SQL Comparison Operators

SQL Comparison Operators are used to compare two values and check if they meet the specific criteria. Some comparison operators are = Equal to, > Greater than , < Less than, etc.

Operator	Description
=	The SQL Equal Operator checks if the values of two operands are equal.
!=	The SQL Not Equal Operator checks if the values of two operands are not equal.
>=	The SQL Greater Than Equals to Operator checks if the value of the left operand is greater than or equal to the value of the right operand.
<	The SQL Less Than Operator checks if the value of the left operand is less than the value of the right operand.
>	The SQL Greater Than Operator checks if the value of the left operand is greater than the value of the right operand.
<=	The SQL Less Than Equals to Operator checks if the value of the left operand is less than or equal to the value of the right operand.

Step 1: Create a Table

```
CREATE TABLE Employees (

    EmployeeID INT PRIMARY KEY,

    FirstName VARCHAR(50),

    LastName VARCHAR(50),

    Salary DECIMAL(10, 2),

    DepartmentID INT,

    HireDate DATE

);
```

Step 2: Insert Sample Data

INSERT INTO Employees (EmployeeID, FirstName, LastName, Salary, DepartmentID, HireDate)

VALUES

(1, 'John', 'Doe', 50000, 1, '2020-01-15'),

(2, 'Jane', 'Smith', 60000, 2, '2019-04-22'),

(3, 'Alice', 'Johnson', 55000, 1, '2021-08-10'),

(4, 'Bob', 'Williams', 70000, 3, '2018-06-25'),

(5, 'Eve', 'Davis', 45000, 2, '2023-02-17');

Step 3: Use SQL Comparison Operators

Equal to (=):

SELECT * FROM Employees WHERE Salary = 50000;

Not equal to (!= or <>):

SELECT * FROM Employees WHERE Salary != 50000;

Greater than (>):

SELECT * FROM Employees WHERE Salary > 50000;

Less than (<):

SELECT * FROM Employees WHERE Salary < 50000;

Greater than or equal to (>=):

SELECT * FROM Employees WHERE Salary >= 60000;

Less than or equal to (<=):

SELECT * FROM Employees WHERE Salary <= 45000;

<> Not equal to Operator Example:

SELECT * **FROM** Employees **WHERE** Salary<>70;