

SQL Comments

Comments are used to explain sections of SQL statements or to prevent SQL statements from being executed. As is any programming language, comments matter a lot in SQL also.

Comments can be written in the following three formats:

1. Single-line comments
2. Multi-line comments
3. In-line comments

Single Line Comments in MySQL

Comments starting and ending in a single line are considered single-line comments. A line starting with '--' or '# ' is a comment and will not be executed.

Example 1 :

```
SELECT *  
FROM customers;  
-- This is a comment
```

Example 2 :

```
SELECT *  
FROM customers;  
# This is a comment
```

Multi Line Comments in MySQL

Comments starting in one line and ending in different lines are considered as multi-line comments.

A line starting with ‘/*’ is considered as starting point of the comment and is terminated when ‘*/’ is encountered.

Example 1 :

```
/*Select all the columns  
of all the records  
in the Customers table:*/  
  
SELECT *  
  
FROM customers;
```

In-Line Comments

In-line comments are an extension of multi-line comments, comments can be stated in between the statements and are enclosed in between ‘/*’ and ‘*/’.

Example 1 :

```
SELECT customer_name, order_date  
  
/* This column contains the name of  
the customer / order_date /  
This column contains the date the  
order was placed */ FROM orders;
```