/\*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **id** | **name** | **gender** | **species** | **num\_books\_read** |
| 1 | Dave | male | human | 200 |
| 2 | Mary | female | human | 180 |
| 3 | Pickles | male | dog | 0 |

Consider the above table “family\_members”

\*/

--SELECT Statements

--1.Write a query to grab all of its data.

SELECT \* FROM family\_members;

--“\*” denotes all the columns of the table.

--2.Write a query the name and species columns?

SELECT name,species FROM family\_members;

--WHERE keyword is used in SELECT statement for selective filtering.

--3. Write a query that returns all of the rows that refer to dogs?

SELECT \* FROM family\_members WHERE species = 'dog';

/\*4. Write a query that returns all rows of family members whose num\_books\_read is greater than 190? \*/

SELECT \* FROM family\_members WHERE num\_books\_read > 190;

/\*5. Write a query that returns all rows of family members whose num\_books\_read is greater than or equal to 180? \*/

SELECT \* FROM family\_members WHERE num\_books\_read >= 180;