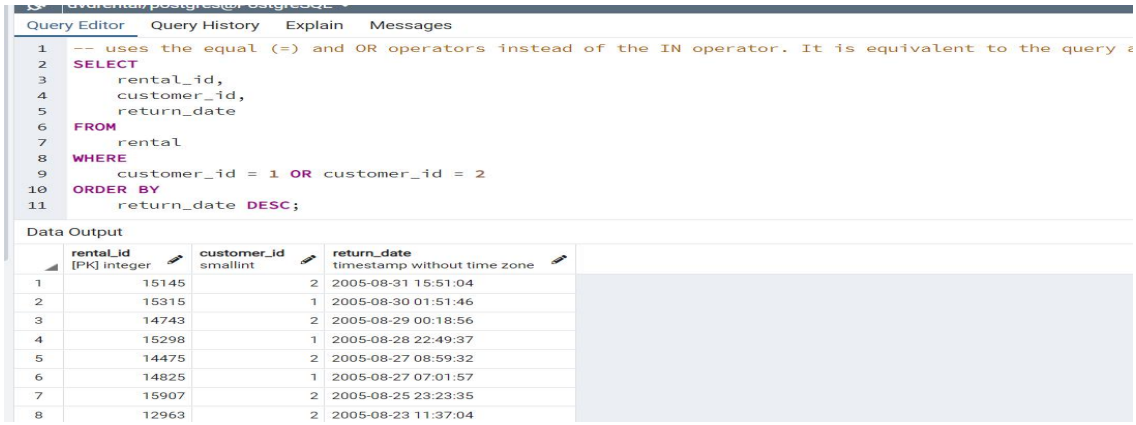
PostgreSQL IN

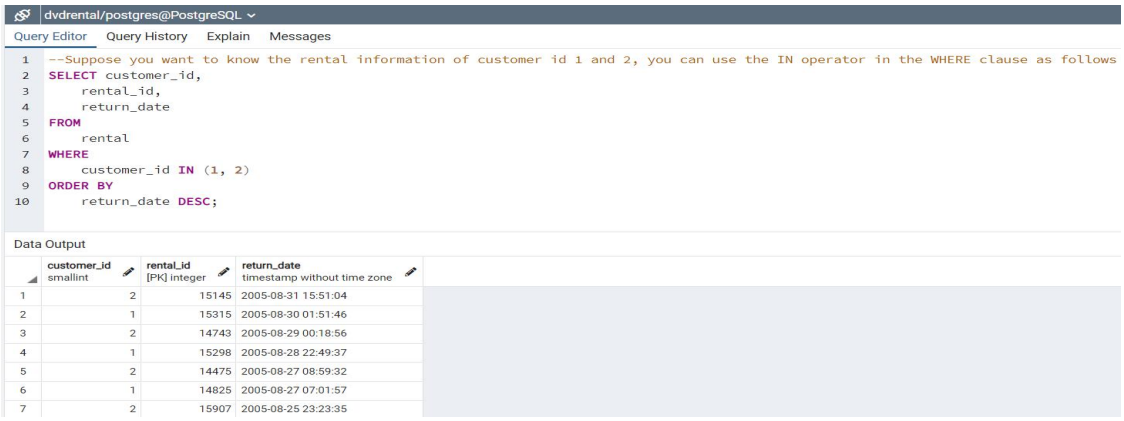


Query Editor | Query History | Explain | Messages

```
1  -- uses the equal (=) and OR operators instead of the IN operator. It is equivalent to the query a
2  SELECT
3      rental_id,
4      customer_id,
5      return_date
6  FROM
7      rental
8  WHERE
9      customer_id = 1 OR customer_id = 2
10 ORDER BY
11     return_date DESC;
```

Data Output

	rental_id [PK] integer	customer_id smallint	return_date timestamp without time zone
1	15145	2	2005-08-31 15:51:04
2	15315	1	2005-08-30 01:51:46
3	14743	2	2005-08-29 00:18:56
4	15298	1	2005-08-28 22:49:37
5	14475	2	2005-08-27 08:59:32
6	14825	1	2005-08-27 07:01:57
7	15907	2	2005-08-25 23:23:35
8	12963	2	2005-08-23 11:37:04



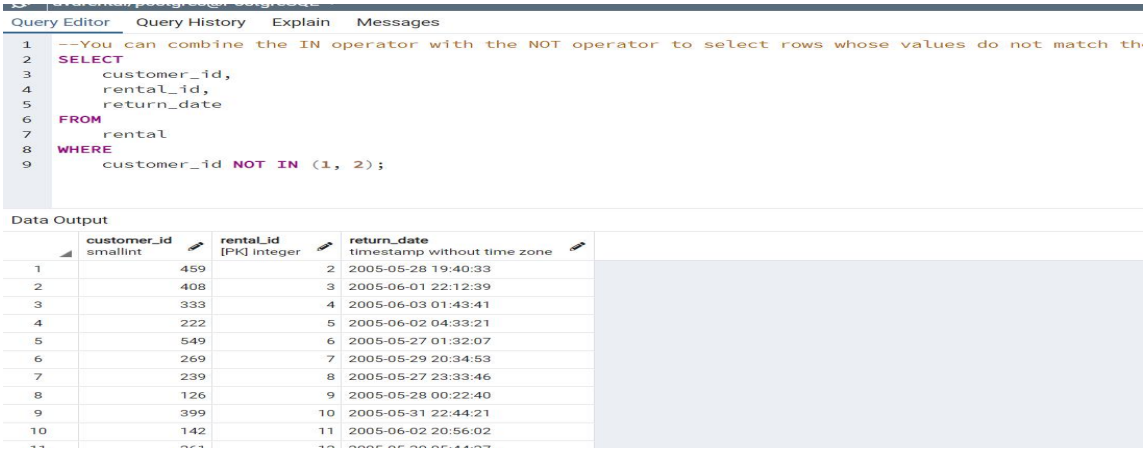
dvdrental/postgres@PostgreSQL

Query Editor | Query History | Explain | Messages

```
1  --Suppose you want to know the rental information of customer id 1 and 2, you can use the IN operator in the WHERE clause as follows
2  SELECT customer_id,
3      rental_id,
4      return_date
5  FROM
6      rental
7  WHERE
8      customer_id IN (1, 2)
9  ORDER BY
10     return_date DESC;
```

Data Output

	customer_id smallint	rental_id [PK] integer	return_date timestamp without time zone
1	2	15145	2005-08-31 15:51:04
2	1	15315	2005-08-30 01:51:46
3	2	14743	2005-08-29 00:18:56
4	1	15298	2005-08-28 22:49:37
5	2	14475	2005-08-27 08:59:32
6	1	14825	2005-08-27 07:01:57
7	2	15907	2005-08-25 23:23:35



Query Editor | Query History | Explain | Messages

```
1  --You can combine the IN operator with the NOT operator to select rows whose values do not match th
2  SELECT
3      customer_id,
4      rental_id,
5      return_date
6  FROM
7      rental
8  WHERE
9      customer_id NOT IN (1, 2);
```

Data Output

	customer_id smallint	rental_id [PK] integer	return_date timestamp without time zone
1	459	2	2005-05-28 19:40:33
2	408	3	2005-06-01 22:12:39
3	333	4	2005-06-03 01:43:41
4	222	5	2005-06-02 04:33:21
5	549	6	2005-05-27 01:32:07
6	269	7	2005-05-29 20:34:53
7	239	8	2005-05-27 23:33:46
8	126	9	2005-05-28 00:22:40
9	399	10	2005-05-31 22:44:21
10	142	11	2005-06-02 20:56:02

dvdrental/postgres@PostgreSQL

Query Editor | Query History | Explain | Messages

```sql
--you can use the not equal (<>) and AND operators to write the NOT IN operator:
SELECT
    customer_id,
    rental_id,
    return_date
FROM
    rental
WHERE
    customer_id <> 1
AND customer_id <> 2;
```

Data Output

	customer_id smallint	rental_id [PK] integer	return_date timestamp without time zone
1	459	2	2005-05-28 19:40:33
2	408	3	2005-06-01 22:12:39
3	333	4	2005-06-03 01:43:41
4	222	5	2005-06-02 04:33:21
5	549	6	2005-05-27 01:32:07
6	269	7	2005-05-29 20:34:53
7	239	8	2005-05-27 23:33:46
8	126	9	2005-05-28 00:22:40

dvdrental/postgres@PostgreSQL

Query Editor | Query History | Explain | Messages

```sql
--The following query returns a list of customer ids from the rental table with the return date is 2005-05-27
SELECT customer_id
FROM rental
WHERE CAST (return_date AS DATE) = '2005-05-27'
ORDER BY customer_id;
```

Data Output

	customer_id smallint
1	37
2	47
3	48
4	65
5	73
6	75
7	93
8	114
9	119
10	131

dvdrental/postgres@PostgreSQL

Query Editor | Query History | Explain | Messages

```sql
--Because this query returns a list of values, you can use it as the input of the IN operator like this
SELECT
    customer_id,
    first_name,
    last_name
FROM
    customer
WHERE
    customer_id IN (
        SELECT customer_id
        FROM rental
        WHERE CAST (return_date AS DATE) = '2005-05-27'
    )
ORDER BY customer_id;
```

Data Output

	customer_id [PK] integer	first_name character varying (45)	last_name character varying (45)
1	37	Pamela	Baker
2	47	Frances	Parker
3	48	Ann	Evans
4	65	Rose	Howard
5	73	Beverly	Brooks