Conditional statements part 2

Creating a query with only one condition is not sufficient. Sometimes we would like to check something more complicated. For that SQL (and many other programming languages) have the `AND`, `OR`, and `NOT` keywords to increase our ability to fetch the right result we need.

The `AND` and `OR` keywords are used like this:

```
SELECT col1, col2
FROM table1
WHERE condition1 AND condition2 OR condition3 ...
```

We can stack as many conditions as we want together.

---

people

name	age	gender
Joas	13	male
Holwa	17	male
Nohlas	24	female
Polar	23	male
Loopa	18	female

The `AND` keyword means that **both** conditions must be true; if either of them is not, then the condition will not be met.

For example, if we will write

```
SELECT *
FROM people
WHERE gender = "female" AND age < 20
```

It means that we are looking for all records that the gender is "female" and the age is less than 20.

This will be the result:

name	age	gender
Loopa	18	female

The `OR` keyword means that we want one of the conditions will be true.

For example, if we take the same example from above and change the `AND` keyword to `OR`

```
SELECT *
FROM people
WHERE gender = "female" OR age < 20
```

It means that we are looking for all records that either the gender is female or the age is less than 20.

This will be the result:

name	age	gender
Joas	13	male
Holwa	17	male
Nohlas	24	female
Loopa	18	female

The `NOT` keywords mean that we don't want the condition to be met.

For example, if we write:

```
SELECT *
FROM people
WHERE NOT gender = "male"
```

This will be the result:

name	age	gender
Nohlas	24	female
Loopa	18	female

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