# Tổng hợp lệnh SQL

## SQL Tutorial

### The SQL SELECT Statement

**Syntax**

SELECT column1, column2, ...

FROM table\_name;

**Syntax: Select ALL columns**

SELECT \* FROM table\_name;

### SQL SELECT DISTINCT Statement

The SELECT DISTINCT statement is used to return only distinct (different) values.

**Syntax**

SELECT DISTINCT column1, column2, ...

FROM table\_name;

### Count Distinct

By using the DISTINCT keyword in a function called COUNT, we can return the number of different countries.

**Syntax**:

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT column1) FROM table\_name;

Đúng cho một số trình biên dịch

**Correct Syntax:**

SELECT Count(\*) AS Distinct<column1>

FROM (SELECT DISTINCT column1 FROM table\_name);

### The SQL WHERE Clause

The WHERE clause is used to filter records.

It is used to extract only those records that fulfill a specified condition.

**Syntax**

SELECT column1, column2, ...

FROM table\_name

WHERE condition;