**SELECT Statement**

* The most common command you will use along with FROM
  + **SELECT** col1, col1,… **FROM** table\_name
    - Use comma if you want to query multiple columns
    - FROM just indicates the name of the table you would like to SELECT columns from
* \* indicates **all columns**
  + **You will rarely use this in practice (usually unnecessary to query all data)**
  + Takes quite a bit of memory to select all columns

SQL is case insensitive but

* Keywords should be in all-caps so it is easier to read

**SELECT DISTINCT**

* Returns unique values in a column. Will not query duplicated values
* Syntax:

SELECT DISTINCT col1, col2

FROM tab1;

**WHERE clause**

* Select rows that meet some condition

SELECT col1, col2

FROM tab

WHERE *condition*;

**COUNT function**

* Returns the number of rows that is returned by a SELECT clause
* **Does not count NULL values in the column**
* You can pair this with DISTINCT to get counts of distinct rows

SELECT COUNT(\*)

FROM tab

**LIMIT** statement

* Set the max number of rows you would like returned from a query
* LIMIT comes at the end of your query when needed

SELECT \*

FROM tab

LIMIT 5 ;

**ORDER BY** statement

* Let’s you sort rows returned by a select statement
* **Note that you can sort columns by columns not in the select statement**
  + **This is not the case in MySQL and Oracle SQL**

SELECT col1, col2

FROM tab1

ORDER BY col1 ASC(default) / DESC;

**BETWEEN statement**

* Match a value between a range of value
* Looks something like low <= X <= high
* You can also use **NOT BETWEEN**

**IN** Statement

* You can use the IN operator with the WHERE clause to check if a value matches any value in a list of values
  + NOT IN also works

Value IN (value1,value2,…)

* Very useful in making a sub query
  + List of values can be strings, numbers, or SELECT statements

**Value IN (SELECT col1 FROM table1)**

**LIKE** Statement

* Pattern matching to select rows that is within the WHERE clause
  + % is a wild card character, pattern starts with Jen and is not limited by value or number of characters

SELECT col1, col2

FROM customer

WHERE col1 LIKE ‘JEN%’

* + \_ is a single character wild card character for pattern matching