MySQL Database Unit 03 – Selecting & Ordering Data

Chapter 03 -

**WHERE Clause**: Filtering; using comparison operators

\*\*Filtering on text/character field, value must be inside single quotes\*\*

Filter on number-- Students without scholarship:

* WHERE Scholarship = 0;

Students with scholarships:

* WHERE Scholarship > 0;

Filter on text—Women only

* WHERE sex = ‘female’;

Filter on date-- Students born on or after Jan. 1, 1990

* WHERE DateOfBirth >= ‘1990-01-01’;

Filter on null-- Students without a major (Not the same as 0)

* WHERE MajorID IS Null;

**ORDER BY** Clause: Sorting 🡪 \*Default is ascending order\*

Sort on last name ascending/descending

* ORDER BY LastName ASC/ DESC;

Sort on more than one field-- sex then last name

* ORDER BY Sex, LastName;

Sort on descending and ascending-- youngest first/ oldest-ASC

* ORDER BY Sex ASC, DateOfBirth DESC;

(Females first) (Youngest first)

**AND & OR** Clauses:

AND: output must satisfy both clauses

* WHERE Sex = ‘Female’ AND Scholarship = 3000;

OR: output satisfies either or both clauses

* WHERE MajorID = 1 OR MajorID = 4;

Using AND & OR

* WHERE Sex = ‘Female’ AND (Scholarship = 3000 OR Scholarship = 4000);

**IN, BETWEEN, and LIKE** Clauses:

IN: lets you make a list of values to combine with OR

* WHERE MajorID IN(1, 2, 4)

BETWEEN: form of AND clause

* WHERE Scholarship BETWEEN 2000 AND 4000
* WHERE DateOfBirth BETWEEN ‘1985-1-1’ AND ‘1989-12-31’ ;

\*Inclusive: greater than or equal to & less than or equal to

LIKE: scan text fields to find partial fields

Every name that begins with B

* WHERE LastName LIKE ‘b%’ ;

**LIMIT** Clause: limits the number of recorder shown

Shows the single oldest person

* ORDER BY DateOfBirth ASC

LIMIT 1;