SQL Cheat Sheet: FUNCTIONS and Implicit JOIN

Command	Syntax	Description
COUNT	`SELECT COUNT(column_name) FROM table_name WHERE condition;`	`COUNT` function returns the number of rows that m
AVG	`SELECT AVG(column_name) FROM table_name WHERE condition;`	`AVG` function returns the average value of a nume
SUM	`SELECT SUM(column_name) FROM table_name WHERE condition;`	`SUM` function returns the total sum of a numeric c
MIN	`SELECT MIN(column_name) FROM table_name WHERE condition;`	`MIN` function returns the smallest value of the SEL
MAX	`SELECT MAX(column_name) FROM table_name WHERE condition;`	`MAX` function returns the largest value of the SELE
ROUND	`SELECT ROUND(2number, decimals, operation) AS RoundValue;`	`ROUND` function rounds a number to a specified nu
LENGTH	`SELECT LENGTH(column_name) FROM table;`	`LENGTH` function returns the length of a string (in
UCASE	`SELECT UCASE(column_name) FROM table;`	`UCASE` function displays the column name in each
LCASE	`SELECT LCASE(column_name) FROM table;`	`LCASE` function displays the column name in each
DISTINCT	`SELECT DISTINCT column_name FROM table;`	`DISTINCT` function is used to display data without
DAY	`SELECT DAY(column_name) FROM table`	`DAY` function returns the day of the month for a g
CURRENT_DATE	`SELECT CURRENT_DATE;`	`CURRENT_DATE` is used to display the current date.
DATEDIFF()	`SELECT DATEDIFF(date1, date2);`	`DATEDIFF()` is used to calculate the difference bet stamps. The default value generated is the differer
FROM_DAYS()	`SELECT FROM_DAYS(number_of_days);`	`FROM_DAYS()` is used to convert a given number o format.
DATE_ADD()	`SELECT DATE_ADD(date, INTERVAL n type);`	`DATE_ADD()` is used to calculate the date after lap units of date type, i.e. if n=3 and type=DAY, the res is mentioned in date column. The type valiable car
DATE_SUB()	`SELECT DATE_SUB(date, INTERVAL n type);`	`DATE_SUB()` is used to calculate the date prior to t number of units of date type, i.e. if n=3 and type= days before what is mentioned in date column. The months or years.
Subquery	`SELECT column_name [. column_name ] FROM table1 [. table2 ] WHERE column_name OPERATOR (SELECT column_name [, column_name ] FROM table1 [, table2 ] [WHERE])`	`Subquery` is a query within another SQL query and WHERE clause. A subquery is used to return data that will be used condition to further restrict the data to be retrieve
Implicit Inner Join	`SELECT column_name(s) FROM table1, table2 WHERE table1.column_name = table2.column_name;`	`Implicit Inner Join` combines two or more rec matching values in both tables. Inner join applies c
Implicit Cross Join	`SELECT column_name(s) FROM table1, table2;`	`Implicit Cross Join` is defined as a Cartesian pr rows in the first table is multiplied by the number

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Changelog

Date	Version	Changed by	Change Description
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2023-05-04	1.1	Benny Li	Formatting changes
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