In oracle for REGEXP use REGEXP\_LIKE syntax is different

----to find all employees with name starts with any character in range s to z

select \*

from emp

where ename REGEXP ‘ ^[S-Z]’

Sanjay, Tushar , Zinat

----to find all employees with name starts with any character other than in range s to z

select \*

from emp

where ename REGEXP ‘ ^[^S-Z]’

Sanjay, Abhishek

-------to find all names which ends with “an”

an$

select \* from emp where ename REGEXP ‘an$’

Kanchan, Aman

-------to find all names which has d at 2 nd position and ends with “an”

^.d.{4,10}an$ -------between d and a minimum 4 maximum 10

^.d.{4}an$ -------between d and a exactly 4 characters

^.d.\*an$ -------between d and a 0 or more character

^.d.+an$ -------between d and a 1 or more character

dxan

djdshjshdjshdjka

^.d.?an$ ----between d and a o or 1 characters but not more than 1 character

adan

adcan

select \* from emp where ename REGEXP ‘an$’

select \* from emp where ename like ‘\_\_\_\_\_’

-----to find all employees with name starts with A and ends with N

‘A%N

% ----🡪 .\* in REGEXP

\_ ----🡪 . in REGEXP

select \*

from emp

where ename REGEXP ‘^A.\*N$’

or

select \*

from emp

where ename like ‘A%N’

‘^A.\*N$’

ALLEN --- this will match

ALLENWAR –this will not match

‘^A.\*N’

ALLEN --- this will match

ALLENWAR –this will match

---------to list all ename strats with J and ends ne or es

select \*

from emp

where ename REGEXP ‘^j.\*ne$’ or ename REGEXP ‘^J.\*es$’

select \*

from emp

where ename REGEXP ‘^j.\*ne$|^J.\*es$|^A.\*en$’

------select all ename which has e at second last position and ends witn n or r

e[nr]$

select \*

from emp

where ename REGEXP ‘e[nr]$’

-------to list all distinct jobs from emp

select distinct job

from emp

----to list distinct sal from emp

select distinct salary

-> from emp;

---- to list all employees in sorted order of ename in ascending order

select \*

from emp

order by ename ;

---- to list all employees in sorted order of ename in descending

select \*

from emp

order by ename desc;

------list all employees with sal> 2000 display it in sorted order of sal

select \*

from emp

where sal>2000

order by sal,ename desc ,job;

----list all emp

Anjali Sharma

Mahesh Sharma

Mahesh Sharma

Tejas Sharma

Rajesh Zariwala

-------limit clause is only in mysql not available in oracle

limit clause is used to find few rows

and for limit clause values should be either 0 or +ve number

With limit clause you can use 1 or 2 values

limit [offset],row\_count

another syntax for limit clause

limit row\_count offset offset

select \*

from emp

limit 3

select \* from emp

order by sal

limit 3,4

or

select \* from emp

order by sal desc

limit 4 offset 3

1. aaa
2. bbb
3. ccc
4. rrrr
5. jddhj
6. jsahfjkshksjd’
7. ajkfhkjhf
8. djfhkjsh
9. jdhfj
10. skdjf

select \* from emp

order by sal desc

limit 3

-----find second highly paid employee

select \* from emp

order by sal desc

limit 1,1

or

select \* from emp

order by sal desc

limit 1 offset 1

-----find first 2 low paid employees

select \* from emp

order by sal

limit 2

----- derived columns

select empno,ename,sal,sal+ifnull(comm,0) from emp;

Functions in MYSQL

1. ASCII()--- it returns ascii value of leftmost character

select ASCII(ename)

from emp;

-----display asci value of 1st lower case character of ename

select ename,lower(ename),ascii(lower(ename))

-> from emp;

select ascii(2)

-> ;

+----------+

| ascii(2) |

+----------+

| 50 |

+----------+

1. concat() ----- return the string by concatenating all given strings

select ename,job, concat(ename,”----” ,job)

from emp;

1. concat\_ws() --- concat string with separator

select ename,job,concat\_ws(“,”,ename,job)

from emp

1. format ----- it will display thousand separator and precision number

format(sal,0) ------ will display thousand separator and o digits after decimal

select ename,sal,format(sal,0)

-> from emp;

format(sal,3) ------ will display thousand separator and 3 digits after decimal

1. lower()---- it converts the string into lower case

select lower(ename)

from emp;

1. upper()---- it converts the string into upper case

select upper(ename)

from emp;

1. LPAD() --- it pads a string with another string

select ename,lapd(ename,10,’\*’)

from emp

1. RPAD() --- it pads a string with another string

select ename,rapd(ename,10,’\*’)

from emp

1. Ltrim() --- it will remove all extra spaces from left side of the string
2. rtrim() --- it will remove all extra spaces from right side of the string
3. trim() --- it will remove all extra spaces from both side of the string
4. reverse() ------ It display the string in reverse order
5. substr() ----- returns a specified number of characters

select ename,substr(ename,2,4)

-> from emp;

+---------+-------------------+

| ename | substr(ename,2,4) |

+---------+-------------------+

| SMITH | MITH |

| ALLEN | LLEN |

| WARD | ARD |

| JONES | ONES |

| MARTIN | ARTI |

| BLAKE | LAKE |

1. round() – to round the number
2. truncate to truncate the number
3. ceil will always give next number number and remove all digits after decimal
4. floor will remove all digits after decimal places