

MySQL_Commands

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Commands	Output/Exp
<code>show databases;</code> #shows available databases	<pre>+-----+ Database +-----+ information_schema mysql performance_schema sakila sys world +-----+ 6 rows in set (0.00 sec)</pre>
<code>create database test_database;</code> # create database	
<code>drop database test_database;</code> #delete database	
<code>use test_database;</code> #use the selected database	
<code>select database();</code> # tells the currently selected database	<pre>+-----+ database() +-----+ my_pets +-----+ 1 row in set (0.00 sec)</pre>
<code>create table cats(age int, address varchar(100));</code> #creating table with name cats	
<code>show tables;</code> #shows available tables in the selected database.	<pre>+-----+ Tables_in_my_pets +-----+ cats +-----+ 1 row in set (0.01 sec)</pre>
<code>show columns from cats</code> # shows columns from the table cats. OR <code>desc cats;</code> #performs the same action as above describes the table.	<pre>+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ Field Type Null Key Default Extra +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ name varchar(100) YES NULL age int YES NULL +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 2 rows in set (0.02 sec)</pre>
<code>drop table cats;</code> # deletes the table cats from the database.	
Inserting data in the tables	
<code>insert into cats (name, age) values ("jetson", 7);</code> #this will insert data into already existing table.	
<code>select * from cats;</code>	<pre>+-----+-----+ name age +-----+-----+ jetson 8 victoria 6 +-----+-----+</pre>

	+-----+-----+ 2 rows in set (0.01 sec)
Multiple insert: insert into cats (name, age) # don't forget to write table values ("tim", 4), #name. ("john", 5), ("katy", 9), ("lens", 20);	
show warnings; # shows you warnings. insert into cats (name) values ("cluadia"); # NULL is yes in the table. It means its ok to have unknown value. # NULL not means its 0.	+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ Field Type Null Key Default Extra +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ name varchar(50) YES NULL age int YES NULL +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
create table cats2 (name varchar(50) not null, age int not null); # this will ensure that name and age columns don't have null values. Default value is speciefies if nothing is provided.	
create table cats2 (name varchar(50) default "name not specified", age int default 20); # here if any column entry is null/not provided then default value is replaced.	
create table cats2 (name varchar(50) not null default "name is not speciefies", age int not null default 20); # here you can't write null values and if no value provided then replaced by default value.	+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ Field Type Null Key Default Extra +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ name varchar(50) NO name not specified age int NO 20 +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 2 rows in set (0.01 sec)
create table unique_cats (cat_id int not null, name varchar(50), age int, primary key (cat_id)); # primary key is unique to each entry. # auto_increment will increment id as more entries comes #in automatically.	
create table employees(id int auto_increment not null, first_name varchar(50), last_name varchar(50), middle_name varchar(50), current_status varchar(50) not null default "employed", primary key (id)); insert into employees(id, first_name, last_name, current_status) values(1, "dolly", "devil", "internship");	+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ Field Type Null Key Default Extra +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ id int NO PRI NULL auto_increment first_name varchar(50) YES NULL last_name varchar(50) YES NULL middle_name varchar(50) YES NULL current_status varchar(50) NO employed +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 5 rows in set (0.00 sec) mysql> select * from employees; +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ id first_name last_name middle_name current_status +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 1 dolly devil NULL internship +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 1 row in set (0.01 sec)
CRUD Commands(Create, Read, Update, Delete): # inserting data in cats table insert into cats(name, breed, age) values('Ringo', 'Tabby', 4), ('Cindy', 'Maine Coon', 10), ('Dumbledore', 'Maine Coon', 11), ('Egg', 'Persian', 4), ('Misty', 'Tabby', 13), ('George Michael', 'Ragdoll', 9), ('Jackson', 'Sphynx', 7);	
Select statement select * from cats; # gives us all the rows in the cats table.	+-----+-----+-----+-----+ cat_id name breed age +-----+-----+-----+-----+ 1 Ringo Tabby 4 2 Cindy Maine Coon 10 3 Dumbledore Maine Coon 11 4 Egg Persian 4 5 Misty Tabby 13 6 George Michael Ragdoll 9 7 Jackson Sphynx 7 +-----+-----+-----+-----+

	<pre>+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 7 rows in set (0.01 sec)</pre>
<pre>select name from cats; #Accessing specific columns using #select statement.</pre>	<pre>+-----+ name +-----+ Ringo Cindy Dumbledore Egg Misty George Michael Jackson +-----+ 7 rows in set (0.00 sec)</pre>
<pre>select name, age from cats;#selecting multiple columns at once. Here order matters as in the next query.</pre>	<pre>+-----+-----+ name age +-----+-----+ Ringo 4 Cindy 10 Dumbledore 11 Egg 4 Misty 13 George Michael 9 Jackson 7 +-----+-----+ 7 rows in set (0.00 sec)</pre>
<pre>select breed, age, name from cats;</pre>	<pre>+-----+-----+-----+ breed age name +-----+-----+-----+ Tabby 4 Ringo Maine Coon 10 Cindy Maine Coon 11 Dumbledore Persian 4 Egg Tabby 13 Misty Ragdoll 9 George Michael Sphynx 7 Jackson +-----+-----+-----+ 7 rows in set (0.00 sec)</pre>
<p>Where clause</p> <pre>select * from cats where age=4;</pre>	<pre>+-----+-----+-----+-----+ cat_id name breed age +-----+-----+-----+-----+ 1 Ringo Tabby 4 4 Egg Persian 4 +-----+-----+-----+-----+ 2 rows in set (0.00 sec)</pre>
<pre>select * from cats where name='Egg'; # you can also write "egg", capital letter #doesn't affect the query.</pre>	<pre>+-----+-----+-----+-----+ cat_id name breed age +-----+-----+-----+-----+ 4 Egg Persian 4 +-----+-----+-----+-----+ 1 row in set (0.00 sec)</pre>
<p>Some practice queries-Select, Where:</p> <pre>select cat_id from cats;</pre>	<pre>+-----+ cat_id +-----+ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 +-----+ 7 rows in set (0.00 sec)</pre>
<pre>select name, breed from cats;</pre>	<pre>+-----+-----+ name breed +-----+-----+ Ringo Tabby Cindy Maine Coon Dumbledore Maine Coon Egg Persian Misty Tabby George Michael Ragdoll Jackson Sphynx +-----+-----+ 7 rows in set (0.00 sec)</pre>
<pre>select name, age from cats where breed='Tabby';</pre>	<pre>+-----+-----+ name age +-----+-----+ Ringo 4 Misty 13 +-----+-----+</pre>

	2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
select cat_id, age from cats where cat_id=age;	<pre> +-----+-----+ cat_id age +-----+-----+ 4 4 7 7 +-----+-----+ 2 rows in set (0.00 sec) </pre>
Aliases: select cat_id as id, name as cats_names from cats; #aliases only changes name of the column for showing original column name are not changed.	<pre> +-----+-----+ id cats_names +-----+-----+ 1 Ringo 2 Cindy 3 Dumbledore 4 Egg 5 Misty 6 George Michael 7 Jackson +-----+-----+ 7 rows in set (0.00 sec) </pre>
Update statement: Keep in mind! do check before updating that you are updating the right entries, same goes for delete statement. update cats set breed='Shorthair' where breed='Tabby'; #changing breed from 'tabby' to 'shorthair'.	<pre> +-----+-----+-----+-----+ cat_id name breed age +-----+-----+-----+-----+ 1 Ringo Shorthair 4 2 Cindy Maine Coon 10 3 Dumbledore Maine Coon 11 4 Egg Persian 4 5 Misty Shorthair 13 6 George Michael Ragdoll 9 7 Jackson Sphynx 7 +-----+-----+-----+-----+ 7 rows in set (0.01 sec) </pre>
update cats set age=14 where name='Misty'; # change age #from 13 to 14.	<pre> +-----+-----+-----+-----+ cat_id name breed age +-----+-----+-----+-----+ 1 Ringo Shorthair 4 2 Cindy Maine Coon 10 3 Dumbledore Maine Coon 11 4 Egg Persian 4 5 Misty Shorthair 14 6 George Michael Ragdoll 9 7 Jackson Sphynx 7 +-----+-----+-----+-----+ 7 rows in set (0.00 sec) </pre>
Some practice queries-Update: update cats set name='Jack' where name='jackson'; # update 'jackson' to 'jack'	<pre> +-----+-----+-----+-----+ cat_id name breed age +-----+-----+-----+-----+ 1 Ringo Shorthair 4 2 Cindy Maine Coon 10 3 Dumbledore Maine Coon 11 4 Egg Persian 4 5 Misty Shorthair 14 6 George Michael Ragdoll 9 7 Jack Sphynx 7 +-----+-----+-----+-----+ 7 rows in set (0.00 sec) </pre>
update cats set breed='British Shorthair' where name='Ringo'; # update 'Ringo' # breed to 'British Shorthair'.	<pre> +-----+-----+-----+-----+ cat_id name breed age +-----+-----+-----+-----+ 1 Ringo British Shorthair 4 2 Cindy Maine Coon 10 3 Dumbledore Maine Coon 11 4 Egg Persian 4 5 Misty Shorthair 14 6 George Michael Ragdoll 9 7 Jack Sphynx 7 +-----+-----+-----+-----+ 7 rows in set (0.00 sec) </pre>
update cats set age=12 where breed='Maine Coon'; # update 'Maine Coon' age to 12.	<pre> +-----+-----+-----+-----+ cat_id name breed age +-----+-----+-----+-----+ 1 Ringo British Shorthair 4 2 Cindy Maine Coon 12 3 Dumbledore Maine Coon 12 4 Egg Persian 4 5 Misty Shorthair 14 6 George Michael Ragdoll 9 7 Jack Sphynx 7 +-----+-----+-----+-----+ 7 rows in set (0.00 sec) </pre>
Delete statement:	<pre> +-----+-----+-----+-----+ cat_id name breed age +-----+-----+-----+-----+ </pre>

Before deleting something it is a good practice that you check what are going to delete by using select statement.

`delete from cats where name='egg';` # note that the cat_id 4 no longer existing.

cat_id	name	breed	age
1	Ringo	British Shorthair	4
2	Cindy	Maine Coon	12
3	Dumbledore	Maine Coon	12
5	Misty	Shorthair	14
6	George Michael	Ragdoll	9
7	Jack	Sphynx	7

6 rows in set (0.01 sec)

`delete cats;` #this will delete all the data inside the #table but the table structure still exist you can put data inside it.
drop table will entirely remove your table.

Some practice queries-Delete:

`delete from cats where age=4;`

cat_id	name	breed	age
2	Cindy	Maine Coon	12
3	Dumbledore	Maine Coon	12
5	Misty	Shorthair	14
6	George Michael	Ragdoll	9
7	Jack	Sphynx	7

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

`delete from cats where age=cat_id;` # deletes data where age and cat_id are same.

cat_id	name	breed	age
2	Cindy	Maine Coon	12
3	Dumbledore	Maine Coon	12
5	Misty	Shorthair	14
6	George Michael	Ragdoll	9

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

`delete from cats;` # deletes all data from the table. Table still exists.

Empty set (0.00 sec)

Concatenation

`select
concat (author_fname, ' ', author_lname)
as full_name from books;` #combines two columns/strings.

full_name
Jhumpa Lahiri
Neil Gaiman
Neil Gaiman
Jhumpa Lahiri
Dave Eggers
Dave Eggers
Michael Chabon
Patti Smith
Dave Eggers
Neil Gaiman
Raymond Carver
Raymond Carver
Don DeLillo
John Steinbeck
David Foster Wallace
David Foster Wallace

16 rows in set (0.00 sec)

`select author_fname as first, author_lname as last,
concat (author_fname,' ', author_lname) as full
from books;` # concatenating two columns and aliasing names as full in the 3rd column.

first	last	full
Jhumpa	Lahiri	Jhumpa Lahiri
Neil	Gaiman	Neil Gaiman
Neil	Gaiman	Neil Gaiman
Dave	Eggers	Dave Eggers
Neil	Gaiman	Neil Gaiman
Raymond	Carver	Raymond Carver
Raymond	Carver	Raymond Carver
Don	DeLillo	Don DeLillo
John	Steinbeck	John Steinbeck
David	Foster Wallace	David Foster Wallace
David	Foster Wallace	David Foster Wallace

16 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Concat with separator

`select
concat_ws ('-', title, author_fname, author_lname) as full
from books;` # it will put the '-' after each concatenation
#so you don't need to put separator each time.

full
The Namesake-Jhumpa-Lahiri
Norse Mythology-Neil-Gaiman
American Gods-Neil-Gaiman
Interpreter of Maladies-Jhumpa-Lahiri
A Hologram for the King: A Novel-Dave-Eggers
The Circle-Dave-Eggers
The Amazing Adventures of Kavalier & Clay-Michael-Chabon

	<pre> Just Kids-Patti-Smith A Heartbreaking Work of Staggering Genius-Dave-Eggers Coraline-Neil-Gaiman What We Talk About When We Talk About Love: Stories-Raymond-Carver Where I'm Calling From: Selected Stories-Raymond-Carver White Noise-Don-DeLillo Cannery Row-John-Steinbeck Oblivion: Stories-David-Foster Wallace Consider the Lobster-David-Foster Wallace +-----+ 16 rows in set (0.00 sec) </pre>
Substring select substring('Hello World', 1, 4); # unlike python index start from 1 not 0.	<pre> +-----+ substring('Hello World', 1, 4) +-----+ Hell +-----+ 1 row in set (0.00 sec) </pre>
select substring('Hello World', -3);	<pre> +-----+ substring('Hello World', -3) +-----+ rld +-----+ 1 row in set (0.01 sec) </pre>
select substring('Hello World', 4); # if we pass one value it start from that index to end. OR Select substring ('Hello World', 4, 8); # these both are same produces same results. OR substr('Hello World', 4, 8) # substr() function.	<pre> +-----+ substring('Hello World', 4) +-----+ lo World +-----+ 1 row in set (0.00 sec) </pre>
select substring(title, 1, 5) from books;	<pre> +-----+ substring(title, 1, 5) +-----+ The N Norse Ameri Inter A Hol The C The A Just A Hea Coral What Where White Canne Obliv Consi +-----+ </pre>
select substring(title, 1, 5) short_title from books;	<pre> +-----+ short_title +-----+ The N Norse Ameri Inter A Hol The C The A Just A Hea Coral What Where White Canne Obliv Consi +-----+ 16 rows in set (0.00 sec) </pre>
select concat(substr(title, 1, 5), '...') as short_title from books;	<pre> +-----+ short_title +-----+ </pre>

	<pre> The N... Norse... Ameri... Inter... A Hol... The C... The A... Just ... A Hea... Coral... What ... Where... White... Canne... Obliv... Consi... +-----+ 16 rows in set (0.00 sec) </pre>
Replace select replace('Hello World', 'l', '0');	<pre> +-----+ replace('Hello World', 'l', '0') +-----+ He00o Wor0d +-----+ 1 row in set (0.00 sec) </pre>
select replace('Hello World', 'o', '*'); # replace is case-sensitive only lower case 'o' got replaced.	<pre> +-----+ replace('Hello World', 'o', '*') +-----+ Hello W*rld +-----+ 1 row in set (0.00 sec) </pre>
select replace('cheese bread coffe milk', ' ', ' and ');	<pre> +-----+ replace('cheese bread coffe milk', ' ', ' and ') +-----+ cheese and bread and coffe and milk +-----+ 1 row in set (0.00 sec) </pre>
Reverse clause select reverse('Hello World');	<pre> +-----+ reverse('Hello World') +-----+ dlrow olleH +-----+ 1 row in set (0.01 sec) </pre>
Character length select char_length('Hello World');	<pre> +-----+ char_length('Hello World') +-----+ 11 +-----+ 1 row in set (0.00 sec) </pre>
select author_fname, char_length(author_fname) as length from books;	<pre> +-----+-----+ author_fname length +-----+-----+ Jhumpa 6 Neil 4 Neil 4 Jhumpa 6 Dave 4 Dave 4 Michael 7 Patti 5 Dave 4 Neil 4 Raymond 7 Raymond 7 Don 3 John 4 David 5 David 5 +-----+-----+ 16 rows in set (0.00 sec) </pre>
select upper('hellow world');	<pre> +-----+ upper('hellow world') +-----+ HELLOW WORLD +-----+ 1 row in set (0.00 sec) </pre>
select lower('hellow world');	<pre> +-----+ lower('hellow world') +-----+ hellow world +-----+ 1 row in set (0.00 sec) </pre>

```
select concat('my favorite book is ', upper(title)) as
titles from books;
```

```
+-----+
| titles
+-----+
| my favorite book is THE NAMESAKE
| my favorite book is NORSE MYTHOLOGY
| my favorite book is AMERICAN GODS
| my favorite book is INTERPRETER OF MALADIES
| my favorite book is A HOLOGRAM FOR THE KING: A NOVEL
| my favorite book is THE CIRCLE
| my favorite book is THE AMAZING ADVENTURES OF KAVALIER & CLAY
| my favorite book is JUST KIDS
| my favorite book is A HEARTBREAKING WORK OF STAGGERING GENIUS
| my favorite book is CORALINE
| my favorite book is WHAT WE TALK ABOUT WHEN WE TALK ABOUT LOVE: STORIES
| my favorite book is WHERE I'M CALLING FROM: SELECTED STORIES
| my favorite book is WHITE NOISE
| my favorite book is CANNERY ROW
| my favorite book is OBLIVION: STORIES
| my favorite book is CONSIDER THE LOBSTER
+-----+
16 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Some practice String Functions:

```
select reverse(
upper('hello there im playing with sql ')
) as reverse_upper; # reverse the string alongwith
#capitalize it and alias column name.
```

```
+-----+
| reverse_upper
+-----+
| LQS HTIW GNIYALP MI EREHT OLLEH
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
select replace(concat('I', ' ', 'like', ' ', 'cats'), ' ',
'_'); # concatenate the strings and then replace spaces in
#that string with '_'.
```

```
+-----+
| replace(concat('I', ' ', 'like', ' ', 'cats'), ' ', '_')
+-----+
| I_like_cats
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
select replace(title, ' ', '->') as title
from books;
```

```
+-----+
| title
+-----+
| The->Namesake
| Norse->Mythology
| American->Gods
| Interpreter->of->Maladies
| A->Hologram->for->the->King:->A->Novel
| The->Circle
| The->Amazing->Adventures->of->Kavalier->&->Clay
| Just->Kids
| A->Heartbreaking->Work->of->Staggering->Genius
| Coraline
| What->We->Talk->About->When->We->Talk->About->Love:->Stories
| Where->I'm->Calling->From:->Selected->Stories
| White->Noise
| Cannery->Row
| Oblivion:->Stories
| Consider->the->Lobster
+-----+
16 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
select author_fname as forwards, reverse(author_fname) as
backwards from books;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| forwards | backwards |
+-----+-----+
| Jhumpa   | apmuhJ    |
| Neil     | lieN      |
| Neil     | lieN      |
| Jhumpa   | apmuhJ    |
| Dave     | evaD      |
| Dave     | evaD      |
| Michael  | LeahciM   |
| Patti    | ittaP     |
| Dave     | evaD      |
| Neil     | lieN      |
| Raymond  | dnomyaR   |
| Raymond  | dnomyaR   |
| Don      | noD       |
| John     | nhoJ      |
| David    | divaD     |
| David    | divaD     |
+-----+-----+
16 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
select upper(concat(author_fname, ' ', author_lname)) as
'full name in caps'
from books;
```

```
+-----+
| full name in caps
+-----+
| JHUMPA LAHIRI
| NEIL GAIMAN
| NEIL GAIMAN
+-----+
```


Create new MySQL user with old authentication method: CREATE USER 'sqluser'@'%' IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_native_password BY 'password'; GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'sqluser'@'%'; FLUSH PRIVILEGES;	
mysql.exe -u root -p	
Work in Progress...	