Session 4-5 Restricting Rows with Multiple Conditions

Kyunghee Lee, PhD

WAYNE STATE
Mike Ilitch School of Business

Logical Operators

- Used to combine multiple conditions
  - NOT – reverses meaning
  - AND – both conditions must be TRUE
  - OR – at least one condition must be TRUE

		y	
AND		0	1
x	0	0	0
	1	0	1

x AND y

		y	
OR		0	1
x	0	0	1
	1	1	1

x OR y

NOT	
0	1
1	0

NOT x

Logical Operators Example

SELECT *ProductDescription,ProductStandardPrice* FROM *Product_T*
WHERE *ProductStandardPrice* > *200* AND *ProductStandardPrice* <= *300*

SELECT *CustomerState* FROM *Customer_T*
WHERE NOT *CustomerState* ="*CA*"

SELECT *** FROM *Product_T* WHERE
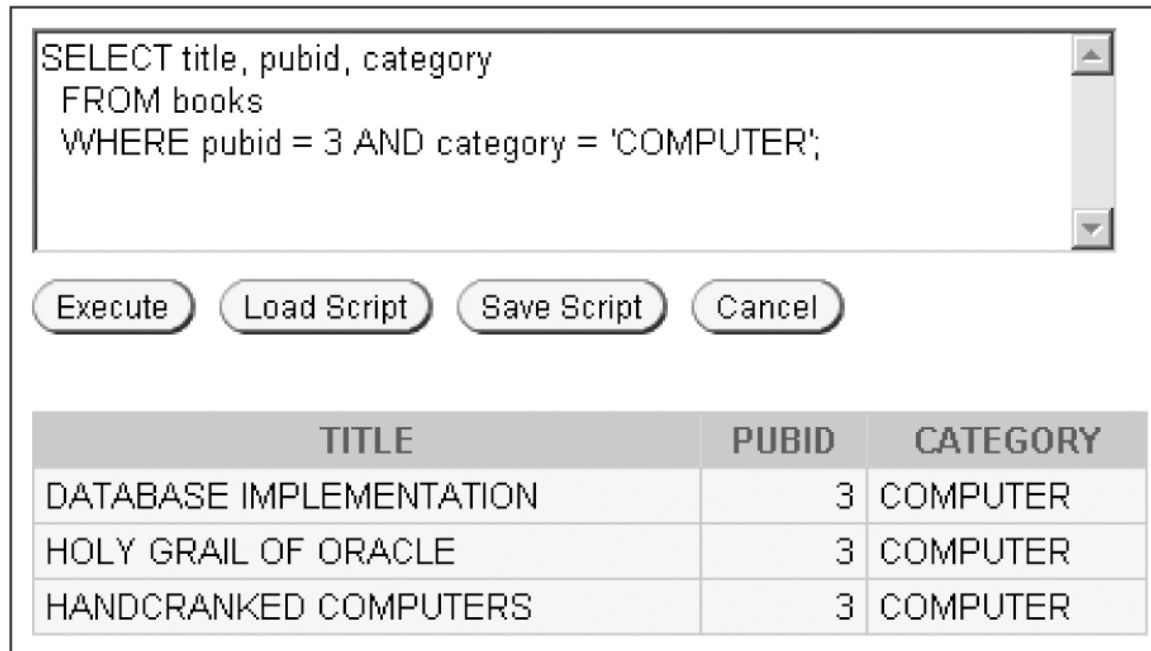*NOT (ProductStandardPrice* > *200* AND *ProductStandardPrice* <= *300)*

SELECT *** FROM *Product_T* WHERE
ProductStandardPrice <= *200* OR *ProductStandardPrice* > *300*

AND Operator Example

```
SELECT title, pubid, category
  FROM books
  WHERE pubid = 3 AND category = 'COMPUTER';
```

Execute   Load Script   Save Script   Cancel

TITLE	PUBID	CATEGORY
DATABASE IMPLEMENTATION	3	COMPUTER
HOLY GRAIL OF ORACLE	3	COMPUTER
HANDCRANKED COMPUTERS	3	COMPUTER

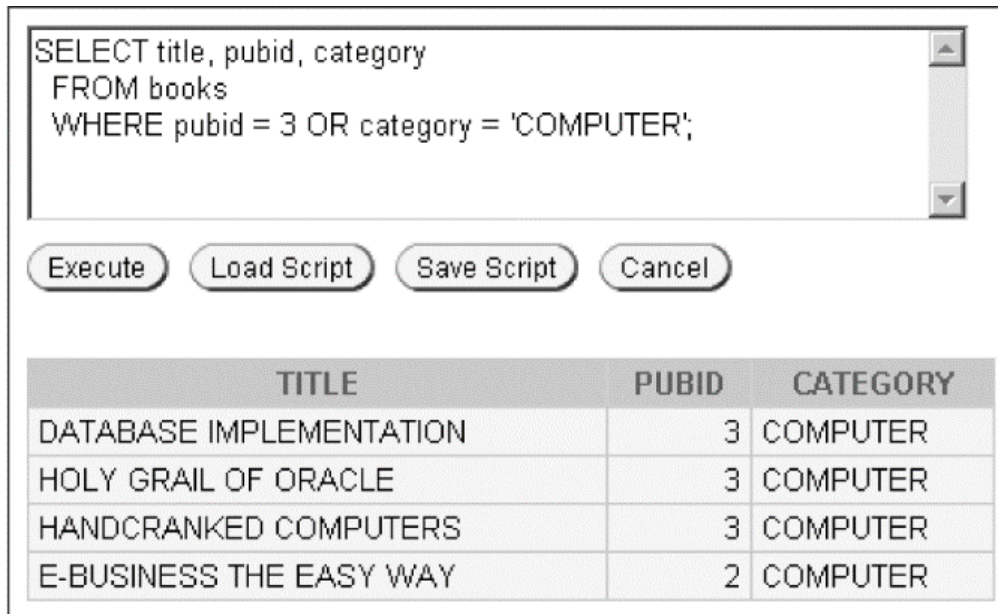**FIGURE 8-23** Searching with multiple conditions using the AND logical operator

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OR Operator Example

FIGURE 8-24 Searching with multiple conditions using the OR logical operator

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Resolving Multiple Types of Operators

Must be resolved in the order of

1. Arithmetic operators (+, -, *, /)

2. Comparison operators (<, >, =, LIKE, etc.)

3. Logical operators – in the order NOT, AND, and OR

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Multiple Logical Operators

- Resolved in the order of NOT, AND, OR

- Parentheses to override the order

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Wrap-up

- Logical operators
- Resolving multiple types of operators