

[Between](#) – selects data that is a range of values

PostgreSQL `BETWEEN` clause statement syntax

```
value BETWEEN low AND high;
```

If the value is greater than or equal to the `low` value and less than or equal to the `high` value, the expression returns true, otherwise, it returns false.

You can rewrite the `BETWEEN` operator by using the greater than or equal (`>=`) or less than or equal (`<=`) operators as the following statement:

```
value >= low and value <= high
```

If you want to check if a value is out of a range, you combine the `NOT` operator with the `BETWEEN` operator as follows:

```
value NOT BETWEEN low AND high;
```

The following expression is equivalent to the expression that uses the `NOT` and `BETWEEN` operators:

```
value < low OR value > high
```

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PostgreSQL BETWEEN operator examples

payment
* payment_id
customer_id
staff_id
rental_id
amount
payment_date

The following query selects the payment whose amount is between 8 and 9 (USD):

```
SELECT customer_id, payment_id, amount FROM payment WHERE amount BETWEEN 8 AND 9;
```

customer_id	payment_id	amount
343	17517	8.99
347	17529	8.99
347	17532	8.99
348	17535	8.99
349	17540	8.99
379	17648	8.99
403	17747	8.99

To get payments whose amount is not in the range of 8 and 9, you use the following query:

```
SELECT customer_id, payment_id, amount FROM Payment WHERE amount NOT BETWEEN 8 AND 9;
```

customer_id	payment_id	amount
341	17503	7.99
341	17504	1.99
341	17505	7.99
341	17506	2.99
341	17507	7.99
341	17508	5.99
342	17509	5.99

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