Teach Yourself SQL in 10 Minutes

Lesson 6: Using Wildcard Filtering

Using the LIKE Operator

- Use in the WHERE clause
- For matching patterns in strings

The Percent Sign (%) Wildcard

- Matches zero or more of any character
- ```
  SELECT prod_id, prod_name
  FROM Products
  WHERE prod_name LIKE 'Fish%';
  ```

The Underscore (_) Wildcard

- Matches exactly one character
- ```
  SELECT prod_id, prod_name
  FROM Products
  WHERE prod_name LIKE '__ inch teddy bear';
  ```

The Brackets ([ ]) Wildcard

- Matches exactly one character that is listed inside the brackets
- ```
  SELECT cust_contact
  FROM Customers
  WHERE cust_contact LIKE '[JM]%'
  ORDER BY cust_contact;
  ```

Lesson 7: Creating Calculated Fields

Understanding Calculated Fields

- Sometimes you want the data formatted differently than how it appears in a table's column
- Your query can create new calculated fields on-the-fly

Concatenating Fields

- You can join together strings (syntax varies by vendor)
- ```
  SELECT vend_name + '(' + vend_country + ')'
  FROM Vendors
  ORDER BY vend_name;
  ```

Using Aliases

- You can join together strings (syntax varies by vendor)
- ```
  SELECT RTRIM(vend_name) + ' (' + RTRIM(vend_country) + ')'
    AS vend_title
  FROM Vendors
  ORDER BY vend_name;
  ```

Performing Mathematical Calculations

- You can use mathematical expressions
- ```
  SELECT
      prod_id
      , quantity
      , item_price
      , quantity * item_price AS expanded_price
  FROM OrderItems
  WHERE order_num = 20008;
  ```