Cheatography

MySQL Cheat Sheet

by Robyn (robyn) via cheatography.com/20683/cs/3400/

Data Types

CHAR	String (0->255)
VARCHAR	String (0->255)
TINYTEXT	String (0->255)
TEXT	String (0->65535)
BLOB	String (0->65535)
MEDIUMTEXT	String (0->16777245)
MEDIUMBLOB	String (0->16777245)
LONGTEXT	String (0->4294967295)
LONGBLOB	String (0->4294967295)
TINYINT X	Integer (-128->127)
SMALLINT X	Integer (-32768->32767)
MEDIUMINT X	Integer (-8388608->8388607)
INT X	Integer (-2147483648->2147483647)
BIGINT X	Integer (-9223372036854775808->9223372036-854775807
FLOAT	Decimal (precise 23 digits)
DOUBLE	Decimal (24->53 digits)
DECIMAL	"DOUBLE" stored as String
DATE	YYYY-MM-DD
DATETIME	YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS
TIMESTAMP	YYYYMMDDHHMMSS
TIME	HH:MM:SS
ENUM	One of the preset options
SET	Selection of preset options

Integers (marked with an X) that are "Unsigned" have the same range of values but start from 0. i.e. Unsigned TINYINT can have any value from 0->255.

Table Commands

CREATE TABLE table_name (create_clause1, create_clause2,...)

Creates a table with columns as indicated in the create clause

create_clause

Column name followed by column type, followed by modifiers.

DROP TABLE table_name

Removes table from the database permanently

ALTER TABLE table_name ADD (create_clause1, create_clause2,...)

Add the listed columns to the table

ALTER TABLE table_name DROP column_name

drop the listed column from the table

ALTER TABLE table_name MODIFY create_clause

Changes the type or modifies to a column. Using MODIFY means that the column keeps the same name even though its type is altered.

ALTER TABLE table_name CHANGE column_name create_clause

Changes the name and type or modifiers of a column. Using change (instead of modify) implies that the column is getting a new name.

**ALTER TABLE table_name ADD INDEX [index_name] (column_name1, ...)

adding an index to a table

CREATE INDEX index_name ON table_name (column_name1, column_name2,...)

Adds an index to this table, based on the listed columns. Nate that the order of the columns is important, because additional indexes are created from all subsets of the listed columns reading from left to right.

By **Robyn** (robyn)
cheatography.com/robyn/

Published 26th February, 2015.
Last updated 9th May, 2016.

Sponsored by **ApolloPad.com**
Everyone has a novel in them. Finish Yours!
https://apollopad.com

Cheatography

MySQL Cheat Sheet

by Robyn (robyn) via cheatography.com/20683/cs/3400/

General Commands

USE database_name

Change to this database. You need to change to some database when you first connect to MySQL

SHOW DATABASES

Lists all MySQL databases on the system

SHOW TABLES [FROM database_name]

Lists all tables from the current database or from the database given in the command

Describe table_name

SHOW FIELDS FROM table_name

SHOW COLUMNS FROM table_name

These commands all give a list of all columns (fields) from the given table, along with column type and other info.

SHOW INDEX FROM table_name

Lists all indexes from this table

SET PASSWORD=PASSWORD('new_password')

Allows the user to set his/her own password

Create_Clause Modifiers

AUTO_INCREMENT

Each data record is assigned the next sequential number when it is given a NULL value

PRIMARY_KEY

This must be unique, one column must be primary key

NOT NULL

No NULL values are allowed in this column

DEFAULT value

If a NULL value is used in the data for this column, the default value will be entered

Data Commands

INSERT INTO table_name VALUES (value1, value2,...)

Insert a complete row of data, giving a value (or NULL) for every column in the proper order.

INSERT INTO table_name (column_name1, column_name2,...) VALUES (value1, value2,...)

Insert values into certain columns

INSERT INTO table_name SET column_name1=value1, column_name2=value2,...

Insert data into the listed columns only. Alternate forms, with the SET form showing column assignment with explicitly

INSERT INTO table_name (column_name1, column_name2,...) SELECT list_of_fields_from_another_table FROM other_table_name WHERE where_clause

Insets the data resulting from a SELECT statement into the listed columns. Be sure the number of items taken from the old table match the number of columns they are put into.

DELETE FROM table_name WHERE where_clause

Deletes rows that meet the conditions of the where_clause. If the WHERE statement is omitted, the table is emptied, although its structure remains intact.

UPDATE table_name SET column_name1=value1, column_name2=value2,... [WHERE where_clause]

alter the data within a column based on the conditions in the where_-columns

By **Robyn** (robyn)
cheatography.com/robyn/

Published 26th February, 2015.
Last updated 9th May, 2016.

Sponsored by **ApolloPad.com**
Everyone has a novel in them. Finish Yours!
https://apollopad.com