

T-SQL - SELECT Statement

SQL Server **SELECT** statement is used to fetch the data from a database table which returns data in the form of result table. These result tables are called **result-sets**.

Syntax

Following is the basic syntax of SELECT statement –

```
SELECT column1, column2, columnN FROM table_name;
```

Where, column1, column2...are the fields of a table whose values you want to fetch. If you want to fetch all the fields available in the field, then you can use the following syntax –

```
SELECT * FROM table_name;
```

Example

Consider the CUSTOMERS table having the following records –

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Ramesh	32	Ahmedabad	2000.00
2	Khilan	25	Delhi	1500.00
3	kaushik	23	Kota	2000.00
4	Chaitali	25	Mumbai	6500.00
5	Hardik	27	Bhopal	8500.00
6	Komal	22	MP	4500.00
7	Muffy	24	Indore	10000.00

Following command is an example, which would fetch ID, Name and Salary fields of the customers available in CUSTOMERS table –

```
SELECT ID, NAME, SALARY FROM CUSTOMERS;
```

The above command will produce the following output.

ID	NAME	SALARY
1	Ramesh	2000.00
2	Khilan	1500.00

3	kaushik	2000.00
4	Chaitali	6500.00
5	Hardik	8500.00
6	Komal	4500.00
7	Muffy	10000.00

If you want to fetch all the fields of CUSTOMERS table, then use the following query –

```
SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS;
```

The above will produce the following output.

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Ramesh	32	Ahmedabad	2000.00
2	Khilan	25	Delhi	1500.00
3	kaushik	23	Kota	2000.00
4	Chaitali	25	Mumbai	6500.00
5	Hardik	27	Bhopal	8500.00
6	Komal	22	MP	4500.00
7	Muffy	24	Indore	10000.00