

MySQL Cheat Sheet

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MySQL Tutorial: Basics to Advanced ▾

1. MySQL COMMAND LINE COMMANDS
2. MySQL DATABASE COMMANDS (DATA DEFINITION LANGUAGE;DDL)
3. MySQL Table commands(DDL)
4. MySQL DML(Data Manipulation Language) Commands
5. MySQL DATA TYPES
6. MySQL AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS
7. INDEXES AND VIEWS IN MySQL
8. TRIGGERS IN MySQL
9. STORED PROCEDURES AND FUNCTION
10. INBUILT FUNCTIONS IN MySQL

MySQL is a fully open-source Relational Database Management System. It uses Structured Query Language (SQL) to manage the database. With only a few SQL statements, we can interact with MySQL using a simple programming language. SQL is a large group of statements that may be classified as sublanguages, typically: a data query language (DQL), a data definition language (DDL), a data control language (DCL), and a data manipulation language (DML). SQL includes data query, data manipulation (insert, update, and delete), data definition (schema creation and modification), and data access control.

MySQL is platform flexible,i.e. can run on Windows, Linux and Mac. It can be easily used in both small-scale and large-scale businesses. SQL is largely based on Relational Algebra and Tuple Relational Calculus. Sun Microsystems (now Oracle Corporation) acquired MySQL AB, the Swedish company that owned and sponsored MySQL.

MySQL has stand-alone users that can interact with a MySQL database using SQL, but in more frequent instances, MySQL is used with other programs to create applications that require relational database expertise. LAMP is an acronym for Linux, Apache, MySQL, and PHP. Django Stack uses JS,

Python



MySQL

MySQL and h

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MySQL.

INST. LAMP MySQL

On Windows

1. Download the MySQL installer from here: [Install MySQL Installer](#). Execute the installer with administrator privileges.
2. Choose the appropriate setup type. Preferably Developer Default.
3. Complete the installation. This setup installs multiple MySQL products and the MySQL server is one of them.

On Linux

1. For distros that use apt (Debian based) run: sudo apt install mysql-server.
2. For distros that use yum, run : sudo yum install mysql-shell.
3. For distros that use dnf, run : sudo dnf install mysql-shell.

MySQL Tutorial: Basics to Advanced

1. MySQL COMMAND LINE COMMANDS

COMMAND	MEANING	SYNTAX
mysql	Allows user to connect to the MySQL CLI	>MySQL -U [USERNAME] -P;
exit	Exits the MySQL CLI	>EXIT;
clear	Clears the MySQL shell	>SYSTEM CLEAR;
create user	Creates a new user	>CREATE USER 'NEWUSER'@'LOCALHOST' IDENTIFIED BY 'NEW_PASSWORD'
show user	Shows all user who have access to the MySQL Client	>SELECT USER, HOST FROM MYSQL.USER;

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8. TRIGGERS IN MYSQL
9. STORED PROCEDURES AND FUNCTIONS

drop user	To delete an existing user	> DROP USER 'USERNAME'@'LOCALHOST';
grant all privileges	Assigns privileges to a MySQL user	>GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'USERNAME'@'LOCALHOST';
show grants	Displays the privileges that are assigned to a MySQL user	> SHOW GRANTS FOR 'USERNAME'@'LOCALHOST';
revoke all privileges	Revokes all privileges assigned to a MySQL user	>REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES, GRANT OPTION FROM 'USERNAME'@'LOCALHOST';

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2. MySQL DATABASE COMMANDS (DATA DEFINITION LANGUAGE;DDL)

COMMAND	MEANING	SYNTAX
InterviewBit Free Mock Assessment Powered By SCALER	Fill up the details for personalised experience.	+91* <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/> Phone Number <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/> <small>*Enter the expected year of graduation if you're student</small> <small>By clicking on Start Test, I agree to be contacted by Scaler in the future.</small> <small>Already have an account? Log in</small>

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is all s in the nt base.	>SHOW TABLES;
Creates a table in the database.	>CREATE TABLE TABLENAME (COLUMN1 DATATYPE, COLUMN2 DATATYPE, COLUMN3 DATATYPE, ... CONSTRAINTS);

		>ALTER TABLE TABLENAME ADD COLUMNNAME DATATYPE;
	Creates a column in an existing table.	
alter table (drop column)	Deletes a column from an existing table.	>ALTER TABLE TABLENAME DROP COLUMN COLUMNNAME;
alter table (alter column)	Alters an existing column in an already existing table.	>ALTER TABLE TABLENAME ALTER COLUMN COLUMNNAME DATATYPE;
alter table(add primary key)	Alters or adds primary key to an existing table.	>ALTER TABLE TABLENAME ADD PRIMARY KEY (COLUMNNAME,...);
alter table(drop primary key)	Drops an existing primary key in a table.	>ALTER TABLE TABLENAME DROP PRIMARY KEY;
alter table(add foreign key)	Creates a foreign key on an existing table.	>ALTER TABLE TABLENAME1 ADD FOREIGN KEY (COLUMN1) REFERENCES TABLENAME2(COL

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column	values stored in a particular column.
--------	---------------------------------------



You can download a PDF version of Mysql Cheat Sheet.

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4. MySQL DML(Data Manipulation Language) Commands

COMMAND	MEANING	SYNTAX
select *	Displays all rows in a table.	>SELECT * FROM TABLENAME
		>SELECT * FROM TABLENAME1,TABLENAME2;
		>SELECT COLUMN1,COLUMN2 FROM TABLENAME;
		> SELECT * FROM TABLENAME WHERE CONDITION
	particular condition	
select with multiple conditions(AND)	Displays rows only when both the conditions are satisfied.	> SELECT * FROM TABLENAME WHERE CONDITION1 AND CONDITION2.
select with multiple conditions(OR)	Displays rows only when either of the conditions are satisfied.	> SELECT * FROM TABLENAME WHERE CONDITION1 OR CONDITION2.
select with condition(NOT)	Displays rows based on negation of a particular condition.	>SELECT * FROM TABLENAME WHERE NOT CONDITION.
select with group by	Displays rows that have same values into summary rows	> SELECT .. FROM .. WHERE... GROUP BY COLUMN3;

select with having	Used instead of	>SELECT COUNT(COLUMN1) FROM TABLENAME ORDER BY COLUMN2 HAVING COUNT(
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UMN(S) FROM TABLENAME1 INNER JOIN TABLENAME2 ON TABLENAME1.

JMN(S) FROM TABLENAME1 LEFT JOIN TABLENAME2 ON TABLENAME1.CC

AME1 RIGHT JOIN TABLENAME2 ON TABLENAME1.C

CROSS JOIN TABLE2;

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		both the tables.	
full outer join	Selects all records with a match on table1 or table2.	>SELECT COLUMN(S) FROM TABLENAME1 FULL OUTER JOIN TABLENAME2 ON TABLENAME1.	
union	Combines the result of two select statements.	>SELECT * FROM TABLENAME1 UNION SELECT * FROM TABLENAME2	
union all	Similar to Union but allows duplicate values	>SELECT * FROM TABLENAME1 UNION ALL SELECT * FROM TABLENAME2	
concat()	Combines two or more columns together.	>SELECT CONCAT(COLUMN1, " ", POSTALCODE, " ", COLUMN2) AS NEWCOL FROM TABLENAME;	

5. MySQL DATA TYPES

In MySQL just like other programming languages, each column, local variable, expression, and parameter has a related data type. A data type is an attribute that specifies the type of data that the object can hold.

- String Data Types

DATATYPE

DETAILS



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defines the maximum display width of 255.

BOOL Zero is considered as false and one is considered as true.

BOOLEAN Same as BOOL.

SMALLINT(size) Stores a small integer. Signed ranges from -32768 to 32767. Unsigned ranges from 0 to 65535. Size defines the maximum display width of 255.

MEDIUMINT(size) Stores a medium valued integer. Signed ranges from -8388608 to 8388607. Unsigned ranges from 0 to 16777215. Size defines the maximum display width of 255.

INT(size) Stores a medium integer. Signed ranges from -2147483648 to 2147483647. Unsigned ranges from 0 to 4294967295. Size defines the maximum display width of 255.

INTEGER(size) Same as INT(size)

BIGINT(size) Stores a large valued integer. Signed ranges from -9223372036854775808 to 9223372036854775807. Unsigned ranges from 0 to 18446744073709551615. Size defines the maximum display width of 255.

(decimal number). The number of digits is specified in size. The number of decimal places is specified by the value d.

(decimal number. If p value is between 0 and 24, the data type becomes DECIMAL() type becomes DOUBLE()

Floating point (decimal)number. The number of digits is specified in size. The decimal point is specified by the value d.

umber. The total number of digits is specified in size. The number of digits is specified in the d parameter. The maximum number for size is 65. The d is 30. The default value for size is 10. The default value for d is 0.

nat: YYYY-MM-DD. Supports a range between '1000-01-01' to '9999-12-

-MM-DD hh:mm:ss. Supports a range between

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h:mm:ss UTC. Supports a range between '1970-01-01T00:00:00' and '2050-12-31T23:59:59'.
Timezone: UTC

ge between '-838:59:59' to '838:59:59'

between 1901 to 2155 (includes 0000).

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6. MySQL AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS

A function that performs an arithmetic operation on a set of values and returns a single value is called an aggregate function.

COMMAND	FUNCTION	SYNTAX
count()	Returns the number of rows, (including NULL)	>SELECT COUNT(COLUMN_NAME) FROM TABLE_NAME WHERE CONDITION;
sum()	Returns sum of all non NULL values.	>SELECT SUM(COLUMN_NAME) FROM TABLE_NAME WHERE CONDITION;
avg()	Returns average of all non NULL values.	>SELECT AVG(COLUMN_NAME) FROM TABLE_NAME WHERE CONDITION;
min()	Returns minimum value in the set.	>SELECT MIN(COLUMN_NAME) FROM TABLE_NAME WHERE CONDITION;
max()	Returns maximum value in the set.	>SELECT MAX(COLUMN_NAME) FROM TABLE_NAME WHERE CONDITION;



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Renaming view	Changes the name of the view.
---------------	-------------------------------

> RENAME TABLE VIEWNAME TO NEWVIEWNAME;

drop view	Deletes an existing view.
-----------	---------------------------

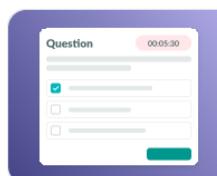
> DROP VIEW VIEWNAME;

drop views	Deletes multiple views.
------------	-------------------------

> DROP VIEW VIEW1,VIEW2...;

show views	Displays all views in a database.
------------	-----------------------------------

> SHOW FULL TABLES
[(FROM | IN] databaseName]
WHERE table_type = 'VIEW';



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8. TRIGGERS IN MYSQL

Triggers are DBMS objects which are associated with tables. Triggers are fired when any one of the DML statements (INSERT, DELETE or UPDATE) is activated.

There are two types of triggers,

- Row Level Triggers: A trigger is an instruction that causes a row to trigger to be fired once for each row affected by an insert, update, or delete statement. The row trigger is fired automatically.
- Statement Level Trigger: Trigger is fired once regardless of the number of DML statements.

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he stored functions.

> SHOW FUNCTION STATUS LIKE '%PATTERN' | WHERE CONDITION;

SQL

Description

Returns the ASCII value of a character

Returns the length of a string.

Returns the length of a string

Concatenates two or more expressions.

Concatenates with a separator.

Returns the index of value in a list.

in a list.

in.

given index.

occurrence of a string in another one.

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case.

m the left of a string.

occurrence of a substring in a given string

case.

ng.

string.

d experience.

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MID	Extracts a substring from a string at a given position.
POSITION	Returns the location of the first occurrence of a substring in a given string
REPEAT	Repeats the string the number of times the user specifies.
REPLACE	Replaces occurrences of a substring in a string with another substring.
REVERSE	Reverses the string.
RIGHT	Extracts a length of characters from the right of a string.
RPAD	Right-pads a string with a given string.
RTRIM	Removes spaces from the right of a string.
STRCMP	Checks whether two strings are equal.
SUBSTR	Extracts a substring from a string at a position mentioned by the user.
SUBSTRING	Same as substr.
TRIM	Trims leading and trailing spaces from a string as specified by the user.
UCASE	Converts an entire string to uppercase.
UPPER	Converts an entire string to uppercase.

• NUMERIC FUNCTIONS

Function	Description
ABS	Returns the absolute value.
ACOS	Returns the cosine inverse.
ASIN	Returns the sine inverse.
ATAN	Returns the tan inverse of one or two numbers.
ATAN2	Returns the tan inverse of two numbers.
AVG	Returns the mean value.
CEIL	Returns the smallest integer that is greater than or equal to the number
CEILING	Returns the smallest integer that is greater than or equal to the number
COS	Returns the cosine.
COT	Returns the cotangent.
COUNT	Returns the number of records returned by a query.
DEGREES	Converts angle in Radians to Degrees.
DIV	Integer division
EXP	Returns e raised to the power of value mentioned.
FLOOR	Returns the largest integer that is less than or equal to a number
GREATEST	Returns the largest value in the list.
LEAST	Returns the smallest value in the list.

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ADDTIME	Adds a time interval and then returns the value.
CURDATE	Returns today's date
CURRENT_DATE	Same as CURDATE
CURRENT_TIME	Returns the time at the moment
CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	Returns date and time at the moment.
CURTIME	Returns time at the moment.
DATE	Picks up the date from an expression of Date/Time.
DATEDIFF	Returns number of days between two given dates.
DATE_ADD	Similar to ADDDATE
DATE_FORMAT	Changes the format in which Date is displayed.
DATE_SUB	Subtracts a time interval and returns the value.
DAY	Returns the weekday for today.
DAYNAME	Returns the weekday name for any date.
DAYOFMONTH	Used to retrieve the index of the day of the month of any date.
DAYOFWEEK	Used to retrieve the index of the weekday of any date.
DAYOFYEAR	Used to retrieve the index of the day of a year of any date.
EXTRACT	Extracts a part of any date.
HOUR	Returns the "hours" in a given time.
LAST_DAY	Return the last day of the given month.
LOCALTIME	Returns the date and time at the moment.
LOCALTIMESTAMP	Similar to LOCALTIME.
MAKEDATE	Returns a date based on the year and the no. of days you specify.
MAKETIME	Returns a time based on the hours , minutes and seconds you specify.
MICROSECOND	Returns the microseconds in a given time.
MINUTE	Returns the minutes in a given time.
MONTH	Returns the month on a given date.
MONTHNAME	Same as MONTH but returns the name of the month.
NOW	Returns date and time at the moment.

PERIOD_ADD	Adds a specific number of months.
PERIOD_DIFF	Return the difference between two time periods.
SECOND	Return the seconds in a given time.
SEC_TO_TIME	Returns time in seconds.
STR_TO_DATE	Formats the date based on a particular string.
SUBDATE	Same as DATE_SUB



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VERSION

Returns the current version of MySQL.

CONCLUSION

By going through this cheat sheet, you would have got an idea about the basic syntax, do pay attention to practising them and solving the exercises.

Additional Resources

- [MySQL Interview Questions](#)
- [MySQL Commands: Full List With Examples](#)
- [Top MySQL Features](#)
- [MySQL Vs MongoDB](#)
- [MySQL Vs PostgreSQL](#)
- [MySQL vs SQL](#)



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3. Choose the right syntax to generate Statistics of a table with Histogram of columns.

ANALYZE state UPDATE HISTOGRAM Name,town WITH [condition]\G

ANALYZE TABLE state HISTOGRAM ON Name,town WITH [condition]\G

ANALYZE TABLE state UPDATE HISTOGRAM ON Name,town WITH [condition]\G

HISTOGRAM Name,town WITH [condition]\G

es Table Constraints aptly

rel.

5. File extension not supported by MySQL.

.myd

.dat

.myi

.frm

6. If I want records of all distinct tables, what join do I use?

FULL JOIN

INNER JOIN

CARTESIAN JOIN

SELF JOIN

7. In which of the following stacks, MySQL is not used.

LAMP

MEAN

LEMP

Django Stack

8. Triggers can be used by which of the following?

UPDATE,ALTER,INSERT

DELETE,TRUNCATE, SELECT



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1 of the following in-built functions is the same as LOG?

OG10

OG2

N

None of these

1 of the following is not a type of table partitioning?

- Tuple partitioning
- Range Partitioning
- List Partitioning
- Hash Partitioning

13. Which of the following is the correct function definition in MySQL?:

A:

```
DELIMITER $$  
CREATE FUNCTION functionname(parameter1,parameter2.....)  
RETURNS datatype  
BEGIN  
%statements%  
END  
  
DELIMITER ;
```

B:

```
DELIMITER $$  
CREATE FUNCTION functionname(parameterlist)  
RETURNS datatype  
BEGIN  
%statements%  
END  
  
DELIMITER $$;
```

C:

```
DELIMITER $$  
CREATE FUNCTION functionname(  
BEGIN  
%statements%  
END  
  
DELIMITER$$;
```

D.

```
DELIMITER $$  
  
CREATE FUNCTION functionname(  
RETURNS datatype  
BEGIN
```



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```
%statements%
END $$

DELIMITER ;
```

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Always include ORDER BY clause

Final Ranking is a type of ranking found in MySQL

Grouping and Window functions have no relationship (or) They are mutually exclusive.

The following year(s) is not supported in the YEAR data type.

0000

2301

16. Which one of these doesn't have a syntactical error?

INSERT TABLE EMPLOYEE VALUE (1,'MySQL',20);

SELECT COLUMN2 FROM (SELECT * FROM TABLE2);

SELECT MAX(AGE) FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE MAX(AGE)>=20;

DELETE * FROM EMPLOYEE_TABLE;



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