## SQL COMMANDS CHEAT SHEET

## SQL Commands

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

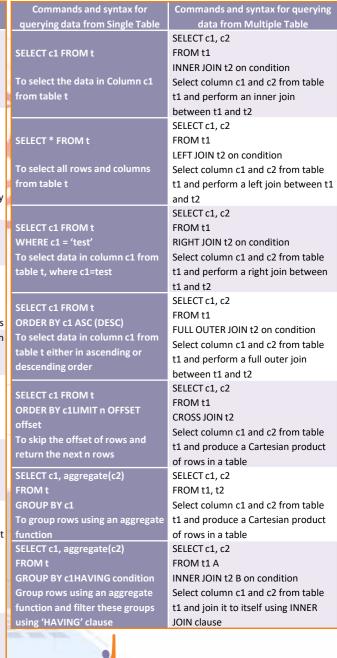
- Data Definition Query: The statements which defines the structure of a database, create tables, specify their keys, indexes and so on
- Data manipulation queries: These are the queries which can be edited.

E.g.: Select, update and insert operation

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

Command	Syntax	Description	d
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	0
HAVING	SELECT column_name, COUNT(*) FROM table_name GROUP BY column_name HAVING COUNT(*) > value;	It is used in SQL because the WHERE keyword cannot be used in aggregating functions	
INNER JOIN	SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_1 JOIN table_2 ON table_1.column_name = table_2.column_name;	It is used to combine rows from different tables if the Join condition goes TRUE	R
INSERT	INSERT INTO table_name (column_1, column_2, column_3) VALUES (value_1, 'value_2', value_3);	It is used to add new rows to a table	SI
IS NULL/ IS NOT NULL	SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_name WHERE column_name IS NULL;	It is a operator used with the WHERE clause to check for the empty values	D
LIKE	SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_name WHERE column_name LIKE pattern;	It is an special operator used with the WHERE clause to search for a specific pattern in a column	SI
LIMIT	SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_name LIMIT number;	It is a clause to specify the maximum number of rows the result set must have It is a function that takes	
MAX	SELECT MAX(column_name) FROM table_name;	number of columns as an argument and return the largest value among them	W
MIN	SELECT MIN(column_name) FROM table_name;	It is a function that takes number of columns as an argument and return the smallest value among them	W
OR	SELECT column_name FROM table_name WHERE column_name = value_1 OR column_name = value_2;	It is an operator that is used to filter the result set to contain only the rows where either condition is TRUE	D
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	A

Command	Syntax	Description	Comn
OUTER JOIN	SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_1 LEFT JOIN table_2 ON table_1.column_name = table 2.column_name;	It is sued to combine rows from different tables even if the condition is NOT TRUE	SELECT c1  To select
ROUND	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 a column to the number of decimal places specified by an integer	SELECT *   To select from table
SELECT	SELECT column_name FROM table_name;	It is a statement that is used to fetch data from a database	SELECT c1 WHERE c1 To select table t, w
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 columns	SELECT c1
SUM	SELECT SUM(column_name) FROM table_name;	It is function used to return sum of values from a particular column	To select table t eit descendir
UPDATE	UPDATE table_name SET some_column = some_value WHERE some_column = some_value;	It is used to edit rows in a table	SELECT c1 ORDER BY offset
WHERE	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	To skip the return the SELECT c1
WITH	WITH temporary_name AS ( SELECT * FROM table_name) SELECT * FROM temporary_name WHERE column_name operator value;	It is used to store the result of a particular query in a temporary table using an alias	GROUP B' To group function SELECT c1 FROM t GROUP B' Group rov
DELETE	DELETE FROM table_name WHERE some_column = some_value;	It is used to remove the rows from a table	using 'HA
AVG	SELECT AVG(column_name) FROM table_name;	It is used to aggregate a numeric column and return its average	SO





**SQL Developer, SQL DBA Training Masters Program**