

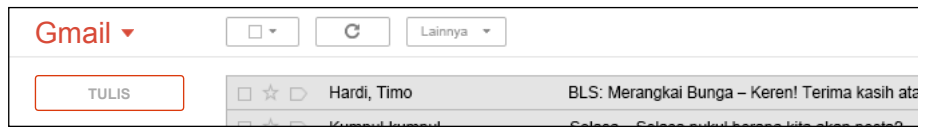


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MySQL Commands

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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];
```

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";
```

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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;
```

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.

```
# 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;
```

ntfs
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 sun
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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.

```
# 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);
```

terminal
testdisk
tftp
thttpd
thunderbird
timezone
ting
tls
tools
tr
trac
tuning
tunnel
ubuntu
vi
wget
wiki
windows
windowsxp
wireless
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x
xauth
xfree86
xfs
xinearama
xmms
youtube
zdump
zeromq
zic
zlib

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 [column 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

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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

ADDDATE

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

ABS

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

Flow Control Functions

CASE

IF

IFNULL

NULLIF

Command-Line Utilities

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myisamlog

myisampack

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mysqladmin

mysqlbinlog

mysqlbug

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mysqlhotcopy

mysqlimport

mysqlshow

perror

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

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bind_param

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bind_param_inout

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fetchrow_arrayref
fetchrow_hashref
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quote
quote_identifier
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selectall_arrayref
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Attributes for Handles

PHP API - using functions built into PHP with MySQL`mysql_affected_rows``mysql_change_user``mysql_client_encoding``mysql_close``mysql_connect``mysql_create_db``mysql_data_seek``mysql_db_name``mysql_db_query``mysql_drop_db``mysql_errno``mysql_error``mysql_escape_string``mysql_fetch_array``mysql_fetch_assoc``mysql_fetch_field``mysql_fetch_lengths``mysql_fetch_object``mysql_fetch_row``mysql_field_flags``mysql_field_len``mysql_field_name``mysql_field_seek``mysql_field_table``mysql_field_type`

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