



OPERATORS IN SQL

SQL Series Part 5

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WHAT IS OPERATORS?

The SQL **reserved words and characters** are called operators, which are **used with a WHERE** clause in a SQL query.

Most used operators:

- **Arithmetic operators** : arithmetic operations on numeric values

Example: Addition (+), Subtraction (-), Multiplication (*), Division (/), Modulus (%)

- **Comparison operators**: compare two different data of SQL table

Example: Equal (=), Not Equal (!=), Greater Than (>), Greater Than Equals to (>=)

- **Logical operators**: perform the Boolean operations

Example: ALL, IN, BETWEEN, LIKE, AND, OR, NOT, ANY

- **Bitwise operators**: perform the bit operations on the Integer values

Example: Bitwise AND (&), Bitwise OR(|)

ARITHMETIC OPERATOR -- ADDITION

Adds two numeric values.

Result Grid			
	qty_sold	unit_price	total_sales
▶	10	5.5	NULL
	20	3.75	NULL
	15	6.2	NULL

2 •	SELECT unit_price + 10 AS addition
3	FROM sales_data;
4	
<	
Result Grid	
	addition
▶	15.5
	13.75
	16.199999809265137

ARITHMETIC OPERATOR -- SUBTRACTION

Subtracts one numeric value from another.

Result Grid			
	qty_sold	unit_price	total_sales
▶	10	5.5	NULL
	20	3.75	NULL
	15	6.2	NULL

5	•	SELECT qty_sold - 5 AS difference
6		FROM sales_data;
7		
<		
Result Grid		
	difference	
▶	5	
	15	
	10	

ARITHMETIC OPERATOR -- MULTIPLICATION

Multiplies two numeric values.

	qty_sold	unit_price	total_sales
▶	10	5.5	NULL
	20	3.75	NULL
	15	6.2	NULL

```
8 • set sql_safe_updates=0;
9 • UPDATE sales_data
10     SET total_sales = qty_sold * unit_price;
11 • select * from sales_data;
12
```

	qty_sold	unit_price	total_sales
▶	10	5.5	55
	20	3.75	75
	15	6.2	93

ARITHMETIC OPERATOR -- DIVISION

Divides one numeric value by another.

Result Grid			
	qty_sold	unit_price	total_sales
▶	10	5.5	NULL
	20	3.75	NULL
	15	6.2	NULL

```
13 • UPDATE sales_data
14     SET total_sales = total_sales / 2;
15
```

Result Grid			
	qty_sold	unit_price	total_sales
▶	10	5.5	27.5
	20	3.75	37.5
	15	6.2	46.5

ARITHMETIC OPERATOR -- MODULUS

Returns the remainder of a division operation.

Result Grid			
Filter Rows:			
	qty_sold	unit_price	total_sales
▶	10	5.5	NULL
	20	3.75	NULL
	15	6.2	NULL

15


16 • UPDATE sales_data


17 SET total_sales = total_sales % 20;

18

<


Result Grid






Filter Rows:

Export:





Wrap Cell Cor

	qty_sold	unit_price	total_sales
▶	10	5.5	7.5
	20	3.75	17.5
	15	6.2	6.5

COMPARISON OPERATOR – EQUAL TO(=)

	id	first_name	last_name	department	salary
▶	1	john	doe	sales	50000
	2	jane	smith	marketing	60000
	3	alice	johnson	it	70000
	4	bob	brown	sales	55000
	5	emma	davis	marketing	65000
•	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL


40 • SELECT *


41 FROM employees

42 WHERE department = 'Sales';

<


Result Grid





Filter Rows:

Edit:



	id	first_name	last_name	department	salary
▶	1	john	doe	sales	50000
	4	bob	brown	sales	55000
•	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

COMPARISON OPERATOR – NOT EQUAL TO(<> OR !=)


	id	first_name	last_name	department	salary
▶	1	john	doe	sales	50000
	2	jane	smith	marketing	60000
	3	alice	johnson	it	70000
	4	bob	brown	sales	55000
	5	emma	davis	marketing	65000
✱	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL


44 • `SELECT * FROM employees`

45 `WHERE department <> 'Sales';`

<


Result Grid






Filter Rows:

Edit:








	id	first_name	last_name	department	salary
▶	2	jane	smith	marketing	60000
	3	alice	johnson	it	70000
	5	emma	davis	marketing	65000
✱	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

COMPARISON OPERATOR – GREATER THAN(>)

	id	first_name	last_name	department	salary
▶	1	john	doe	sales	50000
	2	jane	smith	marketing	60000
	3	alice	johnson	it	70000
	4	bob	brown	sales	55000
	5	emma	davis	marketing	65000
•	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

```
47 • SELECT * FROM employees
48 WHERE salary > 60000;
49
```

<					
Result Grid			Filter Rows:	<input type="text"/>	Edit: 
	id	first_name	last_name	department	salary
▶	3	alice	johnson	it	70000
	5	emma	davis	marketing	65000
•	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

COMPARISON OPERATOR – LESS THAN(<)


	id	first_name	last_name	department	salary
▶	1	john	doe	sales	50000
	2	jane	smith	marketing	60000
	3	alice	johnson	it	70000
	4	bob	brown	sales	55000
	5	emma	davis	marketing	65000
✱	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL


50 • SELECT * FROM employees

51 WHERE salary < 60000;

<


Result Grid





Filter Rows:

Edit:



	id	first_name	last_name	department	salary
▶	1	john	doe	sales	50000
	4	bob	brown	sales	55000
•	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

COMPARISON OPERATOR – GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO (>=)

	id	first_name	last_name	department	salary
▶	1	john	doe	sales	50000
	2	jane	smith	marketing	60000
	3	alice	johnson	it	70000
	4	bob	brown	sales	55000
	5	emma	davis	marketing	65000
✱	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL


53 • SELECT * FROM employees


54 WHERE salary >= 60000;

55

<


Result Grid





Filter Rows:

Edit:



	id	first_name	last_name	department	salary
▶	2	jane	smith	marketing	60000
	3	alice	johnson	it	70000
	5	emma	davis	marketing	65000
✱	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

COMPARISON OPERATOR – LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO (<=)

	id	first_name	last_name	department	salary
▶	1	john	doe	sales	50000
	2	jane	smith	marketing	60000
	3	alice	johnson	it	70000
	4	bob	brown	sales	55000
	5	emma	davis	marketing	65000
•	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

```
56 •      SELECT * FROM employees
57        WHERE salary <= 60000;
58
```

	id	first_name	last_name	department	salary
▶	1	john	doe	sales	50000
	2	jane	smith	marketing	60000
	4	bob	brown	sales	55000
•	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

LOGICAL OPERATOR – AND

	id	first_name	last_name	department	salary
▶	1	john	doe	sales	50000
	2	jane	smith	marketing	60000
	3	alice	johnson	it	70000
	4	bob	brown	sales	55000
	5	emma	davis	marketing	65000
✱	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

```
61 • SELECT * FROM employees
62 WHERE department = 'Sales' AND salary > 50000;
```

<					
Result Grid			Filter Rows:	<input type="text"/>	Edit:
	id	first_name	last_name	department	salary
▶	4	bob	brown	sales	55000
✱	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

LOGICAL OPERATOR – OR

	id	first_name	last_name	department	salary
▶	1	john	doe	sales	50000
	2	jane	smith	marketing	60000
	3	alice	johnson	it	70000
	4	bob	brown	sales	55000
	5	emma	davis	marketing	65000
•	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

```
64 • SELECT * FROM employees
65 WHERE department = 'Sales' OR
66 department = 'Marketing';
67
```

	id	first_name	last_name	department	salary
▶	1	john	doe	sales	50000
	2	jane	smith	marketing	60000
	4	bob	brown	sales	55000
	5	emma	davis	marketing	65000
•	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

LOGICAL OPERATOR – NOT

	id	first_name	last_name	department	salary
▶	1	john	doe	sales	50000
	2	jane	smith	marketing	60000
	3	alice	johnson	it	70000
	4	bob	brown	sales	55000
	5	emma	davis	marketing	65000
•	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

```
68 •      SELECT * FROM employees
69      WHERE NOT department = 'Sales';
70
```

	id	first_name	last_name	department	salary
▶	2	jane	smith	marketing	60000
	3	alice	johnson	it	70000
	5	emma	davis	marketing	65000
•	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

LOGICAL OPERATOR – ALL

	id	first_name	last_name	department	salary
▶	1	john	doe	sales	50000
	2	jane	smith	marketing	60000
	3	alice	johnson	it	70000
	4	bob	brown	sales	55000
	5	emma	davis	marketing	65000
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

```
71  -- salary greater than all salaries in the Marketing dept--
72 • SELECT * FROM employees
73   WHERE salary > ALL
74   (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE department = 'Marketing');
75
```

<

Result Grid

Filter Rows:

Edit:

Export/Import:

Wrap Cell Content:

	id	first_name	last_name	department	salary
▶	3	alice	johnson	it	70000
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

LOGICAL OPERATOR – IN

	id	first_name	last_name	department	salary
▶	1	john	doe	sales	50000
	2	jane	smith	marketing	60000
	3	alice	johnson	it	70000
	4	bob	brown	sales	55000
	5	emma	davis	marketing	65000
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

```
76 • SELECT * FROM employees
77 WHERE department IN ('Sales', 'Marketing');
78
```

	id	first_name	last_name	department	salary
▶	1	john	doe	sales	50000
	2	jane	smith	marketing	60000
	4	bob	brown	sales	55000
	5	emma	davis	marketing	65000
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

LOGICAL OPERATOR – BETWEEN

	id	first_name	last_name	department	salary
▶	1	john	doe	sales	50000
	2	jane	smith	marketing	60000
	3	alice	johnson	it	70000
	4	bob	brown	sales	55000
	5	emma	davis	marketing	65000
✱	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

```
79 • SELECT * FROM employees
80 WHERE salary BETWEEN 50000 AND 60000;
```

	id	first_name	last_name	department	salary
▶	1	john	doe	sales	50000
	2	jane	smith	marketing	60000
	4	bob	brown	sales	55000
✱	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

LOGICAL OPERATOR – LIKE


	id	first_name	last_name	department	salary
▶	1	john	doe	sales	50000
	2	jane	smith	marketing	60000
	3	alice	johnson	it	70000
	4	bob	brown	sales	55000
	5	emma	davis	marketing	65000
•	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL


82 • SELECT * FROM employees


83 WHERE first_name LIKE 'J%';

<

Result Grid



 Filter Rows:

Edit: 

	id	first_name	last_name	department	salary
▶	1	john	doe	sales	50000
	2	jane	smith	marketing	60000
•	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

LOGICAL OPERATOR – ANY

	id	first_name	last_name	department	salary
▶	1	john	doe	sales	50000
	2	jane	smith	marketing	60000
	3	alice	johnson	it	70000
	4	bob	brown	sales	55000
	5	emma	davis	marketing	65000
•	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

```
85  -- salary greater than any salary in the Marketing dept --
86 •  SELECT * FROM employees
87    WHERE salary > ANY
88      (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE department = 'Marketing');
```

	id	first_name	last_name	department	salary
▶	3	alice	johnson	it	70000
	5	emma	davis	marketing	65000
•	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

BITWISE OPERATOR – AND(&)

Result Grid			
	qty_sold	unit_price	total_sales
▶	10	5.5	NULL
	20	3.75	NULL
	15	6.2	NULL

```
91 • SELECT qty_sold & unit_price AS result
92   from sales_data;
```

Result Grid	
	result
▶	2
	4
	6

BITWISE OPERATOR – OR()

Result Grid			
	qty_sold	unit_price	total_sales
▶	10	5.5	NULL
	20	3.75	NULL
	15	6.2	NULL

```
94 • SELECT qty_sold | unit_price AS result
95   from sales_data;
```

Result Grid	
	result
▶	14
	20
	15



THANK YOU!!!

SQL Series Part 5

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