

SQL SELECT Statement

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SQL specific or all columns

The SELECT statement is used to select data from a database.

The data returned is stored in a result table, called the result-set

SELECT Syntax

SELECT column1, column2... FROM table_name;

Command

Select Id, name from tblPerson

SELECT all column in the table

Select * from tblPerson

SQL SELECT DISTINCT

The SELECT DISTINCT statement is used to return only distinct (different) values.

Inside a table, a column often contains many duplicate values; and sometimes you only want to list the different (distinct) values

SELECT DISTINCT Syntax

```
SELECT DISTINCT column1, column2, ...
```

```
FROM table_name;
```

Command

```
Select DISTINCT city from tblPerson
```

Count Distinct

```
SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT City) FROM tblPerson
```

Filtering with where clause

SQL WHERE Clause

The WHERE clause is used to filter records.

The WHERE clause is used to extract only those records that fulfill a specified condition.

WHERE Syntax

SELECT column1, column2, ...

FROM table_name

WHERE condition;

Select * from tblPerson where City= 'Noida'

Select * from tblPerson where City= 'Noida' and GenderID=1

Select * from tblPerson where age=20 or age=23 or age =25

Select * from tblPerson where age IN (20, 23, 25)

Select * from tblPerson where Age>25

Select * from tblPerson where City= 'BANGALORE' and Age>25

Select * from tblPerson where age between 22 and 25

Wild Card and Operators

Operator	Description
=	Equal to
>	Greater than
<	Less than
>=	Greater than Equal to
<=	Less than equal to
<>	Not equal to
!=	Not equal to
Between	Between a certain range
Like	Search for a pattern
In	To specify multiple possible values for a column
Not	Not in range or list...

Operator	Purpose
%	Specify zero or more than zero
_	Specify exactly one char
[]	Any character in the bracket
[^]	Not any character in the bracket

Select * from tblPerson where city Like 'd%'

Select * from tblPerson where email like '%@%'

Select * from tblPerson where email NOT like '%@%'

Select * from tblPerson where Name like '[ML] %'

Select * from tblPerson where Name like '[^ML] %'

SQL ORDER BY Keyword

The ORDER BY keyword is used to sort the result-set in ascending or descending order.

The ORDER BY keyword sorts the records in ascending order by default. To sort the records in descending order, use the DESC keyword.

ORDER BY Syntax

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...  
FROM table_name  
ORDER BY column1, column2, ... ASC|DESC;
```

```
select * from tblPerson
```

Assending

```
Select * from tblPerson order by Name ASC
```

Descending

```
Select * from tblPerson Order by Age DESC
```

```
Select * from tblPerson Order By City ASC, Age DESC
```

Selection top n or top n percentage of rows

How to select top 10 employee

Select top 10 * from tblPerson

Select 3 smallest age of person

Select top 3 * from tblPerson Order by Age asc

Select 3 Largest age of person

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