**MySQL**

1. After installation we need to set “Environmental variable”. Then open “CMD (command prompt)”.
2. Go to the path where you installed “MYSQL” ex:- > cd C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 8.0\bin

Then “mysql -u root -p” and password “Adapal@303”

1. To check “How many databases are available in mysql”

SHOW databases;

1. To check “How many users are presented in mysql”

SELECT user FROM mysql.user;

To List only unique user names

SELECT DISTINCT user FROM mysql.user;

1. To check mysql users, host, password

SELECT user,host, authentication\_string FROM mysql.user;

1. Show privileges granted to the current MySQL user:

SHOW GRANTS;

To see another user privileges: use bellow command

SHOW GRANTS FOR ‘adapala303’; and also use SHOW GRANTS FOR ‘adapala303’@’localhost’;

Show privileges granted to a particular MySQL user account from a given host:

SHOW GRANTS FOR ‘root’@’localhost’;

1. Create user and providing permissions:

CREATE USER ‘adapala303’@’%’ IDENTIFIED BY ‘Adapala@303’;

Or

CREATE USER ‘adapala303’@’localhost’ IDENTIFIED BY ‘Adapala@303’;

And

FLUSH PRIVILEGES;

Provide all privileges to user:

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON \* . \* TO 'adapala303'@'%';

Note \* means all [\*.\* means ===> database . tables]

If you want all privileges to user on PATICULAR DATABSE:

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON ‘bookstore’ . \* TO 'adapala303'@'%'; ===> bookstore is database name

and

FLUSH PRIVILEGES;

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON \*.\* TO ‘adapala303’@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'Adapal@303' WITH GRANT OPTION;

To grant a user only read privileges on a database, you can use the following command:

GRANT SELECT ON bookstore ‘adapala303’@’%’;

1. Revoke privileges

REVOKE ALL ON bookstore FROM 'adapala303'@'%'; ===> bookstore is database

1. How to create DATABASE and TABLE in it

CREATE bookstore;

USE bookstore;

CREATE TABLE bookdetails (SNo INT AUTO\_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY, BOOKNAME VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL, QTY INT, Price FLOAT, Author VARCHAR(20));

Insert into table:

INSERT INTO bookdetails (SNo,BOOKNAME,QTY,Price,Author) VALUES (1,'mechanics',5,200,'chand'),(2,'maths',2,400,'guru');

**MySQL Datatypes:**

1. Numerical Datatypes.
2. String Datatypes.
3. Data and time Datatypes.

**MySQL Statements:**

1. DDL statements
2. CREATE
3. ALTER
4. ADD ex: ALTER TABLE table-name ADD Column-name INT;
5. MODIFY
6. DROP COLUMN
7. CHANGE COLUMN
8. RENAME TO
9. DROP
10. TRUNCATE
11. COMMENT
12. RENAME
13. DML statements
14. INSERT INTO
15. UPDATE
16. DELETE
17. SELECT
18. DCL statements
19. GRANT
20. REVOKE

**SYNATX FOR DDL STATEMENTS:**

1. CREATE

CREATE DATABASE <Database Name>;

Or

CREATE USER <’Username’@’ ‘> IDENTIFIED BY ‘PASSWORD’;

Or

CREATE TABLE <tablename> (col1name col1datatype, col2name col2 datatype );

1. ALTER

ALTER TABLE <tablename> ADD Column-name col-datatype;

ALTER TABLE <tablename> MODIFY Column-name col-datatype;

ALTER TABLE <tablename> DROP COLUMN Column-name;

ALTER TABLE <tablename> CHANGE COLUMN old-col-name new-Column-name col-datatype;

ALTER TABLE <tablename> RENAME TO new-table-name;

1. DROP

DROP DATABASE <databasename>; or DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS <databasename>;

DROP TABLE <tablename>;

1. TRUNCATE

TRUNCATE TABLE <tablename>;