

# MYSQL IN CLAUSE

<http://www.tutorialspoint.com/mysql/mysql-in-clause.htm>

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You can use **IN** clause to replace many **OR** conditions

To understand **IN** clause, consider an **employee\_tbl** table, which is having the following records:

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM employee_tbl;
```

id	name	work_date	daily_typing_pages
1	John	2007-01-24	250
2	Ram	2007-05-27	220
3	Jack	2007-05-06	170
3	Jack	2007-04-06	100
4	Jill	2007-04-06	220
5	Zara	2007-06-06	300
5	Zara	2007-02-06	350

```
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Now, suppose based on the above table you want to display records with **daily\_typing\_pages** equal to 250 and 220 and 170. This can be done using **OR** conditions as follows

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM employee_tbl
-> WHERE daily_typing_pages= 250 OR
-> daily_typing_pages= 220 OR daily_typing_pages= 170;
```

id	name	work_date	daily_typing_pages
1	John	2007-01-24	250
2	Ram	2007-05-27	220
3	Jack	2007-05-06	170
4	Jill	2007-04-06	220

```
4 rows in set (0.02 sec)
```

Same can be achieved using **IN** clause as follows:

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM employee_tbl
-> WHERE daily_typing_pages IN ( 250, 220, 170 );
```

id	name	work_date	daily_typing_pages
1	John	2007-01-24	250
2	Ram	2007-05-27	220
3	Jack	2007-05-06	170
4	Jill	2007-04-06	220

```
4 rows in set (0.02 sec)
```