Step 1:

#Start mysql on mac terminal

/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysql -u root -p

#(Enter password)

Step 2:

#Create database on mysql

create database database\_name;

#Use the database

use database\_name;

#Connect the .sql file to the new database

source (drag and drop the .sql file to get the path);

#See the tables in the database

show tables;

#Describe the contents of any one table

describe table\_name;

Example: describe tsupervisions;

#Select a column from a table

select column\_name from table\_name;

Example: select uniquecaseid from tsupervisions;

#Select only two columns from the table

select column\_1, column\_2 from table\_name;

Example: select uniquecaseid, sentencecodedescr from tsupervisions;

#Select only two columns from the table and limit the output to a certain number of rows

select column\_1, column\_2 from table\_name limit n;

Example: select uniquecaseid, sentencecodedescr from tsupervisions limit 10;

#Count the total number of entries in the table

select count(\*) from table\_name;

Example: select count(\*) from tsupervisions;

#Select distinct values from columns in the table and limit the output to a certain number of rows

select distinct column\_1, column\_2 from table\_name limit n;

Example: select distinct uniquecaseid, sentencecodedescr from tsupervisions limit 10;

#Select rows from the table which satisfy a particular condition and limit the output to a certain number of rows

select \* from table\_name where column\_1 = condition;

Example: select \* from tsupervisions where countyname = “Buffalo” limit 10;

#Select limited rows which satisfy more than one condition or at least one out of several conditions

select \* from table\_name where column\_1 = condition1 OR column\_2 = condition2 limit n;

Example: select \* from tsupervisions where countyname = “Buffalo” or uniquecaseid = “Brown2015CT001381” limit 10;

select \* from table\_name where column\_1 = condition1 AND column\_2 = condition2 limit n;

Example: select \* from tsupervisions where countyname = “Buffalo” and uniquecaseid = “Brown2015CT001381” limit 10;

#Select limited rows which are ordered in a particular direction

select \* from table\_name where column\_1 = condition 1 order by column\_2 limit n;

Example: select \* from tsupervisions where countyname = “Buffalo” order by uniquecaseid limit 10;

(default - ascending)

select \* from table\_name where column\_1 = condition 1 order by column\_2 desc limit n;

Example:select \* from tsupervisions where countyname = “Buffalo” order by uniquecaseid desc limit 10;

#Obtain a table with frequency for every distinct value of a particular column

select column\_name, count(\*) from table\_name group by column\_name

Example: select sentencecodedescr, count(\*) from tsupervisions group by sentencecodedescr;

#Create table

create table table\_name as select column\_names from table\_name;

Example: table with sentences from tsupervisions table as first column and individual frequencies as the second column in descending order

create table sentence\_freq as select sentencecodedescr, count(\*) from tsupervisions group by sentencecodedescr order by count(\*) desc;

#Select minimum, maximum, count, average or sum for any column from a table

select min(column\_name) from table\_name;

select max(column\_name) from table\_name;

select count(column\_name) from table\_name;

select avg( column\_name) from table\_name;

select sum(column\_name) from table\_name;

#Inner join

SELECT \*

FROM wiccap.tcases

INNER JOIN wiccap.thistoricalcharges

ON

wiccap.tcases.UniqueCaseID = wiccap.thistoricalcharges.UniqueCaseID;