



SQL Basics: WHERE, ORDER BY

WHERE Operators — LIKE, IN, BETWEEN

#LIKE is used to search strings in a column.

```
SELECT * FROM clientes WHERE genero = "F" AND nome LIKE "R%"
```

#IN is used to filter out the results based on a list.

```
SELECT * FROM clientes WHERE genero IN id (1, 2, 3)
```

#BETWEEN is mostly used to limit the query to a specific date range.

```
SELECT * FROM clientes WHERE data_cadastro BETWEEN '10-12-2019'
```

LIKE and string queries

LIKE "string" → Same as searching with the equal sign. You want to find text that is == "string".

LIKE "%string%" → Text that contains "string" in the middle, regardless of what comes before or after.

LIKE "string%" → Text that starts with "string", no matter what comes next.

LIKE "%string" → Text that ends with "string", no matter what comes before.

ORDER BY

```
SELECT name FROM clients  
WHERE name LIKE "R%"  
ORDER BY name ASC
```

ORDER BY is used to, well, order the table by a certain column. In the query above, we are selecting the names of all clients that start with R, and ordering the results in crescent order. To order a table in decrescent order, you would use **DESC** — same logic.

SELECT

▼ QUERY RECORDS

```
SELECT * FROM table_name;
```

*The " * " indicates to select all data from the table.*

```
SELECT FIELD1, FIELD2 FROM table_name;
```

To see only 2 of the fields.

```
SELECT FIELD1, FIELD2 FROM table_name LIMIT X;
```

To see only 2 of the fields with a certain limit of X rows.

```
SELECT FIELD1 AS FIELD_NAME, FIELD2 AS FIELD_NAME2 FROM table_name;
```

To see only 2 of the fields with alternative names for the columns.

FILTERS FOR QUERYING NUMERIC AND TEXT RECORDS:

```
SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE COLUMN = specification;
```

To view all data from columns with specific records.

```
SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE COLUMN > number;
```

```
SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE COLUMN < number;
```

```
SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE COLUMN >= number;
```

```
SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE COLUMN <= number;
```

```
SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE COLUMN <> number;
```

To view records with numbers greater than, less than, etc.

```
SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE COLUMN BETWEEN min. number AND max. number;
```

To view specific records like FLOAT or in a range.

Float doesn't return exact values in select search (SELECT..

*<i>*The above filter can be written as the following composition:
SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE COLUMN >= min. number AND COLUMN

FILTERS FOR QUERYING TEMPORAL RECORDS:

```
SELECT * FROM table_name COLUMN DATE > 'YYYY-MM-DD';  
SELECT * FROM table_name COLUMN DATE < 'YYYY-MM-DD';  
SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE YEAR(COLUMN DATE) = or > or <
```