POSTGRESQL - COMPARISON OPERATORS

Consider the table COMPANY having records as follows:

```
testdb=# select * from COMPANY;
 id | name  | age | address   | salary
----+-------+-----+-----------+--------
  1 | Paul  |  32 | California|  20000
  2 | Allen |  25 | Texas     |  15000
  3 | Teddy |  23 | Norway    |  20000
  4 | Mark  |  25 | Rich-Mond |  65000
  5 | David |  27 | Texas     |  85000
  6 | Kim   |  22 | South-Hall|  45000
  7 | James |  24 | Houston   |  10000
(7 rows)
```

Here are simple examples showing usage of PostgreSQL Comparison Operators:

> *Here, we have used **WHERE** clause, which will be explained in a separate chapter but for now you can understand that WHERE clause is used to put a conditional statement along with SELECT statement.*

Following SELECT statement lists down all the records having SALARY greater than 50,000.00:

```
testdb=# SELECT * FROM COMPANY WHERE SALARY > 50000;
```

Above PostgreSQL statement will produce the following result:

```
 id | name  | age |address    | salary
----+-------+-----+-----------+--------
  4 | Mark  |  25 | Rich-Mond |  65000
  5 | David |  27 | Texas     |  85000
(2 rows)
```

Following SELECT statement lists down all the records having SALARY equal to 20,000.00:

```
testdb=#  SELECT * FROM COMPANY WHERE SALARY = 20000;
```

Above PostgreSQL statement will produce the following result:

```
 id | name  | age |  address    | salary
----+-------+-----+-------------+--------
  1 | Paul  |  32 | California  |  20000
  3 | Teddy |  23 | Norway      |  20000
(2 rows)
```

Following SELECT statement lists down all the records having SALARY not equal to 20,000.00:

```
testdb=#  SELECT * FROM COMPANY WHERE SALARY != 20000;
```

Above PostgreSQL statement will produce the following result:

```
 id | name  | age |  address    | salary
----+-------+-----+-------------+--------
  2 | Allen |  25 | Texas       |  15000
  4 | Mark  |  25 | Rich-Mond   |  65000
  5 | David |  27 | Texas       |  85000
  6 | Kim   |  22 | South-Hall  |  45000
```

```
  7 | James |  24 | Houston     |  10000
(5 rows)
```

Following SELECT statement lists down all the records having SALARY not equal to 20,000.00:

```
testdb=# SELECT * FROM COMPANY WHERE SALARY <> 20000;
```

Above PostgreSQL statement will produce the following result:

```
 id | name  | age | address    | salary
----+-------+-----+------------+--------
  2 | Allen |  25 | Texas      |  15000
  4 | Mark  |  25 | Rich-Mond  |  65000
  5 | David |  27 | Texas      |  85000
  6 | Kim   |  22 | South-Hall |  45000
  7 | James |  24 | Houston    |  10000
(5 rows)
```

Following SELECT statement lists down all the records having SALARY greater than or equal to 65,000.00:

```
testdb=# SELECT * FROM COMPANY WHERE SALARY >= 65000;
```

Above PostgreSQL statement will produce the following result:

```
 id | name  | age |  address  | salary
----+-------+-----+-----------+--------
  4 | Mark  |  25 | Rich-Mond |  65000
  5 | David |  27 | Texas     |  85000
(2 rows)
```