My5QL Cheat Sheet

BEGINNER'S SQL GUIDE





1. Database Operations

Create database: CREATE DATABASE dbname;

Drop database: DROP DATABASE dbname;

Select database: USE dbname;

List all databases: SHOW DATABASES;



2. Table Operations

• Create table: CREATE TABLE tablename (id INT, data VARCHAR(100));

• Drop table: DROP TABLE tablename;

• Rename table: RENAME TABLE oldname TO newname;

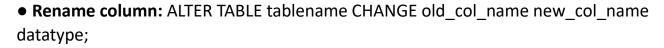
• List all tables: SHOW TABLES;

Describe table structure: DESCRIBE tablename;

Truncate table:TRUNCATE TABLE tablename;

Add column: ALTER TABLE tablename ADD col_name datatype;

Drop column: ALTER TABLE tablename DROP col_name;



Modify column type: ALTER TABLE tablename MODIFY col_name new_datatype;

Add a primary key: ALTER TABLE tablename ADD PRIMARY KEY (col_name);

Drop a primary key: ALTER TABLE tablename DROP PRIMARY KEY;

Add a unique constraint: ALTER TABLE tablename ADD UNIQUE (col_name);

• Add a foreign key: ALTER TABLE tablename ADD CONSTRAINT fk_name FOREIGN KEY (col_name) REFERENCES other table(col_name);

• Drop a foreign key: ALTER TABLE tablename DROP FOREIGN KEY fk_name;

Create an index: CREATE INDEX index_name ON tablename (col_name);

• Drop an index: DROP INDEX index_name ON tablename;



3. Data Manipulation

- Insert row: INSERT INTO tablename (col1, col2) VALUES (value1, value2);
- Update rows: UPDATE tablename SET col1 = value1 WHERE condition;
- **Delete rows:** DELETE FROM tablename WHERE condition;
- Select data: SELECT * FROM tablename;
- Select data with condition: SELECT * FROM tablename WHERE condition;
- Select and order data: SELECT * FROM tablename ORDER BY col ASC/DESC;
- **Select distinct rows:** SELECT DISTINCT col FROM tablename;
- Count rows: SELECT COUNT(*) FROM tablename;
- Sum: SELECT SUM(col) FROM tablename;
- Average: SELECT AVG(col) FROM tablename;
- Limit & Offset: SELECT * FROM tablename LIMIT number OFFSET number;
- Group data: SELECT col, COUNT(*) FROM tablename GROUP BY col;
- Having clause: SELECT col1, col2, COUNT(*) FROM tablename GROUP BY col1, col2 HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;

4. JOINs

- LEFT Join: SELECT * FROM table1 LEFT JOIN table2 ON table1.col = table2.col;
- **RIGHT Join:** SELECT * FROM table1 RIGHT JOIN table2 ON table1.col = table2.col;
- INNER Join: SELECT * FROM table1 INNER JOIN table2 ON table1.col = table2.col;
- **FULL Join:** SELECT * FROM table1 LEFT JOIN table2 ON table1.col = table2.col UNION SELECT * FROM table1 RIGHT JOIN table2 ON table1.col = table2.col;
- Cross Join: SELECT * FROM table1 CROSS JOIN table2;
- **Self Join:** SELECT a.col, b.col FROM table a JOIN table b ON a.common_col = b.common_col WHERE condition;
- Natural Join: SELECT * FROM table1 NATURAL JOIN table2;



5. Subqueries

- Scalar Subquery (Returns single value): SELECT col_name FROM table_name WHERE col_name = (SELECT col_name FROM another_table WHERE condition);
- Row Subquery (Returns single row): SELECT col1, col2 FROM table_name WHERE
 (col1, col2) = (SELECT col1, col2 FROM another_table WHERE condition);
- Col Subquery (Returns single col): SELECT col_name FROM table_name WHERE col name IN (SELECT col name FROM another table WHERE condition);
- Table Subquery (Returns a table): SELECT * FROM (SELECT col1, col2 FROM table_name WHERE condition) AS subquery_alias;
- Correlated Subquery (Reference to a col from the outer query): SELECT col_name FROM table_name outer_table_alias WHERE col_name_operator (SELECT col_name FROM another table WHERE condition = outer table alias.col name);
- Exists Subquery (Checks for the existence of rows in a subquery): SELECT col_name FROM table_name WHERE EXISTS (SELECT col_name FROM another_table WHERE condition);
- NOT EXISTS Subquery (Checks for the non-existence of rows in a subquery): SELECT col_name FROM table_name WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT col_name FROM another_table WHERE condition);

6. Text and String Functions

- Concatenate string: SELECT CONCAT(col1, '', col2) AS col12 FROM tablename;
- Uppercase: SELECT UPPER(col) FROM tablename;
- Lowercase: SELECT LOWER(col) FROM tablename;
- **Substring:** SELECT SUBSTRING(col, 1, 10) FROM tablename;
- Replace text: SELECT REPLACE(col, 'old', 'new') FROM tablename;
- Length of a string: SELECT LENGTH(col) FROM tablename;
- **Trim spaces:** SELECT TRIM(col) FROM tablename;
- Find position of substring: SELECT INSTR(col, 'substring') FROM tablename;



7. Numeric and Date Functions

Round number: SELECT ROUND(col, decimals) FROM tablename;

Get current date: SELECT CURDATE();

Get current time: SELECT CURTIME();

• Extract year from date: SELECT YEAR(col) FROM tablename;

• Extract month from date: SELECT MONTH(col) FROM tablename;

• Date difference: SELECT DATEDIFF(date1, date2) FROM tablename;

Add days to a date: SELECT DATE_ADD(col, INTERVAL 10 DAY) FROM tablename;

• Format date: SELECT DATE FORMAT(col, '%Y-%m-%d') FROM tablename;

8. Set Operations

• Union: SELECT col FROM table1 UNION SELECT col FROM table2;

• Union All: SELECT col FROM table 1 UNION ALL SELECT col FROM table 2;

• Except: SELECT col FROM table1 WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT col FROM table2 WHERE table1.col = table2.col);

9. Aggregate Functions

• Minimum value: SELECT MIN(col) FROM tablename;

Maximum value: SELECT MAX(col) FROM tablename;

Average: SELECT AVG(col) FROM tablename;

• Standard deviation: SELECT STDDEV(col) FROM tablename;

• Variance: SELECT VARIANCE(col) FROM tablename;

Group concat: GROUP CONCAT(expression SEPARATOR 'separator');

Sum over: SUM(expression) OVER (PARTITION BY col ORDER BY col);





10. Conditional Expressions

- **IF function:** SELECT IF(condition, value_if_true, value_if_false) FROM tablename;
- **Simple CASE statement:** SELECT col, CASE WHEN value1 THEN result1 ELSE default result END FROM tablename;
- **Searched CASE statement:** SELECT col, CASE WHEN condition1 THEN result1 ELSE default_result END FROM tablename;
- **COALESCE function:** SELECT COALESCE(col, 'default_value') FROM tablename;
- NULLIF function: SELECT NULLIF(col, 'default_value') FROM tablename;
- IFNULL function: SELECT IFNULL(col, 'default value') FROM tablename;
- **NULLIFNULL function:** SELECT NULLIFNULL(col, 'default_value') FROM tablename;



11. User and Permissions

- Create user: CREATE USER 'user'@'host' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
- Grant permissions: GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON dbname.* TO 'user'@'host';
- Revoke permissions: REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON dbname.* FROM 'user'@'host';
- **Set password:** SET PASSWORD FOR 'user'@'host' = PASSWORD('newpassword');
- Change password: ALTER USER 'user'@'host' IDENTIFIED BY 'newpassword';
- Show grants: SHOW GRANTS FOR 'user'@'host';
- Drop user: DROP USER 'user'@'host';
- Flush privileges: FLUSH PRIVILEGES;



12. Backup and Recovery

- Backup a database: mysqldump -u username -p dbname > backupfile.sql;
- Restore a database: mysql -u username -p dbname < backupfile.sql;











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