MySQL

1. 进入mysql所在的directory：

cd /usr/local/mysql

1. 进入MySQL的shell

bin/mysql –u root (login as root user)

bin/mysql (login as guest)

1. 查看现有的database： show databases;
2. 创建database: create database MyNewdatabase;
3. 使用某个database：use MyNewDatabase;
4. 查看当前database里面的table：show tables;
5. 创建table并且把本地CSV 表格load到MySQL的table里面去

CREATE TABLE MyCSVtable IF NOT EXISTS (

id INT(20) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTO\_INCREMENT,

user\_id INT(20) NOT NULL,

page VARCHAR(20),

unix\_timestamp TIMESTAMP);

LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE ‘data/mydata.csv’ into TABLE MyCSVtable

FIELDS TERMINATED BY ‘,’

ENCLOSED BY ‘”’

LINES TERMINATED BY ‘\n’

IGNORE 1 LINES;

1. Some of The Most Important SQL Commands

CREATE DATABASE – create 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 – create an index (search key)

DROP INDEX – deletes an index

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

1. Operators in The Where Clause

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| = | Equal WHERE col1= condition1 |
| <> | Not equal WHERE col1<>condition1 |
| > | Greater than WHERE col1>condition1 |
| < | Less than WHERE col1< condition1 |
| >= | Greater than or equal WHERE col1>= condition1 |
| <= | Less than or equal WHERE col1<= condition1 |
| BETWEEN | Between an **inclusive** range WHERE col1 BETWEEN value1 AND value2 |
| LIKE | Search for a pattern WHERE col1 LIKE pattern1 |
| IN | To specify multiple possible values for a columns WHERE col1 IN (value1, value2…) |
| AND | Meet all conditions |
| OR | Meet one of the conditions |
| NOT | Don’t meet the condition WHERE col1 NOT col1=value1 |

1. 简单查看table里面的前5条记录：

select \* from MyTable limit 5;

select name, `release date` from MyTable ORDER BY `release date` limit 5 (note: the column name with space should be surrounded by but tick ` under ~, not single quote ‘ )

1. 查看不重复记录, 以及不重复记录的个数

SELECT DISTINCT col1, col2 FROM MyTable;

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT col1) FROM MyTable;

1. 多条件筛, 以及用括号（）突出优先条件

SELECT \* FROM Customer WHERE Country NOT ‘China’ AND NOT ‘USA’

SELECT \* FROM Customer WHERE Country=’China’ AND (City= ‘Beijing’ OR City=’Henan’)；

1. Order by

SELECT \* FROM Customer ORDER BY Country ASC, CustomerName DESC;

1. INSERT INTO

INSERT INTO Customers (CustomerName, ContactName, Address, City, PostalCode, Country) VALUES (‘Cardinal’, ‘Tom Ford’, ‘Skagen 21’, ‘Stavanger’, ‘4006’, ‘Norway’);