

LU04a - Syntax of DML

Introduction

As we know, **SQL** stands for **Structured Query Language**. Consequently, It should come as no surprise that SQL is indeed consistently structured.

The Syntax of DML commands

Every SQL query is composed by three main commands:

- **SELECT**
- **FROM** and
- **WHERE** where.

With **SELECT** you specify which columns you want to have output; with **FROM** you specify the **TABLE** from which the columns originate; and with **WHERE** you specify the condition under which the data records are selected. **Where** does not have to occur if there is no condition.

NOTE

Please note that the use of CAPITAL LETTERS for SQL commands and tabs can make it easier for you to maintain your program code.

Vocabulary

| English | German |
|----------------|-------------|
| be composed by | besteht aus |



Volkan Demir

From:

<https://wiki.bzz.ch/> - **BZZ - Modulwiki**

Permanent link:

https://wiki.bzz.ch/modul/m290/learningunits/lu04/theorie/a_syntax?rev=1725004065

Last update: **2024/08/30 09:47**

