



@swapnakpanda

SQL CHEATSHEET

- ✓ Genuine
- ✓ Authentic
- ✓ Quality

Categories

- DDL : Data Definition Language
- DQL : Data Query Language
- DML : Data Manipulation Language
- DCL : Data Control Language
- TCL : Transaction Control Language

Commands

- DDL**
CREATE | DROP | ALTER | TRUNCATE
RENAME | COMMENT
- DQL**
SELECT
- DML**
INSERT | UPDATE | DELETE | LOCK
CALL | EXPLAIN PLAN
- DCL**
GRANT | REVOKE
- TCL**
COMMIT | ROLLBACK
SAVEPOINT | SET TRANSACTION

Operators

- Arithmetic**
+ - * / %
- Bitwise**
& | ^
- Comparison**
= < > <= >= != !< !> <> !=
- Compound**
+= -= *= /= %= &= |= ^=
- Logical**
AND | OR | NOT | ANY
SOME | ALL | BETWEEN
IN | EXISTS | LIKE
IS NULL | UNIQUE

Important Keywords

- WHERE | DISTINCT | LIMIT
ORDER BY | DESC | ASC
AS | FROM | SET | VALUES
CASE | DEFAULT

Database Objects

- TABLE | VIEW | SYNONYM
SEQUENCE | INDEX | TRIGGER

Constraints

- NOT NULL | UNIQUE
PRIMARY KEY | FOREIGN KEY
CHECK | DEFAULT

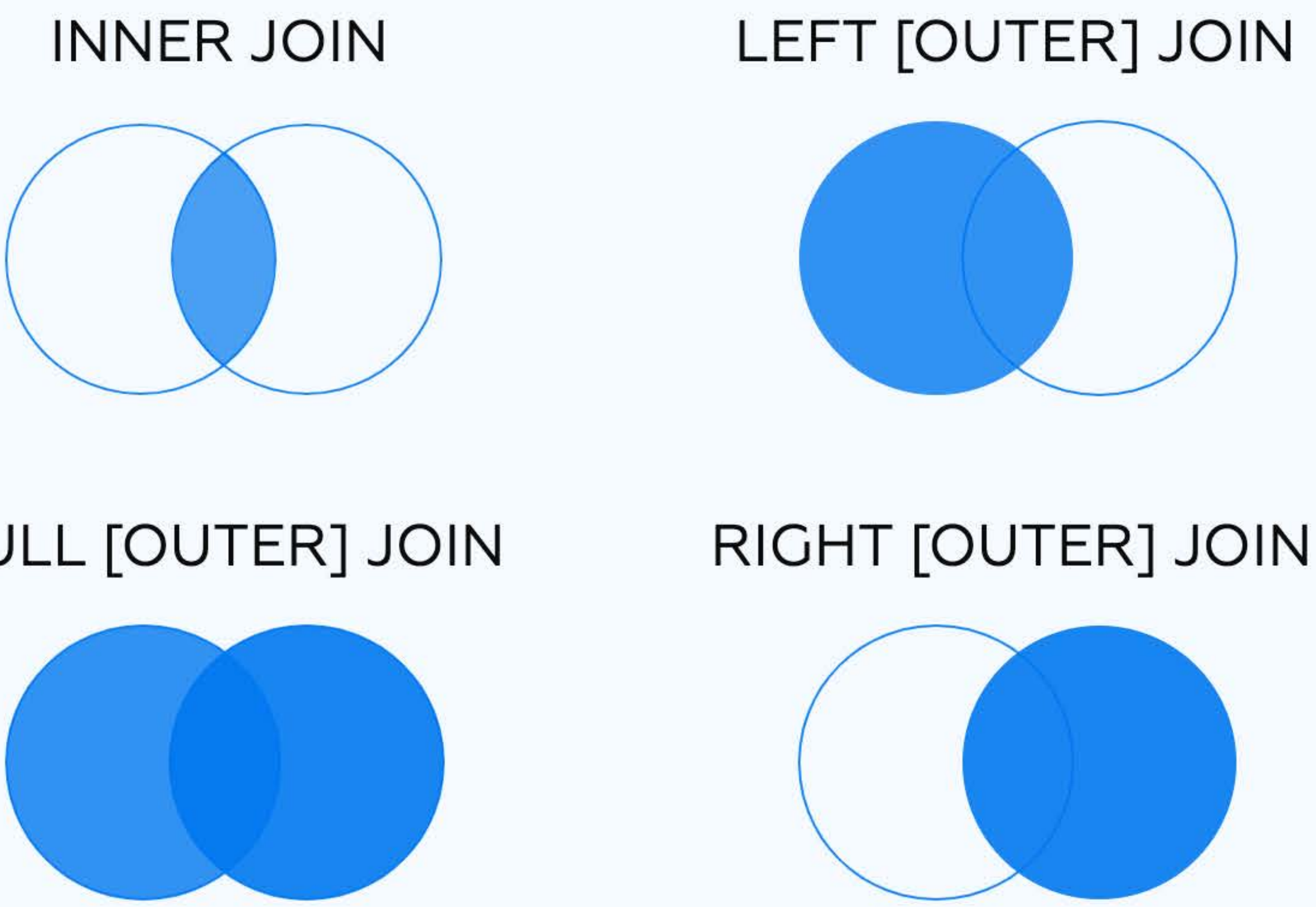
Aggregation Functions

- AVG | COUNT
MAX | MIN | SUM

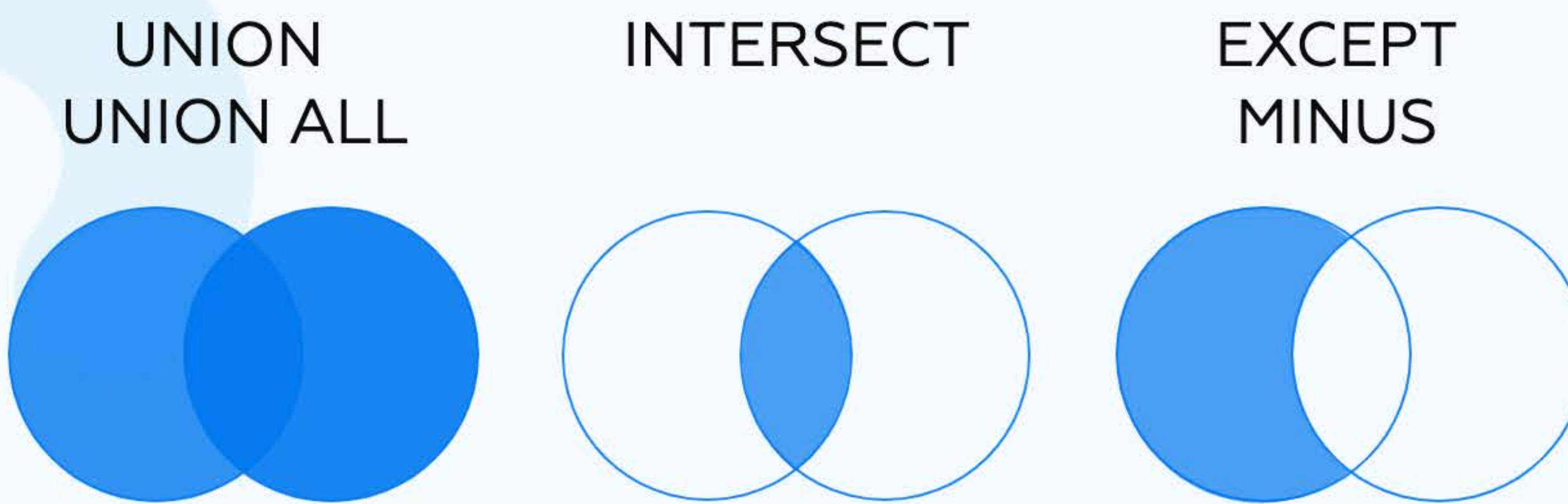
Aggregation Keywords

- GROUP BY | HAVING

Joins



Set Operations



DDL Examples

- Create a Table**
`CREATE TABLE Students (rollno int PRIMARY KEY, fname varchar(255) NOT NULL, lname varchar(255));`
- Adding a new column to the Table**
`ALTER TABLE Students ADD email varchar(255);`
- Modifying the data type of existing column**
`ALTER TABLE Students ALTER COLUMN lname varchar(512);`
- Removing an existing column from the Table**
`ALTER TABLE Students DROP COLUMN email;`
- Truncate (remove all data) a Table**
`TRUNCATE TABLE Students;`
- Drop a Table**
`DROP TABLE Students;`

DQL Examples

- Fetch all data from a Table**
`SELECT * FROM Students;`
- Filter data from a Table**
`SELECT * FROM Students WHERE rollno=1234;`
`SELECT * FROM Students WHERE rollno>1234 AND age < 15;`
- Fetch selected columns**
`SELECT fname, lname FROM Students WHERE rollno>1234 AND age < 15;`
- Fetch maximum 10 rows**
`SELECT fname, lname FROM Students WHERE rollno>1234 AND age < 15 LIMIT 10;`
- Fetch count of records**
`SELECT count(*) FROM Students;`
- Fetch Maximum Age**
`SELECT max(age) FROM Students;`
- Fetch Minimum Age**
`SELECT min(age) FROM Students;`
- Fetch Sum of Age**
`SELECT sum(age) FROM Students;`
- Fetch Average Age**
`SELECT avg(age) FROM Students;`
- Fetch Average Age for each gender**
`SELECT avg(age) FROM Students GROUP BY gender;`
- Sort (order) fetched records**
`SELECT fname, lname FROM Students WHERE rollno>1234 AND age < 15 ORDER BY gender;`
- Sort in descending order**
`SELECT fname, lname FROM Students WHERE rollno>1234 AND age < 15 ORDER BY gender DESC;`
- Fetch from 2 Tables**
`SELECT fname, clsteacher FROM Students INNER JOIN Section ON Students.section =Section.id;`

DML Examples

- Insert data (rows) into a Table**
`INSERT INTO Students(rollno, fname, lname) VALUES (1234, 'Christiano', 'Ronaldo');`
- Update data (value of column) of a Table**
`UPDATE Students SET lname = 'Messi' WHERE rollno=1234;`
- Delete data (rows) from a Table**
`DELETE FROM Students WHERE rollno=1234;`
- Aggregate and, Filter**
`SELECT section, count(*) AS studentcount FROM Students GROUP BY section HAVING count(*) > 20;`
- Full Outer Join**
`SELECT fname, clsteacher FROM Students FULL JOIN Section ON Students.section =Section.id;`