

Filtering Continued
&

Sub-queries

	l_name	
	diaz	
	<u>Wilson</u>	



`lower(l_name) IN ()`

O-id	C-id	P-id	P-name	Addr
1	1	2	Milk	Delhi
1	1	2	milk	Mumbai
1	1	3	eggs	

DISTINCT

Select

DISTINCT Customerid.

* LIKE

↳ wildcard characters

① % → stands-in for 0 or more characters

② _ (underscore):

stands-in for exactly 1 character

eg1:

where name LIKE "a%"

↳ "starts with a"

LIKE " %a"

↳ ends with "a"

LIKE "%o%"

↳ names that
contains "o"

LIKE "_r%" → all the names
that has 'r' as
2nd char

LIKE "a--%"

↳ Starts with 'a' and
atleast 3 char.

NULL

↳ the absence of any value in a cell is represented by the NULL keyword.

P-size \neq NULL \rightarrow Compare 2 values

IS NULL

IFNULL()



To check NULL values in a column
and *if found, replace them
with specified value.

IFNULL (col, —)

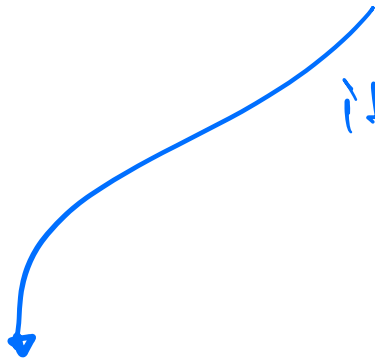
* Subquery

0 → it didn't rain

1 → it rained

(8)

P1: find the dates on which
it rained.



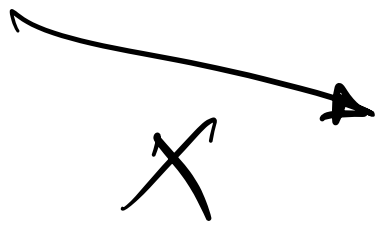
P2: For those dates, get purchase
history.

(8) fresh

P1: Get cat-ids where prod name
contains fresh.
P2: for those cat-ids, get details

Quiz 1:

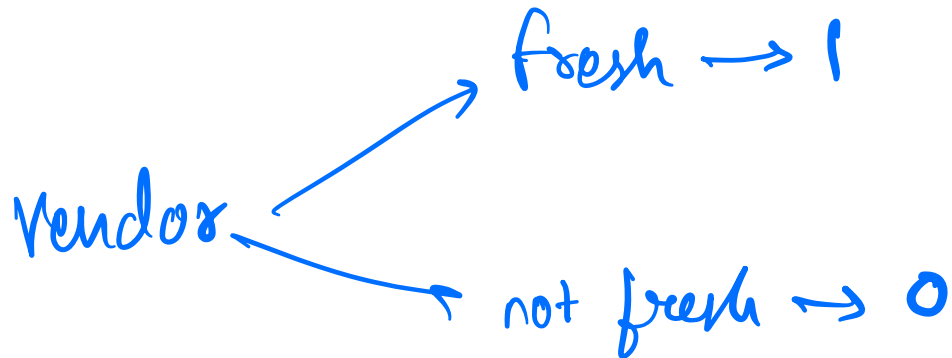
col1 IN (select c1, c2)



c1	c2
1	1
1	1
1	1

col = (col - limit 1)

Case Δ when statements



v_id	type	is-fresh
		1
		0

Syntax :-

Select cols,

CASE

WHEN [Condtn 1]

THEN [val or col]

WHEN [Condtn 2] ✓

THEN [val "] ✓

⋮

ELSE [val or col]

END

AS

alias

Add a
new col

Binary

(g, 2)

Hand-drawn diagram illustrating a data table structure. The table has three columns: 'qty', 'C-P-qty', and 'price-bin'. A red arrow points from the word 'total' (underlined) to the 'price-bin' column. A blue box highlights a row in the 'qty' column, containing an asterisk (*).