

Lesson 9 - SQL SELECT II

Running Multiple Queries

SQL supports running multiple queries at the same time in SSMS.

```
SELECT first_name, phone_number
FROM contacts;

SELECT first_name, address
FROM contacts;
```

The DISTINCT keyword

This is used when you only want to see the unique records returned from a query.

```
SELECT DISTINCT address
FROM contacts;
```

The TOP keyword

This is used to return only a limited number of query results.

```
SELECT TOP 5 *
FROM contacts;
```

The ORDER BY keyword

This is used to sort queries in SQL

```
SELECT *
FROM contacts
ORDER BY first_name;
```

If you want to skip some result, you use the **OFFSET** keyword combined with **ORDER BY**,

```
SELECT *
FROM contacts
```

```
ORDER BY first_name  
OFFSET 2 ROWS;
```

If you want to only retrieve a certain number of records, you use the **FETCH** keyword combined with **ORDER BY** and **OFFSET**,

```
SELECT *  
FROM contacts  
ORDER BY first_name  
OFFSET 0 ROWS  
FETCH FIRST 2 ROWS ONLY;
```

Another example, where we can see that we can use **FIRST** and **NEXT** interchangeably, they both do the same thing.

```
SELECT *  
FROM contacts  
ORDER BY first_name  
OFFSET 0 ROWS  
FETCH NEXT 3 ROWS ONLY;  
  
SELECT *  
FROM contacts  
ORDER BY first_name  
OFFSET 3 ROWS  
FETCH NEXT 3 ROWS ONLY;  
  
SELECT *  
FROM contacts  
ORDER BY first_name  
OFFSET 6 ROWS  
FETCH NEXT 3 ROWS ONLY;
```

The DELETE keyword

This is used to delete records from a table.

Deleting all records:

```
DELETE FROM contacts;
```

Deleting certain records:

```
DELETE FROM contacts WHERE name = 'Talha';
```