MySQL Query

Login In MySQL

```
mysql -u root -p
```

Display All the name of databases

```
MariaDB [(none)]> SHOW databases;
+--------------------+
| Database           |
+--------------------+
| blogging           |
| college_trip       |
| dbt                |
| dbt10              |
| information_schema |
| mysql              |
| performance_schema |
| phpmyadmin         |
| shree              |
+--------------------+
```

Create database

```
MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE DATABASE portfolio;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.001 sec)
```

Use database

```
MariaDB [(none)]> USE portfolio;
Database changed
```

DROP database

```
MariaDB [(none)]> DROP DATABASE portfolio;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.001 sec)
```

SHOW Tables in database

```
MariaDB [college_trip]> SHOW TABLES;
+------------------------+
| Tables_in_college_trip |
+------------------------+
| trip                   |
+------------------------+
1 row in set (0.000 sec)
```

Describe table

```
SYNTAX : DESC <table_name>
EX :
MariaDB [college_trip]> desc trip;
+--------+--------------+------+-----+---------------------+-------+
| Field  | Type         | Null | Key | Default             | Extra |
+--------+--------------+------+-----+---------------------+-------+
| name   | text         | NO   |     | NULL                |       |
| dt     | datetime     | NO   |     | current_timestamp() |       |
| gender | varchar(8)   | NO   |     | NULL                |       |
| email  | varchar(23)  | NO   | PRI | NULL                |       |
| phone  | int(10)      | NO   |     | NULL                |       |
| other  | varchar(255) | NO   |     | NULL                |       |
+--------+--------------+------+-----+---------------------+-------+
6 rows in set (0.046 sec)
```

Create table

```
Syntax :
CREATE TABLE <table_name>(
attribute_name attribure_type other_property,
attribute_name1 attribure_type1 other_property1,
.
.
);
Ex 1 :-
MariaDB [portfolio1]> CREATE TABLE stock (
 id INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
 name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
```

```
 price DECIMAL(10,2) NOT NULL,
 PRIMARY KEY(id)
);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.080 sec)

MariaDB [portfolio1]> DESC stock;
+-------+---------------+------+-----+---------+----------------+
| Field | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra          |
+-------+---------------+------+-----+---------+----------------+
| id    | int(11)       | NO   | PRI | NULL    | auto_increment |
| name  | varchar(255)  | NO   |     | NULL    |                |
| price | decimal(10,2) | NO   |     | NULL    |                |
+-------+---------------+------+-----+---------+----------------+
3 rows in set (0.026 sec)

Ex 2 :-
CREATE TABLE employees (
    id INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
    name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
    salary DECIMAL(10,2) NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY (id)
);
```

MySQL supports several data types, including:

1. Numeric types: INT, TINYINT, BIGINT, FLOAT, DOUBLE, DECIMAL, NUMERIC
2. Date and time types: DATE, DATETIME, TIMESTAMP, TIME, YEAR
3. String types: CHAR, VARCHAR, BINARY, VARBINARY, TINYBLOB, BLOB, MEDIUMBLOB, LONGBLOB, TINYTEXT, TEXT, MEDIUMTEXT, LONGTEXT
4. Enumeration and set types: ENUM, SET
5. Spatial data types: GEOMETRY, POINT, LINESTRING, POLYGON, MULTIPOINT, MULTILINESTRING, MULTIPOLYGON, GEOMETRYCOLLECTION

Each data type has specific attributes, such as maximum length or precision, that determine how the data is stored and displayed. For example, INT is a numeric type that can store a whole number between -2147483648 and 2147483647, while VARCHAR is a string type that can store variable-length strings of up to 65,535 characters.