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BETWEEN Condition

The BETWEEN condition allows you to retrieve values within a range.

The syntax for the BETWEEN condition is:

```
SELECT columns  
FROM tables  
WHERE column1 between value1 and value2;
```

This SQL statement will return the records where column1 is within the range of value1 and value2 (inclusive). The BETWEEN function can be used in any valid SQL statement - select, insert, update, or delete.

Example #1 - Numbers

The following is an SQL statement that uses the BETWEEN function:

```
SELECT *  
FROM suppliers  
WHERE supplier_id between 5000 AND 5010;
```

This would return all rows where the *supplier_id* is between 5000 and 5010, inclusive. It is equivalent to the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT *  
FROM suppliers  
WHERE supplier_id >= 5000  
AND supplier_id <= 5010;
```

Example #2 - Dates

You can also use the BETWEEN function with dates.

```
SELECT *  
FROM orders  
WHERE order_date between to_date ('2003/01/01', 'yyyy/mm/dd')  
AND to_date ('2003/12/31', 'yyyy/mm/dd');
```

This SQL statement would return all orders where the *order_date* is between Jan 1, 2003 and Dec 31, 2003 (inclusive).

It would be equivalent to the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT *  
FROM orders  
WHERE order_date >= to_date('2003/01/01', 'yyyy/mm/dd')  
AND order_date <= to_date('2003/12/31', 'yyyy/mm/dd');
```

Example #3 - NOT BETWEEN

The BETWEEN function can also be combined with the NOT operator.

For example,

```
SELECT *  
FROM suppliers  
WHERE supplier_id not between 5000 and 5500;
```

This would be equivalent to the following SQL:

```
SELECT *  
FROM suppliers  
WHERE supplier_id < 5000  
OR supplier_id > 5500;
```

In this example, the result set would exclude all *supplier_id* values between the range of 5000 and 5500 (inclusive).