

# Keypoints

1. SQL queries have a basic structure with a select clause, from clause, and optional where clause.
2. The from clause specifies the tables accessed in the query.
3. The where clause provides conditions for the rows and tables to be considered.
4. The select clause determines the attributes to include in the output table.
5. Practice and hands-on experience are crucial for learning SQL.
6. An online system with example databases allows for immediate query execution and result viewing.
7. The from clause can be understood as declaring variables that iterate over rows of a table.
8. Copying and pasting queries into the online system allows for easy testing and execution.
9. Table variables can be used to access attributes of a table.
10. Explicitly stating the table variable name is necessary to avoid ambiguity in attribute references.
11. SQL requires explicit resolution of ambiguity in attribute references, even if the values are semantically equal.