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SQL Cheat Sheet: Basics



Command	Syntax	Description	Example
SELECT	SELECT column1, column2, FROM table_name;	statement is used to fetch data from a database.	SELECT city FROM placeofinterest;
WHERE	SELECT column1, column2,FRON table_name WHERE condition;	where clause is used to extract only those records that fulfill a specified condition.	<pre>SELECT * FROM placeofinterest WHERE city == 'Rome' ;</pre>
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.	
DISTINCT	SELECT DISTINCT columnname FROM table_name;	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';

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LIMIT	<pre>SELECT * FROM table_name LIMIT number;</pre>	clause to specify the maximum number of rows the result set must have.	<pre>SELECT * FROM placeofinterest WHERE airport="pearson" LIMIT 5;</pre>
INSERT	<pre>INSERT INTO table_name (column1,column2,column3) VALUES(value1,value2,value3);</pre>	INSERT is used to insert new rows in the table.	<pre>INSERT INTO placeofinterest (name, type, city, country, airport) VALUES('Niagara Waterfalls', 'Nature', 'Toronto', 'Canada', 'Pearson');</pre>
UPDATE	<pre>UPDATE table_name SET[[column1]= [VALUES]] WHERE [condition];</pre>	UPDATE used to update the rows in the table.	<pre>UPDATE placeofinterest SET name = 'Niagara Falls' WHERE name = "Niagara Waterfalls";</pre>
DELETE	<pre>DELETE FROM table_name WHERE [condition];</pre>	statement is used to remove rows from the table which are specified in the WHERE condition.	<pre>DELETE FROM placeofinterest WHERE city IN ('Rome','Vienna');</pre>

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

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