

SQL - SELECT QUERY

<http://www.tutorialspoint.com/sql/sql-select-query.htm>

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SQL **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 CUSTOMERS table having the following records:

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Ramesh	32	Ahmedabad	2000.00
2	Khilan	25	Delhi	1500.00
3	kaushik	23	Kota	2000.00
4	Chaitali	25	Mumbai	6500.00
5	Hardik	27	Bhopal	8500.00
6	Komal	22	MP	4500.00
7	Muffy	24	Indore	10000.00

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

```
SQL> SELECT ID, NAME, SALARY FROM CUSTOMERS;
```

This would produce the following result:

ID	NAME	SALARY
1	Ramesh	2000.00
2	Khilan	1500.00
3	kaushik	2000.00
4	Chaitali	6500.00
5	Hardik	8500.00
6	Komal	4500.00
7	Muffy	10000.00

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

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS;
```

This would produce the following result:

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Ramesh	32	Ahmedabad	2000.00
2	Khilan	25	Delhi	1500.00
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1	Ramesh	32	Ahmedabad	2000.00
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