SELECT STATEMENT & WHERE, ORDER BY, LIMIT CLAUSE IN SQL

SQL Series Part 4

-Mayuri Dandekar

SELECT STATEMENT – (SELECT ALL)

The SELECT statement permits you to read data from tables.

```
18 •    select * from classroom;
19
```

	rollno	name	house	grade
▶	1	Sam	Akash	B
	2	Ram	Agni	A
	3	Shyam	Jal	B
	4	Sundar	Agni	A
	5	Ram	Yayu	B
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit:

SELECT STATEMENT – (SELECT SPECIFIC COLUMN)

SELECT STATEMENT – (SELECT DISTINCT FIELDS)

WHERE CLAUSE

The WHERE clause allows the user to filter the data from the table. The WHERE clause allows the user to extract only those records that satisfy a specified condition.

```
24 •    SELECT name FROM classroom
25      WHERE grade="A";
26
27
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export:

name
Ram
Sundar

LIMIT CLAUSE

The LIMIT clause is used to set an upper limit on the number of tuples returned by SQL.

ORDER BY CLAUSE

The ORDER BY is used to sort the result-set in ascending (ASC) or descending order (DESC).

```
30 •      SELECT name FROM classroom
31        ORDER BY rollno  ASC;   -- ORDER BY rollno DESC; --
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

name
Sam
Ram
Shyam
Sundar
Ram

THANK YOU!!!

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