



MySQL RDBMS

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SELECT – DQL – WHERE

- It is always good idea to fetch only required rows (to reduce network traffic).
- The WHERE clause is used to specify the condition, which records to be fetched.
- Relational operators
 - <, >, <=, >=, =, != or <>
- NULL related operators
 - NULL is special value and cannot be compared using relational operators.
 - IS NULL or <=>, IS NOT NULL.
- Logical operators
 - AND, OR, NOT



SELECT – DQL – WHERE

- BETWEEN operator (include both ends)
 - c1 BETWEEN val1 AND val2
- IN operator (equality check with multiple values)
 - c1 IN (val1, val2, val3)
- LIKE operator (similar strings)
 - c1 LIKE 'pattern'.
 - % represent any number of any characters.
 - _ represent any single character.





Thank you!

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