

SQL Flashcards



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SELECT

The SQL SELECT statement fetches data from one or more tables in a database. The data is returned in a result table called the result set.

FROM

The FROM clause in SQL specifies the tables from which the SELECT statement retrieves data as well as any joins required.

WHERE

The WHERE clause filters records and extracts only those records that fulfill a specified condition while fetching the data from a single table or multiple tables.

LIKE

The LIKE operator is used in a WHERE clause to search for a specified pattern in a column. It is often used with wildcard characters such as '%' and '_'.

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GROUP BY

The GROUP BY statement groups rows with identical values in the specified columns into aggregated data like sum, average, and count.

HAVING

The HAVING clause filters groups created by GROUP BY. It works like the WHERE clause but on groups instead of records.

ORDER BY

The ORDER BY keyword sorts the result set by one or more columns. The order is ascending by default. To sort the records in descending order, use the DESC keyword.

AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS

An aggregate function performs a calculation on a set of values and returns a single value. Common aggregate functions include COUNT(), SUM(), AVG(), MAX(), and MIN().

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COUNT

The COUNT() function counts the number of rows or values in the result set.

SUM

The SUM() function returns the total sum of a numeric column.

MIN/MAX

The MIN() and MAX() functions return the least and greatest value of the selected column, respectively.

AVG

The AVG() function returns the average value of a numeric column.

JOIN

The JOIN keyword combines rows from two tables by a specified condition. Types of joins include INNER JOIN, LEFT (OUTER) JOIN, RIGHT (OUTER) JOIN, and FULL (OUTER) JOIN.

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INNER JOIN

The INNER JOIN clause selects only the records that have matching values in both tables.

OUTER JOIN

An OUTER JOIN returns the records that have matching values in both tables along with certain records that do not have matching values in the other table. OUTER JOIN types include LEFT (OUTER) JOIN, RIGHT (OUTER) JOIN, and FULL (OUTER) JOIN. The non-matching records returned depend on the type of the OUTER JOIN. The columns on the side of the table that does not have matching records are filled with NULL.

FULL OUTER JOIN

A FULL OUTER JOIN returns all records from the left table (table1) whether or not there is a matching record in the right table (table2) and all records from the right table (table2) whether or not there is a matching record in the left table (table1).

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LEFT JOIN

LEFT JOIN, or LEFT OUTER JOIN, returns all records from the left table (Nr.1) and the matched records from the right table (Nr.2). If there is no match in the table (Nr.2) for a specific record, it returns NULLs in the corresponding columns of the right table (Nr.2).

RIGHT JOIN

RIGHT JOIN, or RIGHT OUTER JOIN, returns all records from the right table (Nr.2) and the matched records from the left table (Nr.1). If there is no match in the table Nr.1 for a specific record, it returns NULLs in the corresponding columns of the left table (Nr.1).

UNION

The UNION operator combines the result set of two or more SELECT statements. Each SELECT statement within the UNION must have the same number of columns with the same data types.

DISTINCT

The DISTINCT keyword is used to return only distinct (unique) values in the specified column.

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AND OR NOT

These are logical operators used to combine or negate conditions in SQL. AND returns true if both conditions are true. OR returns true if either condition is true. NOT returns true if the condition is false.

NULL

The NULL value represents missing or unknown data. The IS NULL and IS NOT NULL operators are used to test for NULL values.

IN

The IN operator allows you to specify multiple values in a WHERE clause. It's a shorthand for multiple OR conditions.

BETWEEN

The BETWEEN operator selects values within a given range inclusive of the end values. It can be used with numerical text and date data types.

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