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Introduction to SELECT Queries

Mastering SELECT Queries: Your Gateway to Data Retrieval!

DEFINITION

> SELECT queries are used in SQL to retrieve specific data from a database. They allow users to specify exactly what information they want to see.

KEY CONCEPTS

Basic Syntax

A SELECT query typically starts with 'SELECT', followed by the columns you want to retrieve.

FROM Clause

The 'FROM' clause specifies the table from which to retrieve the data.

WHERE Condition

The 'WHERE' clause filters results based on specified conditions, narrowing down the data.

ORDER BY

The 'ORDER BY' clause sorts the results based on one or more columns.

LIMIT

The 'LIMIT' clause restricts the number of rows returned by the query.

EXAMPLES

→ SELECT name, age FROM users;

→ SELECT * FROM orders WHERE status = 'shipped';

→ SELECT product_name FROM products ORDER BY price DESC LIMIT 5;

MEMORY TIPS

★ Remember 'SELECT' as the start of your data journey.

★ Think of 'FROM' as the source of your information.

★ Use 'WHERE' to filter out the noise and focus on what matters.

COMMON MISTAKES

✗ Forgetting to use 'FROM' after 'SELECT'.

✗ Neglecting to add a 'WHERE' clause when needed.

✗ Using incorrect column names that don't exist in the table.

QUICK RECAP

SELECT queries are essential for retrieving data from databases. Remember the basic structure: SELECT, FROM, and optional clauses like WHERE and ORDER BY to refine your results.