

SQL Basics Cheat Sheet

SQL

SQL, or *Structured Query Language*, is a language to talk to databases. It allows you to select specific data and to build complex reports. Today, SQL is a universal language of data. It is used in practically all technologies that process data.

SAMPLE DATA

COUNTRY				
id	name	population	area	
1	France	66600000	640680	
2	Germany	80700000	357000	
...	

CITY				
id	name	country_id	population	rating
1	Paris	1	2243000	5
2	Berlin	2	3460000	3
...

QUERYING SINGLE TABLE

Fetch all columns from the country table:

```
SELECT *
FROM country;
```

Fetch id and name columns from the city table:

```
SELECT id, name
FROM city;
```

Fetch city names sorted by the rating column in the default ASCending order:

```
SELECT name
FROM city
ORDER BY rating [ASC];
```

Fetch city names sorted by the rating column in the DESCending order:

```
SELECT name
FROM city
ORDER BY rating DESC;
```

ALIASES

COLUMNS

```
SELECT name AS city_name
FROM city;
```

TABLES

```
SELECT co.name, ci.name
FROM city AS ci
JOIN country AS co
  ON ci.country_id = co.id;
```

FILTERING THE OUTPUT

COMPARISON OPERATORS

Fetch names of cities that have a rating above 3:

```
SELECT name
FROM city
WHERE rating > 3;
```

Fetch names of cities that are neither Berlin nor Madrid:

```
SELECT name
FROM city
WHERE name != 'Berlin'
  AND name != 'Madrid';
```

TEXT OPERATORS

Fetch names of cities that start with a 'P' or end with an 's':

```
SELECT name
FROM city
WHERE name LIKE 'P%'
  OR name LIKE '%s';
```

Fetch names of cities that start with any letter followed by 'ublin' (like Dublin in Ireland or Lublin in Poland):

```
SELECT name
FROM city
WHERE name LIKE '_ublin';
```

OTHER OPERATORS

Fetch names of cities that have a population between 500K and 5M:

```
SELECT name
FROM city
WHERE population BETWEEN 500000 AND 5000000;
```

Fetch names of cities that don't miss a rating value:

```
SELECT name
FROM city
WHERE rating IS NOT NULL;
```

Fetch names of cities that are in countries with IDs 1, 4, 7, or 8:

```
SELECT name
FROM city
WHERE country_id IN (1, 4, 7, 8);
```

QUERYING MULTIPLE TABLES

INNER JOIN

JOIN (or explicitly **INNER JOIN**) returns rows that have matching values in both tables.

```
SELECT city.name, country.name
FROM city
[INNER] JOIN country
  ON city.country_id = country.id;
```

CITY			COUNTRY	
id	name	country_id	id	name
1	Paris	1	1	France
2	Berlin	2	2	Germany
3	Warsaw	4	3	Iceland

LEFT JOIN

LEFT JOIN returns all rows from the left table with corresponding rows from the right table. If there's no matching row, **NULLs** are returned as values from the second table.

```
SELECT city.name, country.name
FROM city
LEFT JOIN country
  ON city.country_id = country.id;
```

CITY			COUNTRY	
id	name	country_id	id	name
1	Paris	1	1	France
2	Berlin	2	2	Germany
3	Warsaw	4	NULL	NULL

RIGHT JOIN

RIGHT JOIN returns all rows from the right table with corresponding rows from the left table. If there's no matching row, **NULLs** are returned as values from the left table.

```
SELECT city.name, country.name
FROM city
RIGHT JOIN country
  ON city.country_id = country.id;
```

CITY			COUNTRY	
id	name	country_id	id	name
1	Paris	1	1	France
2	Berlin	2	2	Germany
NULL	NULL	NULL	3	Iceland

FULL JOIN

FULL JOIN (or explicitly **FULL OUTER JOIN**) returns all rows from both tables – if there's no matching row in the second table, **NULLs** are returned.

```
SELECT city.name, country.name
FROM city
FULL [OUTER] JOIN country
  ON city.country_id = country.id;
```

CITY			COUNTRY	
id	name	country_id	id	name
1	Paris	1	1	France
2	Berlin	2	2	Germany
3	Warsaw	4	NULL	NULL
NULL	NULL	NULL	3	Iceland

CROSS JOIN

CROSS JOIN returns all possible combinations of rows from both tables. There are two syntaxes available.

```
SELECT city.name, country.name
FROM city
CROSS JOIN country;
```

```
SELECT city.name, country.name
FROM city, country;
```

CITY			COUNTRY	
id	name	country_id	id	name
1	Paris	1	1	France
1	Paris	1	2	Germany
2	Berlin	2	1	France
2	Berlin	2	2	Germany

NATURAL JOIN

NATURAL JOIN will join tables by all columns with the same name.

```
SELECT city.name, country.name
FROM city
NATURAL JOIN country;
```

CITY			COUNTRY	
country_id	id	name	name	id
6	6	San Marino	San Marino	6
7	7	Vatican City	Vatican City	7
5	9	Greece	Greece	9
10	11	Monaco	Monaco	10

NATURAL JOIN used these columns to match rows: **city.id, city.name, country.id, country.name**
NATURAL JOIN is very rarely used in practice.