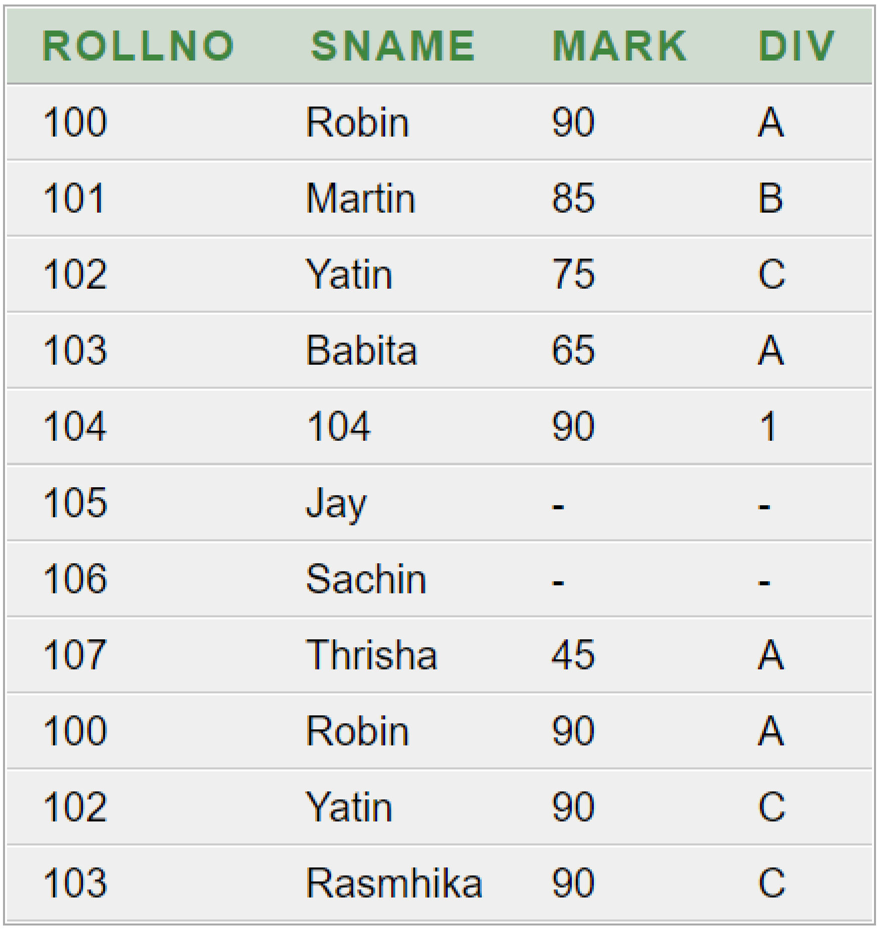
```
LIKE Operator

-> This operator is used for Pattern Matching

-> To Generate a pattern we need to use two wild
   characters

   1) % -> To match any number of character sequence

   2) underscore _ symbol -> To match only one character
```

Consider below student table



ROLLNO	SNAME	MARK	DIV
100	Robin	90	A
101	Martin	85	B
102	Yatin	75	C
103	Babita	65	A
104	104	90	1
105	Jay	-	-
106	Sachin	-	-
107	Thrisha	45	A
100	Robin	90	A
102	Yatin	90	C
103	Rasmhika	90	C

1) Display student details where student name start with R

```
select * from Student where sname LIKE 'R%'
```

2) Display Student details where student name end with n

```
select * from Student where sname LIKE '%n'
```

3) Display Student details where student name's second letter is 'a'

```
select * from Student where sname LIKE '_a%'
```

4) Display Student details where student name's thrid letter is 'a'

```
select * from Student where sname LIKE '_ _a%'
```

5) Display Student details where student has exact 3 character and last letter is a

```
select * from Student where sname LIKE '_ _a';
```

6) Display student details where student name has exact 3 letters

```
select * from Student where sanme LIKE '_ _ _';
```

7) Display Student details where student name's second last letter is 'i'

```
select * from Student where sanme LIKE '%i_';
```

7) Display Student details whose name contains 'a' letter

```
select * from Student where sname LIKE '%a%';
```

How to sort the records?

-> If we want to Sort the records either ascending or descending order then we need to use Order By cluase

-> Order By Clause always get used at end of Query

-> To sort records in ascending order then use ASC keyword

-> To Sort records in descending order then use DESC keyword

-> Default sorting order of Order By Cluase is ascending order

Syntax of Select query with Order by Cluase

Case 1: Without where cluase

```
Select column_names from table_name Order By Column_name asc|desc;
```

Case 2: with where cluase

```
Select column_names from table_name where condition
      Order By Column_name asc|desc;
```

Case 3: with distinct keyword and where cluase

```
Select distinct column_names from table_name where condition
      Order By Column_name asc|desc;
```

Examples

Q. 1 Display student details in ascending order of rollno

```
Ans : select * from Student Order by rollno asc;

Ans : select * from Student Order by rollno;
```

Note: output of above both query is same, because default sorting order of Order By Cluase is ascending

Q. Display student details in descending order of rollno

```
select * from student order by rollno desc;
```

Q. Display student details in descending order of Student name

```
select * from student order by sname desc;
```

Q. Display Student details in descending order of mark

```
select * from student order by mark desc;
```

Q. Display student details in descending order of div

```
select * from student order by div desc;
```

Q. Display qunuie records of student in descending order of rollno

```
select distinct * from Student order by rollno desc;
```

Q. display Student details whose name start with R and disply records in descending order of rollno

```
select * from Student where sname LIKE 'R%' Order by rollno desc
```