

SQL - Syntax

SQL is followed by a unique set of rules and guidelines called Syntax. This tutorial gives you a quick start with SQL by listing all the basic SQL Syntax.

All the SQL statements start with any of the keywords like SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, ALTER, DROP, CREATE, USE, SHOW and all the statements end with a semicolon (;).

The most important point to be noted here is that SQL is case insensitive, which means SELECT and select have same meaning in SQL statements. Whereas, MySQL makes difference in table names. So, if you are working with MySQL, then you need to give table names as they exist in the database.

Various Syntax in SQL

All the examples given in this tutorial have been tested with a MySQL server.

SQL SELECT Statement

```
SELECT column1, column2....columnN  
FROM   table_name;
```

SQL DISTINCT Clause

```
SELECT DISTINCT column1, column2....columnN  
FROM   table_name;
```

SQL WHERE Clause

```
SELECT column1, column2....columnN  
FROM   table_name  
WHERE  CONDITION;
```

SQL DAN / ATAU Klausul

```
SELECT column1, column2....columnN  
FROM   table_name  
WHERE  CONDITION-1 {AND|OR} CONDITION-2;
```

Klausul SQL IN

```
SELECT column1, column2....columnN
FROM   table_name
WHERE  column_name IN (val-1, val-2,...val-N);
```

Klausul SQL ANTARA

```
SELECT column1, column2....columnN
FROM   table_name
WHERE  column_name BETWEEN val-1 AND val-2;
```

Klausul SQL SEPERTI SQL

```
SELECT column1, column2....columnN
FROM   table_name
WHERE  column_name LIKE { PATTERN };
```

SQL ORDER BY Clause

```
SELECT column1, column2....columnN
FROM   table_name
WHERE  CONDITION
ORDER BY column_name {ASC|DESC};
```

SQL GROUP BY Klausul

```
SELECT SUM(column_name)
FROM   table_name
WHERE  CONDITION
GROUP BY column_name;
```

SQL COUNT Clause

```
SELECT COUNT(column_name)
FROM   table_name
WHERE  CONDITION;
```

Klausul SQL HAVING

```
SELECT SUM(column_name)
FROM   table_name
```

```
WHERE CONDITION  
GROUP BY column_name  
HAVING (arithmetic function condition);
```

Pernyataan SQL CREATE TABLE

```
CREATE TABLE table_name(  
column1 datatype,  
column2 datatype,  
column3 datatype,  
.....  
columnN datatype,  
PRIMARY KEY( one or more columns )  
);
```

Pernyataan SQL DROP TABLE

```
DROP TABLE table_name;
```

Pernyataan SQL CREATE INDEX

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX index_name  
ON table_name ( column1, column2,...columnN);
```

Pernyataan SQL DROP INDEX

```
ALTER TABLE table_name  
DROP INDEX index_name;
```

Pernyataan SQL DESC

```
DESC table_name;
```

Pernyataan SQL TRUNCATE TABLE

```
TRUNCATE TABLE table_name;
```

Pernyataan SQL ALTER TABLE

```
ALTER TABLE table_name {ADD|DROP|MODIFY} column_name {data_type};
```

Pernyataan SQL ALTER TABLE (Ganti Nama)

```
ALTER TABLE table_name RENAME TO new_table_name;
```

Pernyataan SQL INSERT INTO

```
INSERT INTO table_name( column1, column2....columnN)  
VALUES ( value1, value2....valueN);
```

Pernyataan SQL UPDATE

```
UPDATE table_name  
SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2....columnN=valueN  
[ WHERE CONDITION ];
```

Pernyataan SQL DELETE

```
DELETE FROM table_name  
WHERE {CONDITION};
```

Pernyataan SQL CREATE DATABASE

```
CREATE DATABASE database_name;
```

Pernyataan SQL DROP DATABASE

```
DROP DATABASE database_name;
```

Pernyataan Penggunaan SQL

```
USE database_name;
```

Pernyataan SQL COMMIT

```
COMMIT;
```

Pernyataan SQL ROLLBACK

```
ROLLBACK;
```