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In this discussion we will examine a few features of the Select statement. These are:

- selecting individual columns
- selecting all columns
- using column aliases
- sorting the rows displayed

There are additional inserts in the demo file for this document.

1. Selecting columns

The first few queries use only two clauses: the FROM clause to identify the table that supplies the data and the SELECT clause to identify the columns to be returned. For these queries, all rows from the table are returned. This set of demos uses the zoo table. Your data set might be different depending on the rows you inserted.

You indicate which columns you want displayed and the order of the columns by listing the column names in the Select clause.

Demo 01: You can display the columns in any order. Note that rows for the animals with no name displays the word NULL with this client.

```
Select
  z_type
, z_name
From zoo;
+-----------+----------------+
| z_type    | z_name         |
+-----------+----------------+
| Giraffe   | Sam            |
| Armadillo | Abigail        |
| Lion      | Leon           |
| Lion      | Lenora         |
| Giraffe   | Sally Robinson |
| Zebra     | Huey           |
| Zebra     | Dewey          |
| Zebra     | Louie          |
| Horse     | NULL           |
| Lion      | Leon           |
| Lion      | NULL           |
| Lion      | NULL           |
| Lion      |                |
| armadillo | Anders         |
| armadillo | Anne           |
+-----------+----------------+
```

Demo 02: Display dates and numeric values.

```
Select
  z_dob
, z_cost
, z_name
```

```
From zoo;
+---------------------+---------+----------------+
| z_dob               | z_cost  | z_name         |
+---------------------+---------+----------------+
| 2002-05-15 10:45:00 | 5000.00 | Sam            |
| 2010-05-15 08:30:00 |  490.00 | Abigail        |
| 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | 5000.00 | Leon           |
| 2009-02-25 15:30:00 | 5000.00 | Lenora         |
| 2009-05-15 02:02:00 | 5000.25 | Sally Robinson |
| 2012-06-02 02:02:00 | 2500.25 | Huey           |
| 2012-06-02 02:10:00 | 2500.25 | Dewey          |
| 2013-01-02 02:25:00 | 2500.25 | Louie          |
| 2010-05-15 08:30:00 |  490.00 | NULL           |
| 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | 1850.00 | Leon           |
| 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | 1850.00 | NULL           |
| 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | 1850.00 | NULL           |
| 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | 1850.00 |                |
| 2010-01-15 08:30:00 |  490.00 | Anders         |
| 2010-01-15 08:30:00 |  490.01 | Anne           |
+---------------------+---------+----------------+
```

2. Selecting all columns

The symbol * is used to indicate that all columns should be returned. This is inefficient if you do not need to see all of the columns but is helpful for a quick look at a small table.

Using Select * can be a bad idea with embedded SQL if the table design is changed. Embedded SQL refers to SQL statement that might be included inside other units of code. You also have to consider that someone might reorder the column positions in the table and then your query produces a different result.

Demo 03: Display all columns, all rows.

```
Select  *
From zoo;
+------+----------------+-----------+---------+---------------------+------------+
| z_id | z_name         | z_type    | z_cost  | z_dob               | z_acquired |
+------+----------------+-----------+---------+---------------------+------------+
|   23 | Sam            | Giraffe   | 5000.00 | 2002-05-15 10:45:00 | 2002-05-15 |
|   25 | Abigail        | Armadillo |  490.00 | 2010-05-15 08:30:00 | 2010-04-15 |
|   56 | Leon           | Lion      | 5000.00 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | 2011-01-15 |
|   57 | Lenora         | Lion      | 5000.00 | 2009-02-25 15:30:00 | 2011-01-15 |
|   85 | Sally Robinson | Giraffe   | 5000.25 | 2009-05-15 02:02:00 | 2012-03-15 |
|   43 | Huey           | Zebra     | 2500.25 | 2012-06-02 02:02:00 | 2012-06-02 |
|   44 | Dewey          | Zebra     | 2500.25 | 2012-06-02 02:10:00 | 2012-06-02 |
|   45 | Louie          | Zebra     | 2500.25 | 2013-01-02 02:25:00 | 2013-01-02 |
|   47 | NULL           | Horse     |  490.00 | 2010-05-15 08:30:00 | 2010-04-15 |
|   72 | Leon           | Lion      | 1850.00 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | 2010-03-25 |
|   73 | NULL           | Lion      | 1850.00 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | 2010-03-25 |
|   74 | NULL           | Lion      | 1850.00 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | 2010-03-25 |
|   75 |                | Lion      | 1850.00 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | 2010-03-25 |
|   70 | Anders         | armadillo |  490.00 | 2010-01-15 08:30:00 | 2010-04-15 |
|   71 | Anne           | armadillo |  490.01 | 2010-01-15 08:30:00 | 2010-04-15 |
+------+----------------+-----------+---------+---------------------+------------+
15 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

3. Column aliases

By default, the column headers are the attribute names. Column aliases can be used to supply different headers for the output display.

Notice in the demos below how case issues are handled in the various ways of creating column aliases.

Demo 04: Display column headers other than the attribute names. The word AS is optional and may be omitted.

```
Select
  z_id
, z_dob   AS BirthDate
, z_cost  AS Price
, z_name  AS NAME
From zoo;
+------+---------------------+---------+----------------+
| z_id | birthdate           | price   | name           |
+------+---------------------+---------+----------------+
|   23 | 2002-05-15 10:45:00 | 5000.00 | Sam            |
|   25 | 2010-05-15 08:30:00 |  490.00 | Abigail        |
|   56 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | 5000.00 | Leon           |
|   57 | 2009-02-25 15:30:00 | 5000.00 | Lenora         |
|   85 | 2009-05-15 02:02:00 | 5000.25 | Sally Robinson |
|   43 | 2012-06-02 02:02:00 | 2500.25 | Huey           |
|   44 | 2012-06-02 02:10:00 | 2500.25 | Dewey          |
|   45 | 2013-01-02 02:25:00 | 2500.25 | Louie          |
|   47 | 2010-05-15 08:30:00 |  490.00 | NULL           |
|   72 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | 1850.00 | Leon           |
|   73 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | 1850.00 | NULL           |
|   74 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | 1850.00 | NULL           |
|   75 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | 1850.00 |                |
|   70 | 2010-01-15 08:30:00 |  490.00 | Anders         |
|   71 | 2010-01-15 08:30:00 |  490.01 | Anne           |
+------+---------------------+---------+----------------+
```

Demo 05: The use of double quotes for your aliases allows you to use spaces or special characters in the header.

```
Select
  z_id
, z_dob   AS "Date of Birth"
, z_cost  AS "Price $"
, z_name  As "Name"
From zoo;
+------+---------------------+---------+----------------+
| z_id | Date of Birth       | Price $ | Name           |
+------+---------------------+---------+----------------+
|   23 | 2002-05-15 10:45:00 | 5000.00 | Sam            |
|   25 | 2010-05-15 08:30:00 |  490.00 | Abigail        |
|   56 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | 5000.00 | Leon           |
|   57 | 2009-02-25 15:30:00 | 5000.00 | Lenora         |
|   85 | 2009-05-15 02:02:00 | 5000.25 | Sally Robinson |
|   43 | 2012-06-02 02:02:00 | 2500.25 | Huey           |
|   44 | 2012-06-02 02:10:00 | 2500.25 | Dewey          |
|   45 | 2013-01-02 02:25:00 | 2500.25 | Louie          |
|   47 | 2010-05-15 08:30:00 |  490.00 | NULL           |
|   72 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | 1850.00 | Leon           |
|   73 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | 1850.00 | NULL           |
|   74 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | 1850.00 | NULL           |
|   75 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | 1850.00 |                |
|   70 | 2010-01-15 08:30:00 |  490.00 | Anders         |
|   71 | 2010-01-15 08:30:00 |  490.01 | Anne           |
+------+---------------------+---------+----------------+
```

4. Sorting the output display

If you want to control the order in which the rows are displayed, you use an ORDER BY clause.

You can order by

- a column
- a column alias
- the numeric position of the column in the Select (not always a good idea)
- a calculated column expression (we will discuss this in the next unit)

If you have two columns with the same alias and try to sort by the alias, you will get an error message.

Demo 06: Controlling the order in which the rows are displayed. This is sorted by price with the lower values first; this is an ascending sort which is the default sort order.

```
Select
  z_id
, z_dob   AS "BirthDate"
, z_cost  AS "Price"
, z_name  As "Name"
From zoo
ORDER BY z_cost;
+------+---------------------+---------+----------------+
| z_id | BirthDate           | Price   | Name           |
+------+---------------------+---------+----------------+
|   25 | 2010-05-15 08:30:00 |  490.00 | Abigail        |
|   70 | 2010-01-15 08:30:00 |  490.00 | Anders         |
|   47 | 2010-05-15 08:30:00 |  490.00 | NULL           |
|   71 | 2010-01-15 08:30:00 |  490.01 | Anne           |
|   75 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | 1850.00 |                |
|   74 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | 1850.00 | NULL           |
|   73 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | 1850.00 | NULL           |
|   72 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | 1850.00 | Leon           |
|   45 | 2013-01-02 02:25:00 | 2500.25 | Louie          |
|   44 | 2012-06-02 02:10:00 | 2500.25 | Dewey          |
|   43 | 2012-06-02 02:02:00 | 2500.25 | Huey           |
|   57 | 2009-02-25 15:30:00 | 5000.00 | Lenora         |
|   56 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | 5000.00 | Leon           |
|   23 | 2002-05-15 10:45:00 | 5000.00 | Sam            |
|   85 | 2009-05-15 02:02:00 | 5000.25 | Sally Robinson |
+------+---------------------+---------+----------------+
```

Demo 07: Using DESC to specify a descending sort.

```
Select
  z_id
, z_dob   AS "BirthDate"
, z_cost  AS "Price"
, z_name  As "Name"
From zoo
ORDER BY z_cost DESC;
+------+---------------------+---------+----------------+
| z_id | BirthDate           | Price   | Name           |
+------+---------------------+---------+----------------+
|   85 | 2009-05-15 02:02:00 | 5000.25 | Sally Robinson |
|   23 | 2002-05-15 10:45:00 | 5000.00 | Sam            |
|   56 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | 5000.00 | Leon           |
|   57 | 2009-02-25 15:30:00 | 5000.00 | Lenora         |
|   45 | 2013-01-02 02:25:00 | 2500.25 | Louie          |
|   44 | 2012-06-02 02:10:00 | 2500.25 | Dewey          |
|   43 | 2012-06-02 02:02:00 | 2500.25 | Huey           |
|   72 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | 1850.00 | Leon           |
|   73 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | 1850.00 | NULL           |
|   74 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | 1850.00 | NULL           |
|   75 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | 1850.00 |                |
|   71 | 2010-01-15 08:30:00 |  490.01 | Anne           |
|   25 | 2010-05-15 08:30:00 |  490.00 | Abigail        |
|   47 | 2010-05-15 08:30:00 |  490.00 | NULL           |
|   70 | 2010-01-15 08:30:00 |  490.00 | Anders         |
+------+---------------------+---------+----------------+
```

Demo 08: This is a two level sort. The first sort key is the z_type. If the z_type values of two rows match, then the z_cost value is used for the second sort level.

```
Select
  z_type  As "Type"
, z_cost  AS "Price"
, z_name  As "Name"
From zoo
ORDER BY z_type, z_cost;
+-----------+---------+----------------+
| Type      | Price   | Name           |
+-----------+---------+----------------+
| Armadillo |  490.00 | Abigail        |
| armadillo |  490.00 | Anders         |
| armadillo |  490.01 | Anne           |
| Giraffe   | 5000.00 | Sam            |
| Giraffe   | 5000.25 | Sally Robinson |
| Horse     |  490.00 | NULL           |
| Lion      | 1850.00 |                |
| Lion      | 1850.00 | NULL           |
| Lion      | 1850.00 | NULL           |
| Lion      | 1850.00 | Leon           |
| Lion      | 5000.00 | Lenora         |
| Lion      | 5000.00 | Leon           |
| Zebra     | 2500.25 | Dewey          |
| Zebra     | 2500.25 | Huey           |
| Zebra     | 2500.25 | Louie          |
+-----------+---------+----------------+
```

Demo 09: This is a two level sort. The first sort key is the z_type and it is ascending. The second sort key z_cost uses a descending sort.

```
Select
  z_type  As "Type"
, z_cost  AS "Price"
, z_name  As "Name"
From zoo
ORDER BY z_type, z_cost desc
;
+-----------+---------+----------------+
| Type      | Price   | Name           |
+-----------+---------+----------------+
| armadillo |  490.01 | Anne           |
| Armadillo |  490.00 | Abigail        |
| armadillo |  490.00 | Anders         |
| Giraffe   | 5000.25 | Sally Robinson |
| Giraffe   | 5000.00 | Sam            |
| Horse     |  490.00 | NULL           |
| Lion      | 5000.00 | Leon           |
| Lion      | 5000.00 | Lenora         |
| Lion      | 1850.00 | NULL           |
| Lion      | 1850.00 | Leon           |
| Lion      | 1850.00 |                |
| Lion      | 1850.00 | NULL           |
| Zebra     | 2500.25 | Huey           |
| Zebra     | 2500.25 | Dewey          |
| Zebra     | 2500.25 | Louie          |
+-----------+---------+----------------+
```

Demo 10: The default is that nulls sort as a low-valued data item. We have animals with no name value. They are sorting at the top of this display.

```
Select
  z_type  As "Type"
, z_name  As "Name"
From zoo
ORDER BY z_name;
+-----------+----------------+
| Type      | Name           |
+-----------+----------------+
| Lion      | NULL           |
| Lion      | NULL           |
| Horse     | NULL           |
| Lion      |                |
| Armadillo | Abigail        |
| armadillo | Anders         |
| armadillo | Anne           |
| Zebra     | Dewey          |
| Zebra     | Huey           |
| Lion      | Lenora         |
| Lion      | Leon           |
| Lion      | Leon           |
| Zebra     | Louie          |
| Giraffe   | Sally Robinson |
| Giraffe   | Sam            |
+-----------+----------------+
```

Demo 11: With a Desc z_name sort the nulls are at the end of the result set.

```
Select
  z_type  As "Type"
, z_name  As "Name"
From zoo
ORDER BY z_name DESC;
+-----------+----------------+
| Type      | Name           |
+-----------+----------------+
| Giraffe   | Sam            |
| Giraffe   | Sally Robinson |
| Zebra     | Louie          |
| Lion      | Leon           |
| Lion      | Leon           |
| Lion      | Lenora         |
| Zebra     | Huey           |
| Zebra     | Dewey          |
| armadillo | Anne           |
| armadillo | Anders         |
| Armadillo | Abigail        |
| Lion      |                |
| Horse     | NULL           |
| Lion      | NULL           |
| Lion      | NULL           |
+-----------+----------------+
```

Demo 12: You can sort on a date value.

```
Select
  z_id
, z_dob   as "BirthDate"
, z_name  as "Name"
From zoo
ORDER BY z_dob DESC;
+------+---------------------+----------------+
| z_id | BirthDate           | Name           |
+------+---------------------+----------------+
|   45 | 2013-01-02 02:25:00 | Louie          |
|   44 | 2012-06-02 02:10:00 | Dewey          |
|   43 | 2012-06-02 02:02:00 | Huey           |
|   25 | 2010-05-15 08:30:00 | Abigail        |
|   47 | 2010-05-15 08:30:00 | NULL           |
|   70 | 2010-01-15 08:30:00 | Anders         |
|   71 | 2010-01-15 08:30:00 | Anne           |
|   85 | 2009-05-15 02:02:00 | Sally Robinson |
|   57 | 2009-02-25 15:30:00 | Lenora         |
|   72 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | Leon           |
|   73 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | NULL           |
|   74 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | NULL           |
|   75 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 |                |
|   56 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | Leon           |
|   23 | 2002-05-15 10:45:00 | Sam            |
+------+---------------------+----------------+
```

Demo 13: You can sort by a column alias. Since this alias includes spaces, it needs to be quoted and you need to use the back tick.

```
Select
  z_id
, z_dob   as "Date of Birth"
, z_name  as "Name"
From zoo
ORDER BY `Date of Birth`;
+------+---------------------+----------------+
| z_id | Date of Birth       | Name           |
+------+---------------------+----------------+
|   23 | 2002-05-15 10:45:00 | Sam            |
|   56 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | Leon           |
|   75 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 |                |
|   74 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | NULL           |
|   73 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | NULL           |
|   72 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | Leon           |
|   57 | 2009-02-25 15:30:00 | Lenora         |
|   85 | 2009-05-15 02:02:00 | Sally Robinson |
|   70 | 2010-01-15 08:30:00 | Anders         |
|   71 | 2010-01-15 08:30:00 | Anne           |
|   47 | 2010-05-15 08:30:00 | NULL           |
|   25 | 2010-05-15 08:30:00 | Abigail        |
|   43 | 2012-06-02 02:02:00 | Huey           |
|   44 | 2012-06-02 02:10:00 | Dewey          |
|   45 | 2013-01-02 02:25:00 | Louie          |
+------+---------------------+----------------+
15 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Demo 14: What happens if you use double quotes on the sort key identifier? Are these rows sorted in date order?

```
Select
  z_id
, z_dob   as "Date of Birth"
, z_name  as "Name"
From zoo
ORDER BY "Date of Birth";
+------+---------------------+----------------+
| z_id | Date of Birth       | Name           |
+------+---------------------+----------------+
|   23 | 2002-05-15 10:45:00 | Sam            |
|   25 | 2010-05-15 08:30:00 | Abigail        |
|   56 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | Leon           |
|   57 | 2009-02-25 15:30:00 | Lenora         |
|   85 | 2009-05-15 02:02:00 | Sally Robinson |
|   43 | 2012-06-02 02:02:00 | Huey           |
|   44 | 2012-06-02 02:10:00 | Dewey          |
|   45 | 2013-01-02 02:25:00 | Louie          |
|   47 | 2010-05-15 08:30:00 | NULL           |
|   72 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | Leon           |
|   73 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | NULL           |
|   74 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 | NULL           |
|   75 | 2009-02-25 15:00:00 |                |
|   70 | 2010-01-15 08:30:00 | Anders         |
|   71 | 2010-01-15 08:30:00 | Anne           |
+------+---------------------+----------------+
```

Demo 15: MySQL allows you to sort by the column number. This is not generally considered good style since it is easy to rearrange the column in the select and forget to adjust the Order By clause. You want to write SQL that is easier to write correctly and harder to write incorrectly.
This will sort by the z_type values then by the z_name values.

```
Select
  z_id
, z_type
, z_name
From zoo
ORDER BY 2,3;
+------+-----------+----------------+
| z_id | z_type    | z_name         |
+------+-----------+----------------+
|   25 | Armadillo | Abigail        |
|   70 | armadillo | Anders         |
|   71 | armadillo | Anne           |
|   85 | Giraffe   | Sally Robinson |
|   23 | Giraffe   | Sam            |
|   47 | Horse     | NULL           |
|   73 | Lion      | NULL           |
|   74 | Lion      | NULL           |
|   75 | Lion      |                |
|   57 | Lion      | Lenora         |
|   72 | Lion      | Leon           |
|   56 | Lion      | Leon           |
|   44 | Zebra     | Dewey          |
|   43 | Zebra     | Huey           |
|   45 | Zebra     | Louie          |
+------+-----------+----------------+
```

You can sort on calculated columns, either by using the alias or repeating the calculation as the sort key. We discuss calculation later; this is included here for completeness. Extract (month..) gives us the numerical value of the month.

Demo 16:

```
Select z_id
, extract( Month from z_dob)   AS "Birth Month"
, z_name  As "Name"
From zoo
ORDER BY extract( Month from z_dob);
+------+-------------+----------------+
| z_id | Birth Month | Name           |
+------+-------------+----------------+
|   71 |           1 | Anne           |
|   70 |           1 | Anders         |
|   45 |           1 | Louie          |
|   57 |           2 | Lenora         |
|   75 |           2 |                |
|   74 |           2 | NULL           |
|   73 |           2 | NULL           |
|   72 |           2 | Leon           |
|   56 |           2 | Leon           |
|   47 |           5 | NULL           |
|   85 |           5 | Sally Robinson |
|   25 |           5 | Abigail        |
|   23 |           5 | Sam            |
|   44 |           6 | Dewey          |
|   43 |           6 | Huey           |
+------+-------------+----------------+
```