

PostgreSQL - SELECT Query

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

Syntax

The basic syntax of 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 table COMPANY having records as follows –

id	name	age	address	salary
1	Paul	32	California	20000
2	Allen	25	Texas	15000
3	Teddy	23	Norway	20000
4	Mark	25	Rich-Mond	65000
5	David	27	Texas	85000
6	Kim	22	South-Hall	45000
7	James	24	Houston	10000

(7 rows)

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

```
testdb=# SELECT ID, NAME, SALARY FROM COMPANY ;
```

This would produce the following result –

id	name	salary
----	------	--------

```
1 | Paul | 20000
2 | Allen | 15000
3 | Teddy | 20000
4 | Mark | 65000
5 | David | 85000
6 | Kim | 45000
7 | James | 10000
(7 rows)
```

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

```
testdb=# SELECT * FROM COMPANY;
```

This would produce the following result –

```
id | name | age | address | salary
---+---+---+---+---
1 | Paul | 32 | California | 20000
2 | Allen | 25 | Texas | 15000
3 | Teddy | 23 | Norway | 20000
4 | Mark | 25 | Rich-Mond | 65000
5 | David | 27 | Texas | 85000
6 | Kim | 22 | South-Hall | 45000
7 | James | 24 | Houston | 10000
(7 rows)
```