

# Queries

## 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;
```

## % 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%';
```

## 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';
```

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

```
SELECT name
FROM movies
WHERE name LIKE '_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).

```
SELECT *  
FROM contacts  
ORDER BY birth_date DESC;
```

## 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.

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

## 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

```
SELECT DISTINCT city  
FROM contact_details;
```

## 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.

```
SELECT *  
FROM movies  
WHERE year BETWEEN 1980 AND 1990;
```

## 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.

```
SELECT *  
FROM movies  
LIMIT 5;
```

## NULL Values

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;
```