

SQLITE - COMPARISON OPERATORS

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Assume variable a holds 10 and variable b holds 20, then SQLite comparison operators will be used as follows:

Operator	Description	Example
==	Checks if the values of two operands are equal or not, if yes then condition becomes true.	$a == b$ is not true.
=	Checks if the values of two operands are equal or not, if yes then condition becomes true.	$a = b$ is not true.
!=	Checks if the values of two operands are equal or not, if values are not equal then condition becomes true.	$a != b$ is true.
<>	Checks if the values of two operands are equal or not, if values are not equal then condition becomes true.	$a <> b$ is true.
>	Checks if the value of left operand is greater than the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true.	$a > b$ is not true.
<	Checks if the value of left operand is less than the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true.	$a < b$ is true.
>=	Checks if the value of left operand is greater than or equal to the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true.	$a >= b$ is not true.
<=	Checks if the value of left operand is less than or equal to the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true.	$a <= b$ is true.
!<	Checks if the value of left operand is not less than the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true.	$a! < b$ is false.
!>	Checks if the value of left operand is not greater than the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true.	$a! > b$ is true.

Example

Consider COMPANY table has the following records:

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Paul	32	California	20000.0
2	Allen	25	Texas	15000.0
3	Teddy	23	Norway	20000.0
4	Mark	25	Rich-Mond	65000.0
5	David	27	Texas	85000.0
6	Kim	22	South-Hall	45000.0

7	James	24	Houston	10000.0
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Below example will show the usage of various SQLite 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:

```
sqlite> SELECT * FROM COMPANY WHERE SALARY > 50000;
ID      NAME      AGE      ADDRESS      SALARY
-----
4       Mark      25      Rich-Mond    65000.0
5       David     27      Texas       85000.0
```

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

```
sqlite> SELECT * FROM COMPANY WHERE SALARY = 20000;
ID      NAME      AGE      ADDRESS      SALARY
-----
1       Paul      32      California   20000.0
3       Teddy     23      Norway       20000.0
```

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

```
sqlite> SELECT * FROM COMPANY WHERE SALARY != 20000;
ID      NAME      AGE      ADDRESS      SALARY
-----
2       Allen     25      Texas        15000.0
4       Mark      25      Rich-Mond    65000.0
5       David     27      Texas        85000.0
6       Kim       22      South-Hall   45000.0
7       James     24      Houston      10000.0
```

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

```
sqlite> SELECT * FROM COMPANY WHERE SALARY <> 20000;
ID      NAME      AGE      ADDRESS      SALARY
-----
2       Allen     25      Texas        15000.0
4       Mark      25      Rich-Mond    65000.0
5       David     27      Texas        85000.0
6       Kim       22      South-Hall   45000.0
7       James     24      Houston      10000.0
```

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

```
sqlite> SELECT * FROM COMPANY WHERE SALARY >= 65000;
ID      NAME      AGE      ADDRESS      SALARY
-----
4       Mark      25      Rich-Mond    65000.0
5       David     27      Texas       85000.0
```

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