CRUD in SQL

Lesson 1-3 Review

PHEW! Great work so far! This is a lot of info to take in about SQL, so take some time and do a review of all the topics you have learned about up until this point. If you run into something you don't quite understand, go back and review it, so you are fully prepared to continue with SQL. Keep up the great work!

Keyword	Description	When Used
SELECT	Used to select and view data from database.	Used very often to view the data you want to work with and manipulate.
*	A wildcard that is used to select all columns.	Used when you want to view every column in the table that is based on a condition.
FROM	Used to identify which table you are selecting from.	Always used when using the SELECT keyword and DELETE keywords.
LIMIT	Gives the query a limit as to how many rows should be returned.	Used when you don't want every bit of data returned, which in some cases could be millions of rows.
WHERE	Defines a condition to be met when running a query.	Can be used with SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE, but is not required.
AND	Makes it possible to have multiple conditions when selecting.	Used with the WHERE clause.
OR	Checks to see if any one of the conditions listed are true.	Used with the WHERE clause.
NOT	Used to check if a condition is not true.	Used with the WHERE clause.
LIKE	Searches for a particular pattern or character within the data.	Used with the WHERE clause.
%	Represents zero, one or multiple characters.	Used with the LIKE clause.
_	Represents a single character.	Used with the LIKE clause.

IN	Allows you to specify multiple values.	Used with the WHERE clause.
ORDER BY	Used to order the output of a query. Default is alphabetical but can order in reverse alphabetical by using DESC.	Not a required statement, but is used when you are selecting and viewing data.
INNER JOIN	SQL command to join two tables.	Only includes records which have data present in both tables.
JOIN	SQL Command to join two or more tables together.	Shorthand for INNER JOIN.
OUTER JOIN	SQL command to join two tables, including all of the records from one table, along with the matching values from the other.	Used when there are matching values in both tables.
OUTER LEFT JOIN	Returns all records from the left table, and the matched records from the right table.	Used when joining records from the left table and the matching records from the right table.
OUTER RIGHT JOIN	Returns all records from the right table, and the matched records from the left table.	Used when joining records from the right table and the matching records from the left table.
ON	Identifies the table and column for the first and second tables in a Join.	Used in an OUTER or INNER JOIN.
USING	Shorthand for ON which allows you to define the column name once.	Used when both tables in a join have the same column name.
AS	Gives the ability to change the column name in a query.	Used for clarification or consistency purposes.
CRUD	Stands for Create, Read, Update and Delete.	SQL uses slightly different keywords to complete these tasks.
INSERT INTO	Used to insert data into a table.	Can insert data for all columns or for a select number of columns. If data is not defined, NULL will be the result.
VALUES	Defines what values are being inserted into a table.	Used along with INSERT INTO.
IS NULL	A condition to view the data in a column that has NULL as a value.	Used with the WHERE clause.
IS NOT NULL	A condition to view the data in a column that does not have NULL as a value.	Used with the WHERE clause.

UPDATE	Updates data within a column based on a condition.	Used when there are pre-existing tables.
SET	Sets the data to be the desired value in a particular column.	Used with the UPDATE clause.
DELETE	Deletes specific data based on a condition.	Used when there are pre-existing tables.