SQL
SERIES

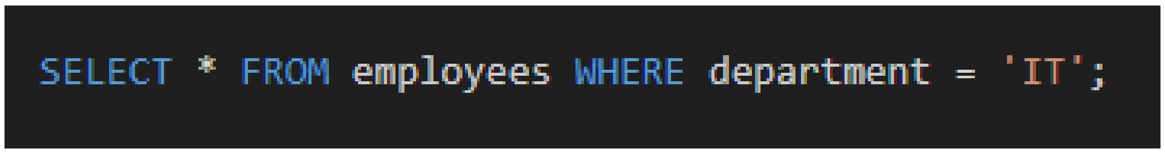
HOW TO USE

WHERE Clause in SQL.

SQL is like a language for databases. To filter specific rows from a table, we use the WHERE clause. Think of it as setting criteria to fetch precisely what we need.

1. Basic Syntax:

The WHERE clause comes right after the FROM clause in a SQL query. Simple, right? Here's a basic example:

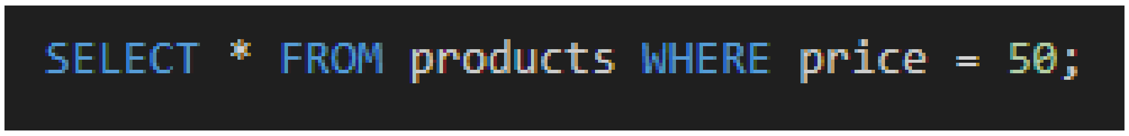


```sql
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department = 'IT';
```

This fetches all columns from the 'employees' table where the department is 'IT'.

2. Equal Operator (=):

The equal operator helps us match values. For example:



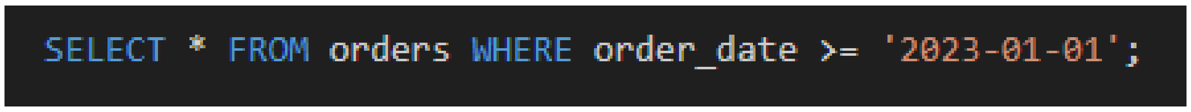
```sql
SELECT * FROM products WHERE price = 50;
```

This retrieves all products with a price of 50.

3. Comparison Operators:

- <: Less than
- >: Greater than
- <=: Less than or equal to
- >=: Greater than or equal to

Example:

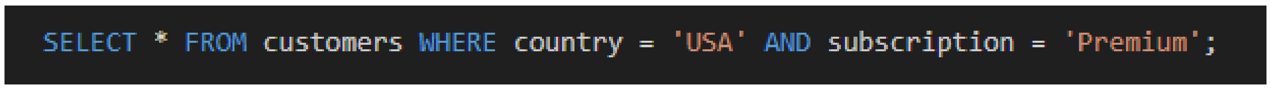


```
SELECT * FROM orders WHERE order_date >= '2023-01-01';
```

This grabs orders made on or after January 1, 2023.

4. Logical Operators (AND, OR, NOT):

Combine conditions for more refined queries.

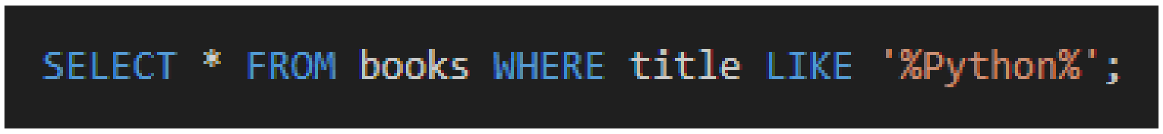


```
SELECT * FROM customers WHERE country = 'USA' AND subscription = 'Premium';
```

Fetches customers from the USA with a Premium subscription.

5. Wildcard (LIKE):

When you want to search patterns, LIKE is handy.

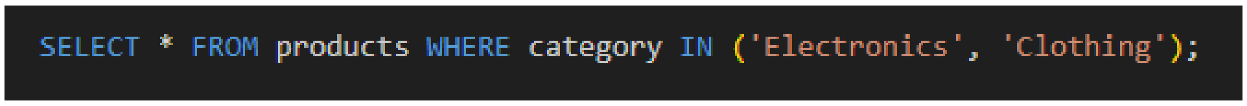


```
SELECT * FROM books WHERE title LIKE '%Python%';
```

Retrieves books with 'Python' anywhere in the title.

7. IN Operator:

Useful for multiple possibilities.

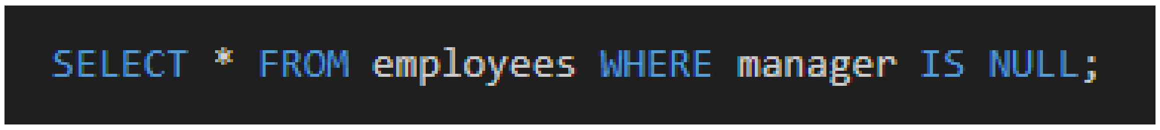


```sql
SELECT * FROM products WHERE category IN ('Electronics', 'Clothing');
```

Fetches products in the Electronics or Clothing category.

8. IS NULL Operator:

To find rows with NULL values.



```sql
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE manager IS NULL;
```

HELPFUL? REPOST

linkedin.com/in/ileonjose