



MySQL Queries

CREATE DATABASE Statement

```
CREATE DATABASE database_name;
```

CREATE TABLE Statement

```
CREATE TABLE
    table_name
    ( column1
      datatype,
      column2
      datatype,
      column3
      datatype,
      .....
      columnN datatype,
      PRIMARY KEY( one or more
columns ) );
```

DROP TABLE Statement

```
DROP TABLE table_name;
```

DROP Database Statement

```
DROP DATABASE database_name;
```

SELECT Statement

```
SELECT column1, column2....columnN FROM table_name;
```

DISTINCT Clause

```
SELECT DISTINCT column1, column2....columnN FROM table_name;
```

WHERE Clause

```
SELECT column1, column2....columnN FROM table_name WHERE
CONDITION;
```

AND/OR Clause

```
SELECT column1, column2....columnN
FROM table_name
```

WHERE CONDITION-1 {AND|OR} CONDITION-2;

IN Clause

SELECT column1, column2....columnN

FROM table_name

WHERE column_name IN (val-1, val-2,...val-N);

BETWEEN Clause

SELECT column1, column2....columnN

FROM table_name

WHERE column_name BETWEEN val-1 AND val-2;

LIKE Clause

SELECT column1, column2....columnN

FROM table_name

WHERE column_name LIKE { PATTERN };**ORDER BY Clause**

SELECT column1, column2....columnN

FROM table_name

WHERE CONDITION

ORDER BY column_name {ASC|DESC};

GROUP BY Clause

SELECT SUM(column_name)

FROM table_name

WHERE CONDITION

GROUP BY column_name;

COUNT Clause

SELECT COUNT(column_name)

FROM table_name

WHERE CONDITION;

HAVING Clause

SELECT SUM(column_name)

FROM table_name

WHERE CONDITION

GROUP BY column_name

HAVING (arithmetic function condition);

Update Query :

UPDATE command will modify any field value of any MySQL table. You can update one or more field altogether.

You can specify any condition using the WHERE clause.

You can update the values in a single table at a time.

The WHERE clause is very useful when you want to update the selected rows in a table.

UPDATE table_name SET field1 = new-value1, field2 = new-value2 [WHERE Clause]

ALTER Query :

ALTER command is very useful when you want to change a name of your table, any table field or if you

want to add or delete an existing column in a table.

i) To DROP a column with ALTER :

If you want to drop an existing column i from the above MySQL table, then you will use the **DROP** clause along with the **ALTER** command. A DROP clause will not work if the column is the only one left in the table.

```
ALTER TABLE table_name DROP Column_name;
```

ii) To ADD a column with ALTER :

```
ALTER TABLE table_name ADD column_name datatype;
```

iii) To MODIFY a table structure :

To change a column's definition, use MODIFY clause along with the ALTER command.

```
ALTER TABLE table_name MODIFY column_name new_datatype;
```

iv) To RENAME a table :

To change the name of an existing table, use RENAME clause along with the ALTER command.

```
ALTER TABLE table_name RENAME TO new_table_name;
```

INSERT Query

To insert data into a MySQL table, you would need to use the SQL **INSERT INTO** command. You can

insert data into the MySQL table by using this command.

```
INSERT INTO table_name ( field1, field2, ...fieldN ) VALUES
```

```
(value1, value2, ...valueN );
```

DELETE Query

If you want to delete a record from any MySQL table, then you can use the SQL command **DELETE FROM**. The WHERE clause is very useful when you want to delete selected rows in a table. If the WHERE clause is not specified, then all the records will be deleted from the given MySQL table.

DELETE * FROM table_name

DELETE FROM table_name [WHERE Clause]

You can specify any condition using the WHERE clause.