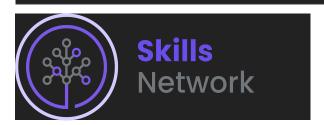
QL Cheat Sheet: Intermediate - LIKE, ORDER BY, GROUP BY



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 , 1_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;

Author(s)

Lakshmi Holla

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