SQL Commands – SELECT

SELECT is used to search:

SELECT field1, field2, field5

FROM table

WHERE search_criteria

ORDER BY field **ASC** or **DESC**;

SQL Commands – SELECT

SELECT `field1, field2, field5`

This tells the query to pick out just these three fields

SQL Commands – SELECT

FROM `table`

This is the table to get the fields from.

When we get more complex, we'll use SELECT queries that use more than one table

SQL Commands – SELECT

WHERE search_criteria

This is your **search criteria**.

This is done by using fields to specify what records to extract:

```
WHERE price > 9.99

WHERE supplier = "LASCO" etc…
```

SQL Commands – SELECT

ORDER BY field **ASC** or **DESC;**

What order to present the data in:

ASC is **ascending** order (0-9, a-z etc…)

DESC is **descending** order (9-0, z-a etc…)

ASC = going up   DESC = going down

SQL Commands – SELECT

Examples:

```
SELECT ProductName, Price, Stock
FROM foods;
```

- No search criteria, no order being specified

SQL Commands – SELECT

```
SELECT *

FROM foods;
```

- No search criteria, no order being specified
- * is a **wildcard**. It means that we want everything from the table

SQL Commands – SELECT

SELECT ProductName, Price, Stock

FROM foods

WHERE Stock < 50;

- No order being specified

SQL Commands – SELECT

```
SELECT ProductName, Price, Stock

FROM foods

WHERE Price >= 1

ORDER BY Price ASC;
```

SQL Commands – SELECT

SELECT ProductName, Price, Stock

FROM foods

WHERE Stock < 100 AND SupplierID = "S121A"

ORDER BY Stock **DESC**;

- multiple search criteria