**PostgreSQl**

--PostgreSQL was invented at the Berkeley Computer Science Department, University of California.

--PostgreSQL is an advanced relational database system.

--PostrgeSQL supports both relational (SQL) and non-relational (JSON) queries.

--PostgreSQL is free and open-source.

**--Querying Data**

-- Select – show you how to query data from a single table.

-- Column aliases – learn how to assign temporary names to columns or expressions in a query.

-- Order By – guide you on how to sort the result set returned from a query.

-- Select Distinct – provide you with a clause that removes duplicate rows in the result set.

**Select Statement**

**1. Query to select first\_name from table 'actor'**

select first\_name from actor;

--The semicolon is not a part of the SQL statement. It is used to signal PostgreSQL the end of an SQL statement.

--The semicolon is also used to separate two SQL statements.

**2.SELECT statement to query data from multiple columns**

SELECT

first\_name,

last\_name,

email

FROM

customer;

**3) Using PostgreSQL SELECT statement to query data from all columns of a table**

SELECT \* FROM customer;

--an asterisk (\*) in the SELECT clause, which is a shorthand for all columns.

--Instead of listing all columns in the SELECT clause,

--we just used the asterisk (\*) to save some typing.

**4) Using PostgreSQL SELECT statement with expressions**

SELECT

first\_name || ' ' || last\_name,

email

FROM

customer;

--In this example, we used the concatenation operator || to concatenate the first name, space, and last name of every customer.

**5) Using PostgreSQL SELECT statement with expressions**

select 5\*8;

--In this tutorial, you have learned how to use a basic form of the PostgreSQL SELECT statement to query data from a single table.