Introduction to T-SQL Queries – Module 2

Kathi Kellenberger

Redgate Software

Module 2:
Simple SELECT statements

SELECT

- Keyword for retrieving data from a database
- Return a list of columns or expressions
- Syntax

  SELECT <expr1>[,<expr2>,<expr3>,…]

FROM

- The table where the data can be found

- Syntax

  SELECT *
  FROM <schema>.<table>

  SELECT <expr1>[,<expr2>,<expr3>,…]
  FROM <schema>.<table>

- The schema is often "dbo"

- You join tables together in the FROM clause, but you'll learn about that in a later module

Aliases

- Give a name to an expression or table
- Syntax

    SELECT <expr1> AS Name1

    FROM <tablename> AS tbl

    SELECT <expr1> AS [The name]

    SELECT <expr1> AS "The name"

TOP

- Return a number of rows or a percent of rows
- Syntax

```
SELECT TOP(n) <expr1>[,<expr2>,<expr3>,…]
FROM <schema>.<table>

SELECT TOP(n) PERCENT <expr1>[,<expr2>,<expr3>,…]
FROM <schema>.<table>
```

DISTINCT

- Return a unique set of rows

- Syntax
  SELECT DISTINCT <expr1>[,<expr2>,<expr3>,...]
  FROM <schema>.<table>

Demo: SELECT FROM

Lab

- Complete Module 2 Lab 1

- Start at
- 13 minutes
- In lab info, label the parts to make it easier

Ordering data

- Use the ORDER BY clause

- One or more columns or expressions

- Ascending by default

- Use DESC to reverse order

Demo: ORDER BY

Lab

- Complete Module 2 Lab 2