**SQL Commands**

SQL Commands are instructions, used to communicate with database and also to perform specific tasks, functions, and queries of data as well queries for the structure of the database.

**Types of SQL Commands**

SQL Commands

**Steps to install MySQL**

1. sudo apt update

2. sudo apt install mysql\_server

3. Sudo mysql\_secure\_installation utility

4. Create password

5. sudo apt update

6. sudo apt upgrade

7. sudo systemctl start mysql

8. sudo mysql –u root

**COMMANDS**

**1. Sudo mysql –u username -p**

It is used to open mysql in command prompt.

**2. Select USER ();**

It will show the current user.

**3. CREATE USER ‘user\_name’@’localhost’ identified by**

**‘New\_Password’;**

It will create new user account.

**4. Grant ALL PRIVILEGES ON \*.\* TO**

**‘user\_name’@’localhost’;**

It will give all permission to the user.

**5. Drop USER ‘user\_name’@’localhost’;**

It is used to delete the user.

**6. sudo mysql –u user\_name -p;**It is used to login to the user account to run the sql commands

**7. Select DATABASE ();**

It is used to show the database

**8. Select DATABASE () FROM DUAL;**

Dual is a database given by MySQL which contains nothing

**9. CREATE DATABASE db\_name;**

It is used to create new database.

**10. USE db\_name;**

It is to use the database. Db\_Name is case sensitive

**11. CREATE TABLE table\_name (column\_name datatype);**

It is used to create new table in database

**12. ALTER TABLE table\_name;**

It is used to add or modify columns in table in the database.

**13. DROP TABLE table\_name;**

It is used to delete the table in the database.

**14. TRUNCATE TABLE table\_name;**

It is used to delete all the rows from the table, and free the space in

the table.

**15. INSERT INTO table\_name**

**(column\_name 1,**

**column\_name 2 ... column\_name n) values (val1, val2 ... val n);**

**16. UPDATE table\_name SET column = value where**

**CONDITION;**

It is used to update the value in table, in the database

**17. DELETE FROM table\_name where CONDITION;**

It is used to delete one or more rows from the table, in the database

**18. Select \* from table\_name;**

It is used to show all the value from the table, in the database.

**19. Select col1, col2 from table\_name;**

It is used to show given column value in the command, from the

table, in the database.

**20. Select \* from table\_name where condition;**

It is used to show all column value from the table as per specific

condition, in the database.

**21. Select col1, col2 from table\_name where condition;**

It is used to show given column value in the command, from the

table as per specific condition, in the database.

**22. Select \* from table\_name ORDER BY Column\_Name;**

It is used to show all column value from the table in ascending or

descending order, in the database. It will provide by default

ascending ordering.

**23. Select \* from table\_name ORDER BY Column\_Name**

**DESC;**

It is used to show all column value from the table in descending

order, in the database.

**24. Select distinct column\_name from table\_name;**

It is used to show unique column value given in the command,

from the table, in the database.

**25. Select count (Expression) from table\_name;**It is used to show unique column value given in the command,

from the table, in the database.

**26. Select AVG(Column\_name) from table\_name;**

It is used to show average value of any column in the table, in the

database.

**27. Select SUM(Column\_name) from table\_name;**

It is used to show sum of all the value of any column in the table,

in the database.

**28. Select MIN(Column\_name) from table\_name;**It is used to show minimum of all the value of any column in the table, in the database.

**29. Select MAX(Column\_name) from table\_name;**

It is used to show maximum of all the value of any column in the

table, in the database.

**30. Select \* from table\_name where column\_name = (Select**

**MIN(Column\_name) from table\_name;**

It is used to show all details about particular column value as per

the given command from the table, in the database.

**31. Select \* from table\_name where condition1 and**

**condition2;**

It is used to show all column value from the table as per specific

condition, in the database. We can give two different conditions. If

first condition satisfies then it will check for the next. If both are

true then it will print.

**32. Select \* from table\_name where condition1 or condition2;**

It is used to show all column value from the table as per specific

condition, in the database. We can give two different conditions. If

first condition not satisfies then it will check for the next too. If

any/both of them are true then it will print.

**33. Select \* from table\_name where NOT condition;**

It is used to show all column value from the table as per specific

condition, in the database. If the row doesn’t satisfy the condition,

it will print that row in the resultant table.

**34. Select \* from table\_name limit 3;**

It is used with SELECT statement to restrict the number of the

rows in the result set. Here, it will print the start three rows from

the table.

**35. Select \* from table\_name limit 3, 2;**

It is used with SELECT statement to restrict the number of the

rows in the result set. Here, it will restrict start three rows and print

last two rows from the given table.

**36. Select \* from table\_name where column\_name LIKE**

**‘A%’;**Pattern matching using SQL simple regular expression comparison.

It is used with SELECT statement to print all the data of those values

starts with A, of the particular column mentioned in the command.

% Means any number of characters, zero character or a single character are allowed.

**37. Select \* from table\_name where column\_name in (‘Val1’,**

**‘Val2’, …, ‘Val n’);**

It is used with SELECT statement to finds a match in the given

argument list. It is Used to replace many OR conditions together.

**38. Select \* from table\_name where column\_name not in**

**(‘Val1’, ‘Val2’, …, ‘Val n’);**

It is used with SELECT statement to finds a match except than the

values which are in the given argument list.

**39. Select \* from table\_name where column\_name Between**

**val1 and val2;**

It is used with SELECT statement to finds a match within the

range of values given in the command line.

**40. Select \* from table\_name where column\_name not**

**Between val1 and val2;**It is used with SELECT statement to finds a match except than the

values within the range, given in the command line.

**41. Select \* from table\_name group by column\_name ;**

The GROUP BY statement groups rows that have the same values

into summary rows.

**42. Select \* from table\_name group by column\_name having**

**condition;**

The HAVING clause is used in the SELECT statement to specify

filter conditions for a group of rows or aggregates.

The HAVING clause is often used with the GROUP BY clause to

filter groups based on a specified condition. If you omit the

GROUP BY clause, the HAVING clause behaves like the WHERE

clause.