MySQL Cheat Sheet

What is MySQL?
MySQL is an open-source relational database management system (RDBMS) known for its fast performance and reliability. Developed by Oracle Corporation, it’s widely used for web applications and online publishing.

Sample Data
The database contains details of the world’s highest valued media franchises by gross revenue. Each row contains one franchise, and the table is named `franchises`.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Franchise</th>
<th>inception_year</th>
<th>total_revenue_brutto</th>
<th>original_language</th>
<th>rating</th>
<th>#_movies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mickey Mouse and Friends</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>$500,000,000</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avengers</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>$300,000,000</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doraemon</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>$200,000,000</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dragon Ball</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>$150,000,000</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90s Nostalgia</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>$100,000,000</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Filtering on numeric columns
- Get rows where a number is greater than a value with `WHERE col > value`
- Get rows where a number is greater or equal to a value with `WHERE col >= value`
- Get rows where a number is less than a value with `WHERE col < value`
- Get rows where a number is not equal to a value with `WHERE col <> value`
- Get rows where a number is between two values (inclusive) with `WHERE col BETWEEN value1 AND value2`

Filtering on text columns
- Get rows where text is equal to a value with `WHERE col = 'value'`
- Get rows where text is one of several values with `WHERE col IN ('value1', 'value2')`
- Get rows where text contains characters with `WHERE col LIKE 'value'`
- Get rows where text contains specific boolean with `WHERE col LIKE 'value'`

Filtering on multiple columns
- Get the rows where one condition and another condition holds with `WHERE cond1 AND cond2`
- Get the rows where one condition or another condition holds with `WHERE cond1 OR cond2`

Aggregating Data
Simple aggregations
- Get the total number of rows with `SELECT COUNT(*)`
- Get the sum of values with `SELECT SUM(value)`
- Get the mean value of a column with `SELECT AVG(value)`
- Get the minimum value of a column with `SELECT MIN(value)`
- Get the maximum value of a column with `SELECT MAX(value)`

Grouping, filtering, and sorting
- Get summaries grouped by values with `GROUP BY col`
- Get summaries grouped by values, in order of summaries with `GROUP BY col, ORDER BY col DESC`
- Get summaries grouped by values, in order of summaries with `GROUP BY col, ORDER BY col ASC`

MySQL-Specific Syntax
Not all code works in every dialect of SQL. The following examples work in MySQL, but are not guaranteed to work in other dialects.
- Limit the number of rows returned, offset from the top with `LIMIT row, offset`
- By default, MySQL uses case insensitive matching in `WHERE` clauses.

Learn SQL online at www.DataCamp.com