SQL Introduction: Querying the Database
What Will I Learn?

In this lesson, you will learn to:

- Apply the rules of SQL to display all columns and a subset of columns specified by criteria
- Add new data with a different value in the “type” column
- Refine the SQL query to display only those rows that have data with the new type
Why Learn It?

What if every time you got dressed for school, you had to take out all of your clothes from every dresser and closet in your whole house? You might be late for school and you’d certainly have a lot to clean up! Accessing data in a database is a similar process if you don’t limit what you’re looking for with criteria.

When retrieving information from a database, you will often have to find a subset of the data, based on specific criteria. Becoming familiar with SQL will help you get the information you need.
Tell Me / Show Me

The DESCRIBE command displays the structure of the table. The syntax is:

```
DESCRIBE <table name>;
```
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The SELECT * command returns all the rows in a table. The syntax is:

```
SELECT * FROM <table name>;
```
Tell Me / Show Me

To return a subset of the data, modify the SELECT statement. The syntax is:

```
SELECT <column name 1, column name 2, etc.>
FROM <table name>
WHERE <condition>;
```
Tell Me / Show Me

Using the INSERT command, you can add a row of data to the table. The syntax is:

```
INSERT INTO <table name>
VALUES (value 1, value 2, value 3, etc);
```
Tell Me / Show Me

Terminology
Key terms used in this lesson include:

Modification
Subset
Syntax
Summary

In this lesson, you have learned to:

• Apply the rules of SQL to display all columns and a subset of columns specified by criteria
• Add new data with a different value in the “type” column
• Refine the SQL query to display only those rows that have data with the new type
Summary

Practice Guide
The link for the lesson practice guide can be found in the course resources in Section 0.