**TOPICS**

* **The AND,OR and NOT operations**
* **The IN operations**
* **The BETWEEN operation**
* **The LIKE operation**
* **The REGEXP operation**
* **The IS NULL operation**
* **The ORDER BY operation**
* **The LIMIT operation**
* **The AND ,OR, and NOT operations**

The AND , OR operations are used to filter records based on more than one condition

>The AND operation displays a record if all the conditions separated by AND are TRUE

>The OR operation displays a record if any of the conditions separated by OR is TRUE

>The NOT operation displays a record if the condition (s) is NOT TRUE

SELECT \* FROM table\_name WHERE condition1 AND condition2 and ...conditionN;

table\_name: name of the table

condition1,2,..N : first condition, second condition and so on.

* **The IN operation**

The IN operation allows you to specify multiple values in WHERE clause

SELECT column­\_name(…)

FROM………

WHERE column\_name IN (…………)

* **The BETWEEN operation**

The BETWEEN operator selects values within a given range. The values can be numbers, text, or dates. The BETWEEN operator is inclusive: begin and end values are included.

SELECT item, amount

FROM Orders

WHERE amount BETWEEN 200 AND 600;

* **The LIKE operation**

The LIKE operator is used in a WHERE clause to search for a specified pattern in a column. There are two wildcards often used in conjunction with the LIKE operator: The percent sign (%) represents zero, one, or multiple characters. The underscore sign (\_) represents one, single character.

**Example:** Let us try to find the details of all the employees having ‘R’ as the first character in their names.

USE DataFlair;

SELECT \* FROM Dataflair

WHERE name LIKE 'R%';

* **The REGEXP operation**

RegEx in SQL is **a generalized expression that is used to match patterns with various sequences of characters**.

* **The IS NULL operation**

The ISNULL() function **returns a specified value if the expression is NULL**. If the expression is NOT NULL, this function returns the expression

In SQL, the IS NULL condition is used to select rows if the specified field is NULL. It has the following syntax:

SELECT column1, column2, ...

FROM table

WHERE column\_name IS NULL;

* **The ORDER BY operation**

**The ORDER BY keyword is used to sort the result-set in ascending or descending order**. The ORDER BY keyword sorts the records in ascending order by default. To sort the records in descending order, use the DESC keyword.

* **The LIMIT operation**

The LIMIT clause is **used to specify the number of records to return**. The LIMIT clause is useful on large tables with thousands of records.

**SELECT contact\_id, last\_name, first\_name FROM contacts WHERE website = 'TechOnTheNet.com' ORDER BY contact\_id DESC LIMIT 5;** T