

Retrieving data using the select statement

Capabilities of SQL `SELECT` Statements

Projection

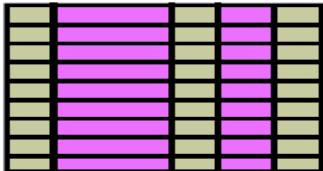


Table 1

Selection

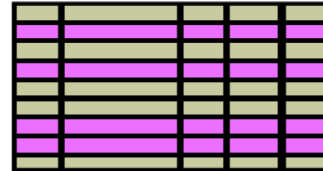


Table 1

Join

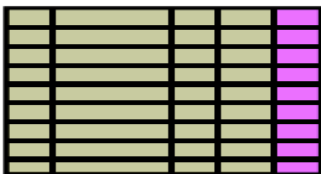


Table 1

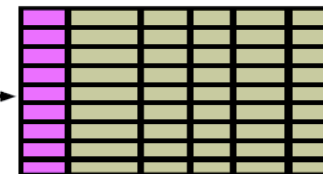


Table 2

Basic `SELECT` Statement

```
SELECT { * | [DISTINCT] column | expression [alias], ... }  
FROM   table;
```

- `SELECT` identifies the columns to be displayed.
- `FROM` identifies the table containing those columns.

Writing SQL Statements

- SQL statements are not case sensitive.
- SQL statements can be entered on one or more lines.
- Keywords cannot be abbreviated or split across lines.
- Clauses are usually placed on separate lines.
- Indents are used to enhance readability.
- In SQL Developer, SQL statements can be optionally terminated by a semicolon (;). Semicolons are required when you execute multiple SQL statements.
- In SQL*Plus, you are required to end each SQL statement with a semicolon (;).