



MySQL Commands

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This is a list of handy MySQL commands that I use time and time again. At the bottom are statements, clauses, and functions you can use in MySQL. Below that are PHP and Perl API functions you can use to interface with MySQL. To use those you will need to build PHP with MySQL functionality. To use MySQL with Perl you will need to use the Perl modules DBI and DBD::mysql.

Below when you see # it means from the unix shell. When you see mysql> it means from a MySQL prompt after logging into MySQL.

To login (from unix shell) use -h only if needed.

```
# [mysql dir]/bin/mysql -h hostname -u root -p
```

Create a database on the sql server.

```
mysql> create database [databasename];
```

List all databases on the sql server.

```
mysql> show databases;
```

Switch to a database.

```
mysql> use [db name];
```

To see all the tables in the db.

```
mysql> show tables;
```

To see database's field formats.

```
mysql> describe [table name];
```

To delete a db.

```
mysql> drop database [database name];
```

To delete a table.

```
mysql> drop table [table name];
```

Show all data in a table.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM [table name];
```

Returns the columns and column information pertaining to the designated table.

```
mysql> show columns from [table name];
```

Show certain selected rows with the value "whatever".

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM [table name] WHERE [field name] = "whatever";
```

Show all records containing the name "Bob" AND the phone number '3444444'.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM [table name] WHERE name = "Bob" AND phone_number = '3444444';
```

Show all records not containing the name "Bob" AND the phone number '3444444' order by the phone_number field.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM [table name] WHERE name != "Bob" AND phone_number = '3444444' order by phone_number;
```

Show all records starting with the letters 'bob' AND the phone number '3444444'.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM [table name] WHERE name like "Bob%" AND phone_number = '3444444';
```

Show all records starting with the letters 'bob' AND the phone number '3444444' limit to records 1 through 5.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM [table name] WHERE name like "Bob%" AND phone_number = '3444444' limit 1,5;
```

Use a regular expression to find records. Use "REGEXP BINARY" to force case-sensitivity. This finds any record beginning with a.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM [table name] WHERE rec RLIKE "^a";
```

Show unique records.

```
mysql> SELECT DISTINCT [column name] FROM [table name];
```

Show selected records sorted in an ascending (asc) or descending (desc).

```
mysql> SELECT [col1],[col2] FROM [table name] ORDER BY [col2] DESC;
```

Return number of rows.

```
mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM [table name];
```

Sum column.

```
mysql> SELECT SUM(*) FROM [table name];
```

Join tables on common columns.

```
mysql> select lookup.illustrationid, lookup.personid,person.birthday from lookup left join person on
lookup.personid=person.personid=statement to join birthday in person table with primary illustration id;
```

Creating a new user. Login as root. Switch to the MySQL db. Make the user. Update privs.

```
# mysql -u root -p
mysql> use mysql;
mysql> INSERT INTO user (Host,User>Password) VALUES('%','username',PASSWORD('password'));
mysql> flush privileges;
```

Change a users password from unix shell.

```
# [mysql dir]/bin/mysqladmin -u username -h hostname.blah.org -p password 'new-password'
```

Change a users password from MySQL prompt. Login as root. Set the password. Update privs.

```
# mysql -u root -p
mysql> SET PASSWORD FOR 'user'@'hostname' = PASSWORD('passwordhere');
mysql> flush privileges;
```

Recover a MySQL root password. Stop the MySQL server process. Start again with no grant tables. Login to MySQL as root. Set new password. Exit MySQL and restart MySQL server.

```
# /etc/init.d/mysql stop
# mysqld_safe --skip-grant-tables &
# mysql -u root
mysql> use mysql;
mysql> update user set password=PASSWORD("newrootpassword") where User='root';
mysql> flush privileges;
mysql> quit
# /etc/init.d/mysql stop
# /etc/init.d/mysql start
```

Set a root password if there is on root password.

```
# mysqladmin -u root password newpassword
```

Update a root password.

```
# mysqladmin -u root -p oldpassword newpassword
```

Allow the user "bob" to connect to the server from localhost using the password "passwd". Login as root.

Switch to the MySQL db. Give privs. Update privs.

```
# mysql -u root -p
mysql> use mysql;
mysql> grant usage on *.* to bob@localhost identified by 'passwd';
mysql> flush privileges;
```

Give user privileges for a db. Login as root. Switch to the MySQL db. Grant privs. Update privs.

```
# mysql -u root -p
mysql> use mysql;
mysql> INSERT INTO db
(Host,Db,User,Select_priv,Insert_priv,Update_priv,Delete_priv,Create_priv,Drop_priv) VALUES
('%','databasename','username','Y','Y','Y','Y','Y','N');
mysql> flush privileges;
```

or

```
mysql> grant all privileges on databasename.* to username@localhost;
mysql> flush privileges;
```

To update info already in a table.

```
mysql> UPDATE [table name] SET Select_priv = 'Y',Insert_priv = 'Y',Update_priv = 'Y' where [field name] =
'user';
```

Delete a row(s) from a table.

```
mysql> DELETE from [table name] where [field name] = 'whatever';
```

Update database permissions/privileges.

```
mysql> flush privileges;
```

Delete a column.

```
mysql> alter table [table name] drop column [column name];
```

Add a new column to db.

```
mysql> alter table [table name] add column [new column name] varchar (20);
```

Change column name.

```
mysql> alter table [table name] change [old column name] [new column name] varchar (50);
```

Make a unique column so you get no dupes.

```
mysql> alter table [table name] add unique ([column name]);
```

Make a column bigger.

```
mysql> alter table [table name] modify [column name] VARCHAR(3);
```

Delete unique from table.

```
mysql> alter table [table name] drop index [column name];
```

Load a CSV file into a table.

```
mysql> LOAD DATA INFILE '/tmp/filename.csv' replace INTO TABLE [table name] FIELDS TERMINATED BY ',' LINES TERMINATED BY '\n' (field1,field2,field3);
```

Dump all databases for backup. Backup file is sql commands to recreate all db's.

```
# [mysql dir]/bin/mysqldump -u root -ppassword --opt >/tmp/alldatabases.sql
```

Dump one database for backup.

```
# [mysql dir]/bin/mysqldump -u username -ppassword --databases databasename >/tmp/databasename.sql
```

Dump a table from a database.

```
# [mysql dir]/bin/mysqldump -c -u username -ppassword databasename tablename > /tmp/databasename.tablename.sql
```

Restore database (or database table) from backup.

```
# [mysql dir]/bin/mysql -u username -ppassword databasename < /tmp/databasename.sql
```

Create Table Example 1.

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE [table name] (firstname VARCHAR(20), middleinitial VARCHAR(3), lastname VARCHAR(35),suffix VARCHAR(3),officeid VARCHAR(10),userid VARCHAR(15),username VARCHAR(8),email VARCHAR(35),phone VARCHAR(25), groups VARCHAR(15),datestamp DATE,timestamp time,pgpemail VARCHAR(255));
```

Create Table Example 2.

```
mysql> create table [table name] (personid int(50) not null auto_increment primary key,firstname varchar(35),middlename varchar(50),lastnamevarchar(50) default 'bato');
```

MYSQL Statements and clauses

ALTER DATABASE

ALTER TABLE

ALTER VIEW

ANALYZE TABLE

BACKUP TABLE
CACHE INDEX
CHANGE MASTER TO
CHECK TABLE
CHECKSUM TABLE
COMMIT
CREATE DATABASE
CREATE INDEX
CREATE TABLE
CREATE VIEW
DELETE
DESCRIBE
DO
DROP DATABASE
DROP INDEX
DROP TABLE
DROP USER
DROP VIEW
EXPLAIN
FLUSH
GRANT
HANDLER
INSERT
JOIN
KILL
LOAD DATA FROM MASTER
LOAD DATA INFILE
LOAD INDEX INTO CACHE
LOAD TABLE...FROM MASTER
LOCK TABLES
OPTIMIZE TABLE
PURGE MASTER LOGS
RENAME TABLE

REPAIR TABLE
REPLACE
RESET
RESET MASTER
RESET SLAVE
RESTORE TABLE
REVOKE
ROLLBACK
ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT
SAVEPOINT
SELECT
SET
SET PASSWORD
SET SQL_LOG_BIN
SET TRANSACTION
SHOW BINLOG EVENTS
SHOW CHARACTER SET
SHOW COLLATION
SHOW COLUMNS
SHOW CREATE DATABASE
SHOW CREATE TABLE
SHOW CREATE VIEW
SHOW DATABASES
SHOW ENGINES
SHOW ERRORS
SHOW GRANTS
SHOW INDEX
SHOW INNODB STATUS
SHOW LOGS
SHOW MASTER LOGS
SHOW MASTER STATUS
SHOW PRIVILEGES
SHOW PROCESSLIST
SHOW SLAVE HOSTS

SHOW SLAVE STATUS

SHOW STATUS

SHOW TABLE STATUS

SHOW TABLES

SHOW VARIABLES

SHOW WARNINGS

START SLAVE

START TRANSACTION

STOP SLAVE

TRUNCATE TABLE

UNION

UNLOCK TABLES

USE

String Functions

AES_DECRYPT

AES_ENCRYPT

ASCII

BIN

BINARY

BIT_LENGTH

CHAR

CHAR_LENGTH

CHARACTER_LENGTH

COMPRESS

CONCAT

CONCAT_WS

CONV

DECODE

DES_DECRYPT

DES_ENCRYPT

ELT

ENCODE

ENCRYPT
EXPORT_SET
FIELD
FIND_IN_SET
HEX
INET_ATON
INET_NTOA
INSERT
INSTR
LCASE
LEFT
LENGTH
LOAD_FILE
LOCATE
LOWER
LPAD
LTRIM
MAKE_SET
MATCH AGAINST
MD5
MID
OCT
OCTET_LENGTH
OLD_PASSWORD
ORD
PASSWORD
POSITION
QUOTE
REPEAT
REPLACE
REVERSE
RIGHT
RPAD

RTRIM
SHA
SHA1
SOUNDEX
SPACE
STRCMP
SUBSTRING
SUBSTRING_INDEX
TRIM
UCASE
UNCOMPRESS
UNCOMPRESSED_LENGTH
UNHEX
UPPER

Date and Time Functions

ADDDATE
ADDTIME
CONVERT_TZ
CURDATE
CURRENT_DATE
CURRENT_TIME
CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
CURTIME
DATE
DATE_ADD
DATE_FORMAT
DATE_SUB
DATEDIFF
DAY
DAYNAME
DAYOFMONTH
DAYOFWEEK

DAYOFYEAR
EXTRACT
FROM_DAYS
FROM_UNIXTIME
GET_FORMAT
HOUR
LAST_DAY
LOCALTIME
LOCALTIMESTAMP
MAKEDATE
MAKETIME
MICROSECOND
MINUTE
MONTH
MONTHNAME
NOW
PERIOD_ADD
PERIOD_DIFF
QUARTER
SEC_TO_TIME
SECOND
STR_TO_DATE
SUBDATE
SUBTIME
SYSDATE
TIME
TIMEDIFF
TIMESTAMP
TIMESTAMPDIFF
TIMESTAMPADD
TIME_FORMAT
TIME_TO_SEC
TO_DAYS
UNIX_TIMESTAMP

UTC_DATE

UTC_TIME

UTC_TIMESTAMP

WEEK

WEEKDAY

WEEKOFYEAR

YEAR

YEARWEEK

Mathematical and Aggregate Functions

ABS

ACOS

ASIN

ATAN

ATAN2

AVG

BIT_AND

BIT_OR

BIT_XOR

CEIL

CEILING

COS

COT

COUNT

CRC32

DEGREES

EXP

FLOOR

FORMAT

GREATEST

GROUP_CONCAT

LEAST

LN

LOG
LOG2
LOG10
MAX
MIN
MOD
PI
POW
POWER
RADIANS
RAND
ROUND
SIGN
SIN
SQRT
STD
STDDEV
SUM
TAN
TRUNCATE
VARIANCE

Flow Control Functions

CASE
IF
IFNULL
NULLIF

Command-Line Utilities

comp_err
isamchk
make_binary_distribution
mysql2mysql

my_print_defaults
myisamchk
myisamlog
myisampack
mysqlaccess
mysqladmin
mysqlbinlog
mysqlbug
mysqlcheck
mysqldump
mysqldumpslow
mysqlhotcopy
mysqlimport
mysqlshow
perror

Perl API - using functions and methods built into the Perl DBI with MySQL

available_drivers
begin_work
bind_col
bind_columns
bind_param
bind_param_array
bind_param_inout
can
clone
column_info
commit
connect
connect_cached
data_sources
disconnect
do

dump_results
err
errstr
execute
execute_array
execute_for_fetch
fetch
fetchall_arrayref
fetchall_hashref
fetchrow_array
fetchrow_arrayref
fetchrow_hashref
finish
foreign_key_info
func
get_info
installed_versions
last_insert_id
looks_like_number
neat
neat_list
parse_dsn
parse_trace_flag
parse_trace_flags
ping
prepare
prepare_cached
primary_key
primary_key_info
quote
quote_identifier
rollback
rows

selectall_arrayref
selectall_hashref
selectcol_arrayref
selectrow_array
selectrow_arrayref
selectrow_hashref
set_err
state
table_info
table_info_all
tables
trace
trace_msg
type_info
type_info_all

Attributes for Handles

PHP API - using functions built into PHP with MySQL

mysql_affected_rows
mysql_change_user
mysql_client_encoding
mysql_close
mysql_connect
mysql_create_db
mysql_data_seek
mysql_db_name
mysql_db_query
mysql_drop_db
mysql_errno
mysql_error
mysql_escape_string
mysql_fetch_array
mysql_fetch_assoc

mysql_fetch_field
mysql_fetch_lengths
mysql_fetch_object
mysql_fetch_row
mysql_field_flags
mysql_field_len
mysql_field_name
mysql_field_seek
mysql_field_table
mysql_field_type
mysql_free_result
mysql_get_client_info
mysql_get_host_info
mysql_get_proto_info
mysql_get_server_info
mysql_info
mysql_insert_id
mysql_list_dbs
mysql_list_fields
mysql_list_processes
mysql_list_tables
mysql_num_fields
mysql_num_rows
mysql_pconnect
mysql_ping
mysql_query
mysql_real_escape_string
mysql_result
mysql_select_db
mysql_stat
mysql_tablename
mysql_thread_id
mysql_unbuffered_query

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