WHERE ……. > ……. AND ……. < ……. →

```
SELECT *
FROM actor
WHERE first_name = 'Penelope' AND last_name = 'Monroe' ;
```

```
WHERE first_name = 'Penelope' OR first_name = 'Bob' ;
```

WHERE NOT → CLAUSE

```
WHERE NOT (rental_rate = 4.99 OR rental_rate = 2.99)
```

Homework-1

1- **Sort the data in the title and description columns in the first film table.**

SELECT title, description FROM film;

2- **Sort the data in all columns in the movie table with the film length greater than 60 AND less than 75.**

SELECT * FROM film
WHERE length >60 and length < 75;

3- **Sort the data in all columns in the film table with rental_rate 0.99 AND replacement_cost 12.99 OR 28.99.**

SELECT * from film
WHERE rental_rate = 0.99
AND replacement_cost = 28.99;

4- **What is the value in the last_name column of the customer whose value is 'Mary' in the first_name column of the customer table?**

SELECT first_name, last_name FROM customer
WHERE first_name = 'Mary';

5- **Sort the data in the movie table whose length is NOT greater than 50, but whose rental_rate is NOT 2.99 or 4.99.**

SELECT * FROM film
WHERE NOT (length<50)
AND NOT (rental_rate = 2.99 OR rental_rate = 4.99);

BETWEEN AND SYNTAX

```
SELECT <column_name>, <column_name>, ...
FROM <table_name>
WHERE <condition>;
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
SELECT *
FROM film
WHERE length BETWEEN 100 AND 140;
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

-- WHERE length > 100 AND length < 140
```

IN SYNTAX

```
SELECT *
FROM film
WHERE length IN (30,60,90,120);
```

We can also use the NOT IN construct for values out of the list.

Homework-2

1- **Sort all column data in the film table provided that the replacement cost value is greater than 12.99, equal and less than 16.99 (Use BETWEEN - AND structure.)**

```
SELECT * FROM film
WHERE replacement_cost BETWEEN 12.98 AND 16.98;
--12.99 and 16.99 included
```

2- **Sort the data in the first_name and last_name columns in the actor table provided that first_name is the values 'Penelope' or 'Nick' or 'Ed'. (Use the IN operator.)**

```
SELECT first_name, last_name FROM actor
WHERE first_name IN ('Penelope', 'Nick', 'Ed');
```

3- **Sort the data in all columns in the film table with rental_rate 0.99, 2.99, 4.99 AND replacement_cost 12.99, 15.99, 28.99. (Use the IN operator.)**

```
SELECT * FROM film
WHERE rental_rate IN (0.99, 2.99, 4.99)
AND replacement_cost IN (12.99, 15.99, 28.99);
```

LIKE / NOT LIKE

For multi character use '%' but for single character use '_' symbol

```
SELECT *
FROM actor
WHERE first_name LIKE 'P%';
```

```
SELECT *
FROM actor
WHERE first_name -- 'P%';

Both uses are same 😊

--* ➔ ILIKE
--  ➔ LIKE
!-- ➔ NOT LIKE
!--* ➔ NOT ILIKE

NOTE : The ILIKE operator is the case - insensitive version of the LIKE operator!
```

Homework-3

1- **List the country names in the country column of the country table, starting with the 'A' character and ending with the 'a' character.**

```
SELECT * FROM country
WHERE country ILIKE 'A%a';
```

2- **List the country names in the country column of the country table, consisting of at least 6 characters and ending with the 'n' character.**

```
SELECT country FROM country
WHERE country ILIKE '____%n';
```

3- **In the title column of the film table, list the movie names containing at least 4 'T' characters, regardless of upper- or lower-case letters.**

```
SELECT title FROM film
WHERE title ILIKE '%T%T%T%T%';
```

4- **From the data in all the columns in the film table, sort the data that starts with the title 'C' character, has a length greater than 90 and a rental_rate of 2.99.**

```
SELECT title, length, rental_rate FROM film
WHERE title LIKE 'C%' AND
length > 90 AND rental_rate = 2.99;
```