

Video-8

Topics to cover:

- Order By
- Like Operations

ORDER BY Clause

The ORDER BY clause in SQL is used to sort the result set of a query by one or more columns, either in ascending (ASC) or descending (DESC) order.

Syntax:

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...
FROM table_name
ORDER BY column1 [ASC|DESC], column2 [ASC|DESC], ...;
```

- ASC (default): Sorts from lowest to highest (A–Z, 0–9).
- DESC: Sorts from highest to lowest (Z–A, 9–0).

Creating employee table to understand different Commands

```
Create table employee (
```

```
    Id int,  
    Name varchar(50),  
    Age int,  
    Hiring_date date,  
    Salary int
```

```
);
```

```
insert into employee values(1,"Ankit", 24, "2021-08-10", 10000);
```

```
insert into employee values(2,"Arya", 25, "2021-08-10", 20000);
```

```
insert into employee values(3,"Sunny", 22, "2021-08-11", 11000);
```

```
insert into employee values(4,"Amit", 25, "2021-08-11", 12000);
```

```
insert into employee values(5,"Mohit", 26, "2021-08-12", 50000);
```

```
insert into employee values(6,"Sumit", 26, "2021-08-12", 50000);
```

```
Select * from employee;
```

Examples

1. Sort by one column (ascending)

```
SELECT * FROM employee  
ORDER BY name;
```

2. Sort by one column (descending)

```
SELECT * FROM employee  
ORDER BY name DESC;
```

3. Sort by multiple columns

```
SELECT * FROM employee  
ORDER BY age DESC, name ASC;
```

This sorts first by age (highest first), then by name (A–Z) within each age;

Examples

4. You can use column aliases in ORDER BY

```
SELECT *, salary * 12 AS annual_salary  
FROM employee  
ORDER BY annual_salary DESC;
```

5. You can use column positions in ORDER BY

```
SELECT name, age FROM employee  
ORDER BY 2 DESC; -- Sorts by the second column (age)
```

LIKE Operations

The **LIKE** operator in SQL is used to search for a specific pattern in a column's text data, often with wildcards like **%** and **_** to match partial strings.

Syntax

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

LIKE operation

Wildcard	Meaning
%	Matches zero, one, or many characters
_	Matches exactly one character

Examples

1. Get all those employees whose name starts with "A".

```
SELECT * FROM employee  
WHERE name LIKE "A%";
```

2. Get all those employees whose name starts with "SU".

```
SELECT * FROM employee  
WHERE name LIKE "SU%";
```

3. Get all those employees whose name ends with "T".

```
SELECT * FROM employee  
WHERE name LIKE "%T";
```

4. Get all those employees whose name starts with "A" and ends with "T".

```
SELECT * FROM employee  
WHERE name LIKE "A%T";
```

Examples

5. Get all those employees whose name will have exact 5 characters.

```
SELECT * FROM employee  
WHERE name LIKE "_____";
```

6. Return all those employees whose name contains at least 5 characters.

```
SELECT * FROM employee WHERE name LIKE "%_____";  
SELECT * FROM employee WHERE name LIKE "_____%";  
SELECT * FROM employee WHERE name LIKE "%_____%"
```