WHERE clause Used to specify conditions that must be true for a record to be included in query results

SELECT \*

FROM customers

SELECT LastName, FirstName, City

FROM Customers

WHERE City='Boston'

Mathematical comparison operators (=,<, >, <=, >=, <>, !=, ^=) Used to indicate how a record should relate to a specific search value

SELECT \*

FROM books

SELECT isbn,title, cost

FROM books

WHERE cost > 20.0

“Not equal to” operator— requires a record to not match the search value <>, !=, ^=

SELECT \*

FROM orders

SELECT Order#, Orderdate

FROM Orders

WHERE shipstate != ' FL '

ORDER BY clause Used to specify the sorted order for displaying query results

SELECT \*

FROM orders

SELECT order#, Customer#, shipstate, shipdate

FROM orders

WHERE shipstate = ‘NJ’

ORDER BY shipdate

SELECT order#, Customer#, shipstate, shipdate AS "Has Shipped"

FROM orders

WHERE shipstate = 'FL'

ORDER BY "Has Shipped"

Other comparison operators (BETWEEN … AND, IN, LIKE, IS NULL) Used in conditions with search values that include patterns, ranges, or NULL values

SELECT order#, Customer#, shipstate, orderdate

FROM orders

WHERE shipstate IN ('GA','WA')

ORDER BY orderdate;

SELECT order#, Customer#, shipstate, orderdate

FROM orders

WHERE shipstate LIKE '\_A'

ORDER BY orderdate;

SELECT order#, Customer#, shipstate, orderdate

FROM orders

WHERE orderdate LIKE '%APR%'

ORDER BY orderdate;

SELECT order#, Customer#, shipstate, orderdate, shipdate

FROM orders

WHERE shipdate IS NOT NULL

ORDER BY orderdate;