**DML Statement – Select**

SELECT [DISTINCT|ALL ] { \* | [fieldExpression [AS newName]} FROM tableName [alias] [WHERE condition][GROUP BY fieldName(s)] [HAVING condition] ORDER BY fieldName(s)

**HERE**

* **SELECT** is the SQL keyword that lets the database know that you want to retrieve data.
* **[DISTINCT | ALL]** are optional keywords that can be used to fine tune the results returned from the SQL SELECT statement. If nothing is specified then ALL is assumed as the default.
* **{\*| [fieldExpression [AS newName]}** at least one part must be specified, "\*" selected all the fields from the specified table name, fieldExpression performs some computations on the specified fields such as adding numbers or putting together two string fields into one.
* **FROM** tableName is mandatory and must contain at least one table, multiple tables must be separated using commas or joined using the JOIN keyword.
* **WHERE** condition is optional, it can be used to specify criteria in the result set returned from the query.
* **GROUP BY** is used to put together records that have the same field values.
* **HAVING** condition is used to specify criteria when working using the GROUP BY keyword.
* **ORDER BY** is used to specify the sort order of the result set.

Examples:

SELECT \* FROM `members`;

SELECT `full\_names`,`gender`,`physical\_address`, `email` FROM `members`;

SELECT \* FROM tableName WHERE condition;

**HERE**

* **"SELECT \* FROM tableName"** is the standard SELECT statement
* **"WHERE"** is the keyword that restricts our select query result set and **"condition"** is the filter to be applied on the results. The filter could be a range, single value or sub query.

Example:

we want to get a member's personal details from members table given the membership number 1, we would use the following script to achieve that.

SELECT \* FROM `members` WHERE `membership\_number` = 1;

**WHERE clause combined with - *AND*LOGICAL Operator**

SELECT \* FROM `movies` WHERE `category\_id` = 2 AND `year\_released` = 2008;

## WHERE clause combined with - *****OR*****LOGICAL Operator

SELECT \* FROM `movies` WHERE `category\_id` = 1 OR `category\_id` = 2;

## WHERE clause combined with - *****IN*****Keyword

SELECT \* FROM `members` WHERE `membership\_number` IN (1,2,3);

## WHERE clause combined with - NOT IN Keyword

SELECT \* FROM `members` WHERE `membership\_number` NOT IN (1,2,3);

### *****=*****Equal To

SELECT \* FROM `members` WHERE `gender` = 'Female';

**LIKE**

SELECT \* FROM `members` WHERE `gender` LIKE 'Female';

### ****>****Greater than

SELECT \* FROM `payments` WHERE `amount\_paid` > 2000;

### < > Not Equal To

SELECT \* FROM `movies` WHERE `category\_id`<> 1;