



I'm not robot



I am not robot!

So make sure you keep it right. **SELECT FROM WHERE** SQL statements are the means by which programs and users access data in an Oracle database. **SELECT * FROM table_name;** This query returns every column and every row of the table called `table_name`. **Joining data in SQL:** Joining tables with **INNER JOIN** Query data and filter rows with a condition. **WHERE** condition; Query distinct rows from a table. **SQL**, or Structured Query Language, is a language to talk to databases. **SELECT * FROM t;** Query all rows and columns from a table. Some of the more advanced keywords have their own dedicated section later in the cheat sheet. Today, SQL is a universal language of data. **SELECT c1, c2 FROM t.** Some of the more advanced keywords have their own dedicated section later **SQL CHEAT SHEET CORRECT KEYWORD ORDER** SQL is extremely sensitive to keyword order. A collection of keywords used in SQL statements, a description, and where appropriate an example. **SELECT DISTINCT c1 FROM t.** **SELECT c1, c2 FROM t;** Query data in columns `c1`, `c2` from a table. **SELECT c1, c2 FROM t ORDER BY c1 LIMIT n OFFSET offset;** Skip `offset` of rows and return the next `n` rows It allows you to select specific data and to build complex reports. Download SQL command PDF and learn SQL offline easily **BASE QUERY.** **SELECT * FROM table_name LIMIT;** It returns every column and the first rows from `table_name`. **SELECTING SPECIFIC COLUMNS.** Our SQL Basics Resource offers a comprehensive overview of essential SQL concepts and commands—crucial for anyone looking to master database With this SQL cheat sheet, you'll have a handy reference guide to basic querying tables, filtering data, and aggregating data. **SELECT column1, column2, column3 FROM table_name;** **SQL Intermediate: Joins & Complex Queries.** For more information, sign up for a free account and try one out! The sections that follow show each SQL statement and its related syntax **Important Concepts and Resources: Reserved words.** **ORDER BY c1 ASC [DESC];** Sort the result set in ascending or descending order. **SQL**, also known as Structured Query Language, is **SQL Basics Cheat Sheet.** Reserved words are words that cannot be used as identifiers (such as variable names or function names) in a **QUERYING DATA FROM A TABLE.** **SELECT c1,** Learn and remember key functions and concepts of SQL & Databases with this handy quick reference guide (+ PDF) to the fundamentals of SQL **SQL Notes: Basics.** It is used in practically all technologies that process data **Keywords** A collection of keywords used in SQL statements, a description, and where appropriate an example. Where MySQL is mentioned next to an example, this means this example is only applicable to MySQL databases (as opposed to any other database system) This SQL cheat sheet covers SQL commands and queries along with their implementation. Many of these examples use table and column names from the real SQL databases that learners work with in our interactive SQL courses.