Keypoints

1. The "all" keyword in SQL allows you to compare a column against a list of values using an "and" comparison.

2. You can use the "all" keyword with comparison operators such as greater than, less than, equal to, not equal to, greater than or equal to, and less than or equal to.

3. When using the "equals" operator with the "all" keyword, the column needs to match all the values in the list.

4. When using the "not equals" operator with the "all" keyword, the column must not match any values in the list.

5. When using the "greater than" operator with the "all" keyword, the column must be greater than all the values in the list.

6. When using the "greater than or equal to" operator with the "all" keyword, the column must be greater than or equal to all the values in the list.

7. When using the "less than" operator with the "all" keyword, the column must be less than all the values in the list.

8. When using the "less than or equal to" operator with the "all" keyword, the column must be less than or equal to all the values in the list.

9. The "equals all" operator is rarely used because if there are multiple values, the query will return false.

10. The "all" keyword is useful when you want to compare a column against multiple values using an "and" condition.