This is *Devhints.io cheatsheets* — a collection of cheatsheets I've written. CHEATSHEET FOR MySql Create / Delete Database CREATE DATABASE dbNameYouWant CREATE DATABASE dbNameYouWant CHARACTER SET utf8 DROP DATABASE dbNameYouWant ALTER DATABASE dbNameYouWant CHARACTER SET utf8 **Backup Database to SQL File** mysqldump -u Username -p dbNameYouWant > databasename\_back Restore from backup SQL File mysql - u Username -p dbNameYouWant < databasename\_backup. Repair Tables After Unclean Shutdown mysqlcheck --all-databases mysqlcheck --all-databases --fast ### Browsing SHOW DATABASES SHOW TABLES SHOW FIELDS FROM table / DESCRIBE table SHOW CREATE TABLE table SHOW PROCESSLIST KILL process\_number Select SELECT \* FROM table SELECT \* FROM table1, table2, ... SELECT field1, field2, ... FROM table1, table2, ... SELECT ... FROM ... WHERE condition SELECT ... FROM ... WHERE condition GROUPBY field SELECT ... FROM ... WHERE condition GROUPBY field HAVING c SELECT ... FROM ... WHERE condition ORDER BY field1, field SELECT ... FROM ... WHERE condition ORDER BY field1, field SELECT ... FROM ... WHERE condition LIMIT 10 SELECT DISTINCT field1 FROM ... SELECT DISTINCT field1, field2 FROM ... **Select - Join** SELECT ... FROM t1 JOIN t2 ON t1.id1 = t2.id2 WHERE condit SELECT ... FROM t1 LEFT JOIN t2 ON t1.id1 = t2.id2 WHERE c SELECT ... FROM t1 JOIN (t2 JOIN t3 ON ...) ON ... **Conditions** field1 = value1 field1 <> value1 field1 LIKE 'value \_ %' field1 IS NULL field1 IS NOT NULL field1 IS IN (value1, value2) field1 IS NOT IN (value1, value2) condition1 AND condition2 condition1 OR condition2 Insert INSERT INTO table1 (field1, field2, ...) VALUES (value1, v **Delete** DELETE FROM table1 / TRUNCATE table1 DELETE FROM table1 WHERE condition DELETE FROM table1, table2 FROM table1, table2 WHERE table table2.id2 AND condition **Update** UPDATE table1 SET field1=new\_value1 WHERE condition UPDATE table1, table2 SET field1=new\_value1, field2=new\_va table1.id1 = table2.id2 AND condition **Create / Delete / Modify Table** \*Create\* CREATE TABLE table (field1 type1, field2 type2, ...) CREATE TABLE table (field1 type1, field2 type2, ..., INDEX CREATE TABLE table (field1 type1, field2 type2, ..., PRIMA CREATE TABLE table (field1 type1, field2 type2, ..., PRIMA field2)) CREATE TABLE table1 (fk\_field1 type1, field2 type2, ..., FOREIGN KEY (fk\_field1) REFERENCES table2 (t2\_fieldA)) [ON UPDATE ON DELETE] [CASCADE SET NULL] CREATE TABLE table1 (fk\_field1 type1, fk\_field2 type2, ... FOREIGN KEY (fk\_field1, fk\_field2) REFERENCES table2 (t2\_ CREATE TABLE table IF NOT EXISTS (...) CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE table (...) \*Drop\* DROP TABLE table DROP TABLE IF EXISTS table DROP TABLE table1, table2, ... \*Alter\* ALTER TABLE table MODIFY field1 type1 ALTER TABLE table MODIFY field1 type1 NOT NULL ... ALTER TABLE table CHANGE old\_name\_field1 new\_name\_field1 t ALTER TABLE table CHANGE old\_name\_field1 new\_name\_field1 t ALTER TABLE table ALTER field1 SET DEFAULT ... ALTER TABLE table ALTER field1 DROP DEFAULT ALTER TABLE table ADD new\_name\_field1 type1 ALTER TABLE table ADD new\_name\_field1 type1 FIRST ALTER TABLE table ADD new\_name\_field1 type1 AFTER another\_ ALTER TABLE table DROP field1 ALTER TABLE table ADD INDEX (field); \*Change field order\* ALTER TABLE table MODIFY field1 type1 FIRST ALTER TABLE table MODIFY field1 type1 AFTER another\_field ALTER TABLE table CHANGE old\_name\_field1 new\_name\_field1 t ALTER TABLE table CHANGE old\_name\_field1 new\_name\_field1 t another\_field Keys CREATE TABLE table (..., PRIMARY KEY (field1, field2)) CREATE TABLE table (..., FOREIGN KEY (field1, field2) REFE (t2\_field1, t2\_field2)) Users and Privileges GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON base.\* TO 'user'@'localhost' IDENT GRANT SELECT, INSERT, DELETE ON base.\* TO 'user'@'localhos REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON base.\* FROM 'user'@'host'; -- one REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES, GRANT OPTION FROM 'user'@'host'; --SET PASSWORD = PASSWORD('new\_pass') SET PASSWORD FOR 'user'@'host' = PASSWORD('new\_pass') SET PASSWORD = OLD PASSWORD('new pass') DROP USER 'user'@'host' host '%' indicates any host. **Main Data Types** TINYINT (10: -217+128) SMALLINT (20: +-65 000) MEDIUMINT (30: +-16 000 000) INT (40: +- 2 000 000 000) BIGINT  $(80: +-9.10^{18})$ Precise interval:  $-(2^{(8*N-1)}) \rightarrow (2^{8*N})-1$ /!\ INT(2) = "2 digits displayed" -- NOT "number with 2 d FLOAT(M,D) DOUBLE(M,D) FLOAT(D=0->53) /!\ 8,3 -> 12345,678 -- NOT 12345678,123! TIME (HH:MM) YEAR (AAAA) DATE (AAAA-MM-JJ) DATETIME (AAAA TIMESTAMP (like DATETIME, but 1970->2038, compatible with VARCHAR (single-line; explicit size) TEXT (multi-lines; m Variants for TEXT&BLOB: TINY (max=255) MEDIUM (max=~16000 Ex: VARCHAR(32), TINYTEXT, LONGBLOB, MEDIUMTEXT ENUM ('value1', 'value2', ...) -- (default NULL, or '' if Reset Root Password \$ /etc/init.d/mysql stop \$ mysqld\_safe --skip-grant-tables \$ mysql # on another terminal mysql> UPDATE mysql.user SET password=PASSWORD('new\_pass') ## Switch back to the mysqld\_safe terminal and kill the pr \$ /etc/init.d/mysql start</code> f **Devhints.io cheatsheets** is a collection of cheatsheets I've written over the years. Suggestions and corrections? Send them in. I'm Rico Sta. Cruz. Check out my Today I learned blog for more.