

Sql-SELECT

SELECT Statement in SQL

The **SELECT** statement is used to retrieve data from a database table. It's one of the most basic and frequently used queries in SQL.

Basic Syntax:

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...  
FROM tablename;
```

Explanation:

- **column1, column2, ...**: Specify the columns you want to retrieve.
- **FROM tablename;**: Specify the table from which to retrieve data.

Example:

Suppose we have a table named **employees** with the following structure:

id	name	age	department
1	John	25	Sales
2	Jane	30	Marketing
3	Joe	28	IT

To retrieve the **name** and **age** of all employees in the **Sales** department, we can use the following query:

```
SELECT name, age  
FROM employees  
WHERE department = 'Sales';
```

Result:

name	age
John	25

In this example, we used a filter clause (**WHERE**) to narrow down the results to only those rows where **department** is **'Sales'**.

Variations:

- To retrieve all columns from a table, use an asterisk (*****) instead of listing specific columns:
SELECT * FROM employees;
- To sort the results by one or more columns, use the **ORDER BY** clause: **SELECT name, age FROM employees ORDER BY age ASC;** (ascends by age)
- To limit the number of rows retrieved, use the **LIMIT** clause: **SELECT name, age FROM employees LIMIT 2;**

Note: This is a basic summary of the **SELECT** statement. There are many more advanced features and options available in SQL.

Curated by Brajesh Kumar