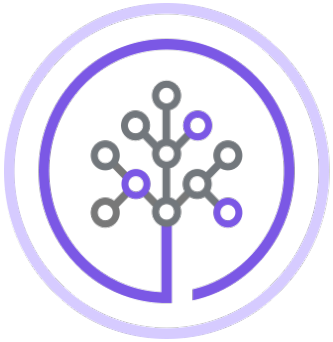
SQL Cheat Sheet: Basics



Skills Network

Command	Syntax	Description	Example
SELECT	`SELECT column1, column2, ... FROM table_name;`	`SELECT` statement is used to fetch data from a database.	`SELECT city FROM placeofinterest;`
WHERE	`SELECT column1, column2, ...FROM table_name WHERE condition;`	`WHERE` clause is used to extract only those records that fulfill a specified condition.	`SELECT * FROM placeofinterest WHERE city == 'Rome' ;`
COUNT	`SELECT COUNT * FROM table_name ;`	`COUNT` is a function that takes the name of a column as argument and counts the number of rows when the column is not NULL.	`SELECT COUNT(country) FROM placeofinterest WHERE country='Canada';`
DISTINCT	`SELECT DISTINCT columnname FROM table_name;`	`DISTINCT` function is used to specify that the statement is a query which returns unique values in specified columns.	`SELECT DISTINCT country FROM placeofinterest WHERE type='historical';`
LIMIT	`SELECT * FROM table_name LIMIT number;`	`LIMIT` is a clause to specify the maximum number of	`SELECT * FROM placeofinterest WHERE airport="pearson" LIMIT 5;`

		rows the result set must have.	
INSERT	`INSERT INTO table_name (column1,column2,column3...) VALUES(value1,value2,value3...);`	`INSERT` is used to insert new rows in the table.	`INSERT INTO placeofinterest (name,type,city,country,airport) VALUES('Niagara Waterfalls','Nature','Toronto','Canada','Pearson');`
UPDATE	`UPDATE table_name SET[[column1]= [VALUES]] WHERE [condition];`	`UPDATE` used to update the rows in the table.	`UPDATE placeofinterest SET name = 'Niagara Falls' WHERE name = "Niagara Waterfalls";`
DELETE	`DELETE FROM table_name WHERE [condition];`	`DELETE` statement is used to remove rows from the table which are specified in the WHERE condition.	`DELETE FROM placeofinterest WHERE city IN ('Rome','Vienna');`

Author(s)

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Changelog

Date	Version	Changed by	Change Description
2023-05-04	1.1	Benny	Formatting changes
2021-07-27	1.0	Malika	Initial Version