Mysql

1.登陆，登出

mysql -u<user> -p<password> [-h<远程ip>] 登陆

exit 登出

2.修改密码

mysqladmin -u<user> -p <old password> -password <new password>

set password for ‘username’@’host’ =password(‘new password’);

3.建表与授权

create user ‘userName’ @‘host’ identified by ’password’;

host可以指定登陆主机的localhost/ip，任意主机登陆用通配符表示 ‘%’

grant privileges on db\_name.table\_name to ‘username’@’host’;

例: GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON test.user TO 'pig'@'%';

例: GRANT privileges ON databasename.tablename TO 'username'@'host' WITH GRANT OPTION;该命令可以授权用户“授权的权限”

REVOKE privilege ON databasename.tablename FROM 'username'@'host';

DROP USER 'username'@'host';

4.建表建库

create database db\_name ;

create table table\_name(

id int not null primary key auto\_increment,

name varchar(255),

foreign key (name) references tab\_name (col\_name));

drop table tab\_name;直接删表结构。

truncate table tab\_name; 删除所有表数据，删除索引，不可回滚，不触发触发器

delete from tab\_name where condition; 不加where子句，则全部删除，可以回滚。

drop database db\_name;

5.show

show databases；

use db\_name;

show tables;

show columns from tab\_name from db\_name;/ showcolumns from db\_name.tab\_name;表的列信息

show index from tab\_name;显示索引

show grants for user\_name;显示用户的权限

show engines; 显示引擎

6.备份

导出数据库

mysqldump -u <user> -p<password> db\_name>outfilename.sql

mysqldump -u root -proot zj>zj.sql

导出一个表

mysqldump -u <user> -p<password> db\_name tab\_name> outfile\_name.sql

mysqldump -u user\_name -p database\_name table\_name > outfile\_name.sql

导出数据结构

mysqldump -u <user> -p <password> -d -add-drop-table db\_name> outfile\_name.sql

-d没有数据 -add-drop-table 在每个create table 之前增加了drop table

7.alter

修改表名

alter table rename to old\_tab\_name;

新增字段

alter table tab\_name add col\_name col\_type;

删除字段

alter table tab\_name drop col\_name;

修改字段类型

alter table tab\_name modify col\_name new\_col\_type;

重命名字段

Alter table tab\_name change col\_name new\_col\_name new\_col\_type;

修改表名

alter table tab\_name rename to new\_name;