SQL Commands (plus SSH and SFTP)

Command	Purpose
*** Make sure VPN is connected first! *** ssh *username*@*hostname* Example: ssh andrewm@id414m16.cs.unb.ca *(Then enter your FCS password)*	Remote login to a computer science lab machine
exit	Terminate SSH session: logout of lab machine
sftp andrewm@id414m16.cs.unb.ca <enter password> • It's probably best to first be in the desired local directory, but if not you can use the lcd command in sftp to change a local directory • cd & ls work as sftp commands to interact with the remote machine • get *filename* • put *filename* • bye	Copy files from a remote lab machine to your laptop (get) or vice versa (put)
LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE '/home1/faculty/andrewm/cs1103/projects/courses/subjects.dat' INTO TABLE subject_area LINES TERMINATED BY '\r\n';	populate a table from a text file The appropriate termination character depends on how the data file was created
LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE '/home1/faculty/andrewm/cs1103/projects/courses/courses.dat' INTO TABLE course LINES TERMINATED BY '\n';	populate a table from a text file Notice '\n' instead of '\r\n'
mysql -h cs1103.cs.unb.ca -u *username* -p	Start MySQL with a specific user account
exit;	Exit mysql
show databases;	List all databases to which you have access - only your own database will provide write access
use *databasename*;	Begin using a particular database

show tables;	List all tables in the current database
show columns from *tablename*;	List columns in a given table
select * from *tablename*;	See entire table contents
insert into *tablename* values(*value1*, *value1*, *etc…*);	Add a row to a table. The values must match the order in which columns are defined in your create table statement.
drop table *tablename*;	Drop a table from the database
delete from *tablename*;	delete all content from a table
delete from *tablename* where *condition*;	delete certain rows from a table
update *tablename* set *columnname* = *value* where *condition*;	Change the value of a specific column in selected rows Omit the where clause to change all rows

ALTER TABLE *tablename*
  ADD *columnname typedefinition* ;
 	
ALTER TABLE *tablename*
  DROP *columnname* ;
 	
ALTER TABLE *tablename*
  CHANGE *columnname*
  newcolumnname typedefinition ;
	Multiple ways to change the definition of a table after it has been created and populated with data
	NOTE: Keep all your DDL and insert statements in a text file. When changes are needed, drop all tables and recreate / repopulate them.

show create table *tablename*;	After you have created a table, this command shows you the CREATE TABLE statement that was used to create it