Day 7:

##SQL Operators

An operator is a reserved word or a character that is used

in sql commands.

1)Arithmetic operator (+,-,\*,/)

>select salary+100 from employees;

>select salary-100 from employees;

>select salary\*100 from employees;

>select salary/100 from employees;

>select first\_name+200 from employees;

error

(Arithmetic operations can only be performed on integer columns)

2)Relational operators(<,<=,>,>=,=,!=,<>)

>select \* from employees where salary<9000;

>select \* from employees where salary<=9000;

>select \* from employees where salary=4200;

>select \* from employees where salary<=4800;

>select \* from employees where salary!=4400;

or

>select \* from employees where salary<>4400;

>select \* from employees where hire\_date>'21-JUN-07';

>select \* from employees where hire\_date<'21-JUN-07';

>select \* from employees where job\_id='SH\_CLERK';

>select \* from employees where job\_id='sh\_clerk';

above 2 commands are not same (because data is case sensitive)

3)Logical operator

AND --> Returns rows when both conditions are satisfied

>select \* from employees where salary>9000 and hire\_date>'17-FEB-04';

#display employees having salary between 2000 and 8000

>select \* from employees where salary>2000 and salary<8000;

OR-->Returns rows when any one of the condition is satisfied.

>select \* from employees where salary>9000 or hire\_date>'17-FEB-04';

#display employees having employ id between 100 and 150 or

job\_id='SH\_CLERK'

>select \* from employees where (employee\_id>100 and employee\_id<150) or job\_id='SH\_CLERK';

!--> simple not

NOT --> logical not

NOT --> It returns rows when condition is not satisfied

>select \* from employees where not salary>15000;

>select \* from employees where not job\_id='SH\_CLERK';

or

>select \* from employees where job\_id!='SH\_CLERK';

4)IN & NOT IN operator

IN-->It is used to specify a list of values to check whether

they are present or not

(shortcut for OR operator)

>select \* from employees where employee\_id =198 or employee\_id=182 or employee\_id=184 or

employee\_id=186 or employee\_id=180;

>select \* from employees where employee\_id in (198,182,184,186,180);

>select \* from employees where job\_id='MK\_MAN' or job\_id='AC\_MGR' or job\_id='AC\_ACCOUNT';

>select \* from employees where job\_id in ('MK\_MAN','AC\_MGR','AC\_ACCOUNT');

NOT --> opposite of IN operator

>select \* from employees where employee\_id not in (198,182,184,186,180);

>select \* from employees where job\_id not in ('MK\_MAN','AC\_MGR','AC\_ACCOUNT');

5)Between And operator

It is used to read a range of values

(shortcut for AND operator)

>select \* from employees where employee\_id>=100 and employee\_id<=110;

>select \* from employees where employee\_id between 100 and 110;

>select \* from employees where salary between 2000 and 4000;

>select \* from employees where salary not between 2000 and 4000;

#####

-Display employees who are working as SH\_CLERK or AC\_ACCOUNTANT and

drawing a salary more than 3000;

>select \* from employees where (job\_id='SH\_CLERK' or job\_id='AC\_ACCOUNT') and salary>3000;

or

>select \* from employees where job\_id in ('SH\_CLERK','AC\_ACCOUNT') and salary>3000;

-Display employees who hired in the month of February 2004

>select \* from employees where hire\_date>='01-FEB-04' and hire\_date<='28-FEB-04';

or

>select \* from employees where hire\_date between '01-FEB-04' and '28-FEB-04';