In **WHERE**, we can specify complex conditions combined with **AND** or **OR**. **IN** designates an  
OR condition while **BETWEEN** designates an AND condition.  
To extract from “Employee\_tbl” those names of people whose ages are 22, 28, and 35, there are  
two methods, as shown below. Both methods produce the same result.  
• SELECT Name FROM Employee\_tbl WHERE Age IN (22, 28, 35)  
• SELECT Name FROM Employee\_tbl WHERE Age = 22 OR age = 28 OR age = 35  
To extract from “Employee\_tbl” those names of people whose ages are 22 to 28, inclusive, there  
are two methods, as shown below. Both methods produce the same result.  
• SELECT Name FROM Employee\_tbl WHERE Age BETWEEN (22, 28)  
• SELECT Name FROM Employee\_tbl WHERE Age >=22 AND age<=28

Searching ranges is possible through the **BETWEEN** operator, which takes two numbers and matches values between the two:

[**Click here to view code image**](ch13_images.html#p375pro02a)

sqlite> **SELECT title, year FROM book WHERE year BETWEEN 2001 AND 2005;**  
title                                year  
-----------------------------------  ----------

Linux and Windows 2000 Integration   2001  
LPIC 1 Exam Cram 2                   2004  
Check Point CCSA Exam Cram 2         2005

You can also search for specific numbers in a set, such as to find books published in 2001 or 2005 using the **IN** keyword (matches any single character which satisfies the condition). This keyword expects a list of values to check, enclosed in parentheses.

[**Click here to view code image**](ch13_images.html#p376pro01a)

sqlite> **SELECT title, year FROM book WHERE year IN (2001, 2005);**  
title                                year  
-----------------------------------  ----------

Linux and Windows 2000 Integration   2001  
Check Point CCSA Exam Cram 2         2005

Finally you can perform a substring match on a column with the **LIKE** operator. While the equality operator, **=**, only matches exact strings, **LIKE** lets you look for strings within the column by using one of two metacharacters:

**\_** matches a single character.

**%** matches zero or more characters.

**LIKE** behaves the same as **=** if there are no metacharacters. The following two statements have the same output:

[**Click here to view code image**](ch13_images.html#p376pro02a)

SELECT \* FROM author WHERE first\_name = "Sean";  
SELECT \* FROM author WHERE first\_name LIKE "Sean";

The statements are the same because they both only find rows where the **first\_name** column contains **Sean** and nothing else.

To find all the Exam Cram 2 books you can ask the database for anything ending in Exam Cram 2.

[**Click here to view code image**](ch13_images.html#p376pro03a)

sqlite> **SELECT title FROM book WHERE title LIKE '% Exam Cram 2';**  
title  
-----------------------------------  
LPIC 1 Exam Cram 2  
Check Point CCSA Exam Cram 2