

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.

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.

The Syntax of DML commands

Every SQL query is composed by three main commands:

- **SELECT** column1, column2, ...
- **FROM** myTable
- **WHERE** myCondition.

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.

Example

Let us take a table **“Customers”**, which can be seen in the following picture. To get all information, which are stored in this table, our SQL command would be like below. Please note, that due to the prerequisites the WHERE clause is in that case not necessary.

```
SELECT *
FROM Customers;
```

or as a more detailed notation

```
SELECT CustomerID, CustomerName, ContactName, Address, City, PostalCode,
Country
FROM Customers;
```

Vocabulary

English	German
be composed by	besteht aus
notation	Schreibweise



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