* SELECT Statement
  + The SQL SELECT Statement
    - The SELECT statement is used to select data from a database
    - The data returned is stored in a result table, called the result-set
  + The four clauses of the SELECT statement
  + A SELEC T statement that retrieves data from column 1, 2, and 3
    - SELECT column 1, column 2, column 3
    - FROM table\_source
    - WHERE search\_condition
    - ORDER BY order\_by\_list
* SQL BETWEEN Operator
  + The SQL BETWEEN Operator selects values within a given range
* SQL Aliases
  + SQL Aliases are used to give a table or a column in a table a temporary name
  + Ways to name columns in a result set
    - Using the AS keyword (Preferred)
    - Using the equal operator
* No Column Name
  + A SELECT statement that does not name a calculated column, will result a (No column name) in the result set
* Concatenate String Data
  + SQL Server Concatenation With +
  + The + Operator allows you to add two or more strings together
* Format String Using Literal Values
  + Format a string expression by adding spaces and punctuation (Commas, spaces, and single quotes)
* Add Apostrophes in Literal Values
  + Include apostrophes in literal values by adding 3 single quotes preceding the letter s
* Sequence of Operations (Parentheses)
  + A SELECT statement that uses parentheses to control the sequence of operations.
    - 2nd line does the multiplication first.
    - 3rd line uses parentheses to control the sequence of operations. (Parentheses first)
* The LEFT Function
  + LEFT function to extract the first character of the FirstName and LastName columns to return Employee’s initials
* GETDATE() and DATEDIFF
  + GETDATE(): Return the current database system date and time
  + DATEDIFF: Returns the difference between two dates
* SQL SELECT DISTINCT
  + SELECT DISTINCT statement: prevents duplicate (identical) tow from being included in the result set.
* SQL SELECT TOP Clause
  + SELECT TOP clause: Specifies the number of records to return
  + The first number of rows that meet the search condition are included
* TOP clause and the PERCENT keyboard
  + SELECT statement with a TOP clause and the PERCENT keyboard
* TOP clause and the WITH TIES keyword
  + TOP clause displays the exact number or percent of rows you specify to be retrieved
    - TOP clause WITH TIES displays rows that match the values of the last row
* The WHERE Clause
  + The WHERE clause with comparison operators
  + The WHERE clause is used to filter records
  + The WHERE clause is used to extract only those records that fulfill a specified condition
* WHERE Clause with a LIKE phrase
  + SQL LIKE Operator: To search for a specified pattern in a column.