

SQL Cheat Sheet: Basics

Command	Syntax	Description	Example
SELECT	SELECT column1, column2, ... FROM table_name;	SELECT statement is used to fetch data from a database.	SELECT city FROM placesInterests;
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 placesInterests 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 where the column is not NULL.	SELECT COUNT(country) FROM placesInterests WHERE country= 'Canada' ;
DISTINCT	SELECT DISTINCT columns 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 placesInterests WHERE type='historical' ;
LIMIT	SELECT * FROM table_name LIMIT number;	LIMIT is a clause to specify the maximum number of rows the result set must have.	SELECT * FROM placesInterests WHERE airport='paris' LIMIT 5;
INSERT	INSERT INTO table_name (column1,column2,column3,...) VALUES(value1,value2,value3,...);	INSERT is used to insert new rows in the table.	INSERT INTO placesInterests (name,type,city,country,airport) VALUES('Niagara waterfalls','Nature','Toronto','Canada','Newton');
UPDATE	UPDATE table_name SET[(column1),(column2)] WHERE (condition);	UPDATE is used to update the rows in the table.	UPDATE placesInterests 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 placesInterests WHERE city IS ('Rome','Vienna');

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