Reterive data using where clouse sql

The **WHERE** clause is used to filter rows from a SQL query based on specified conditions. Here's an example of how to use the **WHERE** clause in a SQL **SELECT** statement:

SELECT column1, column2, column3 FROM table\_name WHERE condition;

Here, **condition** is a statement that evaluates to either **TRUE** or **FALSE** for each row in the table. Only the rows for which the condition is **TRUE** will be returned in the result set.

For example, consider a table named **customers** with columns **id**, **name**, and **city**:

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SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE city = 'London';

This query will return all rows from the **customers** table where the **city** column is equal to **'London'**.

You can use various operators in the **WHERE** clause to specify different types of conditions. Some commonly used operators include **=** (equal to), **<>** (not equal to), **>** (greater than), **<** (less than), **>=** (greater than or equal to), **<=** (less than or equal to), and **LIKE** (matches a pattern).

With dummy data and table example please

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Id | Name | Salary | Location |
| 1 | John | 50000 | Karachi |
| 2 | Ahamd | 40000 | Lahor |
| 3 | Khadim ali | 50000 | Bahawalpor |

Here's an example of using the **WHERE** clause to filter data from this table:

select \* from customer where Location = 'Lahor'

This query will return the following result set: of (Karachi Location)