

Midterm preparation

Keywords

- ADD <entity type>: adds a column to an existing table
 - ADD CONSTRAINT: add a constraint to an existing table
- ALTER <entity type>: allows modification of a table, add, delete, modifies columns, changes data types of columns
 - ALTER COLUMN: change the data type of a column
 - ALTER TABLE: add, delete modify cols in a table
- ALL (<subquery>): returns true and then all the values if all subquery values meet a condition
- AND: logical operator
- ANY (<subquery>): returns true if any value of a subquery meets the requirements and returns that value(s)
- <column, aggregate, query> AS <new name>: creates col/table name alias
- <value to be ordered by> ASC: for sorting in ascending order
- BACKUP DATABASE: creates a backup of an existing database
- BETWEEN <value 1> AND <value 2>: values in a given range, including the limits
- CASE WHEN <boolean expression> THEN <return value> (may be repeated) ELSE <return value> END: return different values based on logical conditions
- CHECK <boolean expression>: DDL, checks entered values for certain conditions, also ADD CHECK, named CHK___<col name>
- DROP <entity>: deletes a table, database, column, constraint, default, index, the structure as well as all data in it
- CREATE <entity>: creates a database, table, index, view, procedure
- DEFAULT <value>: sets the default value of a column
- DELETE FROM <entity> {WHERE <boolean expression>}: deletes the values in the specified entity, but not the structure itself
- <value to be ordered by> DESC: for sorting in descending order
- SELECT DISTINCT <col name> or COUNT(DISTINCT <something>): only counts distinct values, ignores duplicates
- EXISTS (<subquery>): returns true if subquery returns one or more results
- FROM <col or subquery (requires alias)>: specifies where the data is selected from
- GROUP BY <col name>: groups the result of the query by the specified column, used with COUNT, MAX, MIN, AVG, SUM
- HAVING <boolean expression>: specifies conditions for selections when GROUP BY is used, see WHERE
- IN (<set of values or subquery>): can be used with WHERE or HAVING to specify multiple values in a comparison
- CREATE INDEX <name> ON <table> (<col name>): creates an index on a col in a table, allows duplicates
- INSERT INTO <table> (<cols>) VALUES (<values>): insets new data into a table
- INSERT INTO <table> (<cols>) SELECT <query>: insets new data into a table coming from the other query
- IS {NOT} NULL: test for {not} null values, returns boolean
- JOIN: joins two tables together based on some common values
 - INNER JOIN
 - LEFT JOIN
 - RIGHT JOIN
 - FULL OUTER JOIN