**CREATE TABLE** creates a new table.

**INSERT** **INTO** adds a new row to a table.

**SELECT** queries data from a table.

**ALTER** **TABLE** changes an existing table.

**UPDATE** edits a row in a table.

**DELETE** **FROM** deletes rows from a table.

**SELECT** is the clause we use every time we want to query information from a database.

**AS** renames a column or table.

**DISTINCT** return unique values.

**WHERE** lets you filter the results of the query based on conditions that you specify.

**LIKE** and **BETWEEN** are special operators.

**AND** and **OR** combines multiple conditions.

**ORDER BY** sorts the result.

**LIMIT** specifies the maximum number of rows that the query will return.

**CASE** creates different outputs.

**COUNT()**: count the number of rows

**SUM()**: the sum of the values in a column

**MAX()/MIN()**: the largest/smallest value

**AVG()**: the average of the values in a column

**ROUND()**: round the values in the column

**GROUP BY** is a clause used with aggregate functions to combine data from one or more columns.

**HAVING** limit the results of a query based on an aggregate property.

**JOIN** will combine rows from different tables if the join condition is true.

**LEFT JOIN** will return every row in the *left* table, and if the join condition is not met, NULL values are used to fill in the columns from the *right* table.

**CROSS JOIN** lets us combine all rows of one table with all rows of another table.

**UNION** stacks one dataset on top of another.

**WITH** allows us to define one or more temporary tables that can be used in the final query.

***Primary key*** is a column that serves a unique identifier for the rows in the table.

***Foreign key*** is a column that contains the primary key to another table.

***Aggregate functions*** combine multiple rows together to form a single value of more meaningful information.