

SQL SELECT Statement

The SQL **SELECT** Statement is used to fetch the data from a database table which returns this data in the form of a table. These tables are called result-sets.

NOTE : **CLAUSES** and **OPERATORS** available in SQL can be used with the **SELECT** statement in order to retrieve the filtered records of a database table.

Syntax 1 :

```
SELECT column1,column2,column3,...,columnN  
FROM table_name ;
```

If you want to fetch all the columns available in a table, then you can use the following syntax -

Syntax 2 :

```
SELECT * FROM table_name ;
```

Example 1:

Retrieving Selected Fields/Columns :

```
SELECT id, name, salary  
FROM customers ;
```

Example 2:

Retrieving All Fields/Columns :

```
SELECT * FROM customers ;
```

Computing Using **SELECT**

The SQL **SELECT** statement can also be used to retrieve the results of various mathematical computations in the form of a table. In such cases, you do not need to specify any database table in the statement.

Syntax :

```
SELECT mathematical_expression;
```

Example 1 :

```
SELECT 25 * 4;
```

Aliasing a Column in **SELECT** Statement

Whenever a column name in a table is too difficult to read and understand, SQL provides a method to alias this column name into another understandable and relative name. This is done using the AS keyword. You can use the **AS** keyword in a **SELECT** statement to display the column names of a table as an alias name.

Syntax :

```
SELECT column_name  
AS alias_name  
FROM table_name;
```

Example 1 :

```
SELECT department  
AS dept  
FROM employees;
```