SQL COMMANDS CHEAT SHEET

SQL Commands

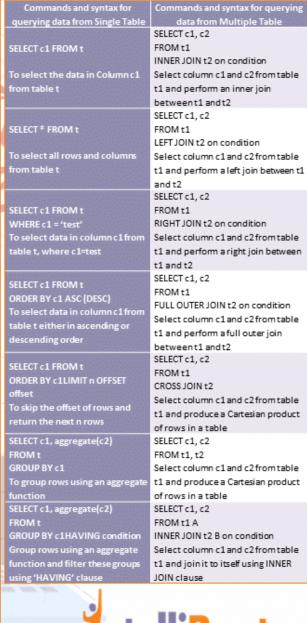
The commands in SQL are called Queries and they are of two types:

- Data Definition Query: The statements which defines the structure of a database, create tables, specify their keys, indexes and so on
- Data manipulation queries: These are the queries which can be edited.

E.g.: Select, update and insert operation

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Command	Syntax	Description
ALTER table	ALTER TABLE table_name	It is used to add columns to
ALTER Lable	ADD column_name datatype;	a table in a database
	SELECT column_name(s)	
AND	FROM table_name	It is an operator that is used
AND	WHERE column_1 = value_1	to combine two conditions
	AND column_2 = value_2;	
	SELECT column name AS 'Alias'	It is an keyword in SQL that
AS	FROM table_name;	is used to rename a column
		or table using an alias name
	SELECT column_name(s)	
	FROM table_name	It is an operator used to
BETWEEN	WHERE column_name	filter the result within a
	BETWEEN value_1 AND	certainrange
Hankilli	value_2;	
	SELECT column_name,	
	CASE WHEN condition THEN	
	'Result_1' WHEN condition	It is a statement used to
CASE	THEN 'Result_2'	create different outputs
	ELSE 'Result_3'	inside a SELECT statement
	END	
	FROM table_name;	It is a function that takes the
	SELECT COUNT(column_name) FROM table_name;	name of a column as
COUNT		argument and counts the
		number of rows when the
		column is not NULL
	CREATE TABLE table_name (It is used to create a new
Create	column_1 datatype,	table in a database and
TABLE	column_2 datatype,	specify the name of the
	column_3 datatype	table and columns inside it
The Special Control);	

	Command	Syntax	Description	Command	Syntax	Description
	GROUP BY	SELECT column_name, COUNT(*) FROM table_name GROUP BY column_name;	It is an clause in SQL used for aggregate functions in collaboration with the SELECT statement	OUTER JOIN	SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_1 LEFT JOIN table_2 ON table_1.column_name =	It is sued to combine row from different tables ever if the condition is NOT TRUE
:	HAVING		the WHERE keyword cannot be used in aggregating functions It is used to combine rows from different tables if the Join condition goesTRUE	ROUND	table_2.column_name; SELECT ROUND(column_name, integer) FROM table_name;	It is a function that takes the column name and a integer as an argument, and rounds the values in column to the number of decimal places specified by an integer It is a statement that is
	INSERT	INSERT INTO table_name (column_1, column_2, column_3)		SELECT	SELECT column_name FROM table_name;	used to fetch data from a database
ed	IS NULL/ IS NOT NULL	VALUES (value_1, 'value_2', value_3); SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_name WHERE column_name IS NULL;	to a table It is a operator used with the WHERE clause to check for the empty values	SELECT DISTINCT	SELECT DISTINCT column_name FROM table_name;	It is used to specify that the statement is a query which returns unique values in specified column
t	Luce	SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_name	It is an special operator used with the WHERE	SUM	SELECT SUM(column_name) FROM table_name;	It is function used to return sum of values from a particular column
n ne	LIKE	WHERE column_name LIKE pattern; SELECT column_name(s)	clause to search for a specific pattern in a column It is a clause to specify the	UPDATE	UPDATE table_name SET some_column = some_value WHERE some_column =	It is used to edit rows in a table
	MAX	FROM table_name LIMIT number; SELECT MAX(column_name) FROM table_name;	maximum number of rows the result set must have It is a function that takes number of columns as an argument and return the	WHERE	some_value; SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_name WHERE column_name operator value;	It is a clause used to filter the result set to include the rows which where the condition is TRUE
he	MIN		largest value among them It is a function that takes number of columns as an argument and return the smallest value among them It is an operator that is	WITH	WITH temporary_name AS (SELECT * FROM table_name) SELECT * FROM temporary_name WHERE column_name operator	It is used to store the resu of a particular query in a temporary table using an alias
	OR	SELECT column_name FROM table_name WHERE column_name = value_1 OR column_name = value_2;	used to filter the result set to contain only the rows where either condition is TRUE	DELETE	value; DELETE FROM table_name WHERE some_column = some_value;	It is used to remove the rows from a table
t	ORDER BY	SELECT column_name FROM table_name ORDER BY column_name ASC DESC;	It is a clause used to sort the result set by a particular column either numerically or alphabetically	AVG	SELECT AVG(column_name) FROM table_name;	It is used to aggregate a numeric column and return its average





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