



MySQL Commands

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This is a list of handy MySQL commands that I use time and time again. At the bottom are statements, clauses, and functions you can use in MySQL. Below that are PHP and Perl API functions you can use to interface with MySQL. To use those you will need to build PHP with MySQL functionality. To use MySQL with Perl you will need to use the Perl modules DBI and DBD::mysql.

Below when you see # it means from the unix shell. When you see mysql> it means from a MySQL prompt after logging into MySQL.

To login (from unix shell) use -h only if needed.

```
# [mysql dir]/bin/mysql -h hostname -u root -p
```

Create a database on the sql server.

```
mysql> create database [databasename];
```

List all databases on the sql server.

```
mysql> show databases;
```

Switch to a database.

```
mysql> use [db name];
```

crontab
crossover
cu
cups
cvs
database
dbus
dd
dd_rescue
ddclient
debian
decimal
dhclient
dhcp
diagnostic
diskexplorer
disks
dns
dos
dovecot
dsniff
dvdauthor
e-mail
echo
editor
emerald
ethernet
expect
ext3
fat32
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filesystems
firefox
firewall
flexlm
floppy
flowtools
fonts
format
freebsd
ftp
gdm
gnome
greasemonkey
greylisting
growisofs
grub
hacking
harddrive
hba

To see all the tables in the db.

```
mysql> show tables;
```

To see database's field formats.

```
mysql> describe [table name];
```

To delete a db.

```
mysql> drop database [database name];
```

To delete a table.

```
mysql> drop table [table name];
```

Show all data in a table.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM [table name];
```

Returns the columns and column information pertaining to the designated table.

```
mysql> show columns from [table name];
```

Show certain selected rows with the value "whatever".

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM [table name] WHERE [field name] = "whatever";
```

Show all records containing the name "Bob" AND the phone number '3444444'.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM [table name] WHERE name = "Bob" AND phone_number = '3444444';
```

Show all records not containing the name "Bob" AND the phone number '3444444' order by the phone_number field.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM [table name] WHERE name != "Bob" AND phone_number = '3444444' order by phone_number;
```

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Show all records starting with the letters 'bob' AND the phone number '3444444'.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM [table name] WHERE name like "Bob%" AND phone_number = '3444444';
```

Show all records starting with the letters 'bob' AND the phone number '3444444' limit to records 1 through 5.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM [table name] WHERE name like "Bob%" AND phone_number = '3444444' limit 1,5;
```

Use a regular expression to find records. Use "REGEXP BINARY" to force case-sensitivity. This finds any record beginning with a.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM [table name] WHERE rec RLIKE "^a";
```

Show unique records.

```
mysql> SELECT DISTINCT [column name] FROM [table name];
```

Show selected records sorted in an ascending (asc) or descending (desc).

```
mysql> SELECT [col1],[col2] FROM [table name] ORDER BY [col2] DESC;
```

Return number of rows.

```
mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM [table name];
```

Sum column.

```
mysql> SELECT SUM(*) FROM [table name];
```

Join tables on common columns.

```
mysql> select lookup.illustrationid, lookup.personid,person.birthday from lookup left join person on  
lookup.personid=person.personid=statement to join birthday in person table with primary illustration id;
```

Creating a new user. Login as root. Switch to the MySQL db. Make the user. Update privs.

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```
# mysql -u root -p
mysql> use mysql;
mysql> INSERT INTO user (Host,User,Password) VALUES ('%', 'username', PASSWORD('password'));
mysql> flush privileges;
```

Change a users password from unix shell.

```
# [mysql dir]/bin/mysqladmin -u username -h hostname.blah.org -p password 'new-password'
```

Change a users password from MySQL prompt. Login as root. Set the password. Update privs.

```
# mysql -u root -p
mysql> SET PASSWORD FOR 'user'@'hostname' = PASSWORD('passwordhere');
mysql> flush privileges;
```

Recover a MySQL root password. Stop the MySQL server process. Start again with no grant tables. Login to MySQL as root. Set new password. Exit MySQL and restart MySQL server.

```
# /etc/init.d/mysql stop
# mysqld_safe --skip-grant-tables &
# mysql -u root
mysql> use mysql;
mysql> update user set password=PASSWORD("newrootpassword") where User='root';
mysql> flush privileges;
mysql> quit
# /etc/init.d/mysql stop
# /etc/init.d/mysql start
```

Set a root password if there is on root password.

```
# mysqladmin -u root password newpassword
```

Update a root password.

```
# mysqladmin -u root -p oldpassword newpassword
```

Allow the user "bob" to connect to the server from localhost using the password "passwd". Login as root. Switch to the MySQL db. Give privs. Update privs.

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[subversion](#)
[sudo](#)
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[zlib](#)

```
# mysql -u root -p
mysql> use mysql;
mysql> grant usage on *.* to bob@localhost identified by 'passwd';
mysql> flush privileges;
```

Give user privileges for a db. Login as root. Switch to the MySQL db. Grant privs. Update privs.

```
# mysql -u root -p
mysql> use mysql;
mysql> INSERT INTO db (Host,Db,User,Select_priv,Insert_priv,Update_priv,Delete_priv,Create_priv,Drop_priv)
VALUES ('%', 'databasename', 'username', 'Y', 'Y', 'Y', 'Y', 'Y', 'N');
mysql> flush privileges;

or

mysql> grant all privileges on databasename.* to username@localhost;
mysql> flush privileges;
```

To update info already in a table.

```
mysql> UPDATE [table name] SET Select_priv = 'Y',Insert_priv = 'Y',Update_priv = 'Y' where [field name] =
'user';
```

Delete a row(s) from a table.

```
mysql> DELETE from [table name] where [field name] = 'whatever';
```

Update database permissions/privileges.

```
mysql> flush privileges;
```

Delete a column.

```
mysql> alter table [table name] drop column [column name];
```

Add a new column to db.

```
mysql> alter table [table name] add column [new column name] varchar (20);
```

Change column name.

```
mysql> alter table [table name] change [old column name] [new column name] varchar (50);
```

Make a unique column so you get no dupes.

```
mysql> alter table [table name] add unique ([column name]);
```

Make a column bigger.

```
mysql> alter table [table name] modify [column name] VARCHAR(3);
```

Delete unique from table.

```
mysql> alter table [table name] drop index [colmn name];
```

Load a CSV file into a table.

```
mysql> LOAD DATA INFILE '/tmp/filename.csv' replace INTO TABLE [table name] FIELDS TERMINATED BY ',' LINES  
TERMINATED BY '\n' (field1,field2,field3);
```

Dump all databases for backup. Backup file is sql commands to recreate all db's.

```
# [mysql dir]/bin/mysqldump -u root -ppassword --opt >/tmp/alldatabases.sql
```

Dump one database for backup.

```
# [mysql dir]/bin/mysqldump -u username -ppassword --databases databasename >/tmp/databasename.sql
```

Dump a table from a database.

```
# [mysql dir]/bin/mysqldump -c -u username -ppassword databasename tablename > /tmp/databasename.tablename.sql
```

Restore database (or database table) from backup.

```
# [mysql dir]/bin/mysql -u username -ppassword databasename < /tmp/databasename.sql
```

Create Table Example 1.

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE [table name] (firstname VARCHAR(20), middleinitial VARCHAR(3), lastname VARCHAR(35), suffix  
VARCHAR(3), officeid VARCHAR(10), userid VARCHAR(15), username VARCHAR(8), email VARCHAR(35), phone VARCHAR(25),  
groups VARCHAR(15), datestamp DATE, timestamp time, pgpemail VARCHAR(255));
```

Create Table Example 2.

```
mysql> create table [table name] (personid int(50) not null auto_increment primary key,firstname  
varchar(35),middlename varchar(50),lastnamevarchar(50) default 'bato');
```

MYSQL Statements and clauses

ALTER DATABASE

ALTER TABLE

ALTER VIEW

ANALYZE TABLE

BACKUP TABLE

CACHE INDEX

CHANGE MASTER TO

CHECK TABLE

CHECKSUM TABLE

COMMIT

CREATE DATABASE

CREATE INDEX

CREATE TABLE

CREATE VIEW

DELETE

DESCRIBE
DO
DROP DATABASE
DROP INDEX
DROP TABLE
DROP USER
DROP VIEW
EXPLAIN
FLUSH
GRANT
HANDLER
INSERT
JOIN
KILL
LOAD DATA FROM MASTER
LOAD DATA INFILE
LOAD INDEX INTO CACHE
LOAD TABLE...FROM MASTER
LOCK TABLES
OPTIMIZE TABLE
PURGE MASTER LOGS
RENAME TABLE
REPAIR TABLE
REPLACE
RESET
RESET MASTER

RESET SLAVE

RESTORE TABLE

REVOKE

ROLLBACK

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT

SAVEPOINT

SELECT

SET

SET PASSWORD

SET SQL_LOG_BIN

SET TRANSACTION

SHOW BINLOG EVENTS

SHOW CHARACTER SET

SHOW COLLATION

SHOW COLUMNS

SHOW CREATE DATABASE

SHOW CREATE TABLE

SHOW CREATE VIEW

SHOW DATABASES

SHOW ENGINES

SHOW ERRORS

SHOW GRANTS

SHOW INDEX

SHOW INNODB STATUS

SHOW LOGS

SHOW MASTER LOGS

SHOW MASTER STATUS

SHOW PRIVILEGES

SHOW PROCESSLIST

SHOW SLAVE HOSTS

SHOW SLAVE STATUS

SHOW STATUS

SHOW TABLE STATUS

SHOW TABLES

SHOW VARIABLES

SHOW WARNINGS

START SLAVE

START TRANSACTION

STOP SLAVE

TRUNCATE TABLE

UNION

UNLOCK TABLES

USE

String Functions

AES_DECRYPT

AES_ENCRYPT

ASCII

BIN

BINARY

BIT_LENGTH

CHAR

CHAR_LENGTH

CHARACTER_LENGTH

COMPRESS

CONCAT

CONCAT_WS

CONV

DECODE

DES_DECRYPT

DES_ENCRYPT

ELT

ENCODE

ENCRYPT

EXPORT_SET

FIELD

FIND_IN_SET

HEX

INET_ATON

INET_NTOA

INSERT

INSTR

LCASE

LEFT

LENGTH

LOAD_FILE

LOCATE

LOWER

LPAD
LTRIM
MAKE_SET
MATCH AGAINST
MD5
MID
OCT
OCTET_LENGTH
OLD_PASSWORD
ORD
PASSWORD
POSITION
QUOTE
REPEAT
REPLACE
REVERSE
RIGHT
RPAD
RTRIM
SHA
SHA1
SOUNDEX
SPACE
STRCMP
SUBSTRING
SUBSTRING_INDEX

TRIM

UCASE

UNCOMPRESS

UNCOMPRESSED_LENGTH

UNHEX

UPPER

Date and Time Functions

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ADDTIME

CONVERT_TZ

CURDATE

CURRENT_DATE

CURRENT_TIME

CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

CURTIME

DATE

DATE_ADD

DATE_FORMAT

DATE_SUB

DATEDIFF

DAY

DAYNAME

DAYOFMONTH

DAYOFWEEK

DAYOFYEAR

EXTRACT
FROM_DAYS
FROM_UNIXTIME
GET_FORMAT
HOUR
LAST_DAY
LOCALTIME
LOCALTIMESTAMP
MAKEDATE
MAKETIME
MICROSECOND
MINUTE
MONTH
MONTHNAME
NOW
PERIOD_ADD
PERIOD_DIFF
QUARTER
SEC_TO_TIME
SECOND
STR_TO_DATE
SUBDATE
SUBTIME
SYSDATE
TIME
TIMEDIFF

TIMESTAMP

TIMESTAMPDIFF

TIMESTAMPADD

TIME_FORMAT

TIME_TO_SEC

TO_DAYS

UNIX_TIMESTAMP

UTC_DATE

UTC_TIME

UTC_TIMESTAMP

WEEK

WEEKDAY

WEEKOFYEAR

YEAR

YEARWEEK

Mathematical and Aggregate Functions

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ACOS

ASIN

ATAN

ATAN2

AVG

BIT_AND

BIT_OR

BIT_XOR

CEIL
CEILING
COS
COT
COUNT
CRC32
DEGREES
EXP
FLOOR
FORMAT
GREATEST
GROUP_CONCAT
LEAST
LN
LOG
LOG2
LOG10
MAX
MIN
MOD
PI
POW
POWER
RADIANS
RAND
ROUND

SIGN

SIN

SQRT

STD

STDDEV

SUM

TAN

TRUNCATE

VARIANCE

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IFNULL

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Command-Line Utilities

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my_print_defaults

myisamchk

myisamlog

myisampack

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mysqladmin

mysqlbinlog

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Perl API - using functions and methods built into the Perl DBI with MySQL

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fetchrow_hashref
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PHP API - using functions built into PHP with MySQL

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mysql_connect
mysql_create_db
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