

MySQL Comments

MySQL Comments

Comments are used to explain sections of SQL statements, or to prevent execution of SQL statements.

Single Line Comments

Single line comments start with --.

Any text between -- and the end of the line will be ignored (will not be executed).

The following example uses a single-line comment as an explanation:

Example

-- Select all:

```
SELECT * FROM Customers;
```

The following example uses a single-line comment to ignore the end of a line:

Example

```
SELECT * FROM Customers -- WHERE City='Berlin';
```

The following example uses a single-line comment to ignore a statement:

Example

```
-- SELECT * FROM Customers;
```

```
SELECT * FROM Products;
```

Multi-line Comments

Multi-line comments start with /* and end with */.

Any text between /* and */ will be ignored.

The following example uses a multi-line comment as an explanation:

Example

```
/*Select all the columns  
of all the records  
in the Customers table:*/  
SELECT * FROM Customers;
```

The following example uses a multi-line comment to ignore many statements:

Example

```
/*SELECT * FROM Customers;  
SELECT * FROM Products;  
SELECT * FROM Orders;  
SELECT * FROM Categories;*/  
SELECT * FROM Suppliers;
```

To ignore just a part of a statement, also use the /* */ comment.

The following example uses a comment to ignore part of a line:

Example

```
SELECT CustomerName, /*City,*/ Country FROM Customers;
```

The following example uses a comment to ignore part of a statement:

Example

```
SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE (CustomerName LIKE 'L%'  
OR CustomerName LIKE 'R%' /*OR CustomerName LIKE 'S%'  
OR CustomerName LIKE 'T%'*/ OR CustomerName LIKE 'W%')  
AND Country='USA'  
ORDER BY CustomerName;
```

MySQL Operators

MySQL Arithmetic Operators

Operator Description Example

+	Addition	SELECT 10 + 5;
-	Subtraction	SELECT 10 - 5;
*	Multiplication	SELECT 10 * 5;
/	Division	SELECT 10 / 5;
%	Modulo	SELECT 10 % 3;

MySQL Bitwise Operators

Operator	Description	Example
&	Bitwise AND	SELECT 5 & 3;
	Bitwise OR	` SELECT 5
^	Bitwise Exclusive OR	SELECT 5 ^ 3;

MySQL Comparison Operators

Operator	Description	Example
=	Equal to	SELECT * FROM emp WHERE salary = 20000;
>	Greater than	salary > 20000
<	Less than	salary < 20000
>=	Greater than or equal to	salary >= 20000
<=	Less than or equal to	salary <= 20000
<>	Not equal to	salary <> 20000

MySQL Compound Operators

Operator	Description	Example
+=	Add equals	SET @a += 5;
-=	Subtract equals	SET @a -= 5;
*=	Multiply equals	SET @a *= 5;
/=	Divide equals	SET @a /= 5;
%=	Modulo equals	SET @a %= 5;
&=	Bitwise AND equals	SET @a &= 5;
^=	Bitwise XOR equals	SET @a ^= 5;
=	Bitwise OR equals	` SET @a

MySQL Logical Operators

Operator	Description	Example
ALL	TRUE if all subquery values meet condition	salary > ALL (SELECT salary FROM emp)
AND	TRUE if all conditions are TRUE	salary > 10000 AND age > 25
ANY	TRUE if any subquery value meets condition	salary > ANY (SELECT salary FROM emp)

Operator	Description	Example
BETWEEN	TRUE if value is in range	salary BETWEEN 10000 AND 30000
EXISTS	TRUE if subquery returns records	EXISTS (SELECT * FROM emp)
IN	TRUE if value matches list	dept IN ('HR','IT')
LIKE	TRUE if pattern matches	name LIKE 'A%'
NOT	Reverses condition	NOT salary > 20000
OR	TRUE if any condition is TRUE	salary > 20000 OR age > 30
SOME	Same as ANY	salary > SOME (SELECT salary FROM emp)
