Oracle SELECT Statement

To retrieve data from one or more columns of a table, we use the `SELECT` statement

The `customers` table has the following columns: `customer_id`, `name`, `address`, `website` and `credit_limit`. The `customers` table also has data in these columns.


```
SELECT
column_1,
column_2,
...
FROM
table_name;
```

In this `SELECT` statement:

- First, specify the table name from which you want to query the data.
- Second, indicate the columns from which you want to return the data. If you have more than one column, you need to separate each by a comma (,).

Note that the `SELECT` statement is very complex that consists of many clauses such as `ORDER BY`, `GROUP BY`, `HAVING`, `JOIN`. To make it simple, in this tutorial, we are focusing on the `SELECT` and `FROM` clauses only.

A) query data from a single column

To get the customer names from the `customers` table:

```
SELECT
  name
FROM
  customers;
```

B) Querying data from multiple columns

To query data from multiple columns, you specify a list of comma-separated column names.

how to query data from the `customer_id`, `name`, and `credit_limit` columns of the `customer` table.

```
SELECT
    customer_id,
    name,
    credit_limit
FROM
    customers;
```

C) Querying data from all columns of a table

```
SELECT
    customer_id,
    name,
    address,
    website,
    credit_limit
FROM
    customers;
```

To make it handy, you can use the shorthand asterisk (*) to instruct Oracle to return data from all columns of a table as follows:

```
SELECT * FROM customers;
```