

MySql Cheat Sheet by KNiGHT BLOOD (spegusess) via cheatography.com/108914/cs/21588/

Join, Table Operations	
SELECT customers.ID, customers.Name	, joining
orders.Name, orders.Amount	tables
FROM customers, orders	
WHERE customers.ID=orders.Customer_	ID
ORDER BY customers.ID;	
SELECT ct.ID, ct.Name, ord.Name,	renaming
ord.Amount	tables
FROM customers AS ct, orders AS ord	
WHERE ct.ID=ord.Customer_ID ORDER B	Y
ct.ID;	

Basic Concepts	
SHOW DATABASES;	display list of databases available
SHOW TABLES;	display list of tables in a selected database
SHOW COLUMNS FROM <table- _name>;</table- 	show columns in a table
<pre>SELECT <column,list> FROM <table_name>;</table_name></column,list></pre>	retrieve data in columns of a table
<pre>SELECT * FROM <table_na- me="">;</table_na-></pre>	list all data in a table
<pre>SELECT DISTINCT <column,n- ames=""> FROM <table_name>;</table_name></column,n-></pre>	avoid duplicates and return unique ones
LIMIT 5;	limit number of results
LIMIT 3,4;	from array index of 3 return 4 items
<pre>SELECT <table.column> FROM ;</table.column></pre>	fully qualified column.name
ORDER BY <column_name->;</column_name->	sort alphabetically of numeri- cally default ascending order
ORDER BY <col1,col2>;</col1,col2>	first order 1 col then form 2nd col

Filtering, Functions, Subqueries	
WHERE <condition>;</condition>	ex; ID = 7; name = 'John'/ ='can''t'
=,!=, >, <, >=, <=, BETWEEN	comparison operators
BETWEEN <val1> AND <va-12;></va-12;></val1>	returns val1 to val2
AND, OR, IN, NOT	logical operators
AND (val1=00 OR val2=88);	combining logics
IN ('val1', 'val2', 'val3');	multiple OR alternative
NOT IN ('val1', 'val2', 'val3');	exclude list items
<pre>SELECT CONCAT(col1, ', ' , col2) FROM ;</pre>	returns the concatenating string.
SELECT CONCAT(col1, ', ' , col2) AS new_col FROM ;	concat results in new col
Salary+500 AS Salary FROM ;	do operation on filed value
val(UPPER) AS new_val	change to uppercase
LOWER(val), SQRT(val), MIN(col), AVG(col), SUM(col), POWER(val)	math / str functions
ORDER BY <col/> DESC	order by desc or ASC
WHERE Salary > (SELECT AVG(Salary) FROM employees)	sub quaries
LIKE 'A%';	pattern = _ single char, % multiple char



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