Fundamental Select Commands
Data Manipulation Language Statements DML

Select * from Table 1; shows all rows and columns.
Select Column 1, Column 2 from Table 1; shows certain columns.
WHERE is used to specify certain conditions i.e., extract certain columns.
--
COUNT
select count(*) from Table 1; count number of tables. For instance,
select count(locations) from RaceLocations where Race="100m"; it counts the locations where the race was 100-meter race.
--
DISTINCT
Select distinct title from booksTable where ReleaseYear >=2001; removes duplicates.
--
LIMIT
Select * from BooksTable limit 20; Limit number of rows.
Select * from BookTable limit 20 offset 13; Starts from row 14.
select distinct title from BookTable where ReleaseYear = 2015 limit 3 offset 5; Retrieve the next 3 books names distinctly after the first books, which are released in 2015.

"

- You can use Data Manipulation Language (DML) statements to read and modify data.

- The search condition of the WHERE clause uses a predicate to refine the search.

- COUNT, DISTINCT, and LIMIT are expressions that are used with SELECT statements.

- INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE are DML statements for populating and changing tables.

"