

# Comparison operators in SQL Server

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This article will show the comparison operators that are used to check for equilibrium along with more advanced operators in SQL Server. Readers can refer to the article Operator in SQL.

The comparison operator is used in the WHERE clause to determine which record selection. This is a list of comparison operators you can use in SQL Server (T-SQL).

**Operator Description** = Equal to > Not equal to != Not equal to > Greater than > = Greater than or equal to Not greater!

There are many comparison operators in SQL Server and Transact-SQL. Here's how to use some common operators.

## Example - Peer operator

```
SELECT *
FROM nhanvien
WHERE ten = 'Jane';
```

In this example, the SELECT statement returns results from rows from the table with employees named Jane.

## Example - Non-peer operator

In SQL Server, you can use > or != To check non-peer properties in queries.

```
SELECT *
FROM nhanvien
WHERE ten > 'Jane';
```

The SELECT statement above will return rows in the nhanvien table whose name is not Jane. The above command can be written differently as follows. Both queries produce the same result set.

```
SELECT *
FROM nhanvien
WHERE ten != 'Jane';
```

## Example - Larger operator

```
SELECT *
FROM nhanvien
WHERE nhanvien_id > 3000;
```

The result of the above SELECT statement is the rows in the table where the employee ID is greater than 3000, the employee ID of 3000 will not be in the result.

### **Example - Operator greater than or equal to**

```
SELECT *
FROM nhanvien
WHERE nhanvien_id >= 3000;
```

The above example will return rows with employee ID greater than or equal to 3000 in the table.

### **Example - Smaller operator**

```
SELECT *
FROM nhanvien
WHERE nhanvien_id < 500;
```

Similarly, the result of this command is the rows in the bank with the employee ID less than 500, not including the ID 500.

### **For example - Operator less than or equal to**

```
SELECT *
FROM nhanvien
WHERE nhanvien_id <= 500;
```

The result of this command is the rows in the table with the value of less than or equal to 500.

### **Example - Advanced operator or logical operator**

The advanced operators below will have specific instructions for them.

IN ()  
NOT  
BETWEEN  
IS NULL  
IS NOT NULL  
LIKE  
EXISTS

Previous article: FROM clause in SQL Server

Next article: WHERE clause in SQL Server

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