

## MySQL Commands

Written by Friends  
Wednesday, 30 April 2014 16:05 -

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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 Commands

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Wednesday, 30 April 2014 16:05 -

---

```
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 Commands

Written by Friends  
Wednesday, 30 April 2014 16:05 -

---

```
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 Commands

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Wednesday, 30 April 2014 16:05 -

---

```
# 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 privilages for a db. Login as root. Switch to the MySQL db. Grant privs. Update privs.**

```
# mysql -u root -p
mysql> use mysql;
```

## MySQL Commands

Written by Friends

Wednesday, 30 April 2014 16:05 -

---

```
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]);
```

## MySQL Commands

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Wednesday, 30 April 2014 16:05 -

---

### **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 [colmn 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 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 Commands

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Wednesday, 30 April 2014 16:05 -

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