

SQL statements for one table

This section contains SQL statements, that are applied for one table. Consider the following situation: We have one table with name `table_name`. This table has n , n natural number, columns with names `column_1`, `column_2`, \dots , `column_n`. Every column has m , m natural number, values. The i -th column, $1 \leq i \leq n$, has the values $v_{\{1, i\}}$, $v_{\{2, i\}}$, \dots , $v_{\{m, i\}}$.

1. Selecting columns

/ Selecting the first column, with every value in it. */*

```
SELECT column_1  
FROM table_name;
```

/ Selecting the i -th column, $1 \leq i \leq n$, with every value in it. */*

```
SELECT column_i  
FROM table_name;
```

/ Selecting the last column with every value in it. */*

```
SELECT column_n  
FROM table_name;
```

/ Selecting the first and the second column with every value in it. */*

```
SELECT column_1, column_2  
FROM table_name;
```

/ Selecting the i -th and j -th column, $1 \leq i, j \leq n$ and $i \neq j$, with every value in it. */*

```
SELECT column_i, column_j  
FROM table_name;
```

```
/* Selecting the  $i_{\{1\}}$ -th,  $i_{\{2\}}$ -th, ... ,  $i_{\{j\}}$ -th column,  $j$  natural number,  $1 \leq i_{\{1\}}, i_{\{2\}}, \dots$   
 $i_{\{j\}} \leq n$  and  $i_{\{1\}} \neq i_{\{2\}} \neq \dots \neq i_{\{j\}} \setminus$  */  
SELECT column_ $i_{\{1\}}$ , column_ $i_{\{2\}}$ , ... , column_ $i_{\{j\}}$   
FROM table_name;
```

```
/* Selecting every column, with every value in it */  
SELECT column_1, column_2, ... , column_n  
FROM table_name;
```

or

```
/* Selecting every column, with every value in it */  
SELECT *  
FROM table_name;
```