

SQL

SELECT: Syntax

```
SELECT-component  
FROM-component  
[WHERE-component]  
[GROUP BY-component]  
[HAVING-component]  
[ORDER BY-component]
```

HAVING can only be used when the GROUP BY-component is used.

SELECT: pseudonym

Example:

```
SELECT foo FROM bar AS b WHERE b.baz = 'foo';  
SELECT foo FROM bar b WHERE b.baz = 'foo';
```

Mandatory use example:

```
SELECT p.playernr, p.name  
FROM players as p, players as search  
WHERE search.name = 'Loeka' AND p.birthdate < search.birthdate;
```

SELECT: **DISTINCT**

Inside a table, a column often contains many duplicate values; and sometimes you only want to list the different (distinct) values.

Syntax:

```
SELECT DISTINCT Country FROM Customers;
```

WHERE: operators

Comparison operators:

=	Equal
>	Greater than
<	Less than
>=	Greater than or equal to
<=	Less than or equal to
<>	Not equal to

Other operators: AND , OR , NOT , BETWEEN , IN

- AND
- OR
- NOT
- BETWEEN :

- ```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
WHERE column_name BETWEEN value1 AND value2;
```

- IN :

- ```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
WHERE column_name IN (value1, value2, ...);
```

- LIKE :

- ```
SELECT column1, column2, ...
FROM table_name
WHERE columnN LIKE pattern;
```

- Pattern example: 'loeka%'

- `%`: represents zero, one, or multiple characters
  - `_`: represents a single character
  - `LIKE '30!%' ESCAPE '!'`: Instructs the `LIKE` operator to treat the `%` after the `!` as a regular character.
- `IS NULL`

Subquery:

```
SELECT name FROM players
WHERE playernr in (
 SELECT playernr FROM matches WHERE teamnr = 1
)
ORDER BY name;
```