**SQL Mastery Course**

**By**

**Mosh Hamedani**

Five clauses of the SELECT statement. There are more but to begin with these are necessary to know

Clauses must be in this exact order

**SELECT** select\_list - Describes the column in the result set.. (select columns or \* for all tables)

**FROM** table\_source – Names the base table from which the query retrieves the data. (table you need info from)

**WHERE** search\_conditions – Specifies the conditions that must be met for a row to be included in the result set.

**ORDER BY** order\_by\_list - Specifies how to sort the rows in the result set.

**LIMIT** row\_limit; - specifies the number of rows to return.

**SELECT Statement**

USE sql\_store;

SELECT \*

FROM customers

-- WHERE customer\_id = 1 to comment out code use two dashes and a space --

ORDER BY first\_name;

\*NOTE\* - FROM, WHERE and ORDER BY clauses are optional

SELECT clause

We can use \* to select all the columns or define our own as shown below

SELECT

last\_name,

first\_name,

points,

points \* 2 **AS** double\_points keyword AS is used as alias to rename

FROM customers

\*NOTE\* While using AS alias we can only format the name without spaces example: double\_points

If we wish to use spaces we must place the name in a string format in JAVA in “” or ‘’ marks

When querying for data we can use the DISTINCT keyword to remove duplicate results

EX the states if there are multiple people from TX in a customers list we can just use DISTINCT and it will only show the result once.

SELECT state

FROM customers

Exercise 1

Return all the products

Name

Unit price

New price(Unit price \* 1.1)

**Solution:**

SELECT name,

unit\_price,

unit\_price \* 1.1 AS "new price"

FROM products