Exploring Tables: Takeaways ⤶

Syntax

- Display the first 10 rows on a table:

```
SELECT *
  FROM table_name
 LIMIT 10;
```

- Display the unique values on a column:

```
SELECT DISTINCT column
  FROM table_name;
```

Concepts

- The identity column is a numeric column that uniquely identifies each row.
- It's useful to look at parts of a new table (instead of the entire table) to avoid information overload.
- The order of the clauses matters.
- SQL uses the following order of precedence: `FROM` , `SELECT` / `SELECT DISTINCT` , `LIMIT` .
- There are different versions of SQL, but they're all very similar.

Resources

- [Information overload](#)
- [Identity column](#)