

# LU04a - Syntax of DML

## Introduction

As we know, **SQL** stands for **S**tructured **Q**uery **L**anguage. 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 with in below picture. To get all information, which are stored in this table, our SQL command would be like below. Please not, that due to not 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;
```

The result would be as to be seen below.

CustomerID	CustomerName	ContactName	Address	City	PostalCode	Country
1	Alfreds Futterkiste	Maria Anders	Obere Str. 57	Berlin	12209	Germany
2	Ana Trujillo Emparedados y helados	Ana Trujillo	Avda. de la Constitución 2222	México D.F.	05021	Mexico
3	Antonio Moreno Taquería	Antonio Moreno	Mataderos 2312	México D.F.	05023	Mexico
4	Around the Horn	Thomas Hardy	120 Hanover Sq.	London	WA1 1DP	UK

## Vocabulary

English	German
be composed by	besteht aus
notation	Schreibweise



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