CRIB SHEET MYSQL/PHP

Command **Results**

Connect to server:

Open Terminal and insert the following:

ssh cjohn053@igor.gold.ac.uk Coreen-Andersons-MacBook-Pro:∼ coreenanderson\$
Coreen-Andersons-MacBook-Pro:∼ coreenanderson\$ ssh cjohn053@igor.gold.ac.uk cjohn053@igor.gold.ac.uk's password:

Last login: Tue Aug 15 10:35:59 2017 from host-89-241-118-235.as13285.net ---GOLDSMITHS COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTING--

Email enquiries regarding this server to sysadmin@doc.gold.ac.uk

[cjohn053@igor ~]\$

MySql Login:

Enter password:

[cjohn053@igor ~]\$ mysql

-h igor -u cjohn053 -p

[cjohn053@igor ~]\$ mysql -h igor -u cjohn053 -p Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 679297

Server version: 5.5.41 MySQL Community Server (GPL)

then

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Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> 📗

Command prompts: mysql> ready for new command

-> waiting for command

'> close speech mark

"> double speech mark

`> next line

/*> close comment

\c cancel a command

Version: (not case sensitive)

select version(); mysql> select version();

> I version() I | 5.5.41

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

Current date:

Results

select current_date; | mysql> select current_date;

| current_date | | current_date | | 2017-08-15 | | tow in set (0.00 sec)

select now(); mysql> select now();

Username:

select user();
mysql> select user();

| user() | cjohn053@igor.gold.ac.uk | trow in set (0.00 sec)

Calculator functions:

select SIN(PI()/4),

(4+1)*5;

Databases:

(Always check which databases are present on the server)

show databases;

create database

cjohn053_test2;

mysql> create database cjohn053_test2; Query OK, 1 row affected (0.04 sec)

To select database:

use cjohn053_test2;

mysql> use cjohn053_test2; Database changed

Creating data to store in a table:

Create table pet (
name VARCHAR(20),
owner VARCHAR(20),
species VARCHAR(20),
sex CHAR(1),
date of birth DATE, date of
death DATE);

```
mysql> create table pet (
    -> name VARCHAR(20),
    -> owner VARCHAR(20),
    -> species VARCHAR(20),
    -> sex CHAR(1),
    -> birth DATE,
    -> death DATE);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.16 sec)
```

Results

Table verification:

show tables;

Table structure:

describe pet;

Deleting a table:

drop table pet;

Inserting table data:

Insert into pet values ('Fluffy', 'Harold', 'cat', 'f', '1999-02-04', NULL);

```
mysql> insert into pet values ('Fluffy', 'Harold', 'cat', 'f', '1999-02-04', NUL
L);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
```

To view table data:

select * from pet;

Delete a row from a table:

delete from pet where
name = 'fluffy';

```
mysql> select * from pet;

| name | owner | species | sex | birth | death |
| Fluffy | Harold | cat | f | 1999-02-04 | NULL |
| tow in set (0.04 sec)

mysql> delete from pet where name = 'fluffy';

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from pet;

Empty set (0.03 sec)
```

Loading data from a file:

Save your text file into the igor root directory. To load the file into your table:

Results

Mysql>Load data local infile "pet.txt" into table pet lines terminated by '\r':

```
name
            owner
                     species | sex
                                                      death
            Harold
                                        1989-05-13
            Harold
                                        1999-02-04
            Gwen
                                        1994-03-17
Fang
            Benny
                                        1990-08-27
            Diane
                                        1998-08-31
            Gwen
            Gwen
            Benny
rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Pulling information from the table:

Select * from pet WHERE name = "Bowser";

```
mysql> select * from pet where name = "Bowser";

| name | owner | species | sex | birth | death |
| Bowser | Diane | dog | m | 1998-08-31 | 1995-07-29 |
| tow in set (0.02 sec)
```

Selecting from particular rows:

(Find all animals born after 1998)

Select * FROM pet WHERE birth >="1998-1-1";

```
nysql> select * from pet where birth >="1998-1-1";
                                      birth
                                                   death
 name
          owner
                    species
 Fluffy
          Harold I
                                      1999-02-04 |
 Bowser
                    dog
                                      1998-08-31
                                                    1995-07-29
          Gwen
                                      1998-09-11
 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

(Find all female dogs use logical AND)

Select * FROM pet WHERE species = "dog" AND sex = "f";

(Find all snakes or birds use logical OR)

Select * FROM pet WHERE species = "snake" OR species ="bird";

Results

Selecting from columns

select name, birth from pet;

Queries:

(Find out who owns a pet)

select owner from pet;

```
mysql> select owner from pet;

+-----+
| owner |
+-----+
| Harold |
| Harold |
| Gwen |
| Diane |
| Gwen |
| Gwen |
| Benny |
+-----+
8 rows in set (0.02 sec)
```

(To retrieve each unique output record)

select DISTINCT owner from pet;

```
mysql> select distinct owner from pet;

+-----+
| owner |
+-----+
| Harold |
| Gwen |
| Benny |
| Diane |
+------+
4 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

Sorting data:

(To sort a result use an ORDER BY clause)

Select name, birth FROM pet ORDER BY birth;

Results

(To sort in reverse order add the DESC)

Select name, birth FROM pet ORDER BY birth DESC;

NULLS

NULL means missing value or unknonwn value

To test fro NULL, you cannot use the arithmetic comparison operators, such as =, < or <>;

Rather you must use this IS NULL and ISNOT NULL operators instead.

(Find all dead pets)

select name from pet where death >IS NOT NULL;

Patten matching:

(Find names beginning with 'b')

select * from pet WHERE name like "b%";

(Find names ending with 'fy')

select * from pet WHERE name like "%fy";

(Find names containing a 'w')

select * from pet WHERE name like "%w%";

Results

(Find names containing exactly 5 characters)

select * from pet WHERE name like "_";

REG EX Example:

(Find names beginning with b, use ^ to match the beginning of the name)

select * from pet WHERE name REGEXP "^b";

(Find names ending with 'fy', use'\$' to match the end of the name)

select * from pet WHERE name REGEXP fy\$";

(Counting rows – determine the total number of pets)

select COUNT (*) from pet;

```
mysql> select count(*) from pet;

+-----+

| count(*) |

+-----+

| 8 |

+-----+

1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```