

Sources

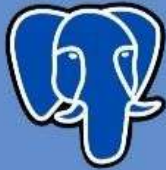
- W3Schools.com
- DataQuest.io

SQL CHEATSHEET

CONSIDER
SUPPORTING ME



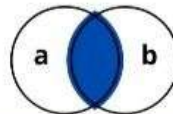
@AbzAaron



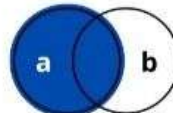
Commands / Clauses

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| SELECT | Select data from database |
| FROM | Specify table we're pulling from |
| WHERE | Filter query to match a condition |
| AS | Rename column or table with alias |
| JOIN | Combine rows from 2 or more tables |
| AND | Combine query conditions. All must be met |
| OR | Combine query conditions. One must be met |
| LIMIT | Limit rows returned. See also FETCH & TOP |
| IN | Specify multiple values when using WHERE |
| CASE | Return value on a specified condition |
| IS NULL | Return only rows with a NULL value |
| LIKE | Search for patterns in column |
| COMMIT | Write transaction to database |
| ROLLBACK | Undo a transaction block |
| ALTER TABLE | Add/Remove columns from table |
| UPDATE | Update table data |
| CREATE | Create TABLE, DATABASE, INDEX or VIEW |
| DELETE | Delete rows from table |
| INSERT | Add single row to table |
| DROP | Delete TABLE, DATABASE, or INDEX |
| GROUP BY | Group data into logical sets |
| ORDER BY | Set order of result. Use DESC to reverse order |
| HAVING | Same as WHERE but filters groups |
| COUNT | Count number of rows |
| SUM | Return sum of column |
| AVG | Return average of column |
| MIN | Return min value of column |
| MAX | Return max value of column |

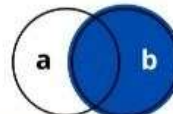
Joins



a INNER JOIN b



a LEFT JOIN b



a RIGHT JOIN b



a FULL OUTER JOIN b

Examples

Select all columns with filter applied

```
SELECT * FROM tbl  
WHERE col > 5;
```

Select first 10 rows for two columns

```
SELECT col1, col2  
FROM tbl LIMIT 10;
```

Select all columns with multiple filters

```
SELECT * FROM tbl  
WHERE col1 > 5 OR col2 < 2;
```

Select all rows from col1 & col2 ordering by col1

```
SELECT col1, col2  
FROM tbl ORDER BY 1;
```

Return count of rows in table

```
SELECT COUNT(*)  
FROM tbl;
```

Return sum of col1

```
SELECT SUM(col1)  
FROM tbl;
```

Return max value for col1

```
SELECT MAX(col1)  
FROM tbl;
```

Compute summary stats by grouping col2

```
SELECT AVG(col1) FROM tbl  
GROUP BY col2;
```

Combine data from 2 tables using left join

```
SELECT * FROM tbl1 AS t1 LEFT JOIN  
tbl2 AS t2 ON t2.col1 = t1.col1;
```

Aggregate and filter result

```
SELECT col1,  
COUNT(*) AS total  
FROM tbl  
GROUP BY col1  
HAVING COUNT(*) > 10;
```

Implementation of CASE statement

```
SELECT col1,  
CASE  
WHEN col1 > 10 THEN 'more than 10'  
WHEN col1 < 10 THEN 'less than 10'  
ELSE '10'  
END AS NewColumnName  
FROM tbl;
```

Data Definition Language

CREATE

```
CREATE DATABASE MyDatabase;
```

```
CREATE TABLE MyTable (  
  id int,  
  name varchar(10));
```

```
CREATE INDEX IndexName  
ON TableName(col1);
```

ALTER

```
ALTER TABLE MyTable  
DROP COLUMN col5;
```

```
ALTER TABLE MyTable  
ADD col5 int;
```

DROP

```
DROP DATABASE MyDatabase;  
DROP TABLE MyTable;
```

Data Manipulation Language

UPDATE

```
UPDATE MyTable  
SET col1 = 56  
WHERE col2 = 'something';
```

INSERT

```
INSERT INTO MyTable (col1, col2)  
VALUES ('value1', 'value2');
```

DELETE

```
DELETE FROM MyTable  
WHERE col1 = 'something';
```

SELECT

```
SELECT col1, col2  
FROM MyTable;
```

Order Of Execution

- 1 FROM
- 2 WHERE
- 3 GROUP BY
- 4 HAVING
- 5 SELECT
- 6 ORDER BY
- 7 LIMIT