http://www.tutorialspoint.com/sql/sql-comparison-operators.htm

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Consider CUSTOMERS table has following records:

Here are simple examples showing usage of SQL Comparison Operators:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE SALARY > 5000;
+---+
| ID | NAME | AGE | ADDRESS | SALARY
 4 | Chaitali | 25 | Mumbai | 6500.00 |
  5 | Hardik | 27 | Bhopal | 8500.00
 7 | Muffy | 24 | Indore | 10000.00
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
SQL> SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE SALARY = 2000;
             -+-----
| ID | NAME | AGE | ADDRESS | SALARY
 1 | Ramesh | 32 | Ahmedabad | 2000.00 |
 3 | kaushik | 23 | Kota | 2000.00 |
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
SQL> SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE SALARY != 2000;
| ID | NAME | AGE | ADDRESS | SALARY
  ---+-----
                              1500.00
  2 | Khilan | 25 | Delhi
  4 | Chaitali | 25 | Mumbai | 6500.00
 5 | Hardik | 27 | Bhopal | 8500.00
6 | Komal | 22 | MP | 4500.00
7 | Muffy | 24 | Indore | 10000.00
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
SQL> SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE SALARY <> 2000;
| ID | NAME | AGE | ADDRESS | SALARY
  ---+-----
  2 | Khilan | 25 | Delhi | 1500.00
  4 | Chaitali | 25 | Mumbai | 6500.00
 5 | Hardik | 27 | Bhopal | 8500.00
6 | Komal | 22 | MP | 4500.00
7 | Muffy | 24 | Indore | 10000.00
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
SQL> SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE SALARY >= 6500;
| ID | NAME | AGE | ADDRESS | SALARY
```