MySQL操作实验

一、查询当前已有数据库

```
mysql> show  databases;
```



```
mysql> show databases;
+--------------------+
| Database           |
+--------------------+
| information_schema |
| mysql              |
| performance_schema |
| sys                |
+--------------------+
4 rows in set (0.18 sec)
```

二、创建自己的数据库mydata

```
mysql> create database mydata;
```



```
mysql> create database mydata
    -> ;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.10 sec)
```

查看


```
mysql> show databases;
+--------------------+
| Database           |
+--------------------+
| information_schema |
| mydata             |
| mysql              |
| performance_schema |
| sys                |
+--------------------+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

三、创建数据表student

```
mysql> create table student(id int, name varchar(20));
```



```
mysql> create table student(id int, name varchar(20));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.22 sec)
```

四、查询创建的数据表

```
mysql> show tables;
```

```
mysql> show tables
    -> ;
+-----------------+
| Tables_in_mydata |
+-----------------+
| student         |
+-----------------+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

五、查询表结构

```
mysql> decs student;
```

```
mysql> desc student;
+-------+-------------+------+-----+---------+-------+
| Field | Type        | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-------+-------------+------+-----+---------+-------+
| id    | int(11)     | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| name  | varchar(20) | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-------+-------------+------+-----+---------+-------+
```

六、修改表结构--增加字段

```
mysql>  ALTER TABLE student ADD teacher_name varchar(20) NOT NULL AFTER id;
```

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE student ADD teacher_name varchar(20) NOT NULL AFTER id;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.24 sec)
Records: 0  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0

mysql> desc student
    -> ;
+--------------+-------------+------+-----+---------+-------+
| Field        | Type        | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+--------------+-------------+------+-----+---------+-------+
| id           | int(11)     | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| teacher_name | varchar(20) | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
| name         | varchar(20) | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+--------------+-------------+------+-----+---------+-------+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

七、插入信息

```
mysql> insert into student(id,teacher_name,name)values("0110","kecy","student1");
```

```
mysql> insert into student(id,teacher_name,name)values('0110','kecy','student1');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.09 sec)
```

八、查看信息

```
mysql>  select * from student;
```

```
mysql> select * from student
    -> ;
+------+--------------+----------+
| id   | teacher_name | name     |
+------+--------------+----------+
|  110 | kecy         | student1 |
+------+--------------+----------+
1 row in set (0.02 sec)
```

九、删除信息

```
mysql> select * from student
    -> ;
+------+--------------+----------+
| id   | teacher_name | name     |
+------+--------------+----------+
|  110 | kecy         | student1 |
|  101 | kecy         | student2 |
|  121 | Amy          | student3 |
+------+--------------+----------+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

删除教师是kecy的信息：

```
mysql> delete from student where teacher_name="kecy";
```

```
mysql> delete from student where teacher_name="kecy";
Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.02 sec)

mysql> select * from student;
+------+--------------+----------+
| id   | teacher_name | name     |
+------+--------------+----------+
|  121 | Amy          | student3 |
+------+--------------+----------+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

十、删除表

```
mysql> drop table student;
```

```
mysql> drop table student
    -> ;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> show tables
    -> ;
Empty set (0.02 sec)
```

十一、删除数据库

```
mysql> drop database mydata;
```

```
mysql> drop database mydata
    -> ;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)

mysql> show databases;
+--------------------+
| Database           |
+--------------------+
| information_schema |
| mysql              |
| performance_schema |
| sys                |
+--------------------+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```