|  |
| --- |
| Get current user name |
| |  | | --- | |  | |
| |  | | --- | | SQL> **select**user **from**dual;  USER ------------------------------ system | |

# 

**SQL GROUP BY Syntax:**

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT column\_name, aggregate\_function(column\_name) FROM table\_name WHERE column\_name= operator value GROUP BY column\_name ;  Example:  SELECT Customer, SUM (OrderPrice) FROM Orders GROUP BY Customer; |

### SQL HAVING Syntax:

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT column\_ name, aggregate\_function (column\_name) FROM table\_name WHERE column\_name =operator value GROUP BY column\_name HAVING aggregate\_function(column\_name) operator value  Example:  SELECT Customer, SUM (Order Price) FROM Orders GROUP BY Customer HAVING SUM (Order Price)<2000 ; SQL ORDER BY Syntax:SELECT column\_name(s) FROM table\_name ORDER BY column\_name(s) ASC|DESC |

# SQL LIKE Operator:

The LIKE operator is used in a WHERE clause to search for a specified pattern in a column.

**SQL LIKE Syntax:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SELECT column\_name(s) FROM table\_name WHERE column\_name LIKE pattern ; The BETWEEN Operator The BETWEEN operator selects a range of data between two values. The values can be numbers, text, or dates. SQL BETWEEN Syntax:  |  |  | | --- | --- | | SELECT column\_name(s) FROM table\_name WHERE column\_name BETWEEN value1 AND value2 ; The IN Operator The IN operator allows you to specify multiple values in a WHERE clause. SQL IN Syntax:  |  | | --- | | SELECT column\_name(s) FROM table\_name WHERE column\_name IN (value1,value2,.......valuen); | | |