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## OR Condition

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The OR condition allows you to create an SQL statement where records are returned when any one of the conditions are met. It can be used in any valid SQL statement - select, insert, update, or delete.

The syntax for the OR condition is:

```
SELECT columns  
FROM tables  
WHERE column1 = 'value1'  
or column2 = 'value2';
```

The OR condition requires that any of the conditions be met for the record to be included in the result set. In this case, column1 has to equal 'value1' OR column2 has to equal 'value2'.

### Example #1

The first example that we'll take a look at involves a very simple example using the OR condition.

```
SELECT *  
FROM suppliers  
WHERE city = 'New York'  
or city = 'Newark';
```

This would return all suppliers that reside in either New York or Newark. Because the \* is used in the select, all fields from the suppliers table would appear in the result set.

### Example #2

The next example takes a look at three conditions. If any of these conditions is met, the record will be included in the result set.

```
SELECT supplier_id  
FROM suppliers  
WHERE name = 'IBM'  
or name = 'Hewlett Packard'  
or name = 'Gateway';
```

This SQL statement would return all `supplier_id` values where the supplier's name is either IBM, Hewlett Packard or Gateway.