

# **University of Central Florida**

## **CGS 2545**

### **Database Concepts**

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING & COMPUTER SCIENCE  
**COMPUTER SCIENCE DIVISION**

# WHERE Clause

- The SQL **WHERE** clause is used to specify a condition while fetching the data from a single table or by joining with multiple tables.
- If the given condition is satisfied, then only it returns a specific value from the table.
- Use the WHERE clause to filter the records and fetching only the necessary records.
- The WHERE clause is used in
  - SELECT
  - UPDATE
  - DELETE

# WHERE Clause

- Syntax
  - The basic syntax of the SELECT statement with the WHERE clause is as shown
  - Can specify a condition using the comparison or logical operators like >, <, =, **LIKE**, **NOT**, etc.

```
SELECT column1, column2, columnN  
FROM table_name  
WHERE [condition]
```

# WHERE Clause

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Ramesh	32	Ahmedabad	2000.00
2	Khilan	25	Delhi	1500.00
3	kaushik	23	Kota	2000.00
4	Chaitali	25	Mumbai	6500.00
5	Hardik	27	Bhopal	8500.00
6	Komal	22	MP	4500.00
7	Muffy	24	Indore	10000.00

```
SQL> SELECT ID, NAME, SALARY  
FROM CUSTOMERS  
WHERE SALARY > 2000;
```

ID	NAME	SALARY
4	Chaitali	6500.00
5	Hardik	8500.00
6	Komal	4500.00
7	Muffy	10000.00

# WHERE Clause

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Ramesh	32	Ahmedabad	2000.00
2	Khilan	25	Delhi	1500.00
3	kaushik	23	Kota	2000.00
4	Chaitali	25	Mumbai	6500.00
5	Hardik	27	Bhopal	8500.00
6	Komal	22	MP	4500.00
7	Muffy	24	Indore	10000.00

```
SQL> SELECT ID, NAME, SALARY  
FROM CUSTOMERS  
WHERE NAME = 'Hardik';
```

ID	NAME	SALARY
5	Hardik	8500.00