

What Can I Do With A Database?

AND Operator

The `AND` operator allows multiple conditions to be combined. Records must match both conditions that are joined by `AND` to be included in the result set. The given query will match any car that is blue and made after 2014.

```
SELECT model
FROM cars
WHERE color = 'blue'
      AND year > 2014;
```

AS Clause

Columns or tables can be aliased using the `AS` clause. This allows columns or tables to be specifically renamed in the returned result set. The given query will return a result set with the column for `name` renamed to `movie_title`.

```
SELECT name AS 'movie_title'
FROM movies;
```

OR Operator

The `OR` operator allows multiple conditions to be combined. Records matching either condition joined by the `OR` are included in the result set. The given query will match customers whose state is either `'CA'` or `'NY'`.

```
SELECT name
FROM customers
WHERE state = 'CA'
      OR state = 'NY';
```

% Wildcard

The `%` wildcard can be used in a `LIKE` operator pattern to match zero or more unspecified character(s). The given query will match any movie that begins with `The`, followed by zero or more of any characters.

```
SELECT name
FROM movies
WHERE name LIKE 'The%';
```

SELECT Statement

The `SELECT *` statement returns all columns from the provided table in the result set. The given query will fetch all columns and records (rows) from the `movies` table.

```
SELECT *
FROM movies;
```

_ Wildcard

The `_` wildcard can be used in a `LIKE` operator

```
SELECT name
```

pattern to match any single unspecified character. The given query will match any movie which begins with a single character, followed by `ove`.

ORDER BY Clause

The `ORDER BY` clause can be used to sort the result set by a particular column either alphabetically or numerically. It can be ordered in two ways:

- `DESC` is a keyword used to sort the results in descending order.
- `ASC` is a keyword used to sort the results in ascending order (default).

LIKE Operator

The `LIKE` operator can be used inside of a `WHERE` clause to match a specified pattern. The given query will match any movie that begins with `Star` in its title.

DISTINCT Clause

Unique values of a column can be selected using a `DISTINCT` query. For a table `contact_details` having five rows in which the `city` column contains Chicago, Madison, Boston, Madison, and Denver, the given query would return:

- Chicago
- Madison
- Boston
- Denver

BETWEEN Operator

The `BETWEEN` operator can be used to filter by a range of values. The range of values can be text, numbers, or date data. The given query will match any movie made between the years 1980 and 1990, inclusive.

LIMIT Clause

The `LIMIT` clause is used to narrow, or limit, a result set to the specified number of rows. The given query will limit the result set to 5 rows.

NULL Values

```
FROM movies
```

```
WHERE name LIKE '_ove';
```

```
SELECT *
```

```
FROM contacts
```

```
ORDER BY birth_date DESC;
```

```
SELECT name
```

```
FROM movies
```

```
WHERE name LIKE 'Star%';
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT city
```

```
FROM contact_details;
```

```
SELECT *
```

```
FROM movies
```

```
WHERE year BETWEEN 1980 AND 1990;
```

```
SELECT *
```

```
FROM movies
```

```
LIMIT 5;
```

Column values can be `NULL`, or have no value. These records can be matched (or not matched) using the `IS NULL` and `IS NOT NULL` operators in combination with the `WHERE` clause. The given query will match all addresses where the address has a value or is not `NULL`.

```
SELECT address
FROM records
WHERE address IS NOT NULL;
```



WHERE Clause

The `WHERE` clause is used to filter records (rows) that match a certain condition. The given query will select all records where the `pub_year` equals `2017`.

```
SELECT title
FROM library
WHERE pub_year = 2017;
```

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