

SQL QUERY

```
1 SELECT creditLimit>=1000000,  
2 customerNumber <200  
3 FROM customers;
```

▶ Execute

✎ Clear

✍ Beautify

✂ Minify

RESULT

creditLimit>=1000000

customerNumber <200

0

1

0

1

0

1

SQL QUERY

```
1 SELECT creditLimit +2000 AS new_credit  
2 FROM customers;
```

▶ Execute

✎ Clear

✎ Beautify

✎ Minify

RESULT

new_credit
23000.00
73800.00
119300.00

SQL QUERY

```
1 SELECT
2
3     creditLimit
4 FROM
5     customers
6 ORDER BY creditLimit DESC
7 LIMIT 3;
```

 Execute

 Clear

 Beautify

 Minify

RESULT

creditLimit
227600.00
210500.00
141300.00

SQL QUERY

```
1 SELECT contactFirstName "Name",  
2 LENGTH(contactFirstName) "Length"  
3 FROM customers  
4 WHERE contactFirstName LIKE 'je%'  
5 OR contactFirstName LIKE 'le%'  
6 ORDER BY contactFirstName ;
```

▶ Execute

✎ Clear

✎ Beautify

✂ Minify

RESULT

Name	Length
Jean	4
Jean	5
Jeff	4

SQL QUERY

```
1 SELECT contactFirstName "Name",  
2 LENGTH(contactFirstName) "Length"  
3 FROM customers  
4 WHERE contactFirstName LIKE 'b%'  
5 OR contactFirstName LIKE 'bg%'  
6 OR contactFirstName LIKE 'ba%'  
7 ORDER BY contactFirstName ;
```

▶ Execute

✎ Clear

✎ Beautify

✎ Minify

RESULT

Name	Length
Ben	3
Bradley	7
Braun	5

MySQL supports another type of pattern matching operation based on the regular expressions and the REGEXP operator.

1. It provide a powerful and flexible pattern match that can help us implement power search utilities for our database systems.
2. REGEXP is the operator used when performing regular expression pattern matches. RLIKE is the synonym.
3. It also supports a number of metacharacters which allow more flexibility and control when performing pattern matching.
4. The backslash is used as an escape character. It's only considered in the pattern match if double backslashes have used.
5. Not case sensitive.



Pattern	What the Pattern matches
*	Zero or more instances of string preceding it
+	One or more instances of strings preceding it
.	Any single character
?	Match zero or one instances of the strings preceding it.
^	caret(^) matches Beginning of string
\$	End of string
[<u>abc</u>]	Any character listed between the square brackets
[<u>^abc</u>]	Any character not listed between the square brackets



Pattern	What the Pattern matches
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[<u>abc</u>]	Any character listed between the square brackets
[<u>^abc</u>]	Any character not listed between the square brackets
[A-Z]	<u>match</u> any upper case letter.
[a-z]	match any lower case letter
[0-9]	<u>match</u> any digit from 0 through to 9.
[[:<:]]	<u>matches</u> the beginning of words.
[[:>:]]	<u>matches</u> the end of words.
	<u>matches</u> a character class i.e. [:alpha:] to match letters, [:space:] to match
[[:class:]]	white space, [<u>punct:</u>] is match punctuations and [:upper:] for upper class letters.
p1 p2 p3	Alternation; matches any of the patterns p1, p2, or p3
{n}	n instances of preceding element
{ <u>m,n</u> }	m through n instances of preceding element