

SQL Basics Cheat Sheet

AGGREGATION AND GROUPING

GROUP BY **groups** together rows that have the same values in specified columns. It computes summaries (aggregates) for each unique combination of values.

CITY		
id	name	country_id
1	Paris	1
101	Marseille	1
102	Lyon	1
2	Berlin	2
103	Hamburg	2
104	Munich	2
3	Warsaw	4
105	Cracow	4

→

CITY	
country_id	count
1	3
2	3
4	2

AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS

- avg**(expr) – average value for rows within the group
- count**(expr) – count of values for rows within the group
- max**(expr) – maximum value within the group
- min**(expr) – minimum value within the group
- sum**(expr) – sum of values within the group

EXAMPLE QUERIES

Find out the number of cities:

```
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM city;
```

Find out the number of cities with non-null ratings:

```
SELECT COUNT(rating)
FROM city;
```

Find out the number of distinctive country values:

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT country_id)
FROM city;
```

Find out the smallest and the greatest country populations:

```
SELECT MIN(population), MAX(population)
FROM country;
```

Find out the total population of cities in respective countries:

```
SELECT country_id, SUM(population)
FROM city
GROUP BY country_id;
```

Find out the average rating for cities in respective countries if the average is above 3.0:

```
SELECT country_id, AVG(rating)
FROM city
GROUP BY country_id
HAVING AVG(rating) > 3.0;
```

SUBQUERIES

A subquery is a query that is nested inside another query, or inside another subquery. There are different types of subqueries.

SINGLE VALUE

The simplest subquery returns exactly one column and exactly one row. It can be used with comparison operators =, <, <=, >, or >=.

This query finds cities with the same rating as Paris:

```
SELECT name FROM city
WHERE rating = (
    SELECT rating
    FROM city
    WHERE name = 'Paris'
);
```

MULTIPLE VALUES

A subquery can also return multiple columns or multiple rows. Such subqueries can be used with operators IN, EXISTS, ALL, or ANY.

This query finds cities in countries that have a population above 20M:

```
SELECT name
FROM city
WHERE country_id IN (
    SELECT country_id
    FROM country
    WHERE population > 20000000
);
```

CORRELATED

A correlated subquery refers to the tables introduced in the outer query. A correlated subquery depends on the outer query. It cannot be run independently from the outer query.

This query finds cities with a population greater than the average population in the country:

```
SELECT *
FROM city main_city
WHERE population > (
    SELECT AVG(population)
    FROM city average_city
    WHERE average_city.country_id = main_city.country_id
);
```

This query finds countries that have at least one city:

```
SELECT name
FROM country
WHERE EXISTS (
    SELECT *
    FROM city
    WHERE country_id = country.id
);
```

SET OPERATIONS

Set operations are used to combine the results of two or more queries into a single result. The combined queries must return the same number of columns and compatible data types. The names of the corresponding columns can be different.

CYCLING		
id	name	country
1	YK	DE
2	ZG	DE
3	WT	PL
...

SKATING		
id	name	country
1	YK	DE
2	DF	DE
3	AK	PL
...

UNION

UNION combines the results of two result sets and removes duplicates. UNION ALL doesn't remove duplicate rows.

This query displays German cyclists together with German skaters:

```
SELECT name
FROM cycling
WHERE country = 'DE'
UNION / UNION ALL
SELECT name
FROM skating
WHERE country = 'DE';
```

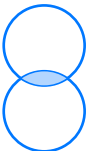


INTERSECT

INTERSECT returns only rows that appear in both result sets.

This query displays German cyclists who are also German skaters at the same time:

```
SELECT name
FROM cycling
WHERE country = 'DE'
INTERSECT
SELECT name
FROM skating
WHERE country = 'DE';
```



EXCEPT

EXCEPT returns only the rows that appear in the first result set but do not appear in the second result set.

This query displays German cyclists unless they are also German skaters at the same time:

```
SELECT name
FROM cycling
WHERE country = 'DE'
EXCEPT / MINUS
SELECT name
FROM skating
WHERE country = 'DE';
```

