

SELECT

Alles auswählen **SELECT * FROM *table_name* WHERE *column1* = *value1*;**

Spezifische Spalten auswählen **SELECT *column1*, *column2*, ... FROM *table_name* WHERE *column1* = *value1***

WHERE

Spezifische Condition **SELECT *column1*, *column2* FROM *tablename* WHERE *condition1* AND *condition2* OR *condition3***

Filtert nach Values, die in der Spalte enthalten sind **SELECT *column1* FROM *tablename* WHERE *column1* IN(*value1*, *value2*, *value3*)**

WHERE IS

Select Werte Null **SELECT * FROM *table_name* WHERE *column1* IS NULL**

Select Werte, die nicht NULL sind **SELECT * FROM *table_name* WHERE *column1* IS NOT NULL**

Alias AS

Alias für Spaltennamen **SELECT *column_name* AS *alias_name* FROM *table_name*;**

Alias für Tabellenname **SELECT *column_name* FROM *table_name* AS *alias_name*;**

CONCAT

Zusammensetzen von Werten **SELECT CONCAT(*column1*, *value*, ...) FROM *table_name* WHERE *condition***

Beispiel:
SELECT CONCAT(lastname, ", ", firstname) AS Fullname FROM students WHERE 1 ORDER BY Fullname ASC;

MIN

Kleinsten Wert **SELECT MIN(*column1*) FROM *table_name***

MAX

Größten Wert **SELECT MAX(*column1*) FROM *table_name***

AVG

Durchschnittswert **SELECT AVG(*column1*) FROM *table_name***

COUNT

Anzahl alles **SELECT COUNT(*) FROM *table_name* WHERE *condition*;**

Anzahl spezifische Spalte **SELECT COUNT(*column_name*) FROM *table_name* WHERE *condition*;**

Gib Spalten und Anzahl aus **SELECT *column1*, COUNT(*column1*) FROM *table_name* WHERE *condition* GROUP BY *column1*;**

DISTINCT

Keine doppelten Werte für alle Einträge **Select Distinct * FROM *tablename***

Keine doppelten Werte aus *column1* **Select Distinct *column1* FROM *tablename***

Zähle unterschiedliche Werte aus *column1* **Select COUNT(Distinct *column1*) FROM *tablename***

GROUP BY / ORDER BY

Gruppieren und ordnen Werte **SELECT *column_name* FROM *table_name* WHERE *condition* GROUP BY *column_name* ORDER BY *column_name* ASC|DESC;**

LIKE

Filter nach Pattern **SELECT * FROM *table_name* WHERE *column3* LIKE *pattern*;**

Filter nach Beginn eines Values **SELECT * FROM *table_name* WHERE *column1* LIKE "*value*%";**

Filter nach Beginn eines Values mit einem weiteren Zeichen **SELECT * FROM *table_name* WHERE *column1* LIKE "*value*_";**

Platzhalter % steht für 0, 1 oder mehrere Werte

Platzhalter _ steht für 1 Wert

HAVING

Nachgelagerte Condition **SELECT *column_name* FROM *table_name* WHERE *condition* GROUP BY *column_name* HAVING *condition*;**

LIMIT

Einschränkung der angezeigten Werte **SELECT *column_name* FROM *table_name* WHERE *condition* LIMIT *number_skipped*, *number_shownt*;**

EXISTS

Prüft Existenz und gibt wahr/falsch zurück **SELECT *column_name* FROM *table_name* WHERE EXISTS (SELECT *column_name* FROM *table_name* WHERE *condition*);**

SELECT *column_name* FROM *table_name* WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT *column_name* FROM *table_name* WHERE *condition*);

INSERT INTO

Werte **INSERT INTO** *table_name*
 einfügen (*column1, column2, column3,*
 ...) **VALUES** (*value1, value2,*
value3, ...);

*

UPDATE

Update **UPDATE** *table_name* **SET**
 Tabelle *column1 = value1, column2 =*
value2, ... WHERE condition;

DELETE

Alles **DELETE FROM**
 löschen *table_name;*

Löschen mit **DELETE FROM** *table_name*
 Condition **WHERE** *condition;*

Häufig verwendete Datentypen

VARCHAR(M)	String (0 - 255)	L + 1 Bytes
TINYINT	Integer (-128 - 127)	1 Byte
INT	Integer (-2147- 483648 to 2147483647)	4 Bytes
BIGINT	Integer (-9223372- 036854775808 to 922337203685- 4775807)	8 Bytes
BLOB	String (0-65535)	L + 2 Bytes

L: byte length of the string

M represents the declared column length in
 characters

unsigned: nur positive Zahlen, dafür
 größere Zahlen möglich



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