

Ri Off-the-shelf Masterclass: Solving problems with data

Worksheet 1 – Glossary

Command	Function		Example
SELECT	Building a query	Chooses which columns to show	<code>SELECT animal, speed</code>
FROM		Tells SQL which table to look in	<code>SELECT * FROM animals</code>
WHERE		Filters rows to only show ones that a condition. Put text values in single quote marks.	<code>WHERE animal = 'shark'</code>
AND	Filtering	Adds a second condition — both must be true.	<code>WHERE age > 10 AND colour = 'blue'</code>
OR		Returns rows where either condition is true.	<code>WHERE colour = 'red' OR colour = 'blue'</code>
LIKE		Matches a pattern. Use % to mean 'any characters here'.	<code>WHERE animal LIKE</code>
ORDER BY	Sorting and limiting	Sorts results by a column. Add DESC to reverse the order	<code>ORDER BY speed DESC</code>
LIMIT		Only returns a set number of rows.	<code>LIMIT 5</code>
SUM	Working with numbers	Adds up all the values in a column.	<code>SELECT SUM(speed)</code>
AS		Gives the output column a new name.	<code>SELECT SUM(speed) AS 'Total'</code>
LEN		Returns the number of characters in a piece of text.	<code>WHERE LEN(colour) = 3</code>
COUNT		Returns the number of rows that match	<code>SELECT COUNT(*)</code>
MIN		Returns the smallest value in a column.	<code>SELECT MIN(speed)</code>

MAX		Returns the largest value in a column.	SELECT MAX (speed)
AVG		Returns the average value in a column.	SELECT AVG (speed)
DELETE	Changing data	Removes rows that match a condition. Always use with WHERE.	DELETE FROM animals WHERE animal = 'shark'

More commands can be found at www.w3schools.com/sql/default.asp