

SQL Cheat Sheet: Basics

Command	Syntax	Description	Example
SELECT	SELECT column1, column2, ... FROM table_name;	SELECT statement is used to fetch data from a database.	SELECT city FROM placeofinterest;
WHERE	SELECT column1, column2, ...FROM table_name WHERE condition;	WHERE clause is used to extract only those records that fulfill a specified condition.	SELECT * FROM placeofinterest WHERE city == 'Rome' ;
COUNT	SELECT COUNT * FROM table_name ;	COUNT is a function that takes the name of a column as argument and counts the number of rows when the column is not NULL.	SELECT COUNT(country) FROM placeofinterest WHERE country='Canada';
DISTINCT	SELECT DISTINCT columnname FROM table_name;	DISTINCT function is used to specify that the statement is a query which returns unique values in specified columns.	SELECT DISTINCT country FROM placeofinterest WHERE type='historical';
LIMIT	SELECT * FROM table_name LIMIT number;	LIMIT is a clause to specify the maximum number of rows the result set must have.	SELECT * FROM placeofinterest WHERE airport="pearson" LIMIT 5;
INSERT	INSERT INTO table_name (column1,column2,column3...) VALUES(value1,value2,value3...);	INSERT is used to insert new rows in the table.	INSERT INTO placeofinterest (name,type,city,country,airport) VALUES('Niagara Waterfalls','Nature','Toronto','Canada','Pearson');
UPDATE	UPDATE table_name SET [[column1]=[VALUES]] WHERE [condition];	UPDATE used to update the rows in the table.	UPDATE placeofinterest SET name = 'Niagara Falls' WHERE name = "Niagara Waterfalls";
DELETE	DELETE FROM table_name WHERE [condition];	DELETE statement is used to remove rows from the table which are specified in the WHERE condition.	DELETE FROM placeofinterest WHERE city IN ('Rome','Vienna');

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