Oracle SQL Operators for WHERE Clauses

Use this Quick Reference Guide to determine what operators to use in the Where clause of your query.

Operator	Meaning
=	Equals **Example:** • WHERE dwfnd_rf_fund_cds.fund_type_cd = 'RE'
<	Less than **Example:** • WHERE dwgl_posted_je_lines.budget_amt < 50
>	Greater than **Example:** • WHERE dwpcd_pcard_je_detail_lines.actual_amt > 250
<=	Less than or equal to **Example:** • WHERE dwhrs_rf_account_attrs.authorized_root_cd <= '09999'
>=	Greater than or equal to **Example:** • WHERE dwprl_payment_distrs.earnings_hours >= 40.5
<>	Not equal to **Example:** • WHERE dwfnd_rf_object_cds.object_cd <> dwfnd_rf_object_cds.object_reclass_internal_sales
BETWEEN low AND high	Greater than or equal to the low value and less than or equal to the high value **Example:** • WHERE dwfnd_rf_org_cds.org_cd BETWEEN dwfnd_rf_parent_org_defs.child_org_cd_low AND dwfnd_rf_parent_org_defs.child_org_cd_high

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Operator	Meaning
EXISTS (subquery)	At least one row is present in the subquery **Example:** • SELECT org_cd FROM dwfnd_rf_org_cds a WHERE EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM dwfnd_rf_indir_cost_recov_cds b WHERE a.org_cd = b.mega_org_cd_or_star)
IN (list or subquery)	Equals one of the values in the list **Example:** • WHERE dwgl_rf_code_combinations.object_type IN ('R','E')
LIKE pattern	Matches the pattern **Note:** In a pattern, the underscore character (_) means any one character and the percent character (%) means any group of characters or no character. The optional ESCAPE clause is used to identify a character which causes the immediately following character to be interpreted literally instead of being interpreted as a pattern-matching character. **Example** (finds values FY98_TEST_BUDGET and FY99_TEST_BUDGET): • WHERE dwgl_posted_je_lines.gl_budget_name LIKE 'FY9__TEST%' ESCAPE '\'
NOT BETWEEN low AND high	Less than the low value or greater than the high value **Example:** • WHERE dwfnd_rf_subactivity_cds.subactivity_cd NOT BETWEEN '0200' AND '0207'
NOT EXISTS (subquery)	No rows are present in the subquery **Example:** • SELECT univ_id_no FROM dwgl_posted_je_lines a WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM dwhr_people b WHERE a.univ_id_no = b.univ_id_no)
NOT IN (list or subquery)	Does not equal any of the values in the list **Example:** • WHERE dwgl_rf_code_combinations.object_type NOT IN ('A','L')

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Operator	Meaning
NOT LIKE pattern	Does not match the pattern **Example:** • WHERE dwpcd_pcard_transactions.pcard_merchant_name NOT LIKE '%STAPLES%'
IS	Used only with NULL as the value **Note:** No columns in HDW views are null.
IS NOT	Used only with NULL as the value **Note:** No columns in HDW views are null.
= ALL (list or subquery)	Equal to every value in the list **Note:** If the list has at least two values, this test will fail. **Example** (finds purchase orders where all distributions are coded to the same object code): • SELECT po_doc_no FROM dwpo_po_distrs a WHERE po_distr_object_cd = ALL (SELECT po_distr_object_cd FROM dwpo_po_distrs b WHERE a.po_doc_no = b.po_doc_no)
!= ALL (list or subquery)	Does not equal even one of the values in the list **Note:** This is identical to the NOT IN operator.
< ALL (list or subquery)	Less than all of the values in the list **Example** (finds vendors with which the university did less PCard business in October of 1999 [FY2000] than in prior months): • SELECT pcard_merchant_name FROM dwpcd_pcard_sums a WHERE transaction_fy = 2000 AND transaction_month = 10 AND SUM(pcard_tot_amt) < ALL (SELECT SUM(pcard_tot_amt) FROM dwpcd_pcard_sums b WHERE (b.transaction_fy < a.transaction_fy OR b.transaction_fy = a.transaction_fy AND b.transaction_month < a.transaction_month) AND a.pcard_merchant_name = b.pcard_merchant_name GROUP BY transaction_fy, transaction_month)

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Operator	Meaning
> ALL (list or subquery)	Greater than all of the values in the list **Example** (finds people who worked more hours in a chosen pay period and GL coding than in any previous pay period): • SELECT univ_id_no FROM dwprl_payment_distrs a WHERE TRUNC(check_dt) = '12-SEP-99' AND full_coa_cd = '340.50010.6070.000001.603020.0000.00000' AND earnings_hours > ANY (SELECT earnings_hours FROM dwprl_payment_distrs b WHERE b.check_dt < a.check_dt AND b.full_coa_cd = a.full_coa_cd)
<= ALL (list or subquery)	Less than or equal to all of the values in the list **Example** (finds all the months in fiscal year 2001 in which the endowment unit value was no greater than the minimum for fiscal year 2000): • SELECT gl_period_name FROM dwfnd_rf_monthly_rates a WHERE gl_period_fy = 2001 AND endowment_unit_value <= ALL (SELECT endowment_unit_value FROM dwfnd_rf_monthly_rates b WHERE b.gl_period_fy = 2000)
>= ALL (list or subquery)	Greater than or equal to all of the values in the list **Example** (locates the sponsored accounts with the most spending in advance of receipt of formal award notification ["at risk" spending] for a chosen sponsored activity): • SELECT fund_cd, activity_cd, subactivity_cd, account_advance_amt FROM dwhrs_rf_account_attrs a WHERE activity_cd = '317260' AND account_advance_amt >= ALL (SELECT account_advance_amt FROM dwhrs_rf_account_attrs b WHERE a.activity_cd = b.activity_cd)
= ANY (list or subquery)	Equal to at least one value in the list **Note:** This is identical to the IN operator.

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Operator	Meaning
< ANY (list or subquery)	Less than at least one value in the list **Example** (finds all distributions for purchase orders with more than one distribution): • SELECT po_doc_no, po_line_no, po_distr_no FROM dwpo_po_distrs a WHERE 1 < ANY (SELECT po_distr_no FROM dwpo_po_distrs b WHERE a.po_doc_no = b.po_doc_no)
> ANY (list or subquery)	Greater than at least one value in the list **Example** (finds book endowment funds with more endowment income than the least endowed professorship): • SELECT a.fund_cd, a.actual_cur_bal FROM dwgl_period_bals a, dwfnd_rf_fund_cds b WHERE a.fund_cd = b.fund_cd AND b.fund_cat = 'EN' AND b.fund_purpose_cd = 'BF' AND a.full_coa_cd LIKE 'T.T.M441.%.T.T.T' AND a.gl_period_name = 'JUL-1999' AND a.actual_cur_bal > ANY (SELECT c.actual_cur_bal FROM dwgl_period_bals c, dwfnd_rf_fund_cds d WHERE c.fund_cd = d.fund_cd AND d.fund_cat = 'EN' AND d.fund_purpose_cd = 'PR' AND c.full_coa_cd LIKE 'T.T.M441.%.T.T.T' AND c.gl_period_name = 'JUL-1999')
<= ANY (list or subquery)	Less than or equal to at least one value in the list **Example** (finds all lines for purchase orders with four or more lines): • SELECT po_doc_no, po_line_no FROM dwpo_po_lines a WHERE 4 <= ANY (SELECT po_line_no FROM dwpo_po_lines b WHERE a.po_doc_no = b.po_doc_no)

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Operator	Meaning
>= ANY (list or subquery)	Greater than or equal to at least one value in the list **Example** (finds professorship endowment funds with at least as much income as the least endowed university professorship): • SELECT a.fund_cd, a.actual_cur_bal FROM dwgl_period_bals a, dwfnd_rf_fund_cds b WHERE a.fund_cd = b.fund_cd AND b.fund_cat = 'EN' AND b.fund_purpose_cd = 'PR' AND a.full_coa_cd LIKE 'T.T.M441.%.T.T.T' AND a.gl_period_name = 'JUL-1999' AND a.actual_cur_bal >= ANY (SELECT c.actual_cur_bal FROM dwgl_period_bals c, dwfnd_rf_fund_cds d WHERE c.fund_cd = d.fund_cd AND d.fund_cat = 'EN' AND d.fund_purpose_cd = 'UP' AND c.full_coa_cd LIKE 'T.T.M441.%.T.T.T' AND c.gl_period_name = 'JUL-1999')
!= ANY (list or subquery)	Does not equal every one of the values in the list **Note:** If the list has at least two values, this test will fail. **Example** (finds requisitions split between two or more tubs): • SELECT reserved_po_no FROM dwpo_requisition_distrs a WHERE tub_cd != ANY (SELECT tub_cd FROM dwpo_requisition_distrs b WHERE a.reserved_po_no = b.reserved_po_no)