *
2 ,creditLimit + 2000 AS new_credit
3 FROM customers
4 ORDER BY new_credit DESC;
```

[Execute](#)
[Clear](#)
[Beautify](#)
[Minify](#)

RESULT

	state	postalCode	country	salesRepEmployeeNumber	creditLimit	new_credit
	null	28034	Spain	1370	227600.00	229600.00
e1	CA	97562	USA	1165	210500.00	212500.00
	null	1203	Switzerland	1702	141300.00	143300.00

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The screenshot shows the MySQLTUTORIAL web interface. At the top left is the MySQLTUTORIAL logo. Below it are navigation links: Back, Home, Prev, and Next. On the left side, there is a 'TABLE LIST' section with a list of tables: customers, employees, offices, orderdetails, orders, payments, productlines, and products. The 'customers' table is highlighted. In the center, there is a 'SQL QUERY' section with the following query:

```
1 SELECT creditLimit
2 FROM customers
3 LIMIT 3;
```

 Below the query is an 'Execute' button and links for 'Clear', 'Beautify', and 'Minify'. Below the query section is a 'RESULT' section showing the output of the query:

creditLimit
21000.00
71800.00
117300.00

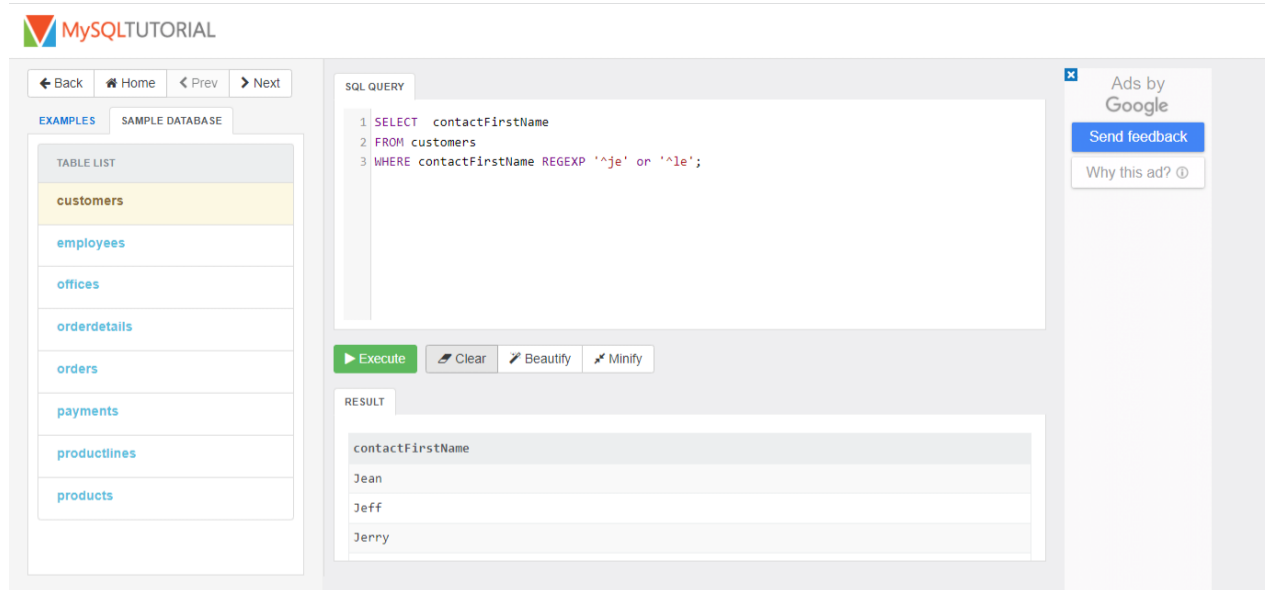
 On the right side, there is an 'Ads by Google' section with a 'Send feedback' button and a link 'Why this ad? @'.

A regular expression is a special text string for describing a search pattern. You can think of regular expressions as wildcards on steroids. You are probably familiar with wildcard notations such as *.txt to find all text files in a file manager. The regex equivalent is .*\.txt.

But you can do much more with regular expressions. In a text editor like EditPad Pro or a specialized text processing tool like PowerGREP, you could use the regular expression `\b[A-Z0-9._%+-]+@[A-Z0-9.-]+\.[A-Z]{2,6}\b` to search for an email address. Any email address, to be exact. A very similar regular expression can be used by a programmer to check if the user entered a properly formatted email address. In just one line of code, whether

that code is written in Perl, PHP, Java, a .NET language or a multitude of other languages.

Since “regular expressions” is a mouthful, you will usually find the term abbreviated as “regex” or “regexp”. We prefer “regex”, since it can be easily pluralized as “regexes”.



The screenshot displays the MySQLTUTORIAL web application interface. On the left, a sidebar contains a 'TABLE LIST' with links to 'customers', 'employees', 'offices', 'orderdetails', 'orders', 'payments', 'productlines', and 'products'. The 'customers' table is selected. The main area is titled 'SQL QUERY' and contains the following SQL code:

```
1 SELECT contactFirstName
2 FROM customers
3 WHERE contactFirstName REGEXP '^je' or '^le';
```

Below the query editor are buttons for 'Execute', 'Clear', 'Beautify', and 'Minify'. The 'Execute' button is highlighted. Below the query editor, the 'RESULT' section shows the output of the query:

contactFirstName
Jean
Jeff
Jerry

On the right side of the interface, there is an advertisement for Google with a 'Send feedback' button and a 'Why this ad?' link.

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EXAMPLES

SAMPLE DATABASE

TABLE LIST

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productlines

products

SQL QUERY

```

1 SELECT contactFirstName
2 FROM customers
3 WHERE contactFirstName REGEXP "el$" or "ie$";

```

Execute

Clear

Beautify

Minify

RESULT

contactFirstName
Veyse1
Michael
Rachel

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EXAMPLES

SAMPLE DATABASE

TABLE LIST

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SQL QUERY

```

1 SELECT contactFirstName
2 FROM customers
3 WHERE contactFirstName REGEXP 'bg|ba';

```

Execute

Clear

Beautify

Minify

RESULT

contactFirstName

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