

The WHERE Clause

In this lesson, we will learn how to use the WHERE clause in SQL to view specific data from table.

WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING ^

- The WHERE clause
 - Syntax
 - Example #1
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 - Quick quiz!

The WHERE clause

The SQL **WHERE** clause is used to specify a condition while fetching the data from a single table. If the given condition is satisfied, then those specific records are returned from the table.

Syntax

The basic syntax of the **SELECT** statement with the **WHERE** clause is as shown below:

```
SELECT column1, column2, ... columnN

FROM table_name

WHERE [condition];
```

You can specify a condition using the comparison or logical operators like >, <, =, **LIKE**, **NOT**, etc.

Example #1

Let's consider the CUSTOMERS table again.

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Mark	32	Texas	50000.00
2	John	25	NY	65000.00
3	Emily	23	Ohio	20000.00
4	Bill	25	Chicago	75000.00
5	Tom	27	Washington	35000.00
6	Jane	22	Texas	45000.00

Let's say we want to fetch the **ID**, **Name** and **Salary** fields from the CUSTOMERS table, provided that the salary of the customer is greater than \$50,000.

So when we write our SQL query, will get the following result:

The WHERE clause will select those records where the salary is greater than 50000

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Mark	32	Texas	50000.00
2	John	25	NY	65000.00
3	Emily	23	Ohio	20000.00
4	Bill	25	Chicago	75000.00
5	Tom	27	Washington	35000.00
6	Jane	22	Texas	45000.00

The SELECT statement than retrieves the specified columns

ID	NAME	SALARY
2	John	65000.00
4	Bill	75000.00

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The following code shows how to do this in SQL:

```
SELECT ID, NAME, SALARY  
FROM CUSTOMERS  
WHERE SALARY > 50000;
```



Example #2

Let's consider another query, which would fetch all the fields from the CUSTOMERS table for a customer with the name John.

In this case, our query will produce the following result:

The WHERE clause will select those records where the customer name is John

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Mark	32	Texas	50000.00
2	John	25	NY	65000.00
3	Emily	23	Ohio	20000.00
4	Bill	25	Chicago	75000.00
5	Tom	27	Washington	35000.00
6	Jane	22	Texas	45000.00

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The SELECT statement will return all the fields of the customer with the name John

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
2	John	25	NY	65000.00

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The SQL query is for this problem written below:

```
SELECT *  
FROM CUSTOMERS  
WHERE NAME = 'John';
```



Here, it is important to note that all the strings and characters should be inside single quotes (”), whereas, numeric values should be given without any quotes.

Quick quiz!



What will be the output of the following query?

```
SELECT NAME, ADDRESS  
FROM CUSTOMERS  
WHERE ADDRESS = 'Texas';
```

COMPLETED 0%



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In the next lesson, we will take a look a the **AND** & **OR** clause.