

SQL - SELECT Query

The SQL **SELECT** statement is used to fetch the data from a database table which returns this data in the form of a result table. These result tables are called result-sets.

Syntax

The basic syntax of the SELECT statement is as follows –

```
SELECT column1, column2, columnN FROM table_name;
```

Here, column1, column2... are the fields of a table whose values you want to fetch. If you want to fetch all the fields available in the field, then you can use the following syntax.

```
SELECT * FROM table_name;
```

Example

Consider the CUSTOMERS table having the following records –

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Ramesh	32	Ahmedabad	2000.00
2	Khilan	25	Delhi	1500.00
3	kaushik	23	Kota	2000.00
4	Chaitali	25	Mumbai	6500.00
5	Hardik	27	Bhopal	8500.00
6	Komal	22	MP	4500.00
7	Muffy	24	Indore	10000.00

The following code is an example, which would fetch the ID, Name and Salary fields of the customers available in CUSTOMERS table.

```
SQL> SELECT ID, NAME, SALARY FROM CUSTOMERS;
```

This would produce the following result –

```

+-----+-----+-----+
| ID | NAME      | SALARY |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | Ramesh    | 2000.00 |
| 2 | Khilan    | 1500.00 |
| 3 | kaushik   | 2000.00 |
| 4 | Chaitali  | 6500.00 |
| 5 | Hardik    | 8500.00 |
| 6 | Komal     | 4500.00 |
| 7 | Muffy     | 10000.00 |
+-----+-----+-----+

```

If you want to fetch all the fields of the CUSTOMERS table, then you should use the following query.

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS;
```

This would produce the result as shown below.

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID | NAME      | AGE | ADDRESS      | SALARY |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | Ramesh    | 32 | Ahmedabad    | 2000.00 |
| 2 | Khilan    | 25 | Delhi        | 1500.00 |
| 3 | kaushik   | 23 | Kota         | 2000.00 |
| 4 | Chaitali  | 25 | Mumbai       | 6500.00 |
| 5 | Hardik    | 27 | Bhopal       | 8500.00 |
| 6 | Komal     | 22 | MP           | 4500.00 |
| 7 | Muffy     | 24 | Indore       | 10000.00 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```