

Sources

- W3Schools.com
- DataQuest.io

SQL CHEATSHEET

CONSIDER
SUPPORTING ME



@AbzAaron



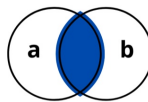
Commands / Clauses

SELECT Select data from database
FROM Specify table we're pulling from
WHERE Filter query to match a condition
AS Rename column or table with alias
JOIN Combine rows from 2 or more tables
AND Combine query conditions. All must be met
OR Combine query conditions. One must be met
LIMIT Limit rows returned. See also FETCH & TOP
IN Specify multiple values when using WHERE
CASE Return value on a specified condition
IS NULL Return only rows with a NULL value
LIKE Search for patterns in column
COMMIT Write transaction to database
ROLLBACK Undo a transaction block

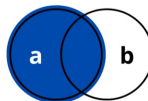
ALTER TABLE Add/Remove columns from table
UPDATE Update table data
CREATE Create TABLE, DATABASE, INDEX or VIEW
DELETE Delete rows from table
INSERT Add single row to table
DROP Delete TABLE, DATABASE, or INDEX

GROUP BY Group data into logical sets
ORDER BY Set order of result. Use DESC to reverse order
HAVING Same as WHERE but filters groups
COUNT Count number of rows
SUM Return sum of column
AVG Return average of column
MIN Return min value of column
MAX Return max value of column

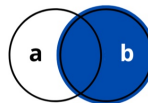
Joins



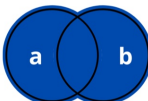
a INNER JOIN b



a LEFT JOIN b



a RIGHT JOIN b



a FULL OUTER JOIN b

Examples

Select all columns with filter applied

```
SELECT * FROM tbl
WHERE col > 5;
```

Select first 10 rows for two columns

```
SELECT col1, col2
FROM tbl LIMIT 10;
```

Select all columns with multiple filters

```
SELECT * FROM tbl
WHERE col1 > 5 OR col2 < 2;
```

Select all rows from col1 & col2 ordering by col1

```
SELECT col1, col2
FROM tbl ORDER BY 1;
```

Return count of rows in table

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

Return sum of col1

```
SELECT SUM(col1)
FROM tbl;
```

Return max value for col1

```
SELECT MAX(col1)
FROM tbl;
```

Compute summary stats by grouping col2

```
SELECT AVG(col1) FROM tbl
GROUP BY col2;
```

Combine data from 2 tables using left join

```
SELECT * FROM tbl1 AS t1 LEFT JOIN
tbl2 AS t2 ON t2.col1 = t1.col1;
```

Aggregate and filter result

```
SELECT col1,
COUNT(*) AS total
FROM tbl
GROUP BY col1
HAVING COUNT(*) > 10;
```

Implementation of CASE statement

```
SELECT col1,
CASE
  WHEN col1 > 10 THEN 'more than 10'
  WHEN col1 < 10 THEN 'less than 10'
  ELSE '10'
END AS NewColumnName
FROM tbl;
```

Data Definition Language

CREATE

```
CREATE DATABASE MyDatabase;
```

```
CREATE TABLE MyTable (
  id int,
  name varchar(10));
```

```
CREATE INDEX IndexName
ON TableName(col1);
```

ALTER

```
ALTER TABLE MyTable
DROP COLUMN col5;
```

```
ALTER TABLE MyTable
ADD col5 int;
```

DROP

```
DROP DATABASE MyDatabase;
DROP TABLE MyTable;
```

Data Manipulation Language

UPDATE

```
UPDATE MyTable
SET col1 = 56
WHERE col2 = 'something';
```

INSERT

```
INSERT INTO MyTable (col1, col2)
VALUES ('value1', 'value2');
```

DELETE

```
DELETE FROM MyTable
WHERE col1 = 'something';
```

SELECT

```
SELECT col1, col2
FROM MyTable;
```

Order Of Execution

- 1 FROM
- 2 WHERE
- 3 GROUP BY
- 4 HAVING
- 5 SELECT
- 6 ORDER BY
- 7 LIMIT