

## SQL Language (Quick Guide)

### # Mysql access

```
> mysql -h host -u user -p database
```

### # Select database

```
> use database;
```

### # Create database

```
> create database database;
```

### # Create tables

```
> create table table (  
field type(size) restriction,  
primary key(field) );
```

### # Add field

```
> alter table table  
add field type(size) restriction;
```

### # Change field

```
> alter table table  
change oldfield newfield type(size);
```

### # Delete field

```
> alter table table  
drop field;
```

### # View database

```
> show tables;  
> show fields from table;
```

### # Field types

```
int  
real  
char(size)  
varchar(size)  
text(size)  
date  
time
```

### # Restrictions

```
null  
not null  
unique  
check(field in ("x", "y")  
default("x")
```

### # Conditions

```
and  
or  
not  
=  
!  
>  
<  
>=  
<=
```

### # Insert data

> insert into **table** values ('x', 'y', 'z'...)

### # Change data

> update **table**

set **field1**='x'

where **field2**='y';

### # Clear data

> delete from **table**

where **field**='x';

### # View data

> select **field** from **table**

where **field**='x';

> select \* from **table**;

> select \* from **table**  
order by **field**;

> select \* from **table**  
group by **field**;

### # View data (avoid duplicate lines)

> select distinct **field** from **table**;

### # View data (in decreasing mode)

> select **field** from **table** order by **field** desc;

### # Put nickname in tables (only for view)

> select **field** as **nick** from **table**;

### # Translation

x, y, z:

any values

\* :

all

**bold words:**

edited by you

underline:

new changes

### # View data example

> select

**table1.field1,**

**table2.field2** from

**table1, table2**

where **table1.field3**

**= table2.field3** and

**table1.field4='x';**

### # LIKE Operator

> select **field** from **table** where **field** like 'A%';

## ex: words that begin with A

> select **field** from **table** where **field** like '\_\_\_\_';

## ex: words with 5 letters

### # BETWEEN Operator

> select **field** from **table** where **field** between '10' and '30';

## ex: values between 10 and 30

### # IN Operator

> select **field** from **table** where **field** in ('x','y');

## ex: values in specific list

### # COUNT Operator

## count (\*) - Returns the number of lines, including duplicates and NULL values.

## count (field) - Returns the number of lines identified in the field by NOT NULL.

> select count(\*) from **table**;

> select count(field) from **table**;

> select count(field) from **table** where "condition";

> select count(distinct(**field**)) from **table**;