The AND & OR Clauses

In this lesson, we will discuss how can we combine multiple conditions in WHERE using the AND & OR operators.

WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING ^

- The AND & OR clauses
- The AND Operator
 - Syntax
 - Example
- The OR Operator
 - Syntax
 - Example
 - Quick quiz!

The AND & OR clauses

The SQL **AND & OR** operators are used to combine multiple conditions in order to narrow data in an SQL statement. These two operators are called the **conjunctive operators**.

These operators provide a means to make multiple comparisons with different operators in the same SQL statement.

The AND Operator

The AND operator allows the existence of multiple conditions in a SQL statement's WHERE clause.

Syntax

The basic syntax of the AND operator with a WHERE clause is as follows:

```
FROM table_name
```

```
WHERE [condition1] AND [condition2]...AND [conditionN];
```

You can combine N number of conditions using the AND operator. For an action to be taken by the SQL statement, whether it be a transaction or a query, all conditions separated by the AND must be TRUE.

Example

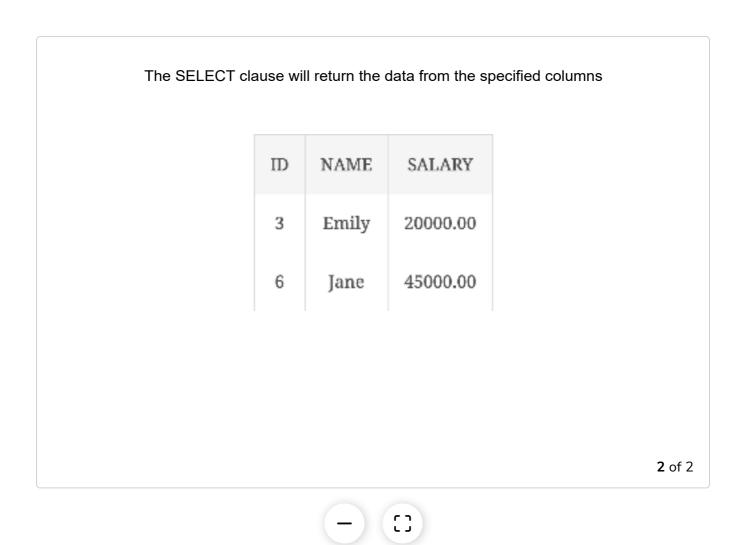
In this example, we will retrieve the ID, Name and Salary fields from the CUSTOMERS table, where the salary is greater than \$20,000 (inclusive) and the age is less than 25 years.

The steps needed to solve this problem are highlighted below:

The WHERE clause will return those customers that have both
salary greater than 20000 and are less than 20 years old

	ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
	1	Mark	32	Texas	50000.00
	2	John	25	NY	65000.00
	3	Emily	23	Ohio	20000.00
	4	Bill	25	Chicago	75000.00
	5	Tom	27	Washington	35000.00
	6	Jane	22	Texas	45000.00

1 of 2



The following code shows how to do this in SQL:



The OR Operator

The OR operator is used to combine multiple conditions in a SQL statement's WHERE clause.

Syntax

The basic syntax of the **OR** operator with a **WHERE** clause is as follows:

```
SELECT column1, column2, ... columnN
```

```
WHERE [condition1] OR [condition2]...OR [conditionN];
```

You can combine N number of conditions using the OR operator. For an action to be taken by the SQL statement, whether it be a transaction or query, only ONE of the conditions separated by the OR can be TRUE.

Example

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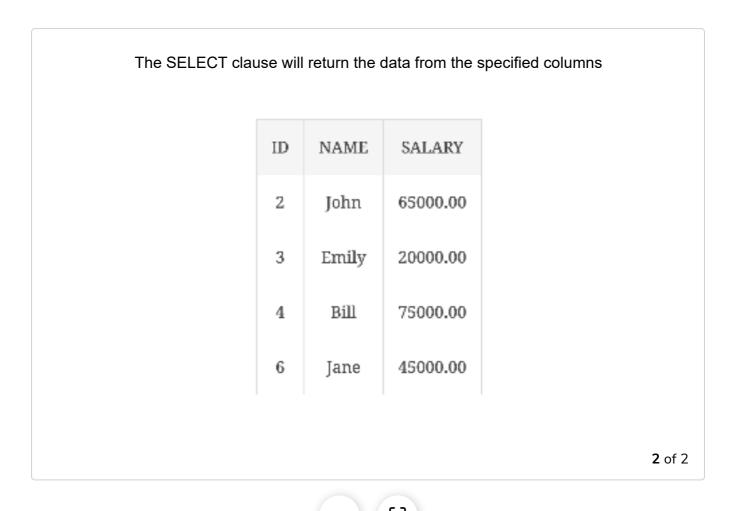
Consider the following query, which will fetch the ID, Name and Salary fields from the CUSTOMERS table, where the salary is greater than \$50,000 or the age is less than 25 years.

The following slides show the steps needed to solve this problem:

The WHERE clause will return those customers that either have salary greater than 20000 or they are less than 20 years old

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Mark	32	Texas	50000.00
2	John	25	NY	65000.00
3	Emily	23	Ohio	20000.00
4	Bill	25	Chicago	75000.00
5	Tom	27	Washington	35000.00
6	Jane	22	Техаѕ	45000.00

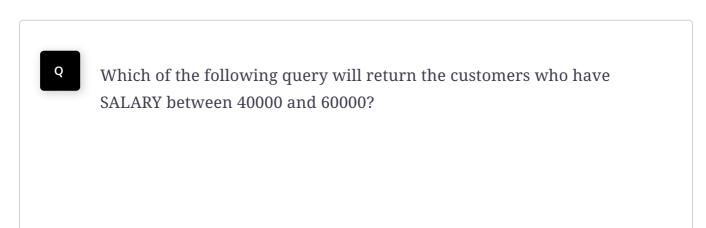
1 of 2



The following code shows how to do this in SQL:



Quick quiz!





In the next lesson, we will learn about SQL aggregate functions.