/\*

***friends\_of\_pickles***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **id** | **name** | **gender** | **species** | **height\_cm** |
| 1 | Dave | male | human | 180 |
| 2 | Mary | female | human | 160 |
| 3 | Fry | male | cat | 30 |
| 4 | Leela | female | cat | 25 |
| 5 | Odie | male | dog | 40 |
| 6 | Jumpy | male | dog | 35 |
| 7 | Sneakers | male | dog | 55 |

Consider the above table ‘friends\_of\_pickles’

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/\* In the WHERE part of a query, you can search for multiple attributes by using the AND keyword. \*/

--1. Can you find all of Pickles' friends that are dogs and under the height of 45cm?

SELECT \* FROM friends\_of\_pickles WHERE species = 'dog' AND height\_cm < 45;

/\* In the WHERE part of a query, you can search for rows that match any of multiple attributes by using the OR keyword. \*/

--2. Can you find all of Pickles' friends that are dogs or under the height of 45cm?

SELECT \* FROM friends\_of\_pickles WHERE species = 'dog' OR height\_cm < 45;

/\* Using the IN clause in the WHERE part of the query, we can find rows where a value is in a list of several possible values.

To find rows that are not in a list, you use NOT IN \*/

--3. Can you run a query that would return the rows that are **not** cats or dogs?

SELECT \* FROM friends\_of\_pickles WHERE species NOT IN ('cat','dog');