SQL COMMANDS CHEAT SHEET

SQL Commands

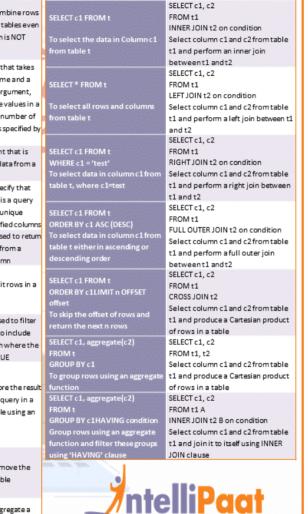
The commands in SQL are called Queries and they are of two types: Data Definition Query: The statements which defines the structure of a database, create tables, specify their keys,

indexes and so on Data manipulation queries: These are the queries which can

E.g.: Select, update and insert operation

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Command	Syntax	Description	
ALTER table	ALTER TABLE table_name	It is used to add columns to	
ALIEN Cable	ADD column_name datatype;	a table in a database	
	SELECT column_name(s)		
AND	FROM table_name	It is an operator that is used	
	WHERE column_1 = value_1	to combine two conditions	
	AND column_2 = value_2;		
	SELECT column name AS 'Alias'	It is an keyword in SQL that	
AS	FROM table name;	is used to rename a column	
	orurer	or table using an alias name	
	SELECT column_name(s)	la :	
BETWEEN	FROM table_name	It is an operator used to filter the result within a	
BETWEEN	WHERE column_name BETWEEN value 1 AND	certain range	
	value 2;	certainrange	
	SELECT column name,		
	CASE WHEN condition THEN		
	'Result_1' WHEN condition	It is a statement used to	
CASE	THEN 'Result 2'	create different outputs	
	ELSE 'Result 3'	inside a SELECT statement	
	END		
	FROM table_name;		
49.00		It is a function that takes the	
	SELECT COUNT(column_name)	name of a column as	
COUNT	FROM table_name;	argument and counts the	
	,	number of rows when the	
	CREATE TABLE table name (column is not NULL	
	column 1 datatype,	It is used to create a new	
Create	column_2 datatype,	table in a database and specify the name of the	
TABLE	column_3 datatype		
):	table and columns inside it	

Command	Syntax	Description	Command	Syntax	Description
GROUP BY	SELECT column_name, COUNT(*) FROM table_name GROUP BY column_name;	It is an clause in SQL used for aggregate functions in collaboration with the SELECT statement	OUTER JOIN	SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_1 LEFT JOIN table_2 ON table_1.column_name =	It is sued to combine rows from different tables even if the condition is NOT TRUE
HAVING	SELECT column_name, COUNT(*) FROM table_name GROUP BY column_name HAVING COUNT(*) > value;	It is used in SQL because the WHERE keyword cannot be used in aggregating functions		table_2.column_name; SELECT ROUND(column_name,	It is a function that takes the column name and a integer as an argument,
	SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_1 JOIN table_2 ON table_1.column_name =	It is used to combine rows from different tables if the Join condition goes TRUE	ROUND	integer) FROM table_name;	and rounds the values in a column to the number of decimal places specified by an integer
INSERT	table_2.column_name; INSERT INTO table_name (column_1, column_2, column_3)		SELECT	SELECT column_name FROM table_name;	It is a statement that is used to fetch data from a database
IS NULL/ IS NOT NULL	VALUES (value_1, 'value_2', value_3); SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_name	to a table It is a operator used with the WHERE clause to check	SELECT DISTINCT	SELECT DISTINCT column_name FROM table_name;	It is used to specify that the statement is a query which returns unique values in specified columns
LIKE	SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_name	for the empty values It is an special operator used with the WHERE clause to search for a	SUM	SELECT SUM(column_name) FROM table_name;	It is function used to return sum of values from a particular column
LIMIT	WHERE column_name LIKE pattern; SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_name	specific pattern in a column It is a clause to specify the maximum number of rows	UPDATE	UPDATE table_name SET some_column = some_value WHERE some_column = some_value;	It is used to editrows in a table
MAX	LIMIT number; SELECT MAX(column_name) FROM table_name;	the result set must have It is a function that takes number of columns as an argument and return the	WHERE	SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_name WHERE column_name operator value;	It is a clause used to filter the result set to include the rows which where the condition is TRUE
MIN	SELECT MIN(column_name) FROM table_name;	largest value among them It is a function that takes number of columns as an argument and retum the smallest value among them	WITH	WITH temporary_name AS (SELECT * FROM table_name) SELECT * FROM temporary_name WHERE column_name operator	It is used to store the result of a particular query in a temporary table using an alias
OR	SELECT column_name FROM table_name WHERE column_name=value_1 OR column_name=value_2;	It is an operator that is used to filter the result set to contain only the rows where either condition is TRUE	DELETE	value; DELETE FROM table_name WHERE some_column = some_value;	It is used to remove the rows from a table
ORDER BY	SELECT column_name FROM table_name ORDER BY column_name ASC DESC;	It is a clause used to sort the result set by a particular column either numerically or alphabetically	AVG	SELECT AVG(column_name) FROM table_name;	It is used to aggregate a numeric column and return its average



querying data from Single Table

Commands and syntax for querying

data from Multiple Table



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