

POPULAR SQL COMMANDS

1

SELECT

SELECT statements are used to fetch data from a database. Every query will begin with SELECT.

Example:

```
SELECT column_name FROM table_name;
```

2

SELECT DISTINCT

SELECT DISTINCT specifies that the statement is going to be a query that returns unique values in the specified column(s).

Example:

```
SELECT DISTINCT column_name FROM table_name;
```

3

WHERE

WHERE is a clause that indicates you want to filter the result set to include only rows where the following condition is true.

Example:

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
WHERE column_name operator value;
```

4

AND

AND is an operator that combines two conditions. Both conditions must be true for the row to be included in the result set

Example:

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
WHERE column_1 = value_1
AND column_2 = value_2;
```

5

OR

OR is an operator that filters the result set to only include rows where either condition is true.

Example:

```
SELECT column_name
FROM table_name
WHERE column_name = value_1
OR column_name = value_2;
```

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BETWEEN

The BETWEEN operator is used to filter the result set within a certain range. The values can be numbers, text or dates.

Example:

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
WHERE column_name BETWEEN value_1 AND value_2;
```

7

LIKE

LIKE is a special operator used with the WHERE clause to search for a specific pattern in a column.

Example:

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
WHERE column_name LIKE pattern;
```

8

ORDER BY

ORDER BY is a clause that indicates you want to sort the result set by a particular column either alphabetically or numerically.

Example:

```
SELECT column_name
FROM table_name
ORDER BY column_name ASC|DESC;
```

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GROUP BY

GROUP BY is a clause in SQL that is only used with aggregate functions. It is used in collaboration with the SELECT statement to arrange identical data into groups.

Example:
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM table_name
GROUP BY column_name;

10

AS

AS is a keyword in SQL that allows you to rename a column or table using an alias.

Example:
SELECT column_name AS 'Alias'
FROM table_name;

11

INSERT INTO

INSERT INTO statements are used to add a new row to a table.

Example:
INSERT INTO table_name (column_1, column_2, column_3) VALUES
(value_1, 'value_2', value_3);

12

UPDATE

UPDATE statements allow you to edit rows in a table.

Example:
UPDATE table_name
SET some_column = some_value
WHERE some_column = some_value;

13

DELETE FROM

DELETE FROM statements are used to remove rows from a table.

Example:
DELETE FROM table_name WHERE some_column = some_value;

14

MIN

MIN() is a function that takes the name of a column as an argument and returns the smallest value in that column.

Example:
SELECT MIN(column_name)
FROM table_name;

15

MAX

MAX() is a function that takes the name of a column as an argument and returns the largest value in that column.

Example:
SELECT MAX(column_name)
FROM table_name;