W03 Paper

The WHERE clause simply acts as a filter for your data. The main reason why you would want to use this is to get any rows out of the dataset that you don’t want based on what you’re trying to accomplish. Sometimes can mean displaying all of the rows that have, or don’t have, something in common.

For example, if you want to find the sales of a certain individual you can write -> WHERE employee\_id = 21. This will retrieve all of the information for an employee with the associated id of 21. If you don’t want to include certain employees in a list you can write -> WHERE employee\_id != 21. This will give you all other id’s and their information aside from employee 21.

You can also write -> WHERE employee\_id BETWEEN 10 AND 20, which will return all of those id’s. If you wanted to find all employees below a certain number you would write -> WHERE employee\_id < 21, and this would find all of the employees below that amount. To write a shorthand way of finding multiple comparisons you could write -> WHERE department IN (“sales”, “HR”, “manager”), and this will give you all of the requested information about these departments.