

Querying Data

Column alias

A column alias allows you to assign a column or an expression in the select list of a SELECT statement a temporary name. The column alias exists temporarily during the execution of the query.

```
SELECT column_name AS new_name
```

```
FROM table_name;
```

ORDER BY clause

When you query data from a table, the SELECT statement returns rows in an unspecified order. To sort the rows of the result set, you use the ORDER BY clause in the SELECT statement.

The ORDER BY clause allows you to sort rows returned by a SELECT clause in ascending or descending order based on a sort expression.

```
SELECT
    select_list
FROM
    table_name
ORDER BY
    sort_expression1 [ASC | DESC],
    ...
    sort_expressionN [ASC | DESC];

ORDER BY sort_expression [ASC | DESC] [NULLS FIRST | NULLS LAST]
```

DISTINCT clause

The DISTINCT clause is used in the SELECT statement to remove duplicate rows from a result set. The DISTINCT clause keeps one row for each group of duplicates. The DISTINCT clause can be applied to one or more columns in the select list of the SELECT statement.

```
SELECT
    DISTINCT column1
FROM
    table_name;
```

Interview Questions