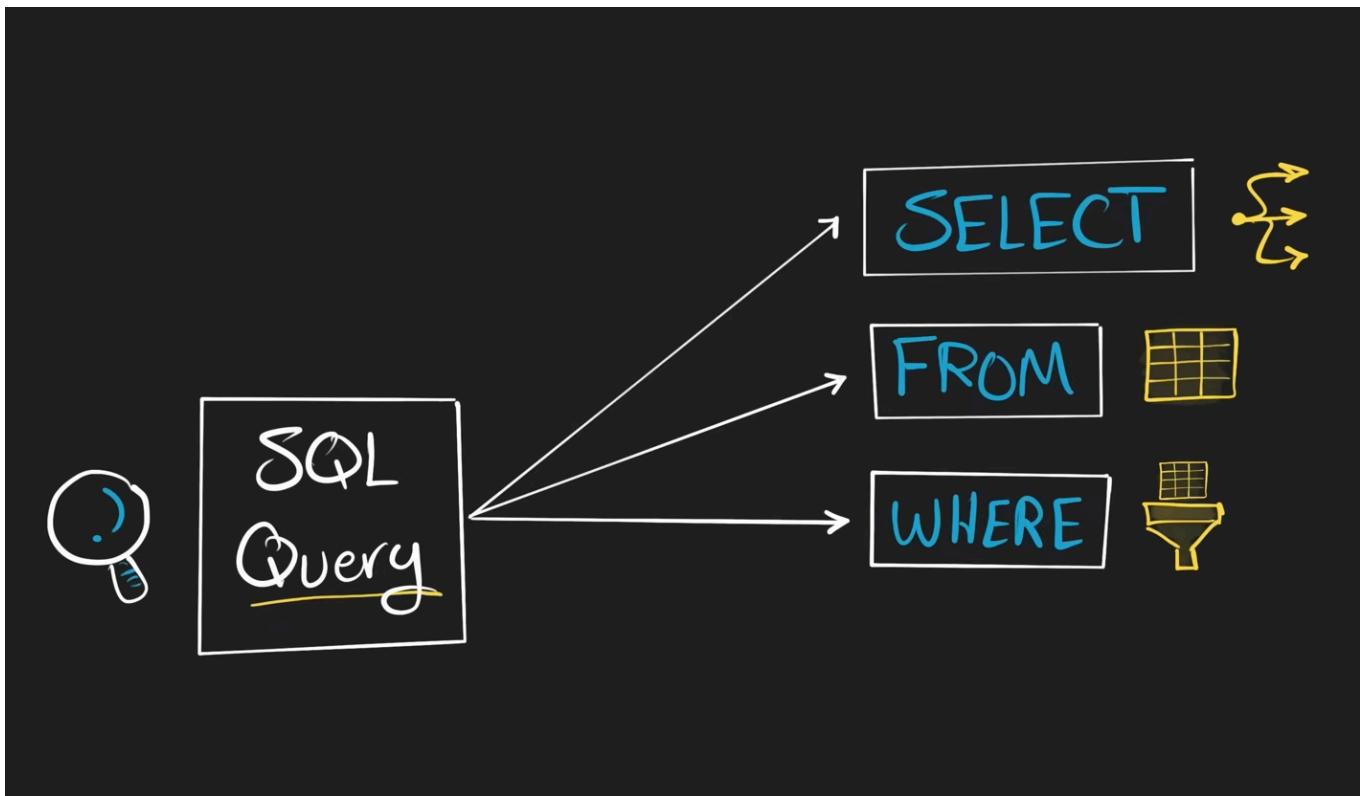


6. WHERE Clause - Filter the Data



WHERE Clause , We use this Command in order to filter the data based on a condition and any data that fulfills that condition will get printed in the output result and the data that doesn't meet the condition will be filtered out

The diagram shows a database icon next to a table with columns: id, name, Country, Score. The table rows are:

id	name	Country	Score
1	Maria	Germany	350
2	John	USA	900
3	Georg	UK	750
4	Martin	Germany	500
5	Peter	USA	0

To the right, handwritten notes explain the WHERE clause:

- ① **SELECT ***
- FROM Table**
- WHERE Condition**

Where Filters Your Data based on a Condition

Score Higher than 500

At the bottom right is a circular profile picture of a man with glasses.

Syntax:

```
SELECT *  
FROM table_name  
WHERE 'condition'
```

So how does SQL execute this statement ,

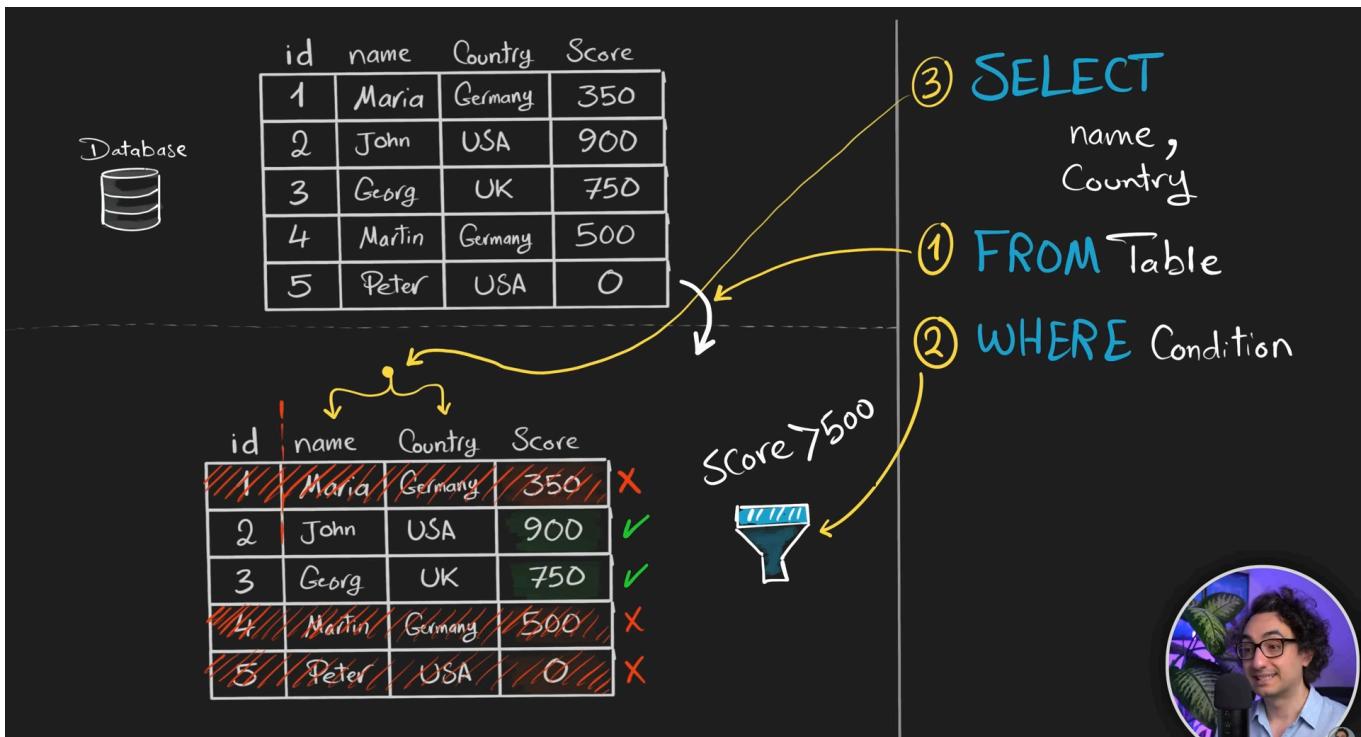
- First it will execute the **FROM** and it will get the table first
- Then , It will execute **WHERE** and filter the data in the table based on the given condition
- Then , It will execute **SELECT** and will display the final results

Query:

```
SELECT *  
FROM customers  
WHERE score>500
```



Incase if we need only name and score from the table , specify the required column names in `SELECT` statement to filter out only the necessary data



Practice Statements:

-- Retrieve customer name and score that is more than or equal 500

```
SELECT
first_name,
score
FROM customers
WHERE score>=500
```

-- Retrieve customer name and score that is more than or equal 500

```
SELECT
first_name,
score
FROM customers
WHERE score>=500
```

Results

	first_name	score
1	John	900
2	Georg	750
3	Martin	500

-- Retrieve customers with a score not equal to 0

```
SELECT
```

```
first_name,  
score  
FROM customers  
WHERE score!=0
```

The screenshot shows a database query editor interface. The SQL query is displayed in the top pane:

```
-- Retrieve customers with a score not equal to 0
SELECT
    first_name,
    score
FROM customers
WHERE score!=0
```

The bottom pane shows the results of the query in a table format:

	first_name	score
1	Maria	350
2	John	900
3	Georg	750
4	Martin	500

-- Retrieve all customers from germany

```
SELECT
*
FROM customers
WHERE country='Germany'
```

NOTE:

- When mentioning a string make sure to put it inside '**single quotes**'.

The screenshot shows a database query editor interface. The SQL query is displayed in the top pane:

```
-- Retrieve all customers from germany
SELECT
    *
FROM customers
WHERE country='Germany'
```

The bottom pane shows the results of the query in a table format:

	id	first_name	country	score
1	1	Maria	Germany	350
2	4	Martin	Germany	500