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

Command	Syntax	Description	Example
LIKE	`SELECT column1, column2, ... FROM table_name WHERE columnN LIKE pattern;`	`LIKE` operator is used in a WHERE clause to search for a specified pattern in a column. There are two wildcards often used in conjunction with the LIKE operator which are percent sign(%) and underscore sign (_).	`SELECT f_name , l_name FROM employees WHERE address LIKE '%Elgin,IL%';`
BETWEEN	`SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_name WHERE column_name BETWEEN value1 AND value2;`	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.	`SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary BETWEEN 40000 AND 80000;`
ORDER BY	`SELECT column1, column2, ... FROM table_name ORDER BY column1, column2, ... ASC|DESC;`	`ORDER BY` keyword is used to sort the result-set in ascending or descending order. The default is ascending.	`SELECT f_name, l_name, dep_id FROM employees ORDER BY dep_id DESC, l_name;`
GROUP BY	`SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_name WHERE condition GROUP BY column_name(s) ORDER BY column_name(s);`	`GROUP BY` clause is used in collaboration with the SELECT statement to arrange identical data into groups.	`SELECT dep_id, COUNT(*) FROM employees GROUP BY dep_id;`

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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