

Welcome to **INTERNSHIP STUDIO**

Module 03 | Lesson 03

Introduction to SQL

Basic SQL Queries

Introduction to Basic SQL Queries

- SQL (Structured Query Language) is a language used to communicate with relational databases.
- Basic SQL queries allow us to retrieve specific data from database tables.

SELECT Statement

- The SELECT statement is used to retrieve data from one or more tables.
- Syntax:

```
sql
```

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

FROM Clause

- The FROM clause specifies the table(s) from which to retrieve the data.
- Syntax:

```
sql
```

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

WHERE Clause

- The WHERE clause is used to filter the data based on specific conditions.
- Syntax:

sql

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...  
FROM table_name  
WHERE condition;
```

Example- SELECT Statement

- Let's say we have a table called "Customers" with columns: "CustomerID," "FirstName," "LastName," and "City."
- To retrieve the customer names from the table:

```
sql
```

```
SELECT FirstName, LastName  
FROM Customers;
```

Example- FROM Clause

- Continuing from the previous example, let's retrieve customer names from the "Customers" table:

```
sql
```

```
SELECT FirstName, LastName  
FROM Customers;
```

Example- WHERE Clause

- Continuing from the previous example, let's retrieve customer names from the "Customers" table for customers residing in "New York":

```
sql
```

```
SELECT FirstName, LastName  
FROM Customers  
WHERE City = 'New York';
```


SUMMARY

You got

this

- Basic SQL queries consist of the SELECT statement, FROM clause, and optional WHERE clause.
- These queries allow us to retrieve specific data from database tables based on our requirements.
- Understanding and utilizing basic SQL queries is fundamental to interacting with and analyzing data stored in relational databases.

Next

session

Writing basic SQL Queries on
Workbench