

Mysql Query Cheat Sheet

MySQL Cheat Sheet

MySQL is a popular open source relational database management system known for its ease of use and scalability. Sometimes, you will need a little help while working on a project. That's why we created this MySQL Cheat Sheet.

Instructions for installing MySQL are available at [MySQLINSTALL](#)

CONNECTING TO A MYSQL SERVER

Connect to a MySQL server with a username and a password using the mysql command line client. MySQL will prompt for the password.

```
mysql -u <username> -p
```

To connect to a specific database on a MySQL server using a username and a password:

```
mysql -u <username> -p <database>
```

To connect using the mysql client tool:

```
mysql -u <username> -p <database> > <file>
mysql -u <username> -p <database> < > <file>
```

To exit the client:

```
ctrl + c
```

For a full list of commands:

```
help
```

CREATING AND DISPLAYING DATABASES

To create a database:

```
CREATE DATABASE <name>
```

To list all the databases on the server:

```
SHOW DATABASES
```

To use a specified database:

```
USE <name>
```

To delete a specified database:

```
DROP DATABASE <name>
```

To list all tables in the database:

```
SHOW TABLES
```

To get information about a specified table:

```
DESCRIBE <tablename>
```

It outputs column names, data types, default values, and more about the table.

CREATING TABLES

To create a table:

```
CREATE TABLE <tablename> (
  <id>
  <name> <datatype>
)
```

Use AUTO_INCREMENT to increment the ID automatically with each new record. An AUTO_INCREMENT column must be defined as a primary or unique key.

```
CREATE TABLE <tablename> (
  <id> PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
  <name> <datatype>
)
```

To create a table with a foreign key:

```
CREATE TABLE <tablename> (
  <id> PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
  <name> <datatype>,
  <age> <id>,
  FOREIGN KEY (<tablename>_<id>)
  REFERENCES <tablename>(<id>)
)
```

MODIFYING TABLES

Use the ALTER TABLE statement to modify the table structure.

To change a table name:

```
ALTER TABLE <tablename> RENAME <name>
```

To add a column to the table:

```
ALTER TABLE <tablename>
ADD COLUMN <name> <datatype>
```

To change a column name:

```
ALTER TABLE <tablename>
RENAME COLUMN <id> TO <tablename>
```

To change a column data type:

```
ALTER TABLE <tablename>
MODIFY COLUMN <name> <datatype>
```

To delete a column:

```
ALTER TABLE <tablename>
DROP COLUMN <name>
```

To delete a table:

```
DROP TABLE <tablename>
```

QUERYING DATA

To select data from a table, use the SELECT command. An example of a single table query:

```
SELECT <tablename>, <field> FROM <tablename>
WHERE <id> = 3
ORDER BY <id> ASC
```

An example of a multiple table query:

```
SELECT <table1>_<name>, <table2>_<name>
FROM <table1>
JOIN <table2> ON <table1>_<id> = <table2>_<id>
```

Use +, -, *, / to do some basic math.

```
SELECT 60 + 60 + 24 * 7 -- result: 4080
```

AGGREGATION AND GROUPING

- **AVG(<expr>)** - average value of <expr> for the group
- **COUNT(<expr>)** - count of <expr> values within the group
- **MAX(<expr>)** - maximum value of <expr> values within the group
- **MIN(<expr>)** - minimum value of <expr> values within the group
- **SUM(<expr>)** - sum of <expr> values within the group

To count the rows in the table:

```
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM <tablename>
```

To count the non-NULL values in a column:

```
SELECT COUNT(<name>)
FROM <tablename>
```

To select unique values in a column:

```
SELECT DISTINCT <name>
FROM <tablename>
```

GROUP BY

To report the amounts by species:

```
SELECT <tablename>, COUNT(*)
FROM <tablename>
GROUP BY <tablename>
```

To get the average, minimum, and maximum ages by habitat:

```
SELECT <tablename>_<id>, AVG(<age>),
MIN(<age>), MAX(<age>)
FROM <tablename>
GROUP BY <tablename>
```

INSERTING DATA

To insert data into a table, use the INSERT command:

```
INSERT INTO <tablename> VALUES
(1, 'Puffer', 3,
2, 'Parrot', 2)
```

You may specify the columns in which the data is added. The remaining columns are filled with default values or NULLs.

```
INSERT INTO <tablename> (<name>) VALUES
('Elephant')
```

UPDATING DATA

To update the data in a table, use the UPDATE command:

```
UPDATE <tablename>
SET
  <specifiers> = 'Duck',
  <name> = 'Quack'
WHERE <id> = 2
```

DELETING DATA

To delete data from a table, use the DELETE command:

```
DELETE FROM <tablename>
WHERE <id> = 2
```

This deletes all rows satisfying the WHERE condition. To delete all data from a table, use the TRUNCATE TABLE statement:

```
TRUNCATE TABLE <tablename>
```

CASTING

From time to time, you need to change the type of a value. Use the CAST() function to do this.

In MySQL, you can cast to these datatypes:

```
CHAR, VARCHAR, BINARY, DATE, DATETIME,
DECIMAL, DOUBLE, FLOAT, REAL, SIGNED,
UNSIGNED, TIME, YEAR
```

To get a number as a signed integer:

```
SELECT CAST(2234.567 AS SIGNED)
-- result: 2234
```

To change a column type to double:

```
SELECT CAST(<tablename>_<id> AS DOUBLE)
```

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MySQL query cheat sheet is an essential resource for both beginners and experienced developers who work with MySQL databases. This cheat sheet condenses the most frequently used MySQL commands and techniques into a concise format, making it easier to reference and utilize during database development and management. MySQL is a powerful relational database management system that uses SQL (Structured Query Language) for data manipulation and retrieval. Understanding MySQL queries is crucial for anyone involved in web development, data analysis, or database management. In this article, we will explore various aspects of MySQL queries, including basic commands, data retrieval, data manipulation, and advanced techniques.

1. Basic MySQL Commands

Understanding the basic commands in MySQL is fundamental for performing any database operations. Here are some of the most commonly used commands:

1.1 Database Operations

- Create a Database:

```
```sql  
CREATE DATABASE database_name;
```
```

- Drop a Database:

```
```sql  
DROP DATABASE database_name;
```
```

- Use a Database:

```
```sql  
USE database_name;
```
```

1.2 Table Operations

- Create a Table:

```
```sql  
CREATE TABLE table_name (
column1 datatype constraints,
column2 datatype constraints,
...
);
```
```

- Drop a Table:

```
```sql
```

```
DROP TABLE table_name;
```

```
```
```

- Alter a Table:

```
```sql
```

```
ALTER TABLE table_name
```

```
ADD column_name datatype;
```

```
ALTER TABLE table_name
```

```
DROP COLUMN column_name;
```

```
ALTER TABLE table_name
```

```
MODIFY COLUMN column_name datatype;
```

```
```
```

2. Data Retrieval

Data retrieval is one of the most common tasks performed in MySQL. The `SELECT` statement is used to fetch data from one or more tables.

2.1 Basic SELECT Statement

- Select All Columns:

```
```sql
```

```
SELECT FROM table_name;
```

```
```
```

- Select Specific Columns:

```
```sql
SELECT column1, column2 FROM table_name;
```
```

2.2 Filtering Results

Using the `WHERE` clause allows you to filter results based on specific conditions.

- Basic WHERE Clause:

```
```sql
SELECT FROM table_name WHERE condition;
```
```

- Multiple Conditions:

```
```sql
SELECT FROM table_name WHERE condition1 AND condition2;

SELECT FROM table_name WHERE condition1 OR condition2;
```
```

- Using IN and BETWEEN:

```
```sql
SELECT FROM table_name WHERE column_name IN (value1, value2, ...);

SELECT FROM table_name WHERE column_name BETWEEN value1 AND value2;
```
```

2.3 Sorting and Limiting Results

- Order By:

```
```sql
```

```
SELECT FROM table_name ORDER BY column_name ASC|DESC;
```

```
```
```

- Limit Results:

```
```sql
```

```
SELECT FROM table_name LIMIT number;
```

```
SELECT FROM table_name LIMIT offset, number;
```

```
```
```

3. Data Manipulation

Data manipulation commands allow you to insert, update, and delete records in the database.

3.1 Inserting Data

- Insert Single Record:

```
```sql
```

```
INSERT INTO table_name (column1, column2) VALUES (value1, value2);
```

```
```
```

- Insert Multiple Records:

```
```sql
```

```
INSERT INTO table_name (column1, column2) VALUES
```

```
(value1a, value2a),
(value1b, value2b);
...
```

## 3.2 Updating Data

- Update Records:

```
```sql  
UPDATE table_name SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2 WHERE condition;  
...
```

3.3 Deleting Data

- Delete Records:

```
```sql  
DELETE FROM table_name WHERE condition;
...
```

# 4. Advanced Queries

For more complex operations, MySQL supports advanced querying techniques.

## 4.1 Joins

Joins allow you to combine rows from two or more tables based on related columns.

- Inner Join:

```
```sql  
SELECT columns FROM table1  
INNER JOIN table2 ON table1.column = table2.column;  
```
```

- Left Join:

```
```sql  
SELECT columns FROM table1  
LEFT JOIN table2 ON table1.column = table2.column;  
```
```

- Right Join:

```
```sql  
SELECT columns FROM table1  
RIGHT JOIN table2 ON table1.column = table2.column;  
```
```

- Full Outer Join:

```
```sql  
SELECT columns FROM table1  
FULL OUTER JOIN table2 ON table1.column = table2.column;  
```
```

## 4.2 Grouping Data

The `GROUP BY` clause is used to group rows that have the same values in specified columns into summary rows.

- Basic GROUP BY:

```
```sql
```

```
SELECT column1, COUNT() FROM table_name GROUP BY column1;
```

```
```
```

- HAVING Clause:

```
```sql
```

```
SELECT column1, COUNT() FROM table_name  
GROUP BY column1 HAVING COUNT() > value;
```

```
```
```

## 5. Functions in MySQL

MySQL provides a variety of built-in functions to perform operations on data.

### 5.1 Aggregate Functions

- COUNT:

```
```sql
```

```
SELECT COUNT(column_name) FROM table_name;
```

```
```
```

- SUM:

```
```sql
```

```
SELECT SUM(column_name) FROM table_name;
```

```
```
```

- AVG:

```
```sql
```

```
SELECT AVG(column_name) FROM table_name;
```


...

- MIN and MAX:

```sql

SELECT MIN(column\_name) FROM table\_name;

SELECT MAX(column\_name) FROM table\_name;

...

## 5.2 String Functions

- CONCAT:

```sql

SELECT CONCAT(column1, ' ', column2) FROM table_name;

...

- LENGTH:

```sql

SELECT LENGTH(column\_name) FROM table\_name;

...

- UPPER and LOWER:

```sql

SELECT UPPER(column_name) FROM table_name;

SELECT LOWER(column_name) FROM table_name;

...

6. Indexing and Optimization

Indexes are used to speed up the retrieval of rows from a database table.

6.1 Creating Indexes

- Create an Index:

```
```sql
CREATE INDEX index_name ON table_name (column_name);
```
```

- Drop an Index:

```
```sql
DROP INDEX index_name ON table_name;
```
```

6.2 Optimizing Queries

- Use EXPLAIN:

```
```sql
EXPLAIN SELECT FROM table_name WHERE condition;
```
```

- Optimize Table:

```
```sql
OPTIMIZE TABLE table_name;
```
```

7. Conclusion

A MySQL query cheat sheet is an invaluable tool for anyone working with MySQL databases. It simplifies the learning process by providing quick access to the most common commands and techniques. Understanding how to effectively use these commands can enhance your productivity and efficiency when managing and querying data. Whether you are building web applications, performing data analysis, or managing complex databases, mastering MySQL queries will empower you to handle data seamlessly and effectively. By continually referring to this cheat sheet and practicing these commands, you will gain confidence and expertise in MySQL, ultimately leading to more robust and efficient data management practices.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is a MySQL query cheat sheet?

A MySQL query cheat sheet is a quick reference guide that provides common MySQL commands, syntax, and examples to help users write and understand SQL queries efficiently.

What are the basic SQL commands included in a MySQL cheat sheet?

Basic SQL commands typically include SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, CREATE TABLE, DROP TABLE, and JOIN operations.

How can I use a MySQL cheat sheet for complex queries?

You can refer to a cheat sheet for syntax examples of complex queries like subqueries, nested queries, and using functions such as GROUP BY, ORDER BY, and aggregate functions.

Are there any online resources for MySQL query cheat sheets?

Yes, there are numerous online resources including websites, blogs, and forums that provide downloadable and interactive MySQL query cheat sheets.

What is the purpose of the JOIN clause in MySQL?

The JOIN clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables based on a related column between them, allowing for more complex data retrieval.

Can I customize my own MySQL query cheat sheet?

Absolutely! You can create a personalized MySQL query cheat sheet by including the commands and syntax you use most frequently for quick access.

What is the importance of using WHERE clause in MySQL queries?

The WHERE clause is crucial for filtering records based on specific conditions, which helps in retrieving only the relevant data from the database.

How do I learn more advanced MySQL queries beyond a cheat sheet?

To learn advanced MySQL queries, consider taking online courses, reading official MySQL documentation, or practicing with real-world databases and projects.

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