SPECIAL OPERATORS:

1. IN Operator:

- IN is a multivalued operator.
- IN operator will accept one values at the LHS side and will accept multiple values at the RHS side.
- IN operator will perform = (comparison).
- IN operator will compare a single LHS value with all the values present in RHS.

Syntax:

Where LHS value IN ('value 1', 'value 2', 'value 3'…….)

LHS value can be Column_Name/Condition/Expression

Example:

1. WAQTD details of employees working as Salesman in department 20, 30

```
Select *
From employee
Where Designation = 'SalesMan' and DeptNo in (20,30);
```

2. WAQTD details of employee, whose Designation is Manager, Clerk, Product Analyst.

```
Select *
From employee
Where Designation in ('Manager', 'Clerk', 'Product Analyst');
```

2. NOT IN Operator:

- It is a multi-valued operator which can accept multiple values at the RHS.
- It is similar to IN operator, instead of selecting it rejects the values.

Syntax:

Where LHS_value NOT IN (‘value 1’, ‘value 2’, ‘value 3’….)

LHS value can be Column_Name/Condition/Expression

Example:

1. WAQTD details of employees except the employees working as salesman and manager.

Select *

From employee

Where Designation **not in** (‘Manager’,’Salesman’);

2. WAQTD name, department number and designation of the employee working in department 20 but not as a clerk or manager.

Select EmpName, DeptNo, Designation

From employee

Where DeptNo **in** (20) and designation **not in** (‘Clerk’, ‘Manager’);

3. BETWEEN Operator:

When the input is in the form of a Range, then we should use Between operator.

Syntax:

Where LHS_value BETWEEN Lower limit and upper limit

LHS value can be Column_Name/Condition/Expression

- Lower limit should always be less than upper limit.
- BETWEEN operator works similar to AND operator, which means it will return TRUE only if all conditions are TRUE.

Example:

1. WAQTD details of employees, where employees are earning salary in the range 10000 to 50000.

```
Select *
From employee
Where Salary Between 10000 and 50000;
```

2. WAQTD Name, Salary and Hiredate of the employees hired during 1980 into Department 10 with a salary greater than 2000.

```
Select EmpName, Salary, Hiredate
From employee
Where Hiredate Between '1980-01-01' and '1980-12-31' and DeptNo in (10) and Salary > 2000;
```

4. NOT BETWEEN Operator:

The Not Between operator is the opposite of Between operator.

Syntax:

Where LHS_value NOT BETWEEN Lower limit and upper limit

LHS value can be Column_Name/Condition/Expression

- When the LHS value is not in a range of Lower limit and Upper limit, then we go for the NOT BETWEEN operator.

Example:

1. WAQTD details of employees, where employees are not earning a salary in the range 2000 to 10000

```
Select *
From employee
Where Salary not between 2000 and 10000;
```

2. WAQTD Name, Salary and Hiredate of the employees who were not hired during 1980 into Department 10 with a Salary greater than 1000.

```
Select EmpName, Salary, Hiredate
From employee
Where Hiredate not between '1980-01-01' and '1980-12-31' and DeptNo in (10) and Salary >1000;
```

5. IS Operator:

IS operator is used to compare the “Null” value.

Syntax:

Where LHS_value is Null;

LHS value can be Column_Name/Condition/Expression

- Null is a reserved keyword in MySQL.
- Null doesn’t represent either 0 or space, Null is represented as nothing that is no data.
- Null will not consume any memory allocation.
- If we perform any airthematic operation with Null, the result will be Null itself.

Example:

1. WAQTD details of employees, who do not earn a Commission in the Department 30.

```
Select *
From employee
Where Commission is Null and DeptNo=30;
```

2. WAQTD Names of employees, who do not earn both Salary and Commission.

```
Select EmpName
From employee
Where Salary Is Null and Commission Is Null;
```

6. IS NOT:

- Is Not operator is used to compare values with “Not Null”.

Syntax:

Where LHS_value Is Not Null;

LHS value can be Column_Name/Condition/Expression

Example:

1. WAQTD names of employees who is getting salary.

Select EmpName

From employee

Where Salary **Is Not** Null;

2. WAQTD details of employees, who are earning salary in department 40 as a Manager.

Select *

From employee

Where Salary **Is Not** Null and DeptNo = 40 and Designation = ‘Manager’;

7. LIKE Operator:

- Like operator is used to perform Pattern Matching.
- To achieve pattern matching we use special characters.
    - ✓ Percentile (%)
    - ✓ Underscore (_)

Syntax:

Where LHS_value Like ‘Pattern’;

LHS value can be Column_Name/Condition/Expression

Example:

1. WAQTD details of the employee whose name starts with ‘S’.

```
Select *
From employee
Where EmpName Like ‘S%’;
```

2. WAQTD names of the employee if the employee has char ‘A’ as his second character.

```
Select EmpName
From employee
Where EmpName Like ‘_A%’;
```

8. NOT LIKE Operator:

- Not Like operator is opposite to the Like operator.
- Not Like operator is used where LHS value should not be equal to RHS Pattern.

Syntax:

Where LHS_value Not Like ‘Pattern’;

LHS value can be Column_Name/Condition/Expression

Example:

1. WAQTD details of the employee whose has salary more than 4 digit.

Select *

From employee

Where Salary **Not Like** ‘____’;

2. List the employees whose name does not end with ‘ES’ and ‘R’.

Select EmpName

From employee

Where EmpName **Not Like** ‘%ES’ and EmpName **Not Like** ‘%R’;