Basic Select Statement
SELECT *Field1, Field2, Field3…* FROM *Table*
WHERE *condition*
ORDER BY *Field* [*DESC/ASC*] LIMIT *n*;
Condition is a logical comparison. Multiple comparisons can be combined using AND and OR. Logical comparison with text fields can include wildcards (% for any character and any number of characters), but then needs to include the word Like. Use IS NULL and IS NOT NULL to examine for NULL values.

Calculated Fields
SELECT *Field1, Field2, formula As Calculated_Field1…* FROM *Table*

If, then, else logic can be implemented in a formula using:
CASE WHEN *Field_Condition_1* THEN *Result_1*
        WHEN *Field_Condition_2* THEN *Result_2*
        ELSE *Else_Result* END

Joins
SELECT *Field1, Field2, Field3…* FROM *Table_1 A*
INNER JOIN *Table_2 B*
ON *A.Field = B.Field*
WHERE *condition*;

SELECT *Field1, Field2, Field3…* FROM *Table_1 A*
LEFT OUTER JOIN *Table_2 B*
ON *A.Field = B.Field*
WHERE *condition*;

Aggregation
SELECT *Field1, agg_function(Field2), agg_function(Field3)…* FROM *Table*
WHERE *condition*
GROUP BY Field1
HAVING *condition*

Grouping can be done based on multiple fields (grouping is then performed on all unique combinations of values across the grouped fields). WHERE filters rows before the aggregation is performed, HAVING filters rows after the aggregation is performed. Aggregated functions include: count(), max(), min(), avg(), and sum().

Creating Views
CREATE VIEW *ViewName* AS
SELECT STATEMENT