

# SQL BASICS

## WHERE Statement:

The WHERE statement allows you to select a subset of rows from an answer-set. The WHERE clause allows a usage of condition that if the condition is true for the specific row then the row is retrieved in the answer set else not.

```
select <column 1>, <column 2>, <column 3>,  
      <literal>, <expression> as "alias"  
from <table>  
where <condition>;
```

Format of *where* clause

```
where <operand 1> <operator> <operand 2>
```

Operators may be:

- (=)
- (!=)
- (<>) Not equals
- not
- In
- Between
- Like
- <
- >
- <=
- >=

## Example Queries

No 1:

```
select customerid, companyname, country
from customers
where country = 'Brazil';
```

No 2:

```
select productid, productname, unitprice
from customers
where unitprice >=60;
```

### Using the not operator:

```
select customerid, companyname, country,
from customers
where not country = 'Brazil';
```

### Using the Like operator:

Like operator only work with strings (not numeric data).

They require the use of wildcard character

- % means 0 or more characters.
- ( \_ ) underscore means exactly one character.

### Examples:

```
select customerid, companyname, country
from customers
where country like 'M%'
(- - this means that any country name that starts with capital M).
```

```
select customerid, companyname, country
from customers
where country like '%M%'
(- - this means that any country name that contains 0 or more capital M in it).
```

```
select customerid, companyname, country
from customers
where country like '_a%'
(- - this means that any country name that starts with capital M).
```