Data Filtering

Where clause

The SELECT statement returns all rows from one or more columns in a table. To select rows that satisfy a specified condition, you use a WHERE clause.

```
SELECT columns...

FROM table_name

WHERE condition

ORDER BY sort_expression
```

Operator	Description
=	Equal
>	Greater than
<	Less than
>=	Greater than or equal
<=	Less than or equal
<> or !=	Not equal
AND	Logical operator AND
OR	Logical operator OR
IN	Return true if a value matches any value in a list
BETWEEN	Return true if a value is between a range of values
LIKE	Return true if a value matches a pattern
IS NULL	Return true if a value is NULL
NOT	Negate the result of other operators

IN operator

The IN operator allows you to specify multiple values in a WHERE clause. The IN operator is a shorthand for multiple OR conditions.

```
value IN (value1,value2,...)

value IN (SELECT column_name FROM table_name);
```

BETWEEN operator

The BETWEEN operator allows you to easily test if an expression is within a range of values (**inclusive**). The values can be text, date, or numbers.

```
value BETWEEN low AND high;

value NOT BETWEEN low AND high;
```

LIKE operator

The LIKE operator is used in a WHERE clause to search for a specified pattern in a column. There are two wildcards often used in conjunction with the LIKE operator: The percent sign **(%)** represents zero, one, or multiple characters. The underscore sign **(_)** represents one, single character.

```
value LIKE pattern;
```

```
value NOT LIKE pattern
```

ILIKE operator

The ILIKE operator that works like the LIKE operator in addition ILIKE operator matches value case-insensitively.

```
value ILIKE pattern;

value NOT ILIKE pattern
```

Interview Questions