

POSTGRESQL - COMPARISON OPERATORS

http://www.tutorialspoint.com/postgresql/postgresql_comparison-operators.htm

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Consider the table [COMPANY](#) having records as follows:

```
testdb=# select * from COMPANY;
 id | name  | age | address      | salary
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
  1 | Paul  |  32 | California   | 20000
  2 | Allen |  25 | Texas        | 15000
  3 | Teddy |  23 | Norway       | 20000
  4 | Mark  |  25 | Rich-Mond    | 65000
  5 | David |  27 | Texas        | 85000
  6 | Kim   |  22 | South-Hall   | 45000
  7 | James |  24 | Houston      | 10000
(7 rows)
```

Here are simple examples showing usage of PostgreSQL Comparison Operators:

*Here, we have used **WHERE** clause, which will be explained in a separate chapter but for now you can understand that WHERE clause is used to put a conditional statement along with SELECT statement.*

Following SELECT statement lists down all the records having SALARY greater than 50,000.00:

```
testdb=# SELECT * FROM COMPANY WHERE SALARY > 50000;
```

Above PostgreSQL statement will produce the following result:

```
 id | name  | age | address      | salary
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
  4 | Mark  |  25 | Rich-Mond    | 65000
  5 | David |  27 | Texas        | 85000
(2 rows)
```

Following SELECT statement lists down all the records having SALARY equal to 20,000.00:

```
testdb=# SELECT * FROM COMPANY WHERE SALARY = 20000;
```

Above PostgreSQL statement will produce the following result:

```
 id | name  | age | address      | salary
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
  1 | Paul  |  32 | California   | 20000
  3 | Teddy |  23 | Norway       | 20000
(2 rows)
```

Following SELECT statement lists down all the records having SALARY not equal to 20,000.00:

```
testdb=# SELECT * FROM COMPANY WHERE SALARY != 20000;
```

Above PostgreSQL statement will produce the following result:

```
 id | name  | age | address      | salary
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
  2 | Allen |  25 | Texas        | 15000
  4 | Mark  |  25 | Rich-Mond    | 65000
  5 | David |  27 | Texas        | 85000
  6 | Kim   |  22 | South-Hall   | 45000
```

```
7 | James | 24 | Houston | 10000
(5 rows)
```

Following SELECT statement lists down all the records having SALARY not equal to 20,000.00:

```
testdb=# SELECT * FROM COMPANY WHERE SALARY <> 20000;
```

Above PostgreSQL statement will produce the following result:

```
id | name | age | address | salary
---+---+---+---+---
 2 | Allen | 25 | Texas | 15000
 4 | Mark | 25 | Rich-Mond | 65000
 5 | David | 27 | Texas | 85000
 6 | Kim | 22 | South-Hall | 45000
 7 | James | 24 | Houston | 10000
(5 rows)
```

Following SELECT statement lists down all the records having SALARY greater than or equal to 65,000.00:

```
testdb=# SELECT * FROM COMPANY WHERE SALARY >= 65000;
```

Above PostgreSQL statement will produce the following result:

```
id | name | age | address | salary
---+---+---+---+---
 4 | Mark | 25 | Rich-Mond | 65000
 5 | David | 27 | Texas | 85000
(2 rows)
```