

Following : <https://www.w3schools.com/mysql/default.asp>

MySQL SQL Tutorial

- MySQL is a widely used relational database management system (RDBMS).
- MySQL is free and open-source.
- MySQL is ideal for both small and large applications.

MySQL is a very popular open-source relational database management system (RDBMS).

What is MySQL?

- MySQL is a relational database management system
- MySQL is open-source
- MySQL is free
- MySQL is ideal for both small and large applications
- MySQL is very fast, reliable, scalable, and easy to use
- MySQL is cross-platform
- MySQL is compliant with the ANSI SQL standard
- MySQL was first released in 1995
- MySQL is developed, distributed, and supported by Oracle Corporation
- MySQL is named after co-founder Monty Widenius's daughter: My

What is RDBMS?

- RDBMS stands for Relational Database Management System.
- RDBMS is a program used to maintain a relational database.
- RDBMS is the basis for all modern database systems such as MySQL, Microsoft SQL Server, Oracle, and Microsoft Access.
- RDBMS uses SQL queries to access the data in the database.

What is a Database Table?

- A table is a collection of related data entries, and it consists of columns and rows.
- A column holds specific information about every record in the table.
- A record (or row) is each individual entry that exists in a table.

What is a Relational Database?

- A relational database defines database relationships in the form of tables. The tables are related to each other - based on data common to each.

What is SQL?

- SQL is the standard language for dealing with Relational Databases.
- SQL is used to insert, search, update, and delete database records.

How to Use SQL

```
SELECT * FROM Customers;
```

Semicolon after SQL Statements?

- Some database systems require a semicolon at the end of each SQL statement.
- Semicolon is the standard way to separate each SQL statement in database systems that allow more than one SQL statement to be executed in the same call to the server.

Some of The Most Important SQL Commands

- **SELECT** - extracts data from a database
- **UPDATE** - updates data in a database
- **DELETE** - deletes data from a database
- **INSERT INTO** - inserts new data into a database
- **CREATE DATABASE** - creates a new database
- **ALTER DATABASE** - modifies a database
- **CREATE TABLE** - creates a new table
- **ALTER TABLE** - modifies a table
- **DROP TABLE** - deletes a table
- **CREATE INDEX** - creates an index (search key)
- **DROP INDEX** - deletes an index

MySQL SELECT Statement

- The SELECT statement is used to select data from a database.
- The data returned is stored in a result table, called the result-set.

```
SELECT * FROM table_name;
```

```
SELECT CustomerName, City, Country FROM Customers;
```

The MySQL SELECT DISTINCT Statement

- The SELECT DISTINCT statement is used to return only distinct (different) values.
- Inside a table, a column often contains many duplicate values; and sometimes you only want to list the different (distinct) values.

```
SELECT DISTINCT column1, column2
FROM table_name;
SELECT DISTINCT Country FROM Customers;
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT Country) FROM Customers;
```

The MySQL WHERE Clause

- The WHERE clause is used to filter records.
- It is used to extract only those records that fulfill a specified condition.

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...
FROM table_name
WHERE condition;
```

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE Country = 'Mexico';
```

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE CustomerID = 1;
```

Operators in The WHERE Clause

Operator	Description
=	Equal
>	Greater than
<	Less than
>=	Greater than or equal
<=	Less than or equal
<>	Not equal. Note: In some versions of SQL this operator may be written as !=
BETWEEN	Between a certain range
LIKE	Search for a pattern
IN	To specify multiple possible values for a column

MySQL AND, OR and NOT Operators

- The WHERE clause can be combined with AND, OR, and NOT operators.
- The AND and OR operators are used to filter records based on more than one condition:
- The AND operator displays a record if all the conditions separated by AND are TRUE.
- The OR operator displays a record if any of the conditions separated by OR is TRUE.
- The NOT operator displays a record if the condition(s) is NOT TRUE.

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE Country = 'Germany' AND City = 'Berlin';
```

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE City = 'Berlin' OR City = 'Stuttgart';
```

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE NOT Country = 'Germany';
```

Combining AND, OR and NOT

- You can also combine the AND, OR and NOT operators.

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE Country = 'Germany' AND (City = 'Berlin' OR City = 'Stuttgart');
```

MySQL ORDER BY Keyword

- The ORDER BY keyword is used to sort the result-set in ascending or descending order.
- The ORDER BY keyword sorts the records in ascending order by default. To sort the records in descending order, use the DESC keyword.

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
ORDER BY Country;
```

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
ORDER BY Country DESC;
```

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
ORDER BY Country ASC, CustomerName DESC;
```

MySQL INSERT INTO Statement

- The INSERT INTO statement is used to insert new records in a table.

- It is possible to write the INSERT INTO statement in two ways:
 - Specify both the column names and the values to be inserted:

```
INSERT INTO table_name (column1, column2, column3, ...)
VALUES (value1, value2, value3, ...);
```

- make sure the order of the values is in the same order as the columns in the table.

```
INSERT INTO table_name
VALUES (value1, value2, value3, ...);
```

```
INSERT INTO Customers (CustomerName, ContactName, Address, City, PostalCode, Country)
VALUES ('Cardinal', 'Tom B. Erichsen', 'Skagen 21', 'Stavanger', '4006', 'Norway');
```

```
INSERT INTO Customers
VALUES ('Cardinal', 'Tom B. Erichsen', 'Skagen 21', 'Stavanger', '4006', 'Norway');
```

```
INSERT INTO Customers (CustomerName, City, Country)
VALUES ('Cardinal', 'Stavanger', 'Norway');
```

MySQL NULL Values

- What is a NULL Value? : A field with a NULL value is a field with no value.

The IS NULL Operator

```
SELECT CustomerName, ContactName, Address
FROM Customers
WHERE Address IS NULL;
```

The IS NOT NULL Operator

```
SELECT CustomerName, ContactName, Address
FROM Customers
WHERE Address IS NOT NULL;
```

MySQL UPDATE Statement

- The UPDATE statement is used to modify the existing records in a table.

```
UPDATE Customers
SET ContactName = 'Alfred Schmidt', City = 'Frankfurt'
WHERE CustomerID = 1;
```

```
UPDATE Customers
SET PostalCode = 00000
WHERE Country = 'Mexico';
```

Update Warning!

- Be careful when updating records. If you omit the WHERE clause, ALL records will be updated!

```
UPDATE Customers
SET PostalCode = 00000;
```

MySQL DELETE Statement

- The DELETE statement is used to delete existing records in a table.

```
DELETE FROM Customers
WHERE CustomerName= 'Alfreds Futterkiste';
```

Delete All Records

- It is possible to delete all rows in a table without deleting the table. This means that the table structure, attributes, and indexes will be intact:

```
DELETE FROM Customers;
```

MySQL LIMIT Clause

- The LIMIT clause is used to specify the number of records to return.
- The LIMIT clause is useful on large tables with thousands of records. Returning a large number of records can impact performance.

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
LIMIT 3;
```

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE Country= 'Germany'
LIMIT 3;
```

MySQL MIN() and MAX() Functions

- The MIN() function returns the smallest value of the selected column.
- The MAX() function returns the largest value of the selected column.

```
SELECT MIN(Price) AS SmallestPrice
FROM Products;
```

```
SELECT MAX(Price) AS LargestPrice
FROM Products;
```

MySQL COUNT(), AVG() and SUM() Functions

- The COUNT() function returns the number of rows that matches a specified criterion.
- The AVG() function returns the average value of a numeric column.
- The SUM() function returns the total sum of a numeric column.

```
SELECT COUNT(ProductID)
FROM Products;
```

```
SELECT AVG(Price)
FROM Products;
```

```
SELECT SUM(Quantity)
FROM OrderDetails;
```

MySQL LIKE Operator

- The LIKE operator is used in a WHERE clause to search for a specified pattern in a column.
- There are two wildcards often used in conjunction with the LIKE operator:
 - The percent sign (%) represents zero, one, or multiple characters
 - The underscore sign (_) represents one, single character
- The percent sign and the underscore can also be used in combinations!

The following SQL statement selects all customers with a CustomerName starting with "a":

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE CustomerName LIKE 'a%';
```

The following SQL statement selects all customers with a CustomerName ending with "a":

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE CustomerName LIKE '%a';
```

The following SQL statement selects all customers with a CustomerName that have "or" in any position:

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE CustomerName LIKE '%or%';
```

The following SQL statement selects all customers with a CustomerName that have "r" in the second position:

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE CustomerName LIKE '_r%';
```

The following SQL statement selects all customers with a CustomerName that starts with "a" and are at least 3 characters in length:

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE CustomerName LIKE 'a__%';
```

The following SQL statement selects all customers with a ContactName that starts with "a" and ends with "o":

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE ContactName LIKE 'a%o';
```

The following SQL statement selects all customers with a CustomerName that does NOT start with "a":

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE CustomerName NOT LIKE 'a%';
```

MySQL Wildcards

- A wildcard character is used to substitute one or more characters in a string.
- Wildcard characters are used with the LIKE operator. The LIKE operator is used in a WHERE clause to search for a specified pattern in a column.

Symbol	Description	Example
%	Represents zero or more characters	bl% finds bl, black, blue, and blob
_	Represents a single character	h_t finds hot, hat, and hit

LIKE Operator	Description
WHERE CustomerName LIKE 'a%'	Finds any values that starts with "a"
WHERE CustomerName LIKE '%a'	Finds any values that ends with "a"
WHERE CustomerName LIKE '%or%'	Finds any values that have "or" in any position
WHERE CustomerName LIKE '_r%'	Finds any values that have "r" in the second position
WHERE CustomerName LIKE 'a__%'	Finds any values that starts with "a" and are at least 3 characters in length
WHERE ContactName LIKE 'a%o'	Finds any values that starts with "a" and ends with "o"

The following SQL statement selects all customers with a City starting with "ber":

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE City LIKE 'ber%';
```

The following SQL statement selects all customers with a City containing the pattern "es":

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE City LIKE '%es%';
```

The following SQL statement selects all customers with a City starting with any character, followed by "ondon":

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE City LIKE '_ondon';
```

The following SQL statement selects all customers with a City starting with "L", followed by any character, followed by "n", followed by any character, followed by "on":

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE City LIKE 'L_n_on';
```

MySQL IN Operator

- The IN operator allows you to specify multiple values in a WHERE clause.
- The IN operator is a shorthand for multiple OR conditions.

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
WHERE column_name IN (SELECT STATEMENT);
```

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE Country IN ('Germany', 'France', 'UK');
```

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE Country NOT IN ('Germany', 'France', 'UK');
```

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE Country IN (SELECT Country FROM Suppliers);
```

MySQL BETWEEN Operator

- The BETWEEN operator selects values within a given range. The values can be numbers, text, or dates.
- The BETWEEN operator is inclusive: begin and end values are included.

```
SELECT * FROM Products
WHERE Price BETWEEN 10 AND 20;
```

```
SELECT * FROM Products
WHERE Price NOT BETWEEN 10 AND 20;
```

```
SELECT * FROM Products
WHERE Price BETWEEN 10 AND 20
AND CategoryID NOT IN (1,2,3);
```

```
SELECT * FROM Products
WHERE ProductName BETWEEN 'Carnarvon Tigers' AND 'Mozzarella di Giovanni'
ORDER BY ProductName;
```

```
SELECT * FROM Products
WHERE ProductName NOT BETWEEN 'Carnarvon Tigers' AND 'Mozzarella di Giovanni'
ORDER BY ProductName;
```

```
SELECT * FROM Orders
WHERE OrderDate BETWEEN '1996-07-01' AND '1996-07-31';
```

MySQL Aliases

- Aliases are used to give a table, or a column in a table, a temporary name.
- Aliases are often used to make column names more readable.
- An alias only exists for the duration of that query.
- An alias is created with the AS keyword.

```
SELECT CustomerID AS ID, CustomerName AS Customer
FROM Customers;
```

Single or double quotation marks are required if the alias name contains spaces:

```
SELECT CustomerName AS Customer, ContactName AS "Contact Person"
FROM Customers;
```

The following SQL statement creates an alias named "Address" that combine four columns (Address, PostalCode, City and Country):

```
SELECT CustomerName, CONCAT_WS(' ', Address, PostalCode, City, Country) AS Address
FROM Customers;
```

```
SELECT o.OrderID, o.OrderDate, c.CustomerName
FROM Customers AS c, Orders AS o
```

WHERE c.CustomerName= 'Around the Horn' AND c.CustomerID=o.CustomerID;
Vs

SELECT Orders.OrderID, Orders.OrderDate, Customers.CustomerName
FROM Customers, Orders

WHERE Customers.CustomerName= 'Around the Horn' AND Customers.CustomerID=Orders.CustomerID;

MySQL Joins

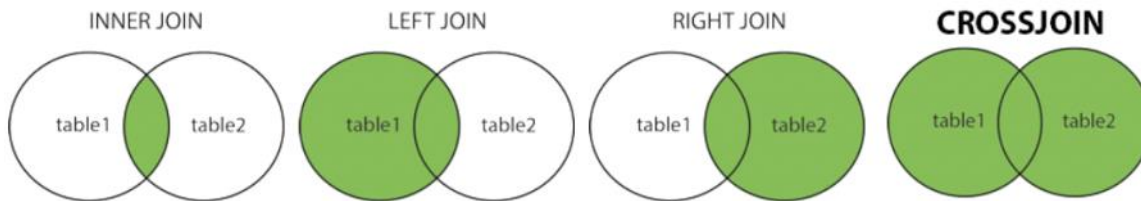
- A JOIN clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related column between them.
- By default Join is Inner Join.

SELECT Orders.OrderID, Customers.CustomerName, Orders.OrderDate

FROM Orders

INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerID=Customers.CustomerID;

- **INNER JOIN:** Returns records that have matching values in both tables
- **LEFT JOIN:** Returns all records from the left table, and the matched records from the right table
- **RIGHT JOIN:** Returns all records from the right table, and the matched records from the left table
- **CROSS JOIN:** Returns all records from both tables



MySQL INNER JOIN Keyword

The INNER JOIN keyword selects records that have matching values in both tables.

SELECT Orders.OrderID, Customers.CustomerName

FROM Orders

INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerID = Customers.CustomerID;

MySQL LEFT JOIN Keyword

- The LEFT JOIN keyword returns all records from the left table (table1), and the matching records (if any) from the right table.
- The LEFT JOIN keyword returns all records from the left table (Customers), even if there are no matches in the right table (Orders).

SELECT Customers.CustomerName, Orders.OrderID

FROM Customers

LEFT JOIN Orders ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID

ORDER BY Customers.CustomerName;

MySQL RIGHT JOIN Keyword

- The RIGHT JOIN keyword returns all records from the right table (table2), and the matching records (if any) from the left table.
- The RIGHT JOIN keyword returns all records from the right table (Employees), even if there are no matches in the left table (Orders).

SELECT Orders.OrderID, Employees.LastName, Employees.FirstName

FROM Orders

RIGHT JOIN Employees ON Orders.EmployeeID = Employees.EmployeeID

ORDER BY Orders.OrderID;

MySQL CROSS JOIN Keyword

- The CROSS JOIN keyword returns all records from both tables (table1 and table2).
- The CROSS JOIN keyword returns all matching records from both tables whether the other table matches or not. So, if there are rows in "Customers" that do not have matches in "Orders", or if there are rows in "Orders" that do not have matches in "Customers", those rows will be listed as well.
- If you add a WHERE clause (if table1 and table2 has a relationship), the CROSS JOIN will produce the same result as the INNER JOIN clause:

SELECT Customers.CustomerName, Orders.OrderID

FROM Customers

CROSS JOIN Orders

WHERE Customers.CustomerID=Orders.CustomerID;

MySQL Self Join

- A self join is a regular join, but the table is joined with itself.

SELECT A.CustomerName AS CustomerName1, B.CustomerName AS CustomerName2, A.City

FROM Customers A, Customers B

WHERE A.CustomerID <> B.CustomerID

AND A.City = B.City

ORDER BY A.City;

The MySQL UNION Operator

The UNION operator is used to combine the result-set of two or more SELECT statements.

- Every SELECT statement within UNION must have the same number of columns
- The columns must also have similar data types
- The columns in every SELECT statement must also be in the same order

```
SELECT City FROM Customers
UNION
SELECT City FROM Suppliers
ORDER BY City;
```

UNION ALL

The UNION operator selects only distinct values by default. To allow duplicate values, use UNION ALL:

```
SELECT City, Country FROM Customers
WHERE Country= 'Germany'
UNION ALL
SELECT City, Country FROM Suppliers
WHERE Country= 'Germany'
ORDER BY City;
```

MySQL GROUP BY Statement

- The GROUP BY statement groups rows that have the same values into summary rows, like "find the number of customers in each country".
- The GROUP BY statement is often used with aggregate functions (COUNT(), MAX(), MIN(), SUM(), AVG()) to group the result-set by one or more columns.

```
SELECT COUNT(CustomerID), Country
FROM Customers
GROUP BY Country
ORDER BY COUNT(CustomerID) DESC;
```

```
SELECT Shippers.ShipperName, COUNT(Orders.OrderID) AS NumberOfOrders FROM Orders
LEFT JOIN Shippers ON Orders.ShipperID = Shippers.ShipperID
GROUP BY ShipperName;
```

MySQL HAVING Clause

- The HAVING clause was added to SQL because the WHERE keyword cannot be used with aggregate functions.

```
SELECT COUNT(CustomerID), Country
FROM Customers
GROUP BY Country
HAVING COUNT(CustomerID) > 5
ORDER BY COUNT(CustomerID) DESC;
```

```
SELECT Employees.LastName, COUNT(Orders.OrderID) AS NumberOfOrders
FROM Orders
INNER JOIN Employees ON Orders.EmployeeID = Employees.EmployeeID
WHERE LastName = 'Davolio' OR LastName = 'Fuller'
GROUP BY LastName
HAVING COUNT(Orders.OrderID) > 25
```

MySQL EXISTS Operator

- The EXISTS operator is used to test for the existence of any record in a subquery.
- The EXISTS operator returns TRUE if the subquery returns one or more records.

```
SELECT SupplierName
FROM Suppliers
WHERE EXISTS (SELECT ProductName FROM Products WHERE Products.SupplierID = Suppliers.supplierID AND Price < 20);
```

MySQL ANY and ALL Operators

- The ANY and ALL operators allow you to perform a comparison between a single column value and a range of other values.

The ANY Operator

- The ANY operator:
 - returns a boolean value as a result
 - returns TRUE if ANY of the subquery values meet the condition
- ANY means that the condition will be true if the operation is true for any of the values in the range.
- The operator must be a standard comparison operator (=, <, !=, >, >=, <, or <=).

The following SQL statement lists the ProductName if it finds ANY records in the OrderDetails table has Quantity equal to 10 (this will return TRUE because the Quantity column has some values of 10):

```
SELECT ProductName
FROM Products
WHERE ProductID = ANY
(SELECT ProductID
```

```
FROM OrderDetails
WHERE Quantity = 10);
```

The ALL Operator

- The ALL operator:
 - returns a boolean value as a result
 - returns TRUE if ALL of the subquery values meet the condition
 - is used with SELECT, WHERE and HAVING statements
- ALL means that the condition will be true only if the operation is true for all values in the range.

The following SQL statement lists the ProductName if ALL the records in the OrderDetails table has Quantity equal to 10. This will of course return FALSE because the Quantity column has many different values (not only the value of 10):

```
SELECT ProductName
FROM Products
WHERE ProductID = ALL
(SELECT ProductID
FROM OrderDetails
WHERE Quantity = 10);
```

MySQL INSERT INTO SELECT Statement

- The INSERT INTO SELECT statement copies data from one table and inserts it into another table.
- The INSERT INTO SELECT statement requires that the data types in source and target tables matches.
- Note: The existing records in the target table are unaffected.

```
INSERT INTO Customers (CustomerName, City, Country)
SELECT SupplierName, City, Country FROM Suppliers;
```

```
INSERT INTO Customers (CustomerName, City, Country)
SELECT SupplierName, City, Country FROM Suppliers
WHERE Country= 'Germany';
```

MySQL CASE Statement

- The CASE statement goes through conditions and returns a value when the first condition is met (like an if-then-else statement). So, once a condition is true, it will stop reading and return the result. If no conditions are true, it returns the value in the ELSE clause.
- If there is no ELSE part and no conditions are true, it returns NULL.

```
SELECT OrderID, Quantity,
CASE
    WHEN Quantity > 30 THEN 'The quantity is greater than 30'
    WHEN Quantity = 30 THEN 'The quantity is 30'
    ELSE 'The quantity is under 30'
END AS QuantityText
FROM OrderDetails;
```

```
SELECT CustomerName, City, Country
FROM Customers
ORDER BY
(CASE
    WHEN City IS NULL THEN Country
    ELSE City
END);
```

MySQL NULL Functions

- IFNULL() and COALESCE() Functions

MySQL IFNULL() Function

- The MySQL IFNULL() function lets you return an alternative value if an expression is NULL.

The example below returns 0 if the value is NULL:

```
SELECT ProductName, UnitPrice * (UnitsInStock + IFNULL(UnitsOnOrder, 0))
FROM Products;
```

MySQL COALESCE() Function

- Or we can use the COALESCE() function, like this:

```
SELECT ProductName, UnitPrice * (UnitsInStock + COALESCE(UnitsOnOrder, 0))
FROM Products;
```

MySQL Comments

- Comments are used to explain sections of SQL statements, or to prevent execution of SQL statements.

Single Line Comments

- Single line comments start with --.
- Any text between -- and the end of the line will be ignored (will not be executed).


```
-- Select all:
SELECT * FROM Customers;
```

Multi-line Comments

- Multi-line comments start with /* and end with */.
- Any text between /* and */ will be ignored.

```
/*Select all the columns
of all the records
in the Customers table:*/
SELECT * FROM Customers;
```

```
SELECT CustomerName, /*City,*/ Country FROM Customers;
```

MySQL Operators

- MySQL Logical Operators

ALL	TRUE if all of the subquery values meet the condition
AND	TRUE if all the conditions separated by AND is TRUE
ANY	TRUE if any of the subquery values meet the condition
BETWEEN	TRUE if the operand is within the range of comparisons
EXISTS	TRUE if the subquery returns one or more records
IN	TRUE if the operand is equal to one of a list of expressions
LIKE	TRUE if the operand matches a pattern
NOT	Displays a record if the condition(s) is NOT TRUE
OR	TRUE if any of the conditions separated by OR is TRUE
SOME	TRUE if any of the subquery values meet the condition

MySQL CREATE DATABASE Statement

MySQL CREATE DATABASE Statement

- The CREATE DATABASE statement is used to create a new SQL database.

```
CREATE DATABASE databasename;
```

MySQL DROP DATABASE Statement

- The DROP DATABASE statement is used to drop an existing SQL database.

```
DROP DATABASE databasename;
```

MySQL CREATE TABLE Statement

- The CREATE TABLE statement is used to create a new table in a database.

```
CREATE TABLE Persons (
  PersonID int,
  LastName varchar(255),
  FirstName varchar(255),
  Address varchar(255),
  City varchar(255)
);
```

Create Table Using Another Table

- A copy of an existing table can also be created using CREATE TABLE.
- The new table gets the same column definitions. All columns or specific columns can be selected.
- If you create a new table using an existing table, the new table will be filled with the existing values from the old table.

```
CREATE TABLE TestTable AS
SELECT customername, contactname
FROM customers;
```

MySQL DROP TABLE Statement

- The DROP TABLE statement is used to drop an existing table in a database.

```
DROP TABLE table_name;
```

MySQL TRUNCATE TABLE

- The TRUNCATE TABLE statement is used to delete the data inside a table, but not the table itself.

`TRUNCATE TABLE table_name;`

MySQL ALTER TABLE Statement

- The ALTER TABLE statement is used to add, delete, or modify columns in an existing table.
- The ALTER TABLE statement is also used to add and drop various constraints on an existing table.

`ALTER TABLE Customers`
`ADD Email varchar(255);`

`ALTER TABLE Customers`
`DROP COLUMN Email;`

`ALTER TABLE Persons`
`ADD DateOfBirth date;`

ALTER TABLE - MODIFY COLUMN

- To change the data type of a column in a table, use the following syntax:

`ALTER TABLE Persons`
`MODIFY COLUMN DateOfBirth year;`

`ALTER TABLE Persons`
`DROP COLUMN DateOfBirth;`

MySQL Constraints

- SQL constraints are used to specify rules for data in a table.

Create Constraints

- Constraints can be specified when the table is created with the CREATE TABLE statement, or after the table is created with the ALTER TABLE statement.

SQL constraints are used to specify rules for the data in a table.

Constraints are used to limit the type of data that can go into a table. This ensures the accuracy and reliability of the data in the table. If there is any violation between the constraint and the data action, the action is aborted.

Constraints can be column level or table level. Column level constraints apply to a column, and table level constraints apply to the whole table.

The following constraints are commonly used in SQL:

- [NOT NULL](#) - Ensures that a column cannot have a NULL value
- [UNIQUE](#) - Ensures that all values in a column are different
- [PRIMARY KEY](#) - A combination of a [NOT NULL](#) and [UNIQUE](#). Uniquely identifies each row in a table
- [FOREIGN KEY](#) - Prevents actions that would destroy links between tables
- [CHECK](#) - Ensures that the values in a column satisfies a specific condition
- [DEFAULT](#) - Sets a default value for a column if no value is specified
- [CREATE INDEX](#) - Used to create and retrieve data from the database very quickly

MySQL NOT NULL Constraint

- By default, a column can hold NULL values.
- The NOT NULL constraint enforces a column to NOT accept NULL values.
- This enforces a field to always contain a value, which means that you cannot insert a new record, or update a record without adding a value to this field.

```
CREATE TABLE Persons (  
  ID int NOT NULL,  
  LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,  
  FirstName varchar(255) NOT NULL,  
  Age int  
);
```

```
ALTER TABLE Persons  
MODIFY Age int NOT NULL;
```

MySQL UNIQUE Constraint

- The UNIQUE constraint ensures that all values in a column are different.
- Both the UNIQUE and PRIMARY KEY constraints provide a guarantee for uniqueness for a column or set of columns.
- A PRIMARY KEY constraint automatically has a UNIQUE constraint.
- However, you can have many UNIQUE constraints per table, but only one PRIMARY KEY constraint per table.

```
CREATE TABLE Persons (  
  ID int NOT NULL,  
  LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,  
  FirstName varchar(255),  
  Age int,  
  UNIQUE (ID)  
);
```

To name a UNIQUE constraint, and to define a UNIQUE constraint on multiple columns, use the following SQL syntax:

```
CREATE TABLE Persons (  
  ID int NOT NULL,  
  LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,  
  FirstName varchar(255),  
  Age int,  
  UNIQUE (ID)  
);
```

```

ID int NOT NULL,
LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
FirstName varchar(255),
Age int,
CONSTRAINT UC_Person UNIQUE (ID,LastName)
);

```

```

ALTER TABLE Persons
ADD UNIQUE (ID);

```

```

ALTER TABLE Persons
ADD CONSTRAINT UC_Person UNIQUE (ID,LastName);

```

```

ALTER TABLE Persons
DROP INDEX UC_Person;

```

MySQL PRIMARY KEY Constraint

- The PRIMARY KEY constraint uniquely identifies each record in a table.
- Primary keys must contain UNIQUE values, and cannot contain NULL values.
- A table can have only ONE primary key; and in the table, this primary key can consist of single or multiple columns (fields).

PRIMARY KEY on CREATE TABLE

- The following SQL creates a PRIMARY KEY on the "ID" column when the "Persons" table is created:

```

CREATE TABLE Persons (
ID int NOT NULL,
LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
FirstName varchar(255),
Age int,
PRIMARY KEY (ID)
);

```

To allow naming of a PRIMARY KEY constraint, and for defining a PRIMARY KEY constraint on multiple columns, use the following SQL syntax:

```

CREATE TABLE Persons (
ID int NOT NULL,
LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
FirstName varchar(255),
Age int,
CONSTRAINT PK_Person PRIMARY KEY (ID,LastName)
);

```

Note: In the example above there is only ONE PRIMARY KEY (PK_Person). However, the VALUE of the primary key is made up of TWO COLUMNS (ID + LastName).

PRIMARY KEY on ALTER TABLE

```

ALTER TABLE Persons
ADD PRIMARY KEY (ID);

```

```

ALTER TABLE Persons
ADD CONSTRAINT PK_Person PRIMARY KEY (ID,LastName);

```

```

ALTER TABLE Persons
DROP PRIMARY KEY;

```

MySQL FOREIGN KEY Constraint

- The FOREIGN KEY constraint is used to prevent actions that would destroy links between tables.
- A FOREIGN KEY is a field (or collection of fields) in one table, that refers to the PRIMARY KEY in another table.
- The table with the foreign key is called the child table, and the table with the primary key is called the referenced or parent table.

```

CREATE TABLE Orders (
OrderID int NOT NULL,
OrderNumber int NOT NULL,
PersonID int,
PRIMARY KEY (OrderID),
FOREIGN KEY (PersonID) REFERENCES Persons(PersonID)
);

```

```

CREATE TABLE Orders (
OrderID int NOT NULL,
OrderNumber int NOT NULL,
PersonID int,
PRIMARY KEY (OrderID),
CONSTRAINT FK_PersonOrder FOREIGN KEY (PersonID)
REFERENCES Persons(PersonID)
);

```

```
ALTER TABLE Orders
ADD FOREIGN KEY (PersonID) REFERENCES Persons(PersonID);
```

MySQL CHECK Constraint

- The CHECK constraint is used to limit the value range that can be placed in a column.
- If you define a CHECK constraint on a column it will allow only certain values for this column.
- If you define a CHECK constraint on a table it can limit the values in certain columns based on values in other columns in the row.

```
CREATE TABLE Persons (
  ID int NOT NULL,
  LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  FirstName varchar(255),
  Age int,
  CHECK (Age>=18)
);
```

```
ALTER TABLE Persons
ADD CHECK (Age>=18);
```

```
ALTER TABLE Persons
ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_PersonAge CHECK (Age>=18 AND City= 'Sandnes');
```

MySQL DEFAULT Constraint

- The DEFAULT constraint is used to set a default value for a column.
- The default value will be added to all new records, if no other value is specified.

```
CREATE TABLE Persons (
  ID int NOT NULL,
  LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  FirstName varchar(255),
  Age int,
  City varchar(255) DEFAULT 'Sandnes'
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Orders (
  ID int NOT NULL,
  OrderNumber int NOT NULL,
  OrderDate date DEFAULT CURRENT_DATE()
);
```

```
ALTER TABLE Persons
ALTER City SET DEFAULT 'Sandnes';
```

```
ALTER TABLE Persons
ALTER City DROP DEFAULT;
```

MySQL CREATE INDEX Statement

- The CREATE INDEX statement is used to create indexes in tables.
- Indexes are used to retrieve data from the database more quickly than otherwise. The users cannot see the indexes, they are just used to speed up searches/queries.
- Updating a table with indexes takes more time than updating a table without (because the indexes also need an update). So, only create indexes on columns that will be frequently searched against.

CREATE INDEX Syntax

- Creates an index on a table. Duplicate values are allowed:

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX index_name
ON table_name (column1, column2, ...);
```

The SQL statement below creates an index named "idx_lastname" on the "LastName" column in the "Persons" table:

```
CREATE INDEX idx_lastname
ON Persons (LastName);
```

If you want to create an index on a combination of columns, you can list the column names within the parentheses, separated by commas:

```
CREATE INDEX idx_pname
ON Persons (LastName, FirstName);
```

```
ALTER TABLE table_name
DROP INDEX index_name;
```

MySQL AUTO INCREMENT Field

- Auto-increment allows a unique number to be generated automatically when a new record is inserted into a table.
- Often this is the primary key field that we would like to be created automatically every time a new record is inserted.
- MySQL uses the AUTO_INCREMENT keyword to perform an auto-increment feature.
- By default, the starting value for AUTO_INCREMENT is 1, and it will increment by 1 for each new record.

```
CREATE TABLE Persons (
```

```

    Personid int NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
    LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    FirstName varchar(255),
    Age int,
    PRIMARY KEY (Personid)
);

```

To let the AUTO_INCREMENT sequence start with another value, use the following SQL statement:

```
ALTER TABLE Persons AUTO_INCREMENT=100;
```

MySQL Dates

- MySQL comes with the following data types for storing a date or a date/time value in the database:

- DATE** - format YYYY-MM-DD
- DATETIME** - format: YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS
- TIMESTAMP** - format: YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS
- YEAR** - format YYYY or YY

Note: The date data type are set for a column when you create a new table in your database!

```
SELECT * FROM Orders WHERE OrderDate= '2008-11-11'
```

MySQL Views

- In SQL, a view is a virtual table based on the result-set of an SQL statement.
- A view contains rows and columns, just like a real table. The fields in a view are fields from one or more real tables in the database.
- You can add SQL statements and functions to a view and present the data as if the data were coming from one single table.
- A view is created with the CREATE VIEW statement.

```

CREATE VIEW view_name AS
SELECT column1, column2, ...
FROM table_name
WHERE condition;

```

```

CREATE VIEW [Brazil Customers] AS
SELECT CustomerName, ContactName
FROM Customers
WHERE Country = 'Brazil';

```

```
SELECT * FROM [Brazil Customers];
```

MySQL Updating a View

```

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW view_name AS
SELECT column1, column2, ...
FROM table_name
WHERE condition;

```

```

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW [Brazil Customers] AS
SELECT CustomerName, ContactName, City
FROM Customers
WHERE Country = 'Brazil';

```

MySQL Dropping a View

```
DROP VIEW view_name;
```

```
DROP VIEW [Brazil Customers];
```

MySQL Data Types

- The data type of a column defines what value the column can hold: integer, character, money, date and time, binary, and so on.
- Each column in a database table is required to have a name and a data type.
- An SQL developer must decide what type of data that will be stored inside each column when creating a table.
- The data type is a guideline for SQL to understand what type of data is expected inside of each column, and it also identifies how SQL will interact with the stored data.
- In MySQL there are three main data types: string, numeric, and date and time.

String Data Types

Data type	Description
CHAR(size)	A FIXED length string (can contain letters, numbers, and special characters). The <i>size</i> parameter specifies the column length in characters - can be from 0 to 255. Default is 1
VARCHAR(size))	A VARIABLE length string (can contain letters, numbers, and special characters). The <i>size</i> parameter specifies the maximum column length in characters - can be from 0 to 65535
BINARY(size)	Equal to CHAR(), but stores binary byte strings. The <i>size</i> parameter specifies the column length in bytes.

	Default is 1
VARBINARY(size)	Equal to VARCHAR(), but stores binary byte strings. The <i>size</i> parameter specifies the maximum column length in bytes.
TINYBLOB	For BLOBs (Binary Large Objects). Max length: 255 bytes
TINYTEXT	Holds a string with a maximum length of 255 characters
TEXT(size)	Holds a string with a maximum length of 65,535 bytes
BLOB(size)	For BLOBs (Binary Large Objects). Holds up to 65,535 bytes of data
MEDIUMTEXT	Holds a string with a maximum length of 16,777,215 characters
MEDIUMBLOB	For BLOBs (Binary Large Objects). Holds up to 16,777,215 bytes of data
LONGTEXT	Holds a string with a maximum length of 4,294,967,295 characters
LOBLOB	For BLOBs (Binary Large Objects). Holds up to 4,294,967,295 bytes of data
ENUM(val1, val2, val3, ...)	A string object that can have only one value, chosen from a list of possible values. You can list up to 65535 values in an ENUM list. If a value is inserted that is not in the list, a blank value will be inserted. The values are sorted in the order you enter them
SET(val1, val2, val3, ...)	A string object that can have 0 or more values, chosen from a list of possible values. You can list up to 64 values in a SET list

Numeric Data Types

Data type	Description
BIT(size)	A bit-value type. The number of bits per value is specified in <i>size</i> . The <i>size</i> parameter can hold a value from 1 to 64. The default value for <i>size</i> is 1.
TINYINT(size)	A very small integer. Signed range is from -128 to 127. Unsigned range is from 0 to 255. The <i>size</i> parameter specifies the maximum display width (which is 255)
BOOL	Zero is considered as false, nonzero values are considered as true.
BOOLEAN	Equal to BOOL
SMALLINT(size)	A small integer. Signed range is from -32768 to 32767. Unsigned range is from 0 to 65535. The <i>size</i> parameter specifies the maximum display width (which is 255)
MEDIUMINT(size)	A medium integer. Signed range is from -8388608 to 8388607. Unsigned range is from 0 to 16777215. The <i>size</i> parameter specifies the maximum display width (which is 255)
INT(size)	A medium integer. Signed range is from -2147483648 to 2147483647. Unsigned range is from 0 to 4294967295. The <i>size</i> parameter specifies the maximum display width (which is 255)
INTEGER(size)	Equal to INT(size)
BIGINT(size)	A large integer. Signed range is from -9223372036854775808 to 9223372036854775807. Unsigned range is from 0 to 18446744073709551615. The <i>size</i> parameter specifies the maximum display width (which is 255)
FLOAT(size, d)	A floating point number. The total number of digits is specified in <i>size</i> . The number of digits after the decimal point is specified in the <i>d</i> parameter. This syntax is deprecated in MySQL 8.0.17, and it will be removed in future MySQL versions
FLOAT(p)	A floating point number. MySQL uses the <i>p</i> value to determine whether to use FLOAT or DOUBLE for the resulting data type. If <i>p</i> is from 0 to 24, the data type becomes FLOAT(). If <i>p</i> is from 25 to 53, the data type becomes DOUBLE()
DOUBLE(size, d)	A normal-size floating point number. The total number of digits is specified in <i>size</i> . The number of digits after the decimal point is specified in the <i>d</i> parameter
DOUBLE PRECISION(size, d)	
DECIMAL(size, d)	An exact fixed-point number. The total number of digits is specified in <i>size</i> . The number of digits after the decimal point is specified in the <i>d</i> parameter. The maximum number for <i>size</i> is 65. The maximum number for <i>d</i> is 30. The default value for <i>size</i> is 10. The default value for <i>d</i> is 0.
DEC(size, d)	Equal to DECIMAL(size,d)

Date and Time Data Types

Data type	Description
DATE	A date. Format: YYYY-MM-DD. The supported range is from '1000-01-01' to '9999-12-31'
DATETIME(fsp)	A date and time combination. Format: YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss. The supported range is from '1000-01-01 00:00:00' to '9999-12-31 23:59:59'. Adding DEFAULT and ON UPDATE in the column definition to get automatic initialization and updating to the current date and time
TIMESTAMP(fsp)	A timestamp. TIMESTAMP values are stored as the number of seconds since the Unix epoch ('1970-01-01 00:00:00' UTC). Format: YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss. The supported range is from '1970-01-01 00:00:01' UTC to '2038-01-09 03:14:07' UTC. Automatic initialization and updating to the current date and time can be specified using DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP and ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP in the column definition
TIME(fsp)	A time. Format: hh:mm:ss. The supported range is from '-838:59:59' to '838:59:59'

YEAR	A year in four-digit format. Values allowed in four-digit format: 1901 to 2155, and 0000. MySQL 8.0 does not support year in two-digit format.
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MySQL Functions

MySQL has many built-in functions.

This reference contains string, numeric, date, and some advanced functions in MySQL.