**Sequel Commands**

To create a database, database is a collection of tables

Syntax : create database *database\_name*

To see all databases

Sequel command : show databases

To select a database to interact

Sequel command : use database\_name

List all tables from a database

Sequel command : show tables

To get the table structure

Sql command : desc *table\_name*

Creating a table

Sql query :

create table table\_name(column1\_name data\_type, column2\_name data\_type, . . etc )

Example :

create table userlist(username text)

Inserting data into table

Sql query :

Insert into *table\_name* (coulumn1, columen2, .. etc) values (value1, value2, .. etc)

Example :

Insert into userlist (username) values (“rajendra”)

View all rows from table

Sql query :

Select \* from *table\_name*

Example :

Select \* from userlist

Deleting a table :

Sql query : drop table table\_name

Example : drop table userlist

Note : datatype for string in mysql is text or varchar

The difference between text and varchar is size of text is fixed and varchar size is variable.

TEXT has a **fixed** max size of 2¹⁶-1 = 65535 characters.

VARCHAR has a **variable** max size M *up to* M = 2¹⁶-1.

Creating table with multiple column

Sql query :

create table userlist(id int, username text)

insert into userlist(id, username) values (1, “Bob”)

insert into userlist(id, username) values (1 , "Vicky")

**Null values**

By default all columns support null values. To prevent null values column must be declared as not null while creating table.

Sql query : create table userlist (id int not null, username text not null)

Use query : *desc userlist* to find out both columns support null or not. Under the column NULL **you will find no for both columns.**

If you try to add null to columns which don’t allow null, you will get error saying column cannot be null.

Example

insert into userlist (id, username) values (null, null)

Error : column id cannot be null

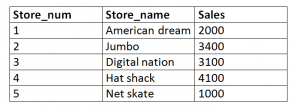
**LIMIT keyword**

Limit is used in MySQL Select statement to specifically limit query results to those that lie within a particular range. It can accept one or two arguments and the value of those arguments should be either zero or positive integer constants.

Syntax : LIMIT Offset, Count

Offset : starting row , first row starts from zero

Count : Total number of rows to be displayed



SELECT \* from store\_table  
LIMIT 1, 3

Output : Jumbo , Digital nation Hat shack. //misses first row , shows three records

**Deleting all the data from the table**

Sql query : delete from userlist

If safe mode is enabled above query will not execute.

Disabling safe mode : *Error Code: 1175. You are using safe update mode and you tried to update a table without a WHERE that uses a KEY column To disable safe mode, toggle the option in Preferences -> SQL Editor and reconnect. 0.00027 sec*

Sql command to disable safe mode : SET SQL\_SAFE\_UPDATES = 0;

Now the query delete from userlist will work

To turn on safe mode again use command : SET SQL\_SAFE\_UPDATES = 1;

**Where clause**

The WHERE clause is used to filter records.

The WHERE clause is used to extract only those records that fulfill a specified condition.

Eg ;

Select \* from products where price > 40

Only products whose price is greater than 40 will be listed.