

SQL Cheat Sheet: Intermediate - LIKE, ORDER BY, GROUP BY



Command	Syntax	Description	Example
LIKE	<code>SELECT column1, column2, ... FROM table_name WHERE columnN LIKE pattern;</code>	<code>LIKE</code> operator is used in a <code>WHERE</code> clause to search for a specified pattern in a column. There are two wildcards often used in conjunction with the <code>LIKE</code> operator which are percent sign(<code>%</code>) and underscore sign (<code>_</code>).	<code>SELECT f_name , l_name FROM employees WHERE address LIKE '%Elgin,IL%';</code>
BETWEEN	<code>SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_name WHERE column_name BETWEEN value1 AND value2;</code>	The <code>BETWEEN</code> operator selects values within a given range. The values can be numbers, text, or dates. The <code>BETWEEN</code> operator is inclusive: begin and end values are included.	<code>SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary BETWEEN 40000 AND 80000;</code>
ORDER BY	<code>SELECT column1, column2, ... FROM table_name ORDER BY column1, column2, ... ASC DESC;</code>	<code>ORDER BY</code> keyword is used to sort the result-set in ascending or descending order. The default is ascending.	<code>SELECT f_name, l_name, dep_id FROM employees ORDER BY dep_id DESC, l_name;</code>
GROUP BY	<code>SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_name WHERE condition GROUP BY column_name(s) ORDER BY column_name(s);</code>	<code>GROUP BY</code> clause is used in collaboration with the <code>SELECT</code> statement to arrange identical data into groups.	<code>SELECT dep_id, COUNT(*) FROM employees GROUP BY dep_id;</code>

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Changelog

Date	Version	Changed by	Change Description
2021-07-28	1.0	Lakshmi Holla	Initial Version