



## SQL Cheat Sheet: Intermediate - LIKE, ORDER BY, GROUP BY

Command	Syntax	Description	Example
LIKE	<pre>SELECT column1, column2, ... FROM table_name WHERE columnN LIKE pattern;</pre>	<p>LIKE operator is used in a WHERE clause to search for a specified pattern in a column.</p> <p>There are two wildcards often used in conjunction with the LIKE operator which are percent sign(%) and underscore sign (_).</p>	<pre>SELECT f_name , l_name FROM employees WHERE address LIKE '%Elgin,IL%';</pre>
BETWEEN	<pre>SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_name WHERE column_name BETWEEN value1 AND value2;</pre>	<p>The BETWEEN operator selects values within a given range. The values can be numbers, text, or dates. The BETWEEN operator is inclusive: begin and end values are included.</p>	<pre>SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary BETWEEN 40000 AND 80000;</pre>
ORDER BY	<pre>SELECT column1, column2, ... FROM table_name ORDER BY column1, column2, ... ASC DESC;</pre>	<p>ORDER BY keyword is used to sort the result-set in ascending or descending order. The default is ascending.</p>	<pre>SELECT f_name, l_name, dep_id FROM employees ORDER BY dep_id DESC, l_name;</pre>
GROUP BY	<pre>SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_name WHERE condition GROUP BY column_name(s) ORDER BY column_name(s);</pre>	<p>GROUP BY clause is used in collaboration with the SELECT statement to arrange identical data into groups.</p>	<pre>SELECT dep_id, COUNT(*) FROM employees GROUP BY dep_id;</pre>

### Author(s)

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### Changelog

Date	Version	Changed by	Change Description
2023-05-04	1.1	Benny Li	Formatting changes
2021-07-28	1.0	Lakshmi Holla	Initial Version