

<u>SELECT CONCAT</u>(FirstName,', ', City) **AS** new\_column FROM customers;

Operator	Description
AND	TRUE if <b>both</b> expressions are TRUE
OR	TRUE if either expression is TRUE
IN	TRUE if the operand is equal to one of a list of expressions
NOT	Returns TRUE if expression is not TRUE

SELECT ID, FirstName, LastName, Age FROM customers
WHERE Age >= 30 AND Age <= 40;

SELECT ID, FirstName, LastName, Salary+500 AS Salary

FROM employees;

### **The UPPER Function**

The **UPPER** function converts all letters in the specified string to uppercase. The **LOWER** function converts the string to lowercase.

The following SQL query selects all *LastNames* as uppercase:

<u>SELECT</u> FirstName, **UPPER(LastName)** AS LastName FROM employees;

<u>SELECT</u> \* FROM customers <u>WHERE</u> City = 'New York' <u>**OR**</u> City = 'Chicago';

**SELECT** \* FROM customers WHERE City = 'New York'

AND (Age=30 OR Age=35):
is used to filter records

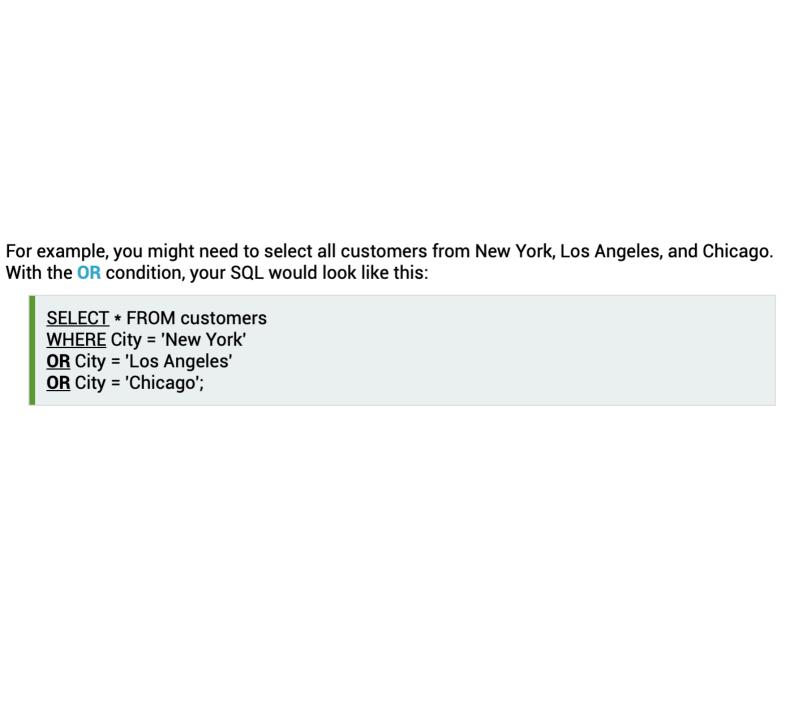


The **SQRT** function returns the square root of given value in the argument.

Let's calculate the square root of each Salary:

<u>SELECT</u> Salary, <u>SQRT</u>(Salary) FROM employees;





<u>SELECT</u> \* FROM customers <u>WHERE</u> City <u>IN</u> ('New York', 'Los Angeles', 'Chicago');

# **Subqueries**

A single subquery will return the same result more easily.

SELECT FirstName, Salary FROM employees
WHERE Salary > (SELECT AVG(Salary) FROM employees)
ORDER BY Salary DESC;

## **The Like Operator**

The LIKE keyword is useful when specifying a search condition within your WHERE clause.

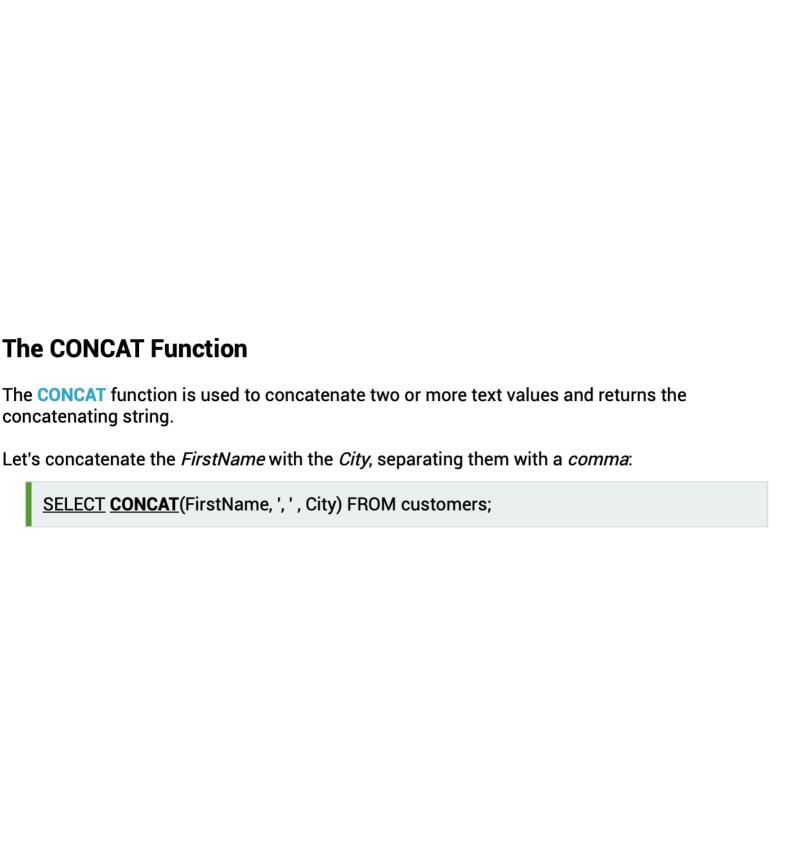
<u>SELECT</u> column\_name(s) FROM table\_name <u>WHERE</u> column\_name <u>LIKE</u> pattern;

SQL **pattern** matching enables you to use "\_" to match any single character and "%" to match an arbitrary number of characters (including zero characters).

For example, to select employees whose *FirstNames* begin with the letter **A**, you would use the following query:

<u>SELECT</u> \* FROM employees WHERE FirstName **LIKE 'A%'**;

<u>SELECT</u> \* FROM customers WHERE City NOT IN ('New York', 'Los Angeles', 'Chicago');



SELECT ID, FirstName, LastName, City FROM customers
WHERE City = 'New York';

SELECT column\_name(s)
FROM table\_name
WHERE column\_name BETWEEN value1 AND value2;

Operator	Description
=	Equal
!=	Not equal
>	Greater than
<	Less than
>=	Greater than or equal
<=	Less than or equal
BETWEEN	Between an inclusive range



With macOS Mojave, press Shift-Command (#)-5 on your keyboard to see all the controls you need to capture still images and record video of your screen. Use these onscreen controls to select whether to capture the entire screen, capture a window, capture a selected portion, or record a video of the screen. (To capture the Touch Bar, continue to use Shift-Command-6.)

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### Capture the entire screen

- 1. Click in the onscreen controls. Your pointer changes to a camera .
- 2. Click any screen to capture that screen, or click Capture in the onscreen controls.
- 3. Use the thumbnail to markup, share, save, or take other actions.

#### Capture a window

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- 1. Click in the onscreen controls. Your pointer changes to a camera .
- 2. Click a window to capture that window.

