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The WHERE clause

We can use $>$, $>=$, $<$, $<=$; operations like these in the where clause.

→ WHERE state = 'VA'

→ dates should be enclosed in single quotes

birth_date > '1990-01-01'



standard format

→ Eq. Gnat Orders placed this year ;

SELECT *

FROM 'orders'

WHERE date_a >= '2022-01-01'

→ AND, OR, ~~AND~~ and NOT operators



we can add another condition by

~~AND~~ ^{AND} points > 1000 [but both conditions should be true].

(OR)

→ any one condition can be true.

AND has more priority over OR while using multiple operations.

order is very important like BODMAS

AND > OR

To get opposite ~~of~~ result;

WHERE NOT birth_date > '1990-01-01'.

↓
like using negation

OR → AND.

AND → OR.

→ we can use arithmetic expression in WHERE clause. (not only on select).

IN operator

→ For replacing multiple OR operation.

WHERE state = 'VA' OR state = 'FL' OR state = 'MA'

↓
WHERE state ~~IN~~ ~~state~~ IN ('VA', 'FL', 'MA')

Exercise Return products with
quantity in stock equal to 49, 38, 72

SELECT *

FROM stocks

WHERE quantity IN (49, 38, 72)

Between operator

WHERE points >= 1000 AND points <= 3000

↓

WHERE points BETWEEN 1000 AND 3000

Like operator

```
SELECT *  
FROM customers  
WHERE last_name LIKE 'b%'
```

⇒ gives all ~~data~~ customers whose last name starts with b

To indicate, there can be any number characters after b.

⇒ % b %

↳ b is somewhere in the last name.

% y

↳ ends with y

⇒ '-y'

↳ ends with y & should have only one character before

⇒ Use NOT LIKE to get opposite result.