

# SQL - WHERE CLAUSE

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The SQL **WHERE** clause is used to specify a condition while fetching the data from single table or joining with multiple table.

If the given condition is satisfied then only it returns specific value from the table. You would use WHERE clause to filter the records and fetching only necessary records.

The WHERE clause not only used in SELECT statement, but it is also used in UPDATE, DELETE statement etc. which we would examine in subsequent chapters.

## Syntax:

The basic syntax of SELECT statement with WHERE clause is as follows:

```
SELECT column1, column2, columnN
FROM table_name
WHERE [condition]
```

You can specify a condition using [comparision or logical operators](#) like >, <, =, LIKE, NOT etc. Below examples would make this concept clear.

## Example:

Consider CUSTOMERS table is having following records:

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Ramesh	32	Ahmedabad	2000.00
2	Khilan	25	Delhi	1500.00
3	kaushik	23	Kota	2000.00
4	Chaitali	25	Mumbai	6500.00
5	Hardik	27	Bhopal	8500.00
6	Komal	22	MP	4500.00
7	Muffy	24	Indore	10000.00

Following is an example which would fetch ID, Name and Salary fields from the CUSTOMERS table where salary is greater than 2000:

```
SQL> SELECT ID, NAME, SALARY
FROM CUSTOMERS
WHERE SALARY > 2000;
```

This would produce following result:

ID	NAME	SALARY
4	Chaitali	6500.00
5	Hardik	8500.00
6	Komal	4500.00
7	Muffy	10000.00

Following is an example which would fetch ID, Name and Salary fields from the CUSTOMERS table for a customer

with name **Hardik**. Here it is important to note that all the strings should be given inside single quotes (") where as numeric values should be given without any quote as in above example:

```
SQL> SELECT ID, NAME, SALARY
FROM CUSTOMERS
WHERE NAME = 'Hardik';
```

This would produce following result:

ID	NAME	SALARY
5	Hardik	8500.00