

SQL

Conditional Operators

Relational operators are used in the WHERE clause of an SQL SELECT statement to define a condition.

For example:

```
SELECT *
FROM Stock
WHERE Sale_Price > 50;
```

You are familiar with relational operators:

- > greater than
- < less than
- >= greater than or equal to
- <= less than or equal to
- = equal to
- <> not equal to

If there is more than one condition to be satisfied, Boolean or Logical operators must be used.

For example:

```
SELECT *
FROM Stock
WHERE Sale_Price > 50 AND Sale_Price <100;
```

For example:

```
SELECT *
FROM Stock
WHERE Sale_Price < 50 OR Sale_Price >100;
```

Suppose we wish to do the following:
List all sales with a sale value greater than €100 and less than €500

```
SELECT *
FROM Sales
WHERE Sale_Value BETWEEN 100 AND 500;
```

There are several solutions to this:

```
SELECT *
FROM Sales
WHERE Sale_Value >= 100 AND Sale_Value <= 500;

SELECT *
FROM Sales
WHERE Sale_Value BETWEEN 100 AND 500;
```

Suppose we wish to do the following:
List all sales for Stock_NO 1 or 2

```
SELECT *
FROM Sales
WHERE Stock_No IN (1,2);
```

Suppose we wish to do the following:
List the STOCK_No for all stock ever sold

```
SELECT Stock_No
FROM Sales;           //Lists duplicate values of Stock_No

SELECT DISTINCT Stock_No
FROM Sales;           //Lists each Stock_No only once
```