SQL Select

Topics List

- Using LIKE

- Using BETWEEN…AND

- Using IN

- Using ORDER BY

SQL Select
Using LIKE

- With strings if you are using equality (=), you cannot always exactly match the data, so nothing will be returned. Pattern Matching through the LIKE clause allows you to enter a string with one or more wildcard characters. The % is a wildcard character meaning 0 or more characters.

  SELECT CONCAT(fname, ' ', lname) AS 'Name'
  FROM student
  WHERE lname LIKE 'Mc%' OR
          lname LIKE 'Mac%';

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SQL Select
Using BETWEEN…AND

- With numeric data, if you want to return records where one data field is in a particular range, then we use the BETWEEN…AND clause.

  SELECT title

  FROM book

  WHERE price BETWEEN 10 AND 50;

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SQL Select
Using IN

- The IN clause means one of the following (from a list). It is useful when there are a few alternatives for a data field value.

  SELECT CONCAT(fname, ' ', lname) AS 'Name', county
  FROM student
  WHERE county in('Kilkenny', 'Waterford', 'Wexford');

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SQL Select
Using ORDER BY

- The ORDER BY sorts the returned data in the order specified. The default is ASC (ascending), use DESC for descending order.

```
SELECT DISTINCT town
FROM student
WHERE county ='Kilkenny'
ORDER BY town;

SELECT CONCAT(fname, ' ', lname) AS 'Name', county
FROM student
WHERE county in('Kilkenny', 'Waterford', 'Wexford')
ORDER BY county, lname, fname;
```