

SQL

SELECT:

The SELECT statement is used to specify the columns that you want to retrieve from a database table. It is essentially used to query data.

```
SELECT column1, column2  
FROM tableName;
```

This statement retrieves data from the specified columns in the specified table.

FROM:

The FROM clause is used to specify the table or tables from which the data should be retrieved. It indicates the source of the data.

```
SELECT column1, column2  
FROM tableName;
```

In this example, tableName is the table from which the data is being retrieved.

WHERE:

The WHERE clause is optional and is used to filter the results based on a specified condition. It allows you to narrow down the data returned by specifying criteria.

```
SELECT column1, column2  
FROM tableName  
WHERE condition;
```

Here, condition is a logical expression that determines which rows are included in the result set. For instance, you might use it to filter rows where a certain column meets a specific condition.