**List of MySQL Query Commands**

**AND –** it is use for combining two or more conditions. All conditions must result true for the query to execute.

**OR –** same as **AND** however as long as one of the conditions is true, the query will execute.

**NOT –** it reverses the query’s logic (!TRUE == FALSE).

**BETWEEN –** provides a range between two expression and will return the columns/rows that is in between.

**COPY TABLE –** copies all or selected columns in another table. Used commonly with **JOIN** command.

**IN –** returns the columns/rows of data that is in the expression.

**INSERT INTO –** is commonly used for inserting values in a table. (“string”, integer)

**IS NULL –** returns the columns/row that is/are empty or Null.

**JOIN**

* **CROSS JOIN –** combines every record from one table to another table.
* **INNER JOIN –** joins one table to another table using the columns in which they are related/connected.
* **MULTIPLE INNER JOIN –** joins more than one table using their related columns.
* **MULTIPLE OUTER JOIN –** joins tables and left the undefined or null columns/rows.
* **OUTER JOIN –** shows also the columns/rows that are null.

**LIKE –** returns the data that matches a specific pattern.

**LIMIT –** limits how many rows will be return.

**ORDER BY –** the rows by the provided expression or column id.

**REGEXP –** same regex expression in most programming languages. Provides a pattern and will return the data that matches that pattern.

**SELECT –** selects and returns either all or selected columns.

**UNION –** combines columns or data from multiple tables.

**UPDATE –** the operator that is used to update the values in the table.

**USING –** if you want to join two or more tables and they had the same column id, then u use this operator rather than **ON.**

**WHERE –** useful for conditions or filter data.

**Take note!**

The operators of MySQL follows a hierarchal order, so be mindful when querying.