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SQL Cheat Sheet

Cheat	structure	Syntax
SELECT	The SQL SELECT statement is used to select (retrieve) data from a database table.	SELECT column_name FROM table
FROM	This clause is used along with the SELECT statement to identify the table that is being queried.	SELECT Column_1 FROM Table1
WHERE	This is a SQL operator in which the criteria are housed	SELECT column_name FROM Table1 WHERE Condition
UPDATE	The UPDATE statement is used to modify existing records in a database table.	UPDATE table_name SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2, .. [WHERE condition];
INSERT INTO	In SQL, we use the INSERT INTO statement to insert new row(s) into a database table.	INSERT INTO table_name(column1, column2, column3, ..) VALUES (value1, value2, value3, ..);
CREATE TABLE	The CREATE TABLE statement is used to create a new table in a database.	CREATE TABLE Table_name
DROP	Drop is used to delete columns among others in a database.	DROP column_name FROM table
ALTER TABLE	This command is used to modify the structure of an existing table like adding, deleting, renaming columns, etc.	ALTER TABLE table_name clause supporting_codes;
TRUNCATE	This is used to delete a table	TRUNCATE Table_name
COMMENT	You can write comments in SQL by using double dashes "- -". The database ignores everything on that line after the dashes.	none
DELETE	This is used to delete a column from a database.	DELETE FROM Table WHERE Condition;
IN	We use the IN operator with the clause to match values in a list.	SELECT column1, column2, .. FROM table WHERE column IN (value1, value2, ..);
LIMIT	The SQL LIMIT keyword allows us to specify the number of records in the result set.	SELECT column1, column2 FROM table LIMIT (number of rows to display);
BETWEEN	The BETWEEN operator is used along with the WHERE clause , this selects values within a given range.	SELECT column1, column2, .. FROM table WHERE column BETWEEN value1 AND value2;
ORDER BY	The ORDER BY clause in SQL is used to sort the result set in ascending or descending order.	SELECT column1, column2, .. FROM table ORDER BY columnA, columnB, ..;
DESC	This is used along with the ORDER BY statement to sort data in descending order.	SELECT column_name FROM table ORDER BY column_name DESC;
ASC	This is used along with the ORDER BY statement to sort data in ascending order.	SELECT column_name FROM table ORDER BY column_name ASC;
GROUP BY	In SQL, we use the GROUP BY clause to group rows based on the value of columns.	SELECT column1, column2, .. FROM table GROUP BY columnA, columnB, ..;
HAVING	The SQL HAVING clause is used if we need to filter the result set based on aggregate functions such as MIN() and MAX(), SUM() and AVG(), and COUNT()	SELECT AggFunc(column), extra_columns FROM table GROUP BY target_column HAVING condition
LIKE	We use the SQL LIKE operator with the WHERE clause to get a result set that matches the given string pattern.	SELECT column1, column2, .. FROM table WHERE column LIKE value;
DISTINCT	The SELECT DISTINCT statement retrieves distinct values from a database table(no repetitions)	SELECT DISTINCT column1, column2 .. FROM table;
AS	The AS keyword is used to alias columns or tables a temporary name that can be used to identify that column or table later.	SELECT column_1 AS alias_1, column_2 AS alias_2, ...column_n AS alias_n FROM table_name;
SUM	The SQL SUM() function is used to calculate the cumulative sum of numeric values in a column.	SELECT SUM(column_name) FROM table;
MIN	This returns the Minimum value in a column.	SELECT MIN(column) FROM table;
MAX()	This returns the maximum value in a column.	SELECT MAX(columnn) FROM table;
AVG()	The SQL AVG() function is used to calculate the average of numeric values in a column.	SELECT AVG(column_name) FROM table;
COUNT	The SQL COUNT() function returns the number of records returned by a query.	SELECT COUNT(column_name) FROM table;
LIMIT	The LIMIT clause is used to restrict the number of rows returned by a query.	SELECT column1, column2, ... FROM table_name LIMIT number_of_rows;
OR	The SQL OR operator selects data if any one condition is TRUE.	SELECT column1, column2 FROM table WHERE condition1 OR condition2;
AND	The SQL AND operator selects data if all conditions are TRUE.	SELECT column1, column2 FROM table WHERE condition1 AND condition2
NOT	The SQL NOT operator selects data if the given condition is FALSE.	SELECT column1, column2 FROM table WHERE NOT condition;
JOIN	The SQL JOIN statement is used to combine rows from two tables based on a common column and selects records that have matching values in these columns.	SELECT columns_from_both_tables FROM table1 JOIN table2 ON table1.column1 = table2.column2
UNION	The SQL UNION is used to combine two columns from different tables together.	The SQL UNION is used to combine two columns from different tables together.