# 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

DROPTABLE 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 (arithematic 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 theALTER 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 theALTER 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.