

CRUD - II

Assignment? HW?

Agenda:

C R U D
 ↑ - -

→ Read

- Between op }
- LIKE op }
- IS NULL op }
- ORDER BY clause }
- LIMIT clause }

→ Update

→ Delete

- Delete
- Truncate
- Drop

BETWEEN Keyword

↳ Range Query

Orders between 1st Jan 2024 to 31st March 2024 (Q1 2024)

Film / Movies released [2006 - 2020]

SELECT col2, col3

FROM table

WHERE col1 meet some condition

output = []

WHERE

SELECT

for row in table:

if row[col] = condition

output.append(row)

for row in output:

print(row[col2], col1)

LIKE

batch

Jan Academy
Feb Academy
Jan DS
Feb DS
March DS

filter batches → "Academy" inside
batch name

Jan Academy 2024
Feb Academy 2024
Academy SQL

"% Academy %"

% ⇒ matches any no of chars including 0 chars

_ ⇒ matches only a single character

Pattern

ab % cat _
↑ ↑

Text

ab cat cat y Match

ab © cat i Match

ab cat y Match

ab cat X

© ab cat y X

% ab % cat %

c ab cat y abc Match.
% %

Time Left: 10s

Suppose you have an 'Orders' table and you want to find all orders whose 'OrderNumber' has '123' at the exact middle. Assume 'OrderNumber' is a five-character string. What query should you use?

34 users have participated

Handwritten diagram showing a five-character string with '123' in the middle. The first character is labeled 'A' and the last is labeled 'B'. A circle with a checkmark is drawn around the '123'.

X

- | | | |
|---|---|-----|
| A | SELECT * FROM Orders WHERE OrderNumber LIKE '%123%' | 9% |
| B | SELECT * FROM Orders WHERE OrderNumber LIKE '123%' | 0% |
| C | SELECT * FROM Orders WHERE OrderNumber LIKE '_123_' | 91% |
| D | SELECT * FROM Orders WHERE OrderNumber LIKE '%123' | 0% |

✓

Handwritten diagram showing a five-character string with '123' in the middle. The first character is labeled 'A' and the last is labeled 'B'. A circle with a checkmark is drawn around the '123'. Below the diagram, the text 'No' is written.

[End Quiz Now](#)

IS NULL operator

Compare some val with NULL

DELETE:

Removes specified rows one-by-one from table (may delete all rows if no condition is present in query but keeps table structure intact).

It is slower than TRUNCATE.

Doesn't reset the key.

It can be rolled back.

TRUNCATE:

Removes the complete table and then recreates it.

Faster than DELETE.

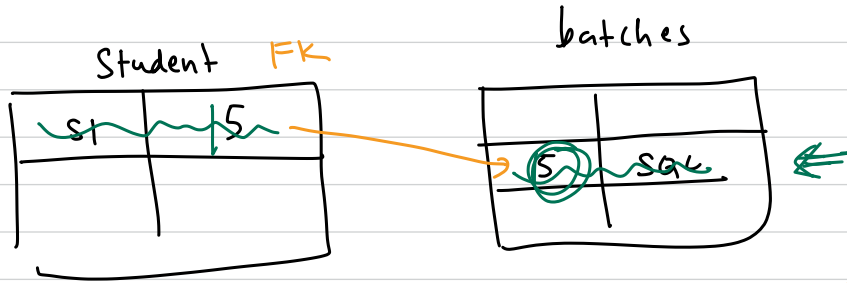
Resets the key.

It can not be rolled back because the complete table is deleted as an intermediate step.

DROP:

Removes complete table and the table structure as well.

It can not be rolled back.



ON update cascade (student)
ON delete cascade

ON update restrict
ON delete restrict