The basic SELECT statement

SELECT Basics

- Commas are required, followed by blanks
- Place each clause on a separate line
- Indent and vertically align
- Semi-colon is required



Pretty Code

Strive for "Pretty" code

- Your SQL code may be embedded in a host language
- Your queries may be stored in a repository
- Your code belongs to your organization
- It is good to include comments
- Make your code as clear as possible for your reader



Let's run some examples

```
select * from "alanparadise/nw"."employees";
    (returns all rows and all columns)
```

```
select employeeid, lastname, firstname
from "alanparadise/nw"."employees";
    (returns selected columns)
```

Expressions

- May be Functions
- May be Math

```
select lastname, firstname, hiredate,
       current date, date part ('month', hiredate)
 from "alanparadise/nw"."employees";
select orderid, unitprice, quantity,
        unitprice * quantity
  from "alanparadise/nw"."orderdetails";
```

SQL Basics - Column Alias

SQL Basics - Concatenation

Concatenate character columns with

```
CONCAT (column1, 'literal', column2)
```

OR

SQL Basics - Concatenation

SQL Basics - Comments

Comment out a line of code by prefixing it with "--"



SQL Basics - Comments

Comment out several lines of code by containing the lines within "/*" and "*/"

```
select concat(firstname,' ', lastname) as "Name"
/* this is concatenating the first and last name
so that the names are combined */
    from "alanparadise/nw"."employees";
```

SQL Basics - Lab

This concludes Module 2, Lesson 1, "The Basic Select Statement"

Next step: Follow the instructions for Lab # 1

Lab #1: Get into bit.io, then run some basic select queries against the Northwinds database