



Oracle SQL Cheat Sheet

www.databasesstar.com

SELECT Query

```
SELECT col1, col2
FROM table
JOIN table2 ON table1.col = table2.col
WHERE condition
GROUP BY column_name
HAVING condition
ORDER BY col1 ASC|DESC;
```

SELECT Keywords

DISTINCT: Removes duplicate results	SELECT DISTINCT product_name FROM product;
BETWEEN: Matches a value between two other values (inclusive)	SELECT product_name FROM product WHERE price BETWEEN 50 AND 100;
IN: Matches to any of the values in a list	SELECT product_name FROM product WHERE category IN ('Electronics', 'Furniture');
LIKE: Performs wildcard matches using _ or %	SELECT product_name FROM product WHERE product_name LIKE '%Desk%';

Joins

```
SELECT t1.*, t2.*
FROM t1
join_type t2 ON t1.col = t2.col;
```

Table 1	Table 2
A	A
B	B
C	D

INNER JOIN: show all matching records in both tables.

A	A
B	B

LEFT JOIN: show all records from left table, and any matching records from right table.

A	A
B	B
C	

RIGHT JOIN: show all records from right table, and any matching records from left table.

A	A
B	B
	D

FULL JOIN: show all records from both tables, whether there is a match or not.

A	A
B	B
C	
	D

CASE Statement

Simple Case	CASE name WHEN 'John' THEN 'Name John' WHEN 'Steve' THEN 'Name Steve' ELSE 'Unknown' END
Searched Case	CASE WHEN name='John' THEN 'Name John' WHEN name='Steve' THEN 'Name Steve' ELSE 'Unknown' END

Common Table Expression

```
WITH queryname AS (  
SELECT col1, col2  
FROM firsttable)  
SELECT col1,col2..  
FROM queryname...;
```

Modifying Data

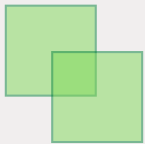
Insert	INSERT INTO tablename (col1, col2...) VALUES (val1, val2);
Insert from a Table	INSERT INTO tablename (col1, col2...) SELECT col1, col2...
Insert Multiple Rows	INSERT INTO tablename (col1, col2) VALUES (valA1, valB1) INTO tablename (col1, col2) VALUES (valA2, valB2) SELECT * FROM dual;
Update	UPDATE tablename SET col1 = val1 WHERE condition;
Update with a Join	UPDATE t SET col1 = val1 FROM tablename t INNER JOIN table x ON t.id = x.tid WHERE condition;
Delete	DELETE FROM tablename WHERE condition;

Indexes

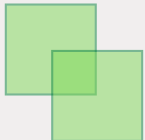
Create Index	CREATE INDEX indexname ON tablename (cols);
Drop Index	DROP INDEX indexname;

Set Operators

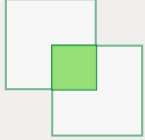
UNION: Shows unique rows from two result sets.



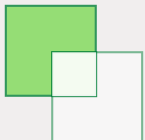
UNION ALL: Shows all rows from two result sets.



INTERSECT: Shows rows that exist in both result sets.



EXCEPT: Shows rows that exist in the first result set but not the second.



Aggregate Functions

- SUM: Finds a total of the numbers provided
- COUNT: Finds the number of records
- AVG: Finds the average of the numbers provided
- MIN: Finds the lowest of the numbers provided
- MAX: Finds the highest of the numbers provided

Common Functions

- LENGTH(string): Returns the length of the provided string
- INSTR(string, substring, [start_position], [occurrence]): Returns the position of the substring within the specified string.
- TO_CHAR(input_value, [fmt_mask], [nls_param]): Converts a date or a number to a string
- TO_DATE(charvalue, [fmt_mask], [nls_date_lang]): Converts a string to a date value.
- TO_NUMBER(input_value, [fmt_mask], [nls_param]): Converts a string value to a number.
- ADD_MONTHS(input_date, num_months): Adds a number of months to a specified date.
- SYSDATE: Returns the current date, including time.
- CEIL(input_val): Returns the smallest integer greater than the provided number.
- FLOOR(input_val): Returns the largest integer less than the provided number.
- ROUND(input_val, round_to): Rounds a number to a specified number of decimal places.
- TRUNC(input_value, dec_or_fmt): Truncates a number or date to a number of decimals or format.
- REPLACE(whole_string, string_to_replace, [replacement_string]): Replaces one string inside the whole string with another string.
- SUBSTR(string, start_position, [length]): Returns part of a value, based on a position and length.

Create Table

Create Table	CREATE TABLE tablename (column_name data_type);
Create Table with Constraints	CREATE TABLE tablename (column_name data_type NOT NULL, CONSTRAINT pkeyname PRIMARY KEY (col), CONSTRAINT fkname FOREIGN KEY (col) REFERENCES other_table(col_in_other_table), CONSTRAINT ucname UNIQUE (col), CONSTRAINT ckname CHECK (conditions));
Create Temporary Table	CREATE GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE tablename (colname datatype) ON COMMIT DELETE ROWS;
Drop Table	DROP TABLE tablename;

Alter Table

Add Column	ALTER TABLE tablename ADD columnname datatype;
Drop Column	ALTER TABLE tablename DROP COLUMN columnname;
Modify Column	ALTER TABLE tablename MODIFY columnname newdatatype;
Rename Column	ALTER TABLE tablename RENAME COLUMN currentname TO newname;
Add Constraint	ALTER TABLE tablename ADD CONSTRAINT constraintname constrainttype (columns);
Drop Constraint	ALTER TABLE tablename DROP constraint_type constraintname;
Rename Table	sp_rename 'old_table_name', 'new_table_name';

Window/Analytic Functions

```
function_name ( arguments ) OVER (  
[query_partition_clause]  
[ORDER BY order_by_clause  
[windowing_clause] ] )
```

Example using RANK, showing the student details and their rank according to the fees_paid, grouped by gender:

```
SELECT  
student_id, first_name, last_name, gender, fees_paid,  
RANK() OVER (  
PARTITION BY gender ORDER BY fees_paid  
) AS rank_val  
FROM student;
```

Subqueries

Single Row	SELECT id, last_name, salary FROM employee WHERE salary = (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employee);
Multi Row	SELECT id, last_name, salary FROM employee WHERE salary IN (SELECT salary FROM employee WHERE last_name LIKE 'C%');



SQL Server Cheat Sheet

www.databasestar.com

SELECT Query

```
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FROM table
JOIN table2 ON table1.col = table2.col
WHERE condition
GROUP BY column_name
HAVING condition
ORDER BY col1 ASC|DESC;
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SELECT Keywords

DISTINCT: Removes duplicate results	SELECT DISTINCT product_name FROM product;
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LIKE: Performs wildcard matches using _ or %	SELECT product_name FROM product WHERE product_name LIKE '%Desk%';

Joins

```
SELECT t1.*, t2.*
FROM t1
join_type t2 ON t1.col = t2.col;
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Table 1	Table 2
A	A
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INNER JOIN: show all matching records in both tables.

A	A
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LEFT JOIN: show all records from left table, and any matching records from right table.

A	A
B	B
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RIGHT JOIN: show all records from right table, and any matching records from left table.

A	A
B	B
	D

FULL JOIN: show all records from both tables, whether there is a match or not.

A	A
B	B
C	
	D

CASE Statement

Simple Case	CASE name WHEN 'John' THEN 'Name John' WHEN 'Steve' THEN 'Name Steve' ELSE 'Unknown' END
Searched Case	CASE WHEN name='John' THEN 'Name John' WHEN name='Steve' THEN 'Name Steve' ELSE 'Unknown' END

Common Table Expression

```
WITH queryname (col1, col2...) AS (  
    SELECT col1, col2  
    FROM firsttable)  
SELECT col1, col2..  
FROM queryname...;
```

Modifying Data

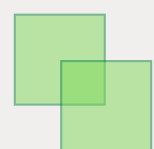
Insert	INSERT INTO tablename (col1, col2...) VALUES (val1, val2);
Insert from a Table	INSERT INTO tablename (col1, col2...) SELECT col1, col2...
Insert Multiple Rows	INSERT INTO tablename (col1, col2...) VALUES (valA1, valB1), (valA2, valB2), (valA3, valB3);
Update	UPDATE tablename SET col1 = val1 WHERE condition;
Update with a Join	UPDATE t SET col1 = val1 FROM tablename t INNER JOIN table x ON t.id = x.tid WHERE condition;
Delete	DELETE FROM tablename WHERE condition;

Indexes

Create Index	CREATE INDEX indexname ON tablename (cols);
Drop Index	DROP INDEX indexname;

Set Operators

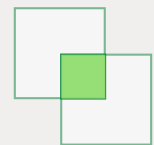
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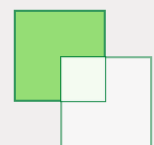
UNION ALL: Shows all rows from two result sets.



INTERSECT: Shows rows that exist in both result sets.



MINUS: Shows rows that exist in the first result set but not the second.



Aggregate Functions

- SUM: Finds a total of the numbers provided
- COUNT: Finds the number of records
- AVG: Finds the average of the numbers provided
- MIN: Finds the lowest of the numbers provided
- MAX: Finds the highest of the numbers provided

Common Functions

- LEN(string): Returns the length of the provided string
- CHARINDEX(string, substring, [start_position], [occurrence]): Returns the position of the substring within the specified string.
- CAST(expression AS type [(length)]): Converts an expression to another data type.
- GETDATE: Returns the current date, including time.
- CEILING(input_val): Returns the smallest integer greater than the provided number.
- FLOOR(input_val): Returns the largest integer less than the provided number.
- ROUND(input_val, round_to, operation): Rounds a number to a specified number of decimal places.
- REPLACE(whole_string, string_to_replace, replacement_string): Replaces one string inside the whole string with another string.
- SUBSTRING(string, start_position, [length]): Returns part of a value, based on a position and length.

Create Table

Create Table	CREATE TABLE tablename (column_name data_type);
Create Table with Constraints	CREATE TABLE tablename (column_name data_type NOT NULL, CONSTRAINT pkname PRIMARY KEY (col), CONSTRAINT fkname FOREIGN KEY (col) REFERENCES other_table(col_in_other_table), CONSTRAINT ucname UNIQUE (col), CONSTRAINT ckname CHECK (conditions));
Create Temporary Table	SELECT cols INTO #tablename FROM table;

Drop Table DROP TABLE tablename;

Alter Table

Add Column	ALTER TABLE tablename ADD columnname datatype;
Drop Column	ALTER TABLE tablename DROP COLUMN columnname;
Modify Column	ALTER TABLE tablename ALTER COLUMN columnname newdatatype;
Rename Column	sp_rename 'table_name.old_column_name', 'new_column_name', 'COLUMN';
Add Constraint	ALTER TABLE tablename ADD CONSTRAINT constraintname constrainttype (columns);
Drop Constraint	ALTER TABLE tablename DROP CONSTRAINT constraintname;
Rename Table	ALTER TABLE tablename RENAME TO newtablename;

Window/Analytic Functions

```
function_name ( arguments ) OVER (  
[query_partition_clause]  
[ORDER BY order_by_clause  
[windowing_clause] ] )
```

Example using RANK, showing the student details and their rank according to the fees_paid, grouped by gender:

```
SELECT  
student_id, first_name, last_name, gender, fees_paid,  
RANK() OVER (  
    PARTITION BY gender ORDER BY fees_paid  
) AS rank_val  
FROM student;
```

Subqueries

Single Row	SELECT id, last_name, salary FROM employee WHERE salary = (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employee);
Multi Row	SELECT id, last_name, salary FROM employee WHERE salary IN (SELECT salary FROM employee WHERE last_name LIKE 'C%');



MySQL Cheat Sheet

www.databasesstar.com

SELECT Query

```
SELECT col1, col2
FROM table
JOIN table2 ON table1.col = table2.col
WHERE condition
GROUP BY column_name
HAVING condition
ORDER BY col1 ASC|DESC;
```

SELECT Keywords

DISTINCT: Removes duplicate results	SELECT DISTINCT product_name FROM product;
BETWEEN: Matches a value between two other values (inclusive)	SELECT product_name FROM product WHERE price BETWEEN 50 AND 100;
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LIKE: Performs wildcard matches using _ or %	SELECT product_name FROM product WHERE product_name LIKE '%Desk%';

Joins

```
SELECT t1.*, t2.*
FROM t1
join_type t2 ON t1.col = t2.col;
```

Table 1	Table 2
A	A
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C	D

INNER JOIN: show all matching records in both tables.	A	A
	B	B
LEFT JOIN: show all records from left table, and any matching records from right table.	A	A
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RIGHT JOIN: show all records from right table, and any matching records from left table.	A	A
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		D
FULL JOIN: show all records from both tables, whether there is a match or not.	A	A
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	C	
		D

CASE Statement

Simple Case	CASE name WHEN 'John' THEN 'Name John' WHEN 'Steve' THEN 'Name Steve' ELSE 'Unknown' END
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Common Table Expression

```
WITH queryname AS (  
SELECT col1, col2  
FROM firsttable)  
SELECT col1,col2..  
FROM queryname...;
```

Modifying Data

Insert	INSERT INTO tablename (col1, col2...) VALUES (val1, val2);
Insert from a Table	INSERT INTO tablename (col1, col2...) SELECT col1, col2...
Insert Multiple Rows	INSERT INTO tablename (col1, col2...) VALUES (valA1, valB1), (valA2, valB2), (valA3, valB3);
Update	UPDATE tablename SET col1 = val1 WHERE condition;
Update with a Join	UPDATE t SET col1 = val1 FROM tablename t INNER JOIN table x ON t.id = x.tid WHERE condition;
Delete	DELETE FROM tablename WHERE condition;

Indexes

Create Index	CREATE INDEX indexname ON tablename (cols);
Drop Index	DROP INDEX indexname;

Set Operators

UNION: Shows unique rows from two result sets.	
UNION ALL: Shows all rows from two result sets.	
INTERSECT: Shows rows that exist in both result sets.	
MINUS: Shows rows that exist in the first result set but not the second.	

Aggregate Functions

- SUM: Finds a total of the numbers provided
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- AVG: Finds the average of the numbers provided
- MIN: Finds the lowest of the numbers provided
- MAX: Finds the highest of the numbers provided

Common Functions

- LENGTH(string): Returns the length of the provided string
- INSTR(string, substring): Returns the position of the substring within the specified string.
- CAST(expression AS datatype): Converts an expression into the specified data type.
- ADDDATE(input_date, days): Adds a number of days to a specified date.
- NOW: Returns the current date, including time.
- CEILING(input_val): Returns the smallest integer greater than the provided number.
- FLOOR(input_val): Returns the largest integer less than the provided number.
- ROUND(input_val, [round_to]): Rounds a number to a specified number of decimal places.
- TRUNCATE(input_value, num_decimals): Truncates a number to a number of decimals.
- REPLACE(whole_string, string_to_replace, replacement_string): Replaces one string inside the whole string with another string.
- SUBSTRING(string, start_position): Returns part of a value, based on a position and length.

Create Table

Create Table	CREATE TABLE tablename (column_name data_type);
Create Table with Constraints	CREATE TABLE tablename (column_name data_type NOT NULL, CONSTRAINT pkeyname PRIMARY KEY (col), CONSTRAINT fkname FOREIGN KEY (col) REFERENCES other_table(col_in_other_table), CONSTRAINT ucname UNIQUE (col), CONSTRAINT ckname CHECK (conditions));
Create Temporary Table	CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE tablename (colname datatype);
Drop Table	DROP TABLE tablename;

Alter Table

Add Column	ALTER TABLE tablename ADD columnname datatype;
Drop Column	ALTER TABLE tablename DROP COLUMN columnname;
Modify Column	ALTER TABLE tablename CHANGE columnname newcolumnname newdatatype;
Rename Column	ALTER TABLE tablename CHANGE COLUMN currentname TO newname;
Add Constraint	ALTER TABLE tablename ADD CONSTRAINT constraintname constrainttype (columns);
Drop Constraint	ALTER TABLE tablename DROP constraint_type constraintname;
Rename Table	ALTER TABLE tablename RENAME TO newtablename;

Window/Analytic Functions

<pre>function_name (arguments) OVER ([query_partition_clause] [ORDER BY order_by_clause [windowing_clause]])</pre>
Example using RANK, showing the student details and their rank according to the fees_paid, grouped by gender: SELECT student_id, first_name, last_name, gender, fees_paid, RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY gender ORDER BY fees_paid) AS rank_val FROM student;

Subqueries

Single Row	SELECT id, last_name, salary FROM employee WHERE salary = (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employee);
Multi Row	SELECT id, last_name, salary FROM employee WHERE salary IN (SELECT salary FROM employee WHERE last_name LIKE 'C%');



PostgreSQL Cheat Sheet

www.databasesstar.com

SELECT Query

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FROM table
JOIN table2 ON table1.col = table2.col
WHERE condition
GROUP BY column_name
HAVING condition
ORDER BY col1 ASC|DESC;
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SELECT Keywords

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LIKE: Performs wildcard matches using _ or %	SELECT product_name FROM product WHERE product_name LIKE '%Desk%';

Joins

```
SELECT t1.*, t2.*
FROM t1
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Table 1	Table 2
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INNER JOIN: show all matching records in both tables.

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RIGHT JOIN: show all records from right table, and any matching records from left table.

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FULL JOIN: show all records from both tables, whether there is a match or not.

A	A
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	D

CASE Statement

Simple Case	CASE name WHEN 'John' THEN 'Name John' WHEN 'Steve' THEN 'Name Steve' ELSE 'Unknown' END
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Common Table Expression

```
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  FROM firsttable)  
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Modifying Data

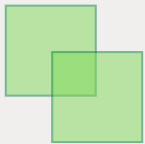
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Indexes

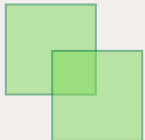
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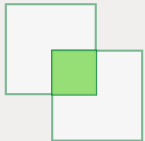
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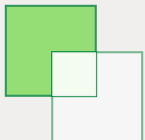
UNION ALL: Shows all rows from two result sets.



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Common Functions

- LENGTH(string): Returns the length of the provided string
- POSITION(string IN substring): Returns the position of the substring within the specified string.
- CAST(expression AS datatype): Converts an expression into the specified data type.
- NOW: Returns the current date, including time.
- CEIL(input_val): Returns the smallest integer greater than the provided number.
- FLOOR(input_val): Returns the largest integer less than the provided number.
- ROUND(input_val, [round_to]): Rounds a number to a specified number of decimal places.
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Create Temporary Table	CREATE TEMP TABLE tablename (colname datatype);
Drop Table	DROP TABLE tablename;

Alter Table

Add Column	ALTER TABLE tablename ADD COLUMN columnname datatype;
Drop Column	ALTER TABLE tablename DROP COLUMN columnname;
Modify Column	ALTER TABLE tablename ALTER COLUMN columnname TYPE newdatatype;
Rename Column	ALTER TABLE tablename RENAME COLUMN currentname TO newname;
Add Constraint	ALTER TABLE tablename ADD CONSTRAINT constraintname constrainttype (columns);
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