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SQL SELECT

In this tutorial, we'll learn about the SQL SELECT statement with the help of examples.

The SQL `SELECT` statement is used to select (retrieve) data from a database table. For example,

```
SELECT first_name, last_name
FROM Customers;
```

Run Code

Here, the SQL command selects the `first_name` and `last_name` of all `Customers`.



SQL SELECT ALL

To select all columns from a database table, we use the `*` character. For example,

```
SELECT *
FROM Customers;
```

Run Code

Here, the SQL command selects all columns of the `Customers` table.



SQL SELECT WHERE Clause

A `SELECT` statement can have an optional `WHERE` clause. The `WHERE` clause allows us to fetch records from a database table that matches specified condition(s). For example,

```
SELECT *
FROM Customers
WHERE last_name = 'Doe';
```

Run Code

Here, the SQL command selects all customers from the `Customers` table with `last_name` **Doe**.



Let's see another example.

```
SELECT age, country
FROM Customers
WHERE country = 'USA';
```

Run Code

Here, the SQL command fetches `age` and `country` fields of all customers whose `country` is **USA**.



Note: In SQL, we must enclose textual data inside either single or double quotations like `'USA'` in our example.

SQL Operators

The `WHERE` clause uses operators to construct conditions. Some of the commonly used operators are:

1. Equal to Operator (=)

```
SELECT *
FROM Customers
WHERE first_name = 'John';
```

Run Code

This SQL command selects all customers from the `Customers` table having `first_name` **John**.

2. Greater than (>)

```
SELECT *
FROM Customers
WHERE age > 25;
```

Run Code

This SQL command selects all customers from the `Customers` table having `age` **greater than 25**.

3. AND Operator (AND)

```
SELECT *
FROM Customers
WHERE last_name = 'Doe' AND country = 'USA';
```

Run Code

This SQL command selects all customers from the `Customers` table having `last_name` **Doe** and `country` **USA**.

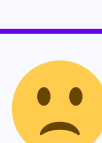
Note: If the `WHERE` clause condition does not meet with any rows, an empty result set is returned.

To learn more about all the SQL operators in detail, visit [SQL Operators](#).

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