

--LIKE

--LIKE operator is used to search for a specified pattern in a column.

--Mostly like operator is used in where clause.

--Like operator used wildcards for searching a pattern

--1. % - Represents zero, one or multiple characters or numbers./ A substitute for Zero or more characters

--2. _ - Represents one or single characters./A A substitute for exactly one character.

--3.[Charlist] - Any single character in charlist ex: [ABC]

--4.[^Charlist] -any character not in charlist

--ex: Seeta,meeta,geeta sena, sona siya

--'S%' - start with 'S' character and it will display all the names which starts with S.

--'%S' - End with 'S' character and it will display all the names which END with S.

--'%S%' -Anywhere inside record/column if 'S' character and it will display all the names which starts or ends or anywhere inside into a column.

select * from employee where FirstName like 's%' ---at the start of name s

select * from employee where FirstName like '%A' -- at the end of name a

select * from employee where FirstName like '%A%' --anywhere inside or start or end.

--Display the name whose third letter starts with r

select * from employee where FirstName like '__r%' --Kirti, Virat

--Display the name which starts with s and ends with A

```
select * from employee where FirstName like 's%a'
```

select * from employee where FirstName like '[ARV]%' -- it will display the names which start with A,R and V.

select * from employee where FirstName like '[^ARV]%' -- it will display the name which not start with A,R and V.

```
select * from employee where FirstName like '%[ARV]'
```

select * from employee where firstName like '[A-E]%' -- it will display all the names which is in range of A to E

```
select * from employee where firstName like '[A-O]'
```

--Q.How will you display the names which ends with r and t?

--Q.How will you display the name whose second last letter is T?

--Arithmetic operator

--these operators used to perform mathematical operation like +,-,*,/ and %

```
select * from employee
```

```
select *,MonthlyIncrement =salary+1000 from employee
```

Q. Find out loss of pay for 2 days .

--2.order by

--This clause is used to sort the result in ascending (ASC) or Descending(DESC) order.

--If the column contains NULL value in it and if we are performing order by operation then NULL value should be first in ASC and Last in DESC.

```
select * from employee order by salary -- this is by default ascending order
```

```
select * from employee order by salary ASC
```

```
select * from employee order by salary desc
```

```
select * from employee order by LastName desc
```

```
select * from employee order by LastName
```

```
insert into employee values(11,'Meena',' ','Hyderabad','HR','')
```

```
insert into employee (EID,FirstName,LOc) values(12,'Roshan','Yavatmal')
```

```
select * from employee order by FirstName asc
```

--NULL Values

--A column with a NULL value is column with NO value

--NULL value is different from 0(zero) and blank/empty space.

```
select * from employee where salary = NULL
```

--Q.How to test the NULL values from column?

--There are two ways to check the NULL values from column

--1.IS NULL

--2.IS NOT NULL

select * from employee where salary = NULL -- Blank /not possible to check by using
comaprision/logical/arithmetic opeartor

select * from employee where salary is NULL

select * from employee where salary is not NULL

--2.DML(Data Manipulation Language)

--UPDATE

--Update statement is used to update complete column data or specific record if condition is provided.

-- By using update statement you can only play with table data.

--synatx:

--UPDATE TABLE_NAME SET COLUMN_NAME ='VALUE' where COLUMN_NAME ='CONDITION'

create table UPDATE_DELETE (U_ID int, UNAME varchar(20) ,ULOC varchar(20))

insert into UPDATE_DELETE values (1,'Sagar','PUNE')

```
insert into UPDATE_DELETE values (2,'Amit','Sangli')
```

```
insert into UPDATE_DELETE values (3,'Sarika','Bijapur')
```

```
insert into UPDATE_DELETE values (4,'Rohan','Mumbai')
```

```
insert into UPDATE_DELETE values (5,'Amrita','Palampur')
```

```
select * from UPDATE_DELETE
```

```
update UPDATE_DELETE SET ULOC ='Pune' where U_ID >=2
```

```
update UPDATE_DELETE SET ULOC ='Jaipur' where U_ID =5
```

```
update UPDATE_DELETE SET UNAME ='Sohan' where U_ID =4
```

--DELETE

--Delete statement is used to delete the data from table row by row.

--By using DELETE statement it is not possible to delete the structure.

--We can delete the table data at one time or row by row by specifying an condition.

--syntax:

```
--DELETE TABLE_NAME where COULMN_NAME ='CONDITION'
```

```
select * from UPDATE_DELETE
```

```
delete UPDATE_DELETE -- it will delete the complete data from table.
```

delete UPDATE_DELETE where U_ID =5

delete UPDATE_DELETE where U_ID <=2

--1.Data Defination Language(DDL) - DR.CAT

--Along with DDL statements "TABLE" Keyword is mandatory.

--DROP

--DROP statement will delete the table structure as well as table data.

--Drop statement we can drop or delete the database.

--syntax:

--DROP TABLE TABLE_NAME

--DROP DATABASE DATABASE_NAME

DROP table UPDATE_DELETE -- it will delete table data as well as table structure.

--Q.Difference between Delete and Drop?

select * from employee where firstname like '%[_]'

select * from employee where FIRSTname like '%#_%'escape'#'

--'%[rt]'

--Truncate

--Truncate statement allow you to delete the records from a table at once.

--It wont delete the structure of the table

--In Truncate you can't delete the data Row-By-Row by specifying a condtion.

--syntax : truncate table table_name

```
create table Truncate1 (U_ID int, UNAME varchar(20) ,ULOC varchar(20))
```

```
insert into Truncate1 values (1,'Sagar','PUNE')
```

```
insert into Truncate1 values (2,'Amit','Sangli')
```

```
insert into Truncate1 values (3,'Sarika','Bijapur')
```

```
insert into Truncate1 values (4,'Rohan','Mumbai')
```

```
insert into Truncate1 values (5,'Amrita','Palampur')
```

```
select * from Truncate1
```

```
truncate table truncate1
```

--Q. What is the diffrence between Delete,Drop and Truncate?

--Q. What is the diffrence between DML,and DDL statements?

--Q.How will you delete the data from a table at once?