Queries!

MySQL queries are not case-sensitive when it comes to commands like INSERT, drop, UPDATE, etc. but you will usually see these commands use upper-case characters. Table names <u>are</u> case-sensitive, so stay consistent!

Table Modification

Create a Table

Common Data Types

VARCHAR(size)	A string, must specify size
INT	An integer
BOOLEAN	A boolean value TRUE, FALSE - aliases for 1 and 0
DATETIME	The date & time, in the format YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS 2013-10-17 13:02:00
FLOAT	A float

Properties

NOT NULL	This field CAN NOT be left empty and will cause an error if not included on insert.
AUTO_INCREMENT	If this field is not specified on insert, a new value will be added, which is incremented for each field. Good for primary keys.
DEFAULT	Set a default value when none is provided on insert. user_name VARCHAR(100) DEFAULT 'unset'

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Primary Key

To set a specific column in your table as the **primary key**, you will add an additional line to your query:

PRIMARY KEY (column_name)

Foreign Keys

To set a foreign key, you will add an additional line to your query:

FOREIGN KEY (column_name1) REFERENCES Table2 (column_name2)

Alter a Table

Alter an existing table

Add a column:

ALTER TABLE table_name
ADD column_name data_type

Remove a column:

ALTER TABLE table_name DROP column name

Drop a Table

Remove an existing table

DROP TABLE table_name

Data Modification

Insert Data

```
INSERT INTO table_name
( column1, column2, ..., columnn )
VALUES
( value1, value2, ..., valuen )
```

You can also just specify values, but they <u>must</u> be in the same order as the columns are in the table.

Enclose strings and dates in single quotes ' ... '

```
INSERT INTO Employee
( first_name, last_name, start_date )
VALUES
( 'Elaine', 'Marley', CURDATE() )
```

Update Data

```
UPDATE table_name
SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2, ..., columnn = valuen
WHERE column = value
```

Update table records given some criteria.

```
UPDATE Gamers
SET is_active = FALSE
WHERE last_play_date < '2013-01-01'
```

Delete Data

```
DELETE FROM Products
WHERE inactive = TRUE
```

Remove data from a table, given some criteria.

Select Data

Select everything from one table:

SELECT * FROM Table SELECT * FROM Products	
--	--

Select all records, but only some columns, from one table:

SELECT	SELECT
column1, column2,, columnn	first_name, last_name
FROM Table	FROM Students

Select records that meet the criteria, and only certain columns, from one table:

SELECT	SELECT username
column1, column2,, columnn	FROM Accounts
FROM Table	WHERE expired = TRUE
WHERE column = value	

Select records across multiple tables:

SELECT	SELECT
Table1.column1, Table1.column2,	Course.title,
Table2.column1, Table2.column2	Teacher.name
FROM Table1	FROM Course
INNER JOIN Table2	INNER JOIN Teacher
ON Table1.table2_id = Tabel2.table2_id	ON Course.teacher_id = Teacher.teacher_id

Types of Joins

See http://www.codinghorror.com/blog/2007/10/a-visual-explanation-of-sql-joins.html for more information. Since this class covers a lot of topics, let's just stick to INNER JOINS, unless something else is specifically needed.

Handy Functions

Get the current date / time

You can use **NOW()** to get the current datetime, **CURDATE()** to get the current date, and **CURTIME()** to get the current time.

Absolute Value

ABS(value)

Rounding

ROUND(9.5) = 10

ROUND(9.4) = 9

There are many handy functions

Other Resources

MySQL Cheat Sheet from addedbytes:

http://www.addedbytes.com/cheat-sheets/mysql-cheat-sheet/

tizag tutorials:

http://www.tizag.com/mysqlTutorial/

w3schools tutorials:

http://www.w3schools.com/sql/

MySQL Documntation

http://dev.mysql.com/doc/