

### 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)
LOB	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->9223372036854775807)
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	YYMMDDHHMMSS
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. Note 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/](https://cheatography.com/robyn/)

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### 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

Inserts 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



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