Single Table Queries

Query Contents

- select describes the columns that should be included in the response
- from defines the table(s) where the required data resides
- where conditions for filtering the records



- The best way to learn how to make queries is by practice.
- In the next slides you will find example queries. You should test out all the examples yourself and not just read them.

Example Queries: select *

Fetch all columns in the duckburger table:

```
MariaDB [duckburg]> select * from duckburger;
 ID first_name last_name
  1 | Donald | Duck
  2 Scrooge McDuck
  3 Huey Duck
  4 Magica De Spell
    Mickey
              Mouse
```

The wildcard symbol * selects all columns.

Example Queries: where

 Fetch all columns in the duckburger table but only include the records where the last name is Duck.

New skill: where conditions

Example Queries: like

 Select all last names that have the letter "e" in them.

```
MariaDB [duckburg]> select last_name from duckburger
where last_name like "%e%";

+----+
| last_name |
+----+
| De Spell |
| Mouse |
+-----+
```

New skills:

- Pick specific field(s) in the select statement.
- Fetch by letter: The % symbol matches any letters.

Example Queries: order by

 Fetches all columns in the duckburger table and sorts the records first by last name and then by first name, in descending order.

New skill: Sorting (order by, asc, desc)

Example Queries: alias

 Fetch all columns in the duckburger table so that the ID column has a new name "identifier".

New skill: alias or as

Note: aliases are much more versatile than shown here.