| SQL Basics | \[SELECT \]
|        | FROM \[
|        |  * \[WHERE \[AND, OR \]
| Math | \[ROUND \]
|        | \[ABS \]
|        | +,-,*,/ \[Strings \]
|        | \[TRIM(A,B) \] Trim characters in string B from sides of string A
|        | \[LTRIM, RTRIM \] Same, starting only from right or left
|        | \[UPPER, LOWER \] Change to upper or lower case
|        | \[SUBSTR(A,B) \] substring of length B starting at Ath character
|        | \[LENGTH \] length of string
|        | \[|| \] concatenate strings \[Logic \]
|        | \[CASE WHEN ... THEN ... ELSE ... END \]
|        | \[ORDER BY \] options: ASC, DESC
|        | \[IS NULL \] or NOT IS NULL \[Editing \]
|        | \[CREATE, ALTER, DROP \] Change table properties
|        | \[INSERT \] Insert row(s)
|        | \[UPDATE \] Update a value
|        | \[DELETE \] Delete row(s) \[Grouping \]
|        | \[GROUP BY \] Return one row for each distinct value in the GROUP BY field
|        | \[SUM, COUNT, AVG \] Aggregation functions that combine values in selected fields for GROUP BY
|        | \[MIN, MAX \] More aggregation functions
|        | \[GROUP_CONCAT \] Even more
|        | \[TOTAL \] like SUM, but returns 0 if all values are NULL
|        | (like WHERE, but ok to use after GROUP BY) \[Joins \]
|        | \[FROM A INNER JOIN B ON A.ID=B.ID \] Equivalent: FROM A,B WHERE A.ID=B.ID
|        | \[LEFT JOIN \] Return at least one match per unique entry in left table, padding with NULLs as needed
|        | \[RIGHT JOIN \] Ditto, for right table
|        | \[OUTER JOIN \] Return at least one match per unique entry in either table, padding with NULLs as needed
|        | \[UNION \] combine results from two queries
|        | \[UNION ALL \] ditto, without removing duplicates
|        | \[CAST Field AS DOUBLE \] Treat values in field as the numeric type DOUBLE |