7. SELECT QUERY

Thursday, February 5, 2026 12:01 PM

1.) USE MyDatabase;

2.) SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLES;

	TABLE_CATALOG	TABLE_SCHEMA	TABLE_NAME	TABLE_TYPE
1	MyDatabase	dbo	customers	BASE TABLE
2	MyDatabase	dbo	orders	BASE TABLE

3.) SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS;
SELECT * FROM ORDERS;

	id	first_name	country	score
1	1	Maria	Germany	350
2	2	John	USA	900
3	3	Georg	UK	750
4	4	Martin	Germany	500
5	5	Peter	USA	0

	order_id	customer_id	order_date	sales
1	1001	1	2021-01-11	35
2	1002	2	2021-04-05	15
3	1003	3	2021-06-18	20
4	1004	6	2021-08-31	10

-- RETRIEVE ALL THE CUSTOMERS DATA

SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS;

--RETRIEVE ALL THE ORDERS DATA

SELECT * FROM ORDERS;

--RETRIEVE SPECIFIC COLUMNS FROM CUSTOMERS TABLE;

```
SELECT
    first_name,
    country,
    score
FROM customers;
```

Order of Execution:-

1. FROM
The engine first identifies the table(s) involved.
For your query, it starts with:
FROM EMP
It loads the table, checks indexes, and prepares the rows.
2. SELECT
After the rows are gathered from the FROM step, SQL Server applies:
SELECT *
This means: • Take all columns
• Take all rows returned by FROM
There is no filtering, grouping, or sorting in your query, so SELECT simply outputs everything.
Final Internal Order (Simple Query)
For:
select * from EMP
The execution order is:

1. FROM
2. SELECT