MySQL COMMANDS

1. MySQL Tables:

* Create: the create command creates a table, schema, or index.
* create table customers1(cust\_id int(5),cust\_name varchar(10),cust\_bank varchar(10),city varchar(20));
* Show: It shows the tables and databases.

Show tables;

Show databases;

* Alter: modify the structure of the already existing table.

Alter table customers1 add cust\_deposit int(10) after cust\_bank;

* Rename: To change the name from an older one to a newer one.

Rename table customers1 to customers2;

* Add: add a new column to a table

Alter table customers2 add cust\_mobileno int(10);

* Delete: delete a column from a table.

Delete from customers2 where cust\_deposit > 40000;

* Show column: to display column details.

Select distinct cust\_name from customers2;

* Rename column: to rename the column name;

Alter table customers2 rename column city to cust\_city;

* Drop: the drop command deletes the table and its data.

Drop table customers2;

2. MySQL Views: a view is a virtual table based on the result set of an SQL statement.

* Create view: a view is created with the create view statement.

Create view cust\_view as select \* from customers2;

* Update view:

Update cust\_view set cust\_deposit=30000 where cust\_name=’bhavya’;

* Rename view: rename the old table name to new table name.

Rename table cust\_view to customers\_view;

* Drop view: it deletes the total view

Drop view customers\_view;

3. MySQL Indexes: indexes are used to find rows with specific column values quickly.

4. MySQL operators:

* Where: It is used to filter the records.

Select \* from customers2 where cust\_name=’bhavya’;

* Limit : is used to specify the number of records to return.

Select cust\_name from customers2 where cust\_deposit=40000 limit 1;