

POSTGRESQL - SELECT QUERY

PostgreSQL **SELECT** statement is used to fetch the data from a database table which returns data in the form of result table. These result tables are called result-sets.

Syntax:

The basic syntax of SELECT statement is as follows:

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

Here, column1, column2...are the fields of a table, whose values you want to fetch. If you want to fetch all the fields available in the field then you can use the following syntax:

```
SELECT * FROM table_name;
```

Example:

Consider the table [COMPANY](#) having records as follows:

id	name	age	address	salary
1	Paul	32	California	20000
2	Allen	25	Texas	15000
3	Teddy	23	Norway	20000
4	Mark	25	Rich-Mond	65000
5	David	27	Texas	85000
6	Kim	22	South-Hall	45000
7	James	24	Houston	10000
(7 rows)				

Following is an example, which would fetch ID, Name and Salary fields of the customers available in CUSTOMERS table:

```
testdb=# SELECT ID, NAME, SALARY FROM COMPANY ;
```

This would produce the following result:

id	name	salary
1	Paul	20000
2	Allen	15000
3	Teddy	20000
4	Mark	65000
5	David	85000
6	Kim	45000
7	James	10000
(7 rows)		

If you want to fetch all the fields of CUSTOMERS table, then use the following query:

```
testdb=# SELECT * FROM COMPANY;
```

This would produce the following result:

id	name	age	address	salary
1	Paul	32	California	20000
2	Allen	25	Texas	15000
3	Teddy	23	Norway	20000

4	Mark	25	Rich-Mond	65000
5	David	27	Texas	85000
6	Kim	22	South-Hall	45000
7	James	24	Houston	10000

(7 rows)