Here is a basic SQL cheatsheet with some common SQL commands and syntax:

SELECT statement:

SELECT column1, column2, ... FROM table\_name WHERE condition;

* **SELECT**: specifies the columns to retrieve data from.
* **FROM**: specifies the table from which to retrieve the data.
* **WHERE**: filters the rows based on a condition.

Example:

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department = 'Sales';

UPDATE statement:

UPDATE table\_name SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2, ... WHERE condition;

* **UPDATE**: modifies existing records in a table.
* **SET**: specifies the new values for the columns.
* **WHERE**: filters the rows to be updated.

Example:

UPDATE employees SET salary = salary \* 1.1 WHERE department = 'Engineering';

INSERT statement:

INSERT INTO table\_name (column1, column2, ...) VALUES (value1, value2, ...);

* **INSERT INTO**: inserts new records into a table.
* **VALUES**: specifies the values to be inserted into the columns.

Example:

INSERT INTO employees (name, age, salary) VALUES ('John Smith', 30, 50000);

DELETE statement:

DELETE FROM table\_name WHERE condition;

* **DELETE**: deletes existing records from a table.
* **WHERE**: filters the rows to be deleted.

Example:

DELETE FROM employees WHERE department = 'HR';

JOIN statement:

SELECT column1, column2, ... FROM table1 JOIN table2 ON table1.column = table2.column WHERE condition;

* **JOIN**: combines rows from two or more tables based on a related column between them.
* **ON**: specifies the condition for the join.
* **WHERE**: filters the rows based on a condition.

Example:

SELECT employees.name, departments.department\_name FROM employees JOIN departments ON employees.department\_id = departments.department\_id;

GROUP BY statement:

SELECT column1, SUM(column2) FROM table\_name GROUP BY column1;

* **GROUP BY**: groups the rows based on the values of a column.
* **SUM**: calculates the sum of a column for each group.

Example:

SELECT department, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department;

ORDER BY statement:

SELECT column1, column2, ... FROM table\_name ORDER BY column1 ASC/DESC;

* **ORDER BY**: sorts the rows based on the values of one or more columns.
* **ASC**: sorts the rows in ascending order (default).
* **DESC**: sorts the rows in descending order.

Example:

SELECT name, age FROM employees ORDER BY age DESC;