

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 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 or separator and counts the number of rows when the column is not NULL.	SELECT COUNT(*) 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 column.	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 rows the result set must have.	SELECT * FROM placeofinterest WHERE airports='Pearson' 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 placeofinterest (name,type,city,country,airport) VALUES('Niagara Falls','Nature','Toronto','Canada','Pearson');
UPDATE	UPDATE table_name SET [column1]=[value1],[column2]=[value2] WHERE [condition];	UPDATE is used to update the rows in the table.	UPDATE placeofinterest SET name = 'Niagara Falls' WHERE name = 'Niagara waterfall';
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)

[Mike Siegel](#)

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