

# SELECT clause

SELECT

The SELECT clause is just a small part of a SELECT query. It specifies the columns or values to be returned by the query.

**ALL**

Require that duplicate rows can appear in the result set. (This isn't necessary as it is the default).

**DISTINCT**

Requires that only unique rows can appear in the result set. Null values are considered equal for the purposes of the DISTINCT keyword

**TOP (expression) [ PERCENT ] [ WITH TIES ]**

Specifies that only a first set or percent of rows will be returned from the query result set. The expression resolves to a number that can be quantity or a percentage of the rows

**table\_name | view\_name | table\_alias**

Specifies the source of the column name or wildcard (\*). in the latter case, limits the scope of the \* to the specified table or view

**Expression**

Is a constant, function, any combination of column names, constants, and functions connected by an operator or operators

**Scalar Subquery**

a subquery that returns just one value

**\$IDENTITY**

Returns the identity column. If more than one table in the FROM clause has a column with the IDENTITY property, \$IDENTITY must be qualified with the specific table name, such as T1.\$IDENTITY.

