MySQL Cheatsheet

Search Queries

SELECT *

FROM table_name;

SELECT column_1,

column 2

FROM table_name;

 SELECT column_1, column_2

> FROM table name WHERE condition;

- WHERE condition_1 AND condition2
- WHERE condition 1 OR condition 2
- WHERE NOT condition
- WHERE condition1 AND (condition2 OR condition3)
- WHERE EXISTS

(SELECT column_name `FROM` table_name WHERE condition)

Range of Values

SELECT columns FROM table_name WHERE condition BETWEEN value_1 AND value_2;

Multiple Values

- SELECT columns FROM table name
 - WHERE condition IN (value_1, value_2, etc...)
- SELECT columns FROM table_name
 - WHERE condition IN (value_1, value_2, etc...)

Grouping SELECT columns

> FROM table_name WHERE condition **GROUP BY column;**

Empty Values

- SELECT columns FROM table_name
 - WHERE condition IS NULL;

Enhancing Where

- LIKE '%a'
 - LIKE '%a' LIKE '%or%'
- LIKE '_r%'
- LIKE 'a_%_%'
- LIKE '[a-c]%'

- Pattern Matchina SELECT columns FROM table_name
 - WHERE condition LIKE pattern;

- SELECT column_name AS alias_name FROM table_name;
- SELECT column_name FROM table name AS alias name :
- SELECT column_1 + ' ' + column_2 AS alias_name FROM table name;

Aggregate Functions

Alias's

- SELECT DISTINCT columns FROM table_name;
- SELECT MAX (column name) FROM table_name;
- SELECT COUNT (column_name) SELECT SUM (column_name) FROM table name;
 - FROM table_name;
- SELECT MIN (column_name) FROM table name;
- SELECT AVG (column name) FROM table_name;

Allows Aggregates in WHERE

 SELECT columns FROM table name GROUP BY column name HAVING aggreg fn (condition) > value;

Ordering

- SELECT columns FROM table name ORDER BY column:
- SELECT columns FROM table_name
- ORDER BY column DESC: SELECT columns FROM table_name
- ORDER BY column_1 DESC, column_2 ASC;

- SELECT columns FROM table_name LIMIT count;
- SELECT columns FROM table_name

SELECT columns

Limiting

LIMIT offset, count;

SELECT columns

FROM table 1

FROM table 1

INNER JOIN table_2 ON table_1.col_name = table_2.col_name;



LEFT JOIN table_2 ON table_1.col_name = table_2.col_name;

SELECT columns

FROM table 1

RIGHT JOIN table 2 ON table 1.col name = table 2.col name;

SELECT col 1. col 2 FROM table_1 UNION

FROM table_2;

SELECT col_1, col_2

SELECT col_1, col_3 FROM table 1

EXCEPT







Overlapping Data Sets



FULL OUTTER JOIN table 2 ON table 1.col_name = table 2.col_name;



 SELECT col_3, col_1 FROM table_1

FROM table_2;

INTERSECT



Inserting

- INSERT INTO table_name (col_1, col_2, etc)
 VALUES (val_1, val_2, etc);
- INSERT INTO table_name VALUES (val_1, val_2, etc);

Dropping

- DELETE * FROM table_name;
- DELETE FROM table_name WHERE condition;

Modifying Data

Updating

- UPDATE table_name
 SET col_1 = val_1;
- UPDATE table_name
 SET col_1 = val_1,
 col_2 = val_2
- WHERE condition;

Dropping Database

- DROP DATABASE database_name;
- DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS database_name;

Rename Table

Modifying Database

Dropping Tables

- DROP TABLE table_name;
- · DROP Table IF EXISTS table name;

Truncate Table

· RENAME TABLE table name;

DROP TABLE db_name. table_name; • TRUNCATE TABLE table_name;

Adding a Field

ALTER TABLE table_name
 ADD field_name data_type attributes;

Modifying a Field

ALTER TABLE table_name
 MODIFY field_name data_type attributes;

Modifying Tables

Dropping a Field

 ALTER TABLE table_name DROP field;

Creating Objects

- CREATE DATABASE database_name;
- CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS database_name;
- CREATE TABLE table_name

column_name_1 datatype attribute_1 attribute_2 ...,
column_name_2 datatype attribute_1 attribute_2 ...
);

Managing Users

- In
- varchar
- binary
- date
- decimal

- PRIMARY KEY
- REFERENCES
- NOT NULL
- UNIQUE
- AUTO_INCREMENT
- DEFAULT

Listing Users and Permissions

 SELECT *
 FROM mysql.user;

Creating Users

CREATE USER user_name IDENTIFIED BY 'password';

Granting User Permissions

- GRANT priv_1, priv_2, etc
 ON db.table_1, db.table_2, etc
 TO user_1, user_2;
- GRANT priv_1, priv_2, etc
 ON db.table_1, db.table_2, etc
 TO user_1, user_2
 WITH GRANT OPTION;

Listing Grants for a User

· SHOW GRANTS FOR user;

Revoking User Permissions

REVOKE priv_1, priv_2, etc
 ON db.table_1, db.table_2, etc
 TO user_1, user_2;

Encrypt

INSERT INTO SELECT table_name (col_1, col_2, etc)
VALUES (val_1, aes_encrypt('value', 'key');

Decrypt

Encrypting Data

SELECT username, aes_decrypt(column, 'key')
 FROM table name;