Knowledge Organiser: MySQL

Commands / Clauses

SELECT   // select data
FROM   // specify where we're pulling data from
WHERE   // filter query to match condition
JOIN   // combine rows from two or more tables
AND   // combine conditions, all must be met
OR   // combine conditions, one must be met
IN   // specify values when using WHERE
CASE   // return value on specified condition
IS NULL   // return rows with NULL value
LIKE   // search for patterns in column

UPDATE   // update table data
CREATE   // create TABLE, DATABASE, INDEX or VIEW
DELETE   // delete rows from table
INSERT   // add single row
DROP   // delete table, database or index

GROUP BY   // group data
ORDER BY   // set order of result, use DESC to reverse
COUNT   // count number of tows
SUM   // return column sum
AVG   // return average of column
MIN   // return minimum value of column
MAX   // return maximum value of column

Summary

Structured Query Language (SQL) is a domain-specific language used in programming, designed for maintaining data in relational databases. MySQL is an open-source relational database management system.

How To Examples

Select all columns with filter:
SELECT * FROM MyTable
WHERE col > 5;

Select all columns with multiple filters:
SELECT * FROM MyTable
WHERE col > 5 OR col < 2;

Drop Table:
DROP TABLE MyTable;

Creating Table:
CREATE TABLE MyTable (
       id int;
       name varchar(20));