MySQL SELECT Statement

The MySQL SELECT Statement

The SELECT statement is used to select data from a database.

The data returned is stored in a result table, called the result-set.

SELECT Syntax

SELECT *column1*, *column2, ...*
FROM *table_name*;

Here, column1, column2, ... are the field names of the table you want to select data from. If you want to select all the fields available in the table, use the following syntax:

SELECT * FROM *table_name*;

MySQL AND, OR and NOT Operators

The MySQL AND, OR and NOT Operators

The WHERE clause can be combined with AND, OR, and NOT operators.

The AND and OR operators are used to filter records based on more than one condition:

- The AND operator displays a record if all the conditions separated by AND are TRUE.
- The OR operator displays a record if any of the conditions separated by OR is TRUE.

The NOT operator displays a record if the condition(s) is NOT TRUE.

AND Syntax

SELECT *column1*, *column2, ...*
FROM *table_name*
WHERE *condition1* AND *condition2* AND *condition3 ...*;

OR Syntax

SELECT *column1*, *column2, ...*
FROM *table_name*
WHERE *condition1* OR *condition2* OR *condition3 ...*;

NOT Syntax

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...
FROM table_name
WHERE NOT condition;
```

AND Example

The following SQL statement selects all fields from "Customers" where country is "Germany" AND city is "Berlin":

Example

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE Country = 'Germany' AND City = 'Berlin';
```

OR Example

The following SQL statement selects all fields from "Customers" where city is "Berlin" OR "Stuttgart":

Example

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE City = 'Berlin' OR City = 'Stuttgart';
```

The following SQL statement selects all fields from "Customers" where country is "Germany" OR "Spain":

Example

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE Country = 'Germany' OR Country = 'Spain';
```

NOT Example

The following SQL statement selects all fields from "Customers" where country is NOT "Germany":

Example

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE NOT Country = 'Germany';
```

The MySQL ORDER BY Keyword

The ORDER BY keyword is used to sort the result-set in ascending or descending order.

The ORDER BY keyword sorts the records in ascending order by default. To sort the records in descending order, use the DESC keyword.

ORDER BY Syntax

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...
FROM table_name
ORDER BY column1, column2, ... ASC|DESC;
```

ORDER BY Example

The following SQL statement selects all customers from the "Customers" table, sorted by the "Country" column:

Example

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
ORDER BY Country;
```

ORDER BY DESC Example

The following SQL statement selects all customers from the "Customers" table, sorted DESCENDING by the "Country" column:

Example

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
ORDER BY Country DESC;
```

ORDER BY Several Columns Example

The following SQL statement selects all customers from the "Customers" table, sorted by the "Country" and the "CustomerName" column. This means that it orders by Country, but if some rows have the same Country, it orders them by CustomerName:

Example

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
ORDER BY Country, CustomerName;
```

ORDER BY Several Columns Example 2

The following SQL statement selects all customers from the "Customers" table, sorted ascending by the "Country" and descending by the "CustomerName" column:

Example

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
ORDER BY Country ASC, CustomerName DESC;
```