[Where](#) – filters rows based on a specified condition.

PostgreSQL `WHERE` clause statement syntax

SELECT select_list FROM table_name WHERE conditions;

Besides the `SELECT` statement, you can use the `WHERE` clause in the `UPDATE` and `DELETE` statement to specify rows to be updated or deleted.

The following table illustrates the standard comparison operators.

Operator	Description
=	Equal
>	Greater than
<	Less than
>=	Greater than or equal
<=	Less than or equal
<> or !=	Not equal
AND	Logical operator AND
OR	Logical operator OR

– filters rows based on a specified condition.

PostgreSQL `WHERE` clause examples

customer

* customer_id
  store_id
  first_name
  last_name
  email
  address_id
  activebool
  create_date
  last_update
  active

If you want to get all customers whose first names are `Jamie`, you can use the `WHERE` clause with the equal (=) operator as follows:

```
SELECT last_name, first_name FROM customer WHERE first_name = 'Jamie';
```

If you want to select the customer whose first name is `Jamie` and last names is `rice`, you can use the `AND` logical operator that combines two conditions as the following query:

```
SELECT last_name, first_name FROM customer WHERE first_name = 'Jamie' AND
last_name = 'Rice';
```

If you want to know who paid the rental with amount is either less than 1 USD or greater than 8 USD, you can use the following query with `OR` operator:

```
SELECT customer_id, amount, payment_date FROM Payment WHERE amount <= 1 OR
amount >= 8;
```