

## Limiting the Rows That Are Selected

- Restrict the rows that are returned by using the WHERE clause:

```
SELECT *|{ [DISTINCT] column/expression [alias], ... }  
FROM table  
[WHERE logical expression(s)];
```

- The WHERE clause follows the FROM clause.

## Comparison Operators

Operator	Meaning
=	Equal to
>	Greater than
>=	Greater than or equal to
<	Less than
<=	Less than or equal to
<>	Not equal to
BETWEEN ...AND...	Between two values (inclusive)
IN (set)	Match any of a list of values
LIKE	Match a character pattern
IS NULL	Is a null value

## Pattern Matching Using the LIKE Operator

- Use the LIKE operator to perform wildcard searches of valid search string values.
- Search conditions can contain either literal characters or numbers:
  - % denotes zero or more characters.
  - \_ denotes one character.

```
SELECT first_name
FROM employees
WHERE first_name LIKE 'S%';
```

	FIRST_NAME
1	Shelley
2	Steven

## Rules of Precedence

Operator	Meaning
1	Arithmetic operators
2	Concatenation operator
3	Comparison conditions
4	IS [NOT] NULL, LIKE, [NOT] IN
5	[NOT] BETWEEN
6	Not equal to
7	NOT logical operator
8	AND logical operator
9	OR logical operator

You can use parentheses to override rules of precedence.

## Using the ORDER BY Clause

- Sort the retrieved rows with the ORDER BY clause:
  - ASC: Ascending order, default
  - DESC: Descending order
- The ORDER BY clause comes last in the SELECT statement:

```
SELECT    last_name, job_id, department_id, hire_date
FROM      employees
ORDER BY  hire_date ;
```