SQL Operators

Mathematical Operators	
( )	Parenthesis
*, /	Multiplication, Division
+, -	Addition, Subtraction

Comparison Operators	
=	Equal
!=	Not Equal
<	Less than
>	Greater than
<=	Less than or equal
>=	Greater than or equal

Logical Operators
NOT
AND (&)
OR (|)
BETWEEN
LIKE
NOT LIKE
IN

- The Mathematical Operators are arranged in order of evaluation precedence
- Mathematical Operators are evaluated before Comparison and Logical Operators
- Comparison Operators are evaluated before Logical Operators

Where clause - syntax

```
SELECT
    COLUMN1,
    COLUMN2,
    COLUMN_N
FROM
    TABLE
WHERE CONDITION;
```

```
SELECT
    NAME,
    POPULATION
FROM
    EBA_COUNTRIES
WHERE POPULATION >1000000;
```

Where clause - syntax

SELECT
    COLUMN1,
    COLUMN2,
    COLUMN_N
FROM
    TABLE
WHERE CONDITION;

SELECT
    NAME,
    POPULATION
FROM
    EBA_COUNTRIES
WHERE POPULATION >1000000;

Wildcards

% wildcard = zero or more characters

_ wildcard= a single character

'An%' can be interpreted as a string that starts with 'An'

'%an' can be interpreted as a string that ends with 'an'

'%an%' can be interpreted as a string that contains 'an'

Values are case sensitive

Some databases may use * instead of %, you will have to refer to the documentation for your specific DBMS

Revisting DML - Update

UPDATE *table_name*
SET *column1 = value1, column2 = value2, ...*
WHERE *condition;*