SQL Keywords

1. ADD -- Adds a new column to an existing table

2. ADD CONSTRAINT -- Creates a new constraint on an existing table, which is used to specify rules for any data in the table.

3. ALTER TABLE -- Adds, deletes, or edits columns in a table. As per the above, it can also be used to add and delete constraints in a table.

4. ALTER COLUMN -- Changes the data type of a table's column.

5. ALL -- Returns true if all subquery values meet the passed condition.

6. AND -- Used to join separate conditions within a WHERE clause.

7. ANY -- Returns true if any of the subquery values meet the given condition.

8. AS -- Renames a table or column with an alias value which only exists for the duration of the query.

9. ASC -- Used with ORDER BY to return the data in ascending order.

10. BETWEEN -- Select values within the given range.

11. CASE -- Changes query output depending on conditions.

12. CHECK -- Adds a constraint that limits the value added to a column.

13. CREATE DATABASE -- Creates a new database.

14. CREATE TABLE -- Creates a new table.

15. DEFAULT -- Sets a default value for a column

16. DELETE -- Delete data from a table.

17. DESC -- Used with ORDER BY to return the data in descending order.

18. DROP COLUMN -- Deletes a column from a table.

19. DROP DATABASE -- Deletes the entire database.

20. DROP DEAFULT -- Removes a default value for a column.

21. DROP TABLE -- Deletes a table from a database.

22. EXISTS -- Checks for the existence of any record within the subquery, returning true if one or more records are returned.

23. FROM -- Specifies which table to select or delete data from.

24. IN -- Used alongside a WHERE clause as a shorthand for multiple OR conditions.

25. INSERT INTO -- Adds new rows to a table.

26. IS NULL -- Tests for empty (NULL) values.

27. IS NOT NULL -- The reverse of NULL. Tests for values that aren't empty / NULL.

28. LIKE -- Returns true if the operand value matches a pattern.

29. NOT -- Returns true if a record DOESN'T meet the condition.

30. OR -- Used alongside WHERE to include data when either condition is true.

31. ORDER BY -- Used to sort the result data in ascending (default) or descending order through the use of ASC or DESC keywords.

32. ROWNUM -- Returns results where the row number meets the passed condition.

33. SELECT -- Used to select data from a database, which is then returned in a result set.

34. SELECT DISTINCT -- Sames as SELECT, except duplicate values are excluded.

35. SELECT INTO -- Copies data from one table and inserts it into another.

36. SELECT TOP -- Allows you to return a set number of records to return from a table.

37. SET -- Used alongside UPDATE to update existing data in a table.

38. SOME -- Identical to ANY.

39. TOP -- Used alongside SELECT to return a set number of records from a table.

40. TRUNCATE TABLE -- Similar to DROP, but instead of deleting the table and its data, this deletes only the data.

41. UNION -- Combines the results from 2 or more SELECT statements and returns only distinct values.

42. UNION ALL -- The same as UNION, but includes duplicate values.

43. UNIQUE -- This constraint ensures all values in a column are unique.

44. UPDATE -- Updates existing data in a table.

45. VALUES -- Used alongside the INSERT INTO keyword to add new values to a table.

46. WHERE -- Filters results to only include data that meets the given condition.