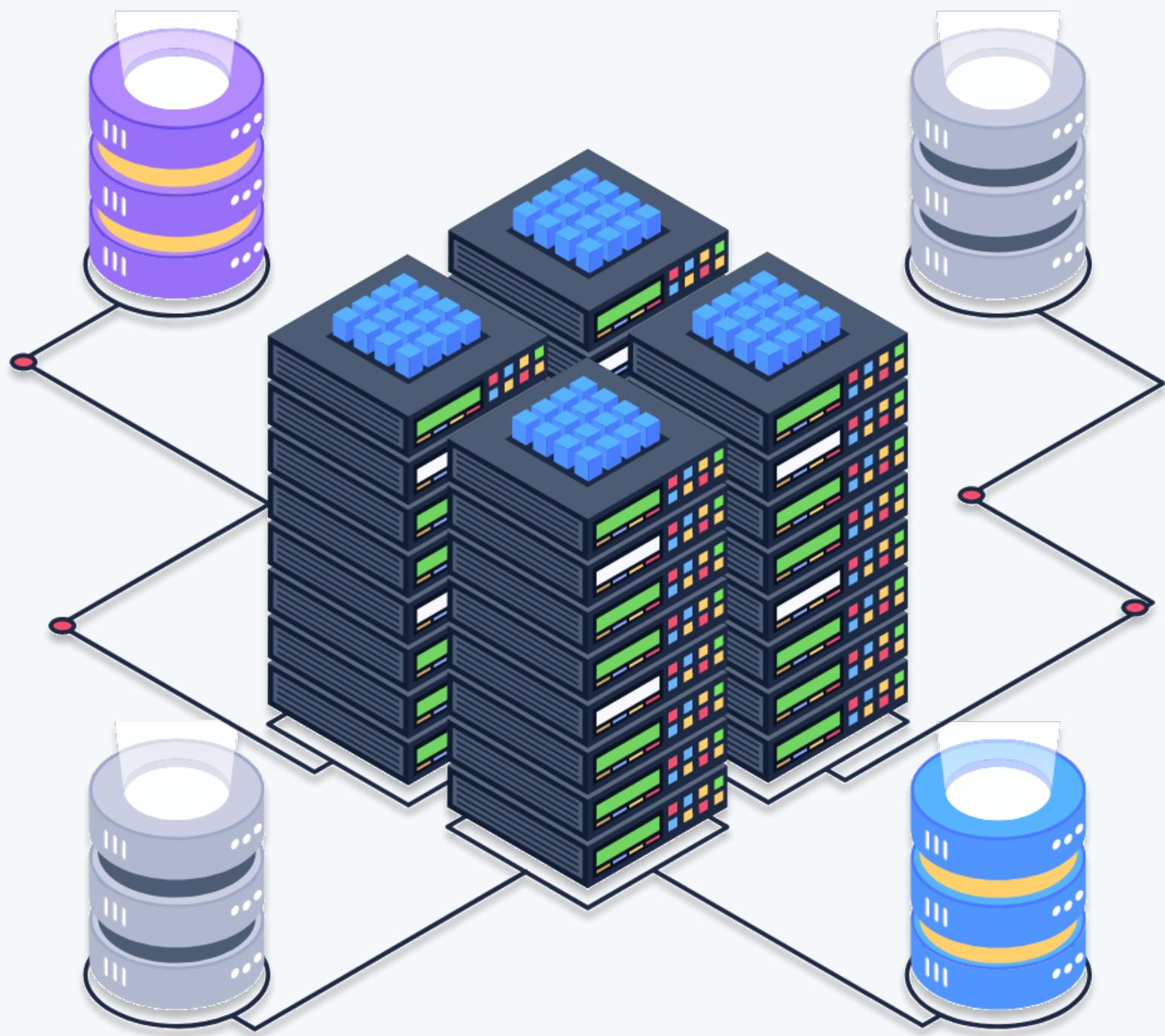


SQL

CHEAT SHEET



SWIPE →

QUERYING DATA FROM A TABLE

`SELECT c1, c2 FROM t;`

Query Data In Columns C1, C2 From A Table

`SELECT * FROM t;`

Query All Rows And Columns From A Table

`SELECT c1, c2 FROM t`

`WHERE condition;`

Query Data And Filter Rows With A Condition

`SELECT DISTINCT c1 FROM t`

`WHERE condition;`

Query Distinct Rows From A Table

`SELECT c1, c2 FROM t`

`ORDER BY c1 ASC [DESC];`

Sort The Result Set In Ascending Or Descending

Order

`SELECT c1, c2 FROM t`

`ORDER BY c1`

`LIMIT n OFFSET offset;`

Skip Offset Of Rows And Return The Next N Rows

`SELECT c1, aggregate(c2)`

`FROM t`

`GROUP BY c1;`

Group Rows Using An Aggregate Function

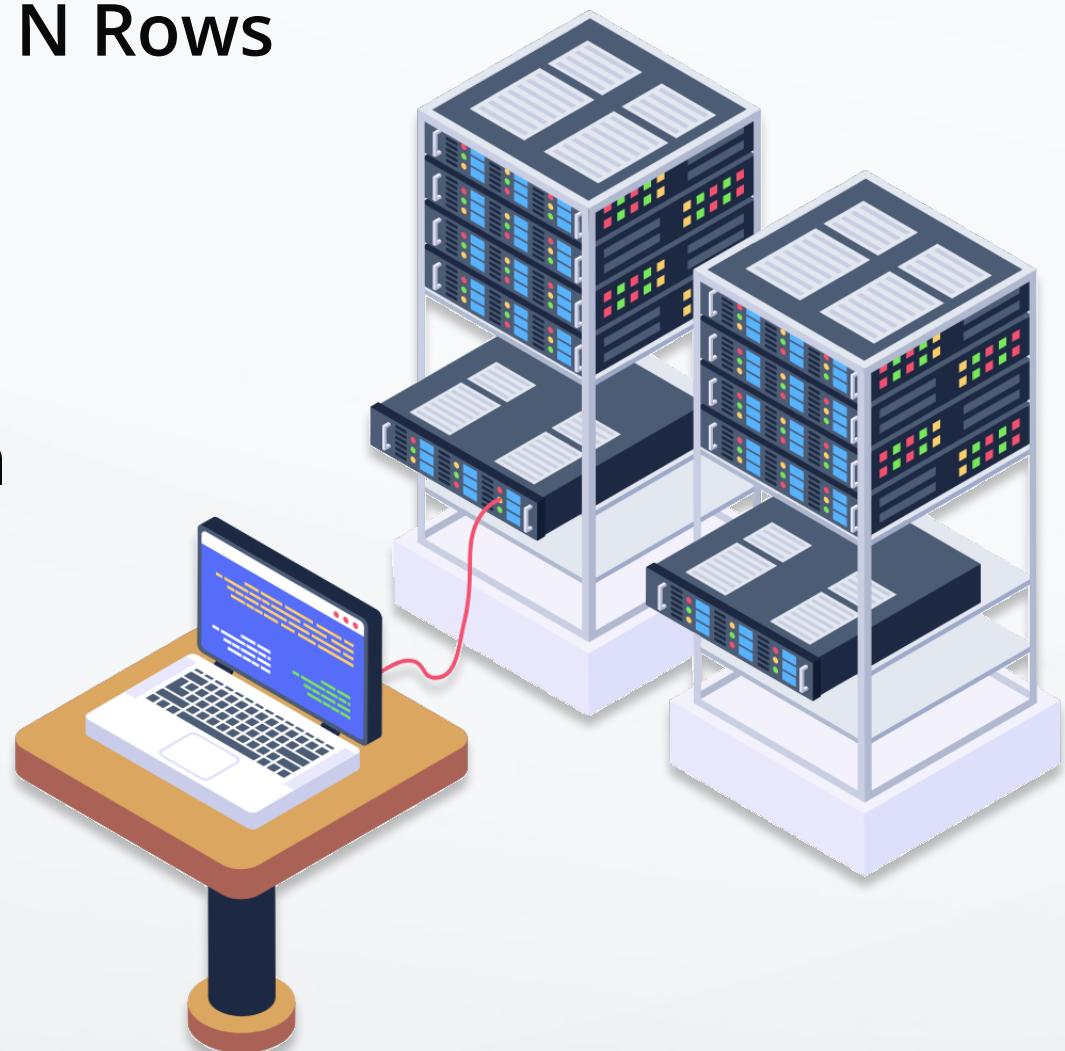
`SELECT c1, aggregate(c2)`

`FROM t`

`GROUP BY c1`

`HAVING condition;`

Filter Groups Using HAVING Clause



QUERYING FROM MULTIPLE TABLES

```
SELECT c1, c2  
FROM t1  
INNER JOIN t2 ON condition;  
Inner Join T1 And T2
```

```
SELECT c1, c2  
FROM t1  
LEFT JOIN t2 ON condition;  
Left Join T1 And T1
```

```
SELECT c1, c2  
FROM t1  
RIGHT JOIN t2 ON condition;  
Right Join T1 And T2
```

```
SELECT c1, c2  
FROM t1  
FULL OUTER JOIN t2 ON condition;  
Perform Full Outer Join
```

```
SELECT c1, c2  
FROM t1  
CROSS JOIN t2;  
Produce A Cartesian Product Of Rows In Tables
```

```
SELECT c1, c2  
FROM t1, t2;  
Another Way To Perform Cross Join
```

```
SELECT c1, c2  
FROM t1 A  
INNER JOIN t2 B ON condition;  
Join T1 To Itself Using INNER JOIN Clause
```



USING SQL OPERATORS

`SELECT c1, c2 FROM t1`

`UNION [ALL]`

`SELECT c1, c2 FROM t2;`

Combine Rows From Two Queries

`SELECT c1, c2 FROM t1`

`INTERSECT`

`SELECT C1, C2 FROM T2;`

Return The Intersection Of Two Queries

`SELECT c1, c2 FROM t1`

`MINUS`

`SELECT c1, c2 FROM t2;`

Subtract A Result Set From Another Result Set

`SELECT c1, c2 FROM t1`

`WHERE c1 [NOT] LIKE pattern;`

Query Rows Using Pattern Matching %, _

`SELECT c1, c2 FROM t`

`WHERE c1 [NOT] IN value_list;`

Query Rows In A List

`SELECT c1, c2 FROM t`

`WHERE c1 BETWEEN low AND high;`

Query Rows Between Two Values

`SELECT c1, c2 FROM t`

`WHERE c1 IS [NOT] NULL;`

Check If Values In A Table Is NULL Or Not



MANAGING TABLES

```
CREATE TABLE t (  
    id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    name VARCHAR NOT NULL,  
    price INT DEFAULT 0  
);
```

Create a new table with three columns

```
DROP TABLE t ;
```

Delete the table from the database

```
ALTER TABLE t ADD column;
```

Add a new column to the table

```
ALTER TABLE t DROP COLUMN c ;
```

Drop column c from the table

```
ALTER TABLE t ADD constraint;
```

Add a constraint

```
ALTER TABLE t DROP constraint;
```

Drop a constraint

```
ALTER TABLE t1 RENAME TO t2;
```

Rename a table from t1 to t2

```
ALTER TABLE t1 RENAME c1 TO c2 ;
```

Rename column c1 to c2

```
TRUNCATE TABLE t;
```

Remove all data in a table



USING SQL CONSTRAINTS

```
CREATE TABLE t(
    c1 INT, c2 INT, c3 VARCHAR,
    PRIMARY KEY (c1,c2)
);
```

Set c1 and c2 as a primary key

```
CREATE TABLE t1(
c1 INT PRIMARY KEY,
c2 INT,
FOREIGN KEY (c2) REFERENCES t2(c2)
);
```

Set c2 column as a foreign key

```
CREATE TABLE t(
c1 INT, c1 INT,
UNIQUE(c2,c3)
);
```

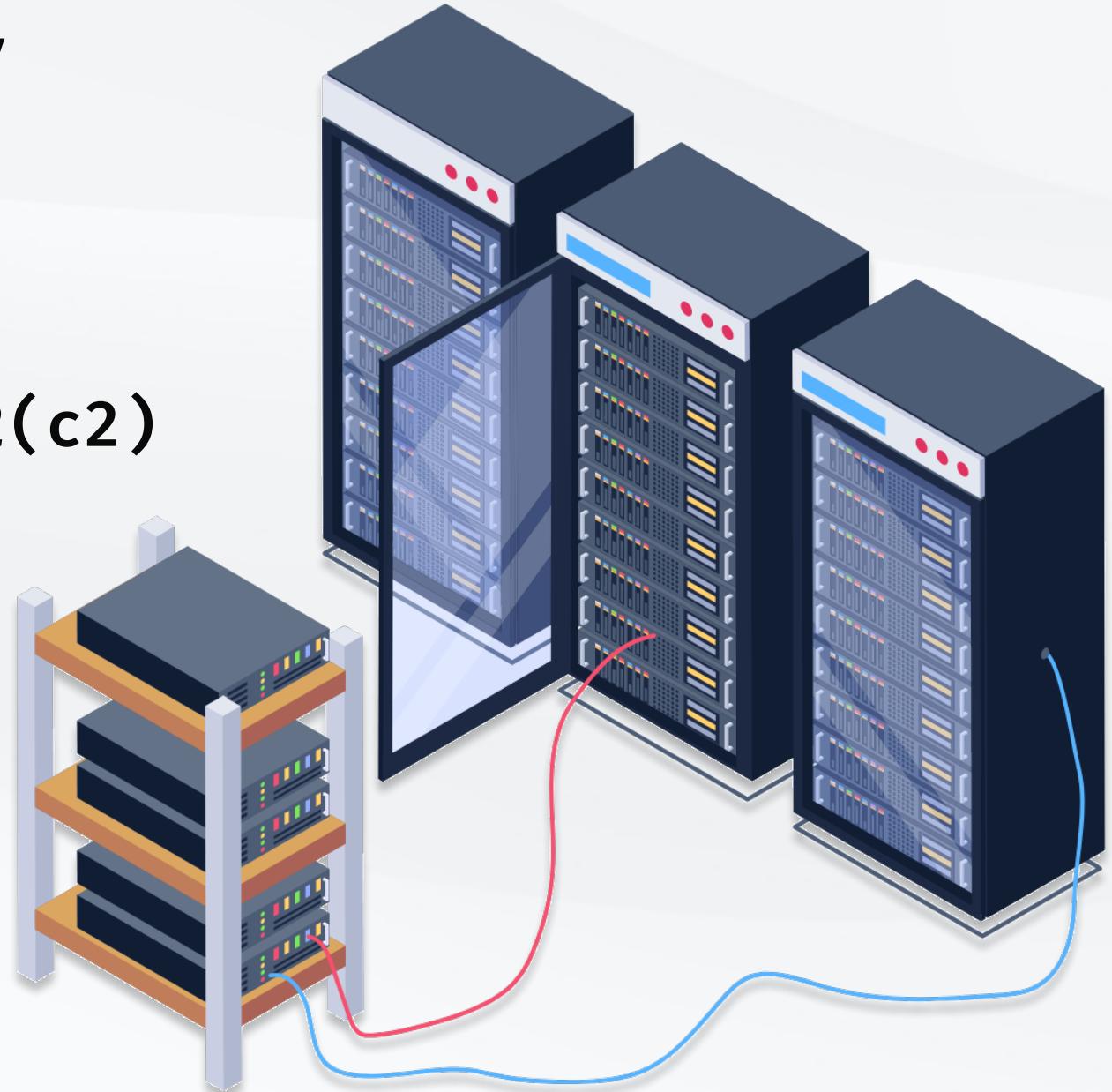
Make the values in c1 and c2 unique

```
CREATE TABLE t(
c1 INT, c2 INT,
CHECK(c1 > 0 AND c1 ≥ c2)
);
```

Ensure $c1 > 0$ and values in $c1 \geq c2$

```
CREATE TABLE t(
c1 INT PRIMARY KEY,
c2 VARCHAR NOT NULL
);
```

Set values in c2 column not NULL



MODIFYING DATA

```
INSERT INTO t(column_list)  
VALUES(value_list);
```

Insert one row into a table

```
INSERT INTO t(column_list)  
VALUES (value_list),  
       (value_list), ....;
```

Insert multiple rows into a table

```
INSERT INTO t1(column_list)  
SELECT column_list  
FROM t2;
```

Insert rows from t2 into t1

```
UPDATE t  
SET c1 = new_value;
```

Update new value in the column c1 for all rows

```
UPDATE t  
SET c1 = new_value,  
    c2 = new_value  
WHERE condition;
```

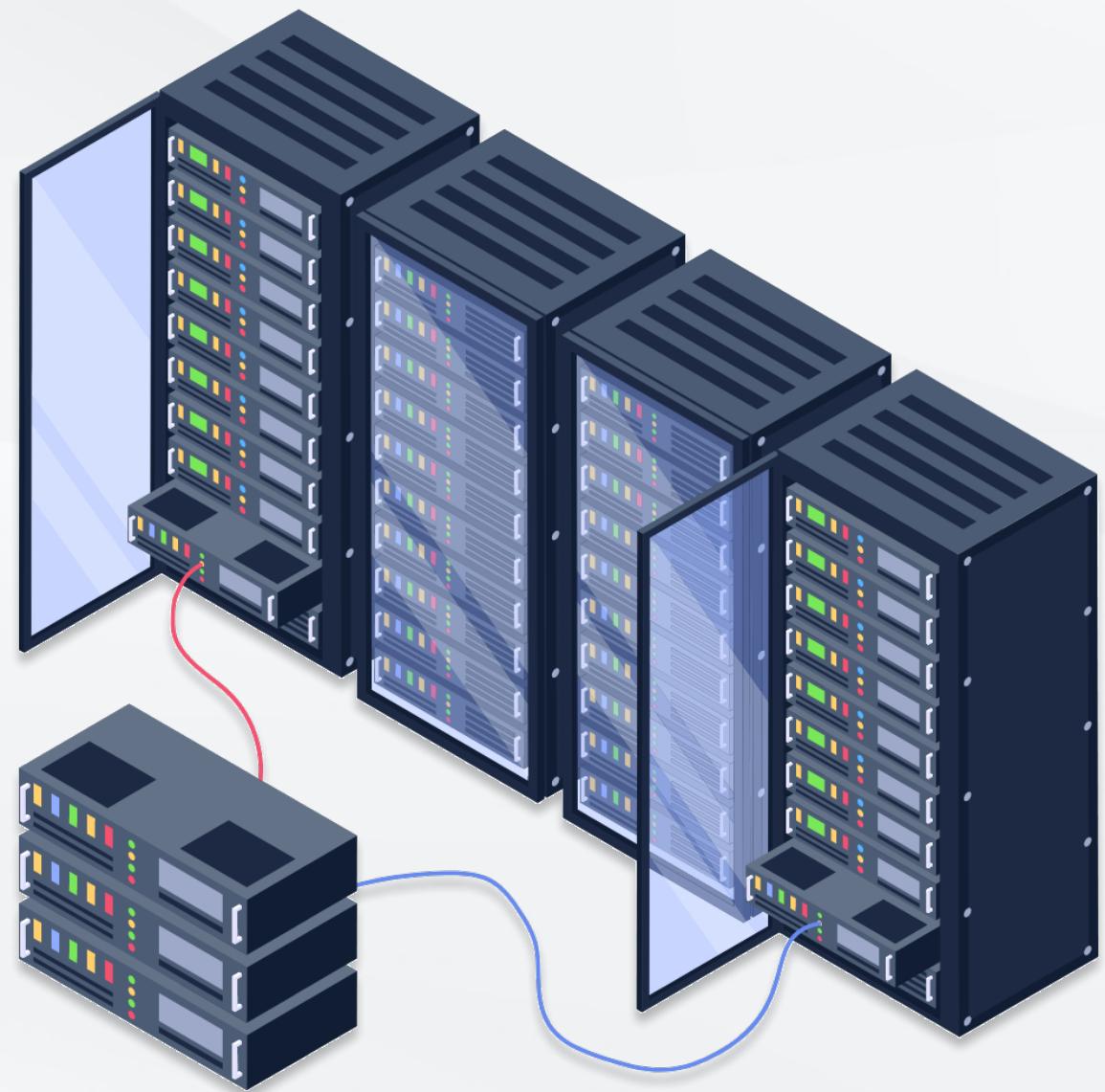
Update values in the column c1, c2 that match
the condition

```
DELETE FROM t;
```

Delete all data in a table

```
DELETE FROM t  
WHERE condition;
```

Delete subset of rows in a table



MANAGING VIEWS

```
CREATE VIEW v(c1,c2)  
AS  
SELECT c1, c2  
FROM t;
```

Create a new view that consists of c1 and c2

```
CREATE VIEW v(c1,c2)  
AS  
SELECT c1, c2  
FROM t;  
WITH [CASCADED | LOCAL] CHECK OPTION;
```

Create a new view with check option

```
CREATE RECURSIVE VIEW v  
AS  
select-statement -- anchor part  
UNION [ALL]  
select-statement; -- recursive part
```

Create a recursive view

```
CREATE TEMPORARY VIEW v  
AS  
SELECT c1, c2  
FROM t;
```

Create a temporary view

```
DROP VIEW view_name
```

Delete a view



MANAGING TRIGGERS

CREATE OR MODIFY TRIGGER `trigger_name`

WHEN EVENT

ON `table_name` **TRIGGER_TYPE**
EXECUTE `stored_procedure`;

Create or modify a trigger

WHEN

- **BEFORE** – invoke before the event occurs
- **AFTER** – invoke after the event occurs

EVENT

- **INSERT** – invoke for INSERT
- **UPDATE** – invoke for UPDATE
- **DELETE** – invoke for DELETE

TRIGGER_TYPE

- **FOR EACH ROW**
- **FOR EACH STATEMENT**

CREATE TRIGGER `before_insert_person`

BEFORE INSERT

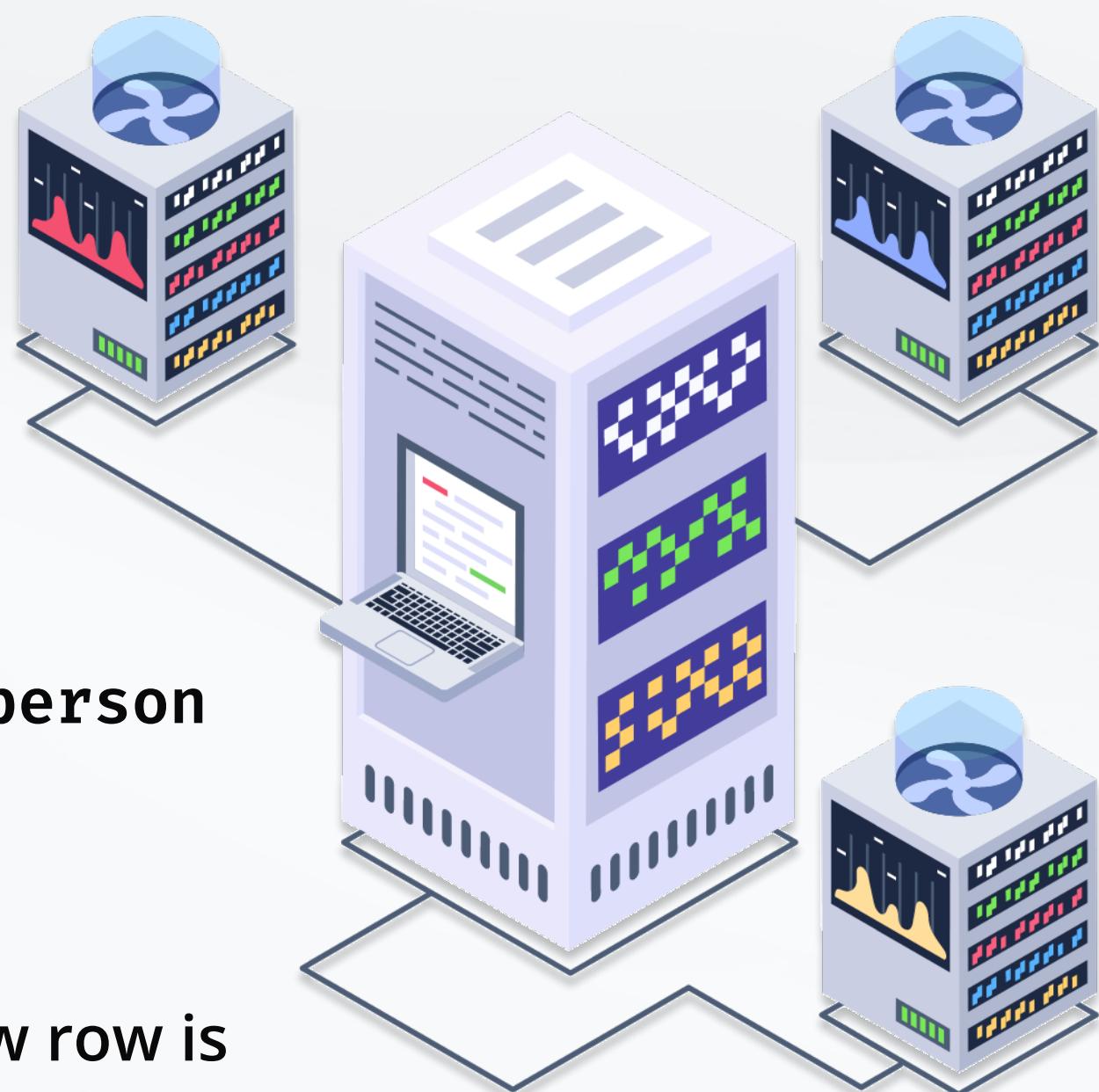
ON `person` **FOR EACH ROW**

EXECUTE `stored_procedure`;

Create a trigger invoked before a new row is inserted into the person table

DROP TRIGGER `trigger_name`

Delete a specific trigger



DID YOU LIKE THIS POST?



TELL US IN THE COMMENTS BELOW!

DROP A FOLLOW FOR MORE SUCH VALUABLE CONTENT!