

Slide 1: Retrieving Data with a SELECT Statement

Retrieving Data with a **SELECT** Statement

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Slide 2: Learning Objectives

Learning Objectives

Write a basic **SELECT** statement

Tell a database which table your data will come **FROM**

SELECT either all or particular columns from a table in a query

Limit the amount of data which is returned in a query

Slide 3: The SELECT Statement

The SELECT Statement

Need to specify two pieces of information to use a SELECT statement: what you want and where you want to select it from.

```
SELECT prod_name  
FROM Products;
```

Output

```
prod_name  
Shampoo  
Toothpaste  
Deodorant  
Toothbrush
```

Slide 4: Retrieving Multiple Columns

Retrieving Multiple Columns

Add multiple column names, be sure to use a comma

```
SELECT prod_name, prod_id,  
       prod_price  
FROM Products;
```

```
SELECT   prod_name  
        ,prod_id  
        ,prod_price  
FROM Products;
```

Slide 5: Retrieving Multiple Columns Using a Wildcard

Retrieving Multiple Columns Using a Wildcard

Request all columns by using the asterisk (*) wildcard character instead of column names

```
SELECT *  
FROM Products;
```

Slide 6: Why Limit Results?

Why Limit Results?

If your database is large

You might only want to see a sample of the data

```
SELECT columns you wish to see  
FROM specific table  
LIMIT number of records
```

Slide 7: Limiting Results Using Different Syntaxes

Limiting Results Using Different Syntaxes

SQLite

```
SELECT prod_name  
FROM Products  
LIMIT 5;
```

Oracle

```
SELECT prod_name  
FROM Products  
WHERE ROWNUM <=5;
```

DB2

```
SELECT prod_name  
FROM Products  
FETCH FIRST 5 ROWS ONLY;
```