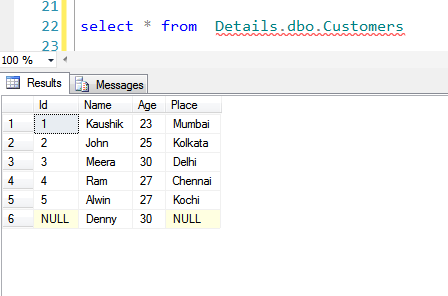
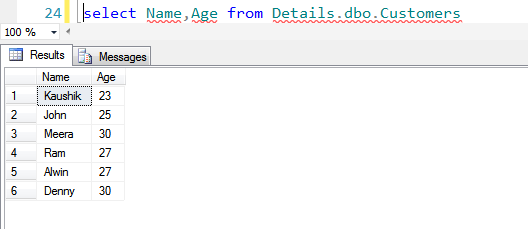
**Select**

The SELECT statement is used to select data from a database. The result is stored in a result table, called the result-set.

SELECT \* FROM table\_name;



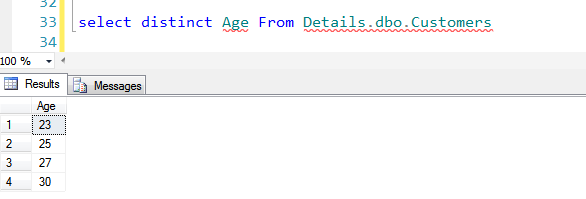
SELECT column\_name,column\_name  
FROM table\_name;



The SELECT DISTINCT statement is used to return only distinct (different) values.

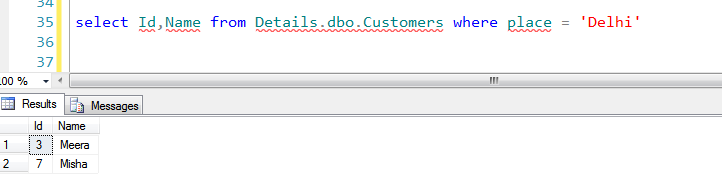
In a table, a column may contain many duplicate values; and sometimes you only want to list the different (distinct) values. The DISTINCT keyword can be used to return only distinct (different) values.

SELECT DISTINCT column\_name,column\_name  
FROM table\_name;



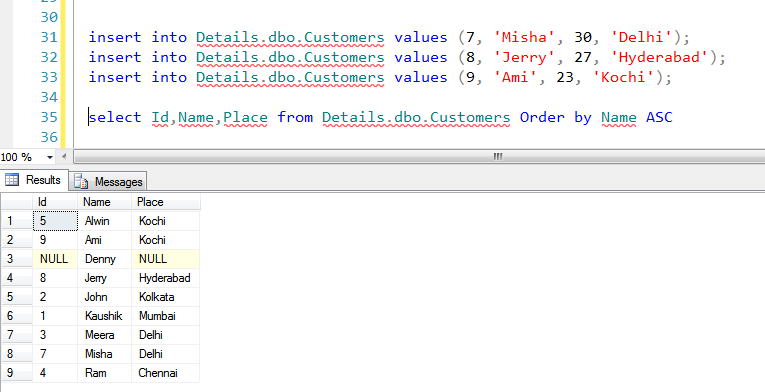
The WHERE clause is used to filter records. The WHERE clause is used to extract only those records that fulfill a specified criterion.

SELECT column\_name,column\_name  
FROM table\_name  
WHERE condition

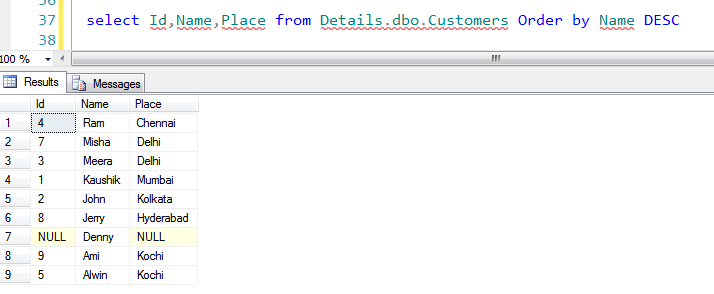


SELECT statements with ORDER BY clauses to show how data can be sorted in both ascending and descending.

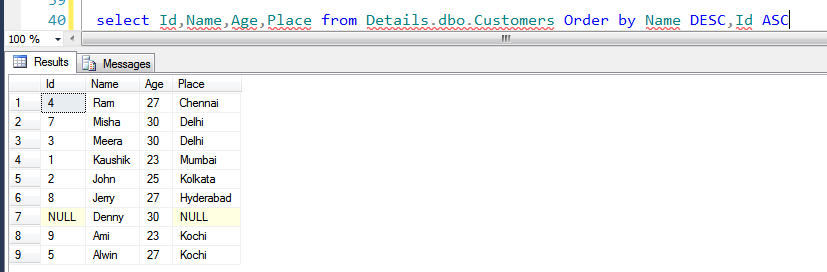
SELECT column\_name,column\_name  
FROM table\_name  
ORDER BY column\_name ASC



SELECT column\_name,column\_name  
FROM table\_name  
ORDER BY column\_name DESC

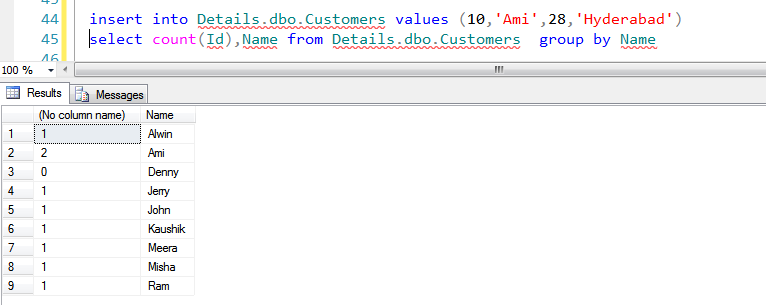


SELECT column\_name,column\_name  
FROM table\_name  
ORDER BY column\_name DESC,column\_name ASC



The **ORDER BY** clause’s purpose is to sort the query result by specific columns. The **GROUP BY** clause’s purpose is summarizing unique combinations of columns values. GROUP BY will aggregate records by the specified columns which allows you to perform aggregation functions on non-grouped columns

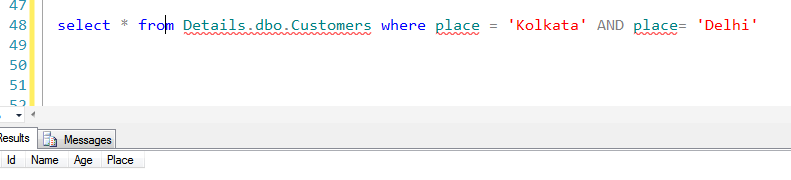
SELECT column\_name,column\_name  
FROM table\_name  
GROUP BY column\_name,column\_name ORDER BY column\_name



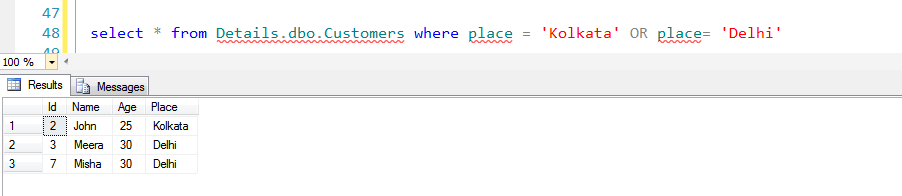
The AND & OR operators are used to filter records based on more than one condition. The AND operator displays a record if both the first condition AND the second condition are true.

The OR operator displays a record if either the first condition OR the second condition is true.

**AND**



**OR**

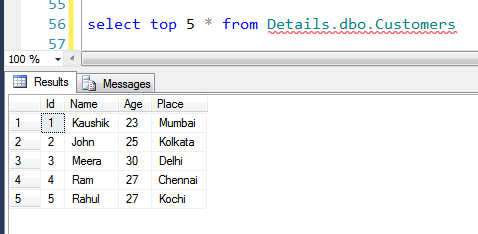


**TOP**

The SELECT TOP clause is used to specify the number of records to return.

The SELECT TOP clause can be very useful on large tables with thousands of records. Returning a large number of records can impact on performance.

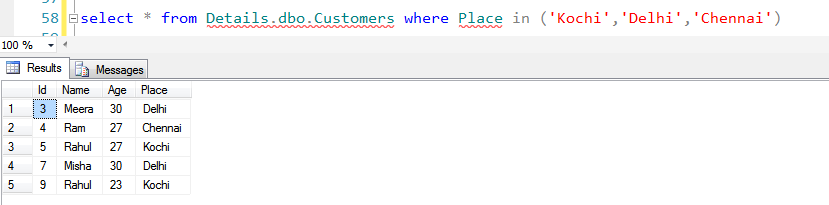
SELECT TOP *number*|*percent* *column\_name(s)*  
FROM *table\_name*;



**IN**

The IN operator allows you to specify multiple values in a WHERE clause.

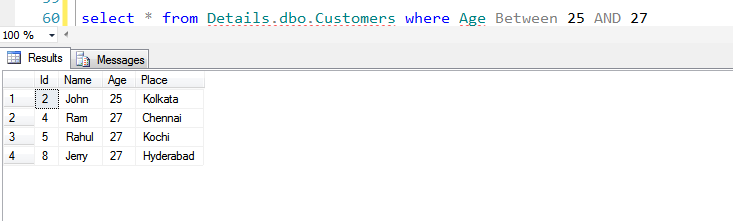
SELECT column\_name(s)  
FROM table\_name  
WHERE column\_name IN (value1,value2,...);



**BETWEEN**

The BETWEEN operator selects values within a range. The values can be numbers, text, or dates.

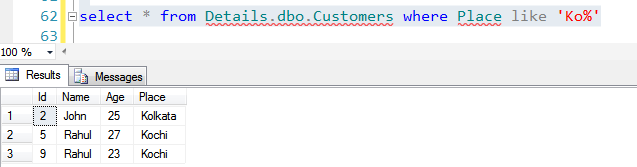
SELECT column\_name(s)  
FROM table\_name  
WHERE column\_nameBETWEEN value1 AND value2

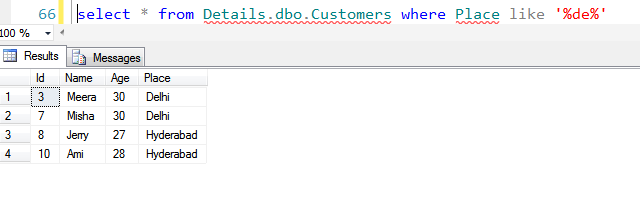


**WILDCARDS**

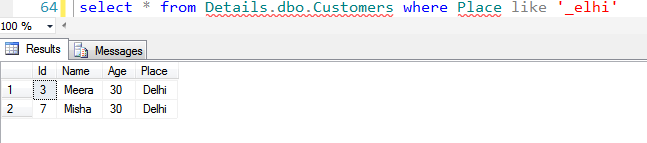
A wildcard character can be used to substitute for any other character(s) in a string.

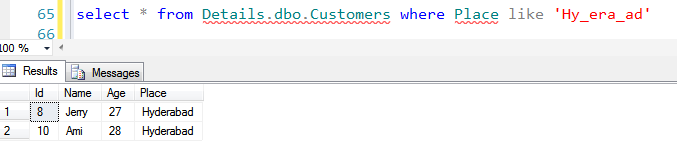
% - A substitute for zero or more characters.





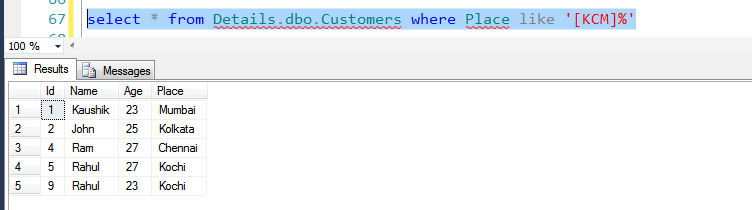
\_ - A substitute for single character.



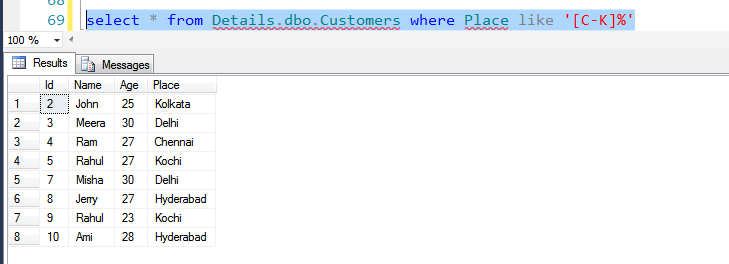


[charlist]

To display the words starting with K,C and M.



To display all words starting with in between C and K.



Not Like

