

Day 29 - 90 days of Analytics: The SELECT Statement

In today's video, we look the SQL SELECT statement

The following were mentioned

- The star (*) stands for everything (all the columns of data) in a query.
- In MySQL Workbench, scripts can be saved in various formats (SQL, CSV, Excel, ...)
- We can select specific columns of data from tables. To do that, we just replace the star (*) with the various attributes of the tables, each separated by commas. Example `SELECT name FROM staff;`
- Care should be taken to always spell the names of attributes correctly
- The SELECT statement is just hiding and unhiding columns.
- The LIMIT keyword permits us to display a given number of records from a database table. Example `SELECT name FROM staff LIMIT 4;`
- The dot(.) operator permits us to get properties of objects.
- The DISTINCT keyword permits us to display only one instance of each piece of data from a field in case there are duplicates. Example `SELECT DISTINCT name FROM school_db.staff;`

Link to the YouTube Recording: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0uOR-hmozAc>

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