**Create tables:**

CREATE TABLE salaries (

emp\_no INT NOT NULL,

salary INT NOT NULL,

from\_date DATE NOT NULL,

to\_date DATE NOT NULL,

FOREIGN KEY (emp\_no) REFERENCES employees (emp\_no),

PRIMARY KEY (emp\_no)

);

Condition Statement:

SELECT first\_name, last\_name

FROM employees

WHERE birth\_date BETWEEN '1952-01-01' AND '1955-12-31';

Multiple conditions:

-- Retirement eligibility

SELECT first\_name, last\_name

FROM employees

WHERE (birth\_date BETWEEN '1952-01-01' AND '1955-12-31')

AND (hire\_date BETWEEN '1985-01-01' AND '1988-12-31');

Count( )

-- Number of employees retiring

SELECT COUNT(first\_name)

FROM employees

WHERE (birth\_date BETWEEN '1952-01-01' AND '1955-12-31')

AND (hire\_date BETWEEN '1985-01-01' AND '1988-12-31');

Create New Table:

SELECT first\_name, last\_name

INTO retirement\_info

FROM employees

WHERE (birth\_date BETWEEN '1952-01-01' AND '1955-12-31')

AND (hire\_date BETWEEN '1985-01-01' AND '1988-12-31');

Select Statement:

SELECT \* FROM retirement\_info;

Drop Table:

DROP TABLE retirement\_info;

Use Aliases for code readability:

FROM departments as d

INNER JOIN dept\_manager as dm

ON d.dept\_no = dm.dept\_no;

INTO current\_emp

FROM retirement\_info as ri

LEFT JOIN dept\_emp as de

ON ri.emp\_no = de.emp\_no

WHERE de.to\_date = ('9999-01-01');

Groupby( ):

Orderby( ):

-- Employee count by department number

SELECT COUNT(ce.emp\_no), de.dept\_no

FROM current\_emp as ce

LEFT JOIN dept\_emp as de

ON ce.emp\_no = de.emp\_no

GROUP BY de.dept\_no

ORDER BY de.dept\_no;

2 Joins:

SELECT e.emp\_no,

e.first\_name,

e.last\_name,

e.gender,

s.salary,

de.to\_date

INTO emp\_info

FROM employees as e

INNER JOIN salaries as s

ON (e.emp\_no = s.emp\_no)

INNER JOIN dept\_emp as de

ON (e.emp\_no = de.emp\_no)

WHERE (e.birth\_date BETWEEN '1952-01-01' AND '1955-12-31')

AND (e.hire\_date BETWEEN '1985-01-01' AND '1988-12-31')

AND (de.to\_date = '9999-01-01');

IN 🡪help reduce the need to use multiple [OR conditions](https://www.techonthenet.com/postgresql/or.php) in a SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE statement.

SELECT \*

FROM suppliers

WHERE supplier\_name IN ('Apple', 'Samsung', 'RIM');

Same as below

SELECT \*

FROM suppliers

WHERE supplier\_name = 'Apple'

OR supplier\_name = 'Samsung'

OR supplier\_name = 'RIM';

**Example - Using NOT operator**

Finally, let's look at an IN condition example using the NOT operator.

For example:

SELECT \*

FROM suppliers

WHERE supplier\_name NOT IN ('Apple', 'Samsung', 'RIM');

This PostgreSQL IN condition example would return all rows from the *suppliers* table where the *supplier\_name* is **not** 'Apple', 'Samsung', or 'RIM'. Sometimes, it is more efficient to list the values that you do **not** want, as opposed to the values that you do want.