

Module 3: Data Definition language(DDL) & Data Manipulation Language(DML)

Lesson 3:SELECT statement

- Retrieve data from table
- Syntax of SELECT statement
- Define use of predicate
- Syntax of SELECT statement with WHERE condition
- List comparison operators

Retrieving rows from a table

- After creating table and inserting data in it, we need to see the data
- SELECT statement – DML statement used to read and modify data

Select statement : Query

Result from the query : result set/table

*Select * from <tablename>*

Retrieve subset of columns

➤ Syntax

```
SELECT <column1>, <column2> from BOOK
```

Restricting the result set

- Restricts the result set
- Always require a predicate
 - Evaluates to True, false or UNKNOWN
 - Used in search condition of the where clause

```
SELECT book_id, book_title from BOOK where  
predicate
```

```
SELECT book_id, book_title from BOOK where  
book_id ='K1'
```

Where Clause Comparison operators

```
SELECT book_id, book_title from BOOK where  
book_id = 'K1'
```

Equal to	=
Greater than	>
Lesser than	<
Greater than or equal to	>=
Less than or equal to	<=
Not equal to	<>



Summary

- Retrieve data from a relational database
- Define use of predicate
- Identify syntax of SELECT statement with WHERE clause