General Assembly

STUDY GUIDE

REFINING QUERIES WITH WHERE CLAUSES & CONDITIONALS

##Conditions In programming, conditions are usually referred to as Boolean expressions and are either TRUE or FALSE.

- WHERE tells SQL to return only the rows that meet a certain condition. If the condition is true, then SQL returns that row. If the condition is false, then SQL does not return that row.
- OR is used for writing a query with multiple conditions.
- AND is used for writing a query that combines conditions.

##Order of Operations

- Parentheses will always be interpreted first.
- AND comes second.
- OR comes third.

##Strings

- Text is a special type of data in SQL, known as a string. Anytime you refer to a text value in a SQL query, it needs to be wrapped in single quotes.
- Strings are case sensitive.

##LIKE and Wildcards

- LIKE acts in almost the same way as "=" but allows you to use wildcards.
- NOT LIKE can be used to exclude certain things.
- %: A character that allows us to be less precise with our search terms.
  - s%: Starts with 'S'.
  - %s: Ends with 'S'.
  - %a%: Includes the letter 'A'.