SQL stands for Structured Query Language.

SELECT:

It is used to retrieve data from database.

SELECT name

FROM students;

FROM:

It is used to mention the table from where we want to get the columns will all rows.

SELECT age

FROM students;

TOP(5):

Top is used to limit the first rows till how much we want to retrieve data from rows. The parameter 5 means that we need top 5 rows from the column mentioned.

SELECT TOP(5) name

FROM students;

PERCENT:

If we mention the percent keyword after top so instead of 5 rows, it’ll return 5% rows from top.

SELECT TOP(10) PERCENT name

FROM students;

SELECT \*:

Using \* with select means that return all columns and rows from the required table.

SELECT \*

FROM students;

AS:

It’s used for aliasing. Used to give the selected column a temporary alias (alternative name) for the output. The alias doesn’t change the column name in the database it’s just for readability in the result.

SELECT name AS student\_name

FROM students;

DISTINCT:

The DISTINCT keyword is applied after SELECT. It filters out duplicate rows based on the columns listed in the SELECT statement.

SELECT DISTINCT age

FROM students;