

# The WHERE Clause

In this lesson, we will learn how to use the WHERE clause in SQL to view specific data from table.

## We'll cover the following

- The WHERE clause
  - Syntax
  - Example #1
  - Example #2
  - Quick quiz!

## The WHERE clause #

The SQL **WHERE** clause is used to specify a condition while fetching the data from a single table. If the given condition is satisfied, then those specific records are returned from the table.

### Syntax #

The basic syntax of the **SELECT** statement with the **WHERE** clause is as shown below:

```
SELECT column1, column2, ... columnN

FROM table_name

WHERE [condition];
```

You can specify a condition using the comparison or logical operators like >, <, =, **LIKE**, **NOT**, etc.

### Example #1 #

Let's find the CUSTOMERS who live in

Let's consider the CUSTOMERS table again.

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Mark	32	Texas	50000.00
2	John	25	NY	65000.00
3	Emily	23	Ohio	20000.00
4	Bill	25	Chicago	75000.00
5	Tom	27	Washington	35000.00
6	Jane	22	Texas	45000.00

Let's say we want to fetch the **ID**, **Name** and **Salary** fields from the CUSTOMERS table, provided that the salary of the customer is greater than \$50,000.

So when we write our SQL query, will get the following result:

The WHERE clause will select those records where the salary is greater than 50000

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Mark	32	Texas	50000.00
2	John	25	NY	65000.00
3	Emily	23	Ohio	20000.00
4	Bill	25	Chicago	75000.00
5	Tom	27	Washington	35000.00
6	Jane	22	Texas	45000.00

The following code shows how to do this in SQL:

```
SELECT ID, NAME, SALARY
FROM CUSTOMERS
WHERE SALARY > 50000;
```



## Example #2 #

Let's consider another query, which would fetch all the fields from the CUSTOMERS table for a customer with the name John.

In this case, our query will produce the following result:

The WHERE clause will select those records where the customer name is John

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Mark	32	Texas	50000.00
2	John	25	NY	65000.00
3	Emily	23	Ohio	20000.00
4	Bill	25	Chicago	75000.00
5	Tom	27	Washington	35000.00
6	Jane	22	Texas	45000.00

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The SQL query is for this problem written below:

```
SELECT *
```



```
FROM CUSTOMERS
WHERE NAME = 'John';
```



Here, it is important to note that all the strings and characters should be inside single quotes (”), whereas, numeric values should be given without any quotes.

## Quick quiz! #

Q

What will be the output of the following query?

```
SELECT NAME, ADDRESS
FROM CUSTOMERS
WHERE ADDRESS = 'Texas';
```

☐ A)

NAME	ADDRESS
Mark	Texas
John	NY
Emily	Ohio
Bill	Chicago
Tom	Washington
Jane	Texas

☐ B)

NAME	ADDRESS
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NAME	ADDRESS
Mark	Texas

☐ c)

NAME	ADDRESS
Jane	Texas

☐ D)

NAME	ADDRESS
Mark	Texas
Jane	Texas

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In the next lesson, we will take a look at the **AND** & **OR** clause.