1 MySQL Note

I have cut and paste material from `http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/select.html`

SELECT is used to retrieve rows selected from one or more tables. Each `select_expr` indicates a column that you want to retrieve. There must be at least one `select_expr`. `table_references` indicates the table or tables from which to retrieve rows.

```
SELECT columna columnb FROM mytable;
```

The WHERE clause, if given, indicates the condition or conditions that rows must satisfy to be selected. `where_condition` is an expression that evaluates to true for each row to be selected. The statement selects all rows if there is no WHERE clause.

The GROUP BY statement is used in conjunction with the aggregate functions to group the result-set by one or more columns. ORDER BY clause is used to sort the records in your result set.

You can refer to a table within the default database as `tbl_name`, or as `db_name.tbl_name` to specify a database explicitly. You can refer to a column as `col_name`, `tbl_name.col_name`, or `db_name.tbl_name.col_name`. You need not specify a `tbl_name` or `db_name.tbl_name` prefix for a column reference unless the reference would be ambiguous.

A table reference can be aliased using `tbl_name` AS `alias_name` or `tbl_name alias_name`:

```
SELECT t1.name, t2.salary FROM employee AS t1, info AS t2
  WHERE t1.name = t2.name;
```

```
SELECT t1.name, t2.salary FROM employee t1, info t2
  WHERE t1.name = t2.name;
```

The COUNT() function returns the number of rows that matches a specified criteria.