

ITC 250/CPET 499 Web Systems  
Nov. 13, 2018  
Managing MySQL Database – Commands Line

**MySQL Topics of Discussion**

- A) SQL Statement Syntax
- B) SQL Statement Examples

MySQL Documentation, <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/>

- MySQL 8.0 Reference Manual, 2018/11/13, <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/>
- MySQL 8.0 Release Notes

**A) SQL Statement Syntax (Version 5.7, 10/25/2017)**

1. **Data Definition Statements**, <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/sql-syntax-data-definition.html>
  - ALTER: DATABASE, EVENT, FUNCTION, INSTANCE, LOGFILE GROUP, SERVER, TABLE, TABLE SPACE
  - CREATE: DATABASE, EVENT, FUNCTION, INDEX, LOGFILE GROUP, PROCEDURE, SERVER, TABLE, TABLE SPACE, VIEW
  - DROP: DATABASE, EVENT, FUNCTION, INSTANCE, LOGFILE GROUP, SERVER, TABLE, TABLE SPACE
  - RENAME TABLE
  - TRUNCATE TABLE
2. **Data Manipulation Statements**, <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/sql-syntax-data-manipulation.html>
  - CALL, DELETE, DO HANDLER, INSERT, LOAD DATA INFILE, LOAD XML, REPLACE
  - SELECT, SUBQUERY, UPDATE
3. **Transactional and Locking Statements**, <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/sql-syntax-transactions.html>
  - START TRANSACTION, COMMIT, ROLLBACK
  - SAVEPOINT, ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT, RELEASE SAVEPOINTS
  - LOCK TABLES, UNLOCK TABLES
  - SET TRANSACTION
4. **Replication Statements**
  - Controlling Masters
  - Controlling Slave Servers
  - Controlling Group Replication
5. **Prepared SQL Statements**
  - PREPARE, EXECUTE, DEALLOCATE PREPARE
6. **Compound Statement**
  - Begin ... End
  - Statement Label
  - Declare
  - Variables in Stored Programs
  - Flow Control Statements
  - Cursors
  - Condition Handling

## 7. Database Administration Statements

- Account Management:
  - ALTER USER
  - CREATE USER
  - DROP USER
  - GRANT
  - RENAME USER
  - REVOKE
  - SET PASSWORD
- Table Maintenance:
- Plugin and User-Defined Function
- SET
- SHOW
- Other Administration Statements
  - FLUSH, RESET, SHUTDOWN
  - BINLOG, CACHE INDEX, KILL, LOAD INDEX INTO CACHE

## 8. Utility Statements

- DESCRIBE
- EXPLAIN
- HELP
- USE

## B) Examples of MySQL Statements/Commands

### Run the mysql Tool on XAMPP Server

- Start your XAMPP Console
- Click on Shell

```
Setting environment for using XAMPP for Windows.
Administrator@DESKTOP-H3PFGPI c:\xampp
# dir
Volume in drive C is OS
Volume Serial Number is 20AE-F744

Directory of c:\xampp

09/25/2018 10:10 AM <DIR>      .
09/25/2018 10:10 AM <DIR>      ..
09/14/2018 07:07 PM <DIR>      anonymous
09/14/2018 07:08 PM <DIR>      apache
06/07/2013 06:15 AM      436 apache_start.bat
06/07/2013 06:15 AM      140 apache_stop.bat
...
09/14/2018 07:19 PM <DIR>      cgi-bin
...
10/09/2018 09:22 AM <DIR>      htdocs
09/14/2018 07:06 PM <DIR>      img
```

```
...
09/14/2018 07:10 PM <DIR>      mysql
06/07/2013 06:15 AM          481 mysql_start.bat
06/07/2013 06:15 AM          220 mysql_stop.bat
03/13/2017 06:04 AM          824 passwords.txt
09/14/2018 07:13 PM <DIR>      perl
10/09/2018 08:50 AM <DIR>      php
10/09/2018 08:33 AM <DIR>      phpMyAdmin
Administrator@LIN-PC c:\xampp\mysql
#
```

### Root Password is Not Configured

```
Administrator@LIN-PC c:\xampp\mysql
# mysql -u root
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 2
Server version: 10.1.35-MariaDB mariadb.org binary distribution

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input
statement.
MariaDB [(none)]> exit
Bye

Administrator@DESKTOP-H3PFGPI c:\xampp
# cd mysql

Administrator@DESKTOP-H3PFGPI c:\xampp\mysql
# cd bin

Administrator@DESKTOP-H3PFGPI c:\xampp\mysql\bin
```

### Set/Reset Root Password as 'secret'

```
Administrator@LIN-PC c:\xampp\mysql\bin
# mysqladmin -u root password secret
# cd ..
# mysql -u root -p
Enter Passwords: *****
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 4
Server version: 10.1.356-MariaDB mariadb.org binary distribution
Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input
statement.

MariaDB [(none)]>
```

### SQL Query Statements

- **USE**
- **SHOW**
- **SELECT/FROM**
- **CREATE**
- **DESCRIBE**
- **DROP**
- **INSERT INTO**
- **databases, TABLE, VALUES**

```
MariaDB [(none)]> show databases;
+-----+
| Database                |
+-----+
| information_schema      |
| mysql                   |
| performance_schema     |
| phpmyadmin              |
| test                    |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.05 sec)
MariaDB [(none)]>
```

#### SQL Query

- **use mysql;**
- **show tables;**

```
MariaDB [mysql]> use mysql;
Database changed
MariaDB [mysql]> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_mysql         |
+-----+
| column_stats            |
| columns_priv            |
| db                      |
| event                   |
| func                    |
| general_log             |
| gtid_slave_pos          |
| help_category           |
| help_keyword            |
| help_relation           |
| help_topic              |
| host                    |
| index_stats             |
| innodb_index_stats      |
| innodb_table_stats      |
| ndb_binlog_index        |
| plugin                  |
| proc                    |
```

```

| procs_priv          |
| proxies_priv        |
| roles_mapping        |
| servers              |
| slave_master_info    |
| slave_relay_log_info |
| slave_worker_info    |
| slow_log             |
| table_stats          |
| tables_priv          |
| time_zone            |
| time_zone_leap_second |
| time_zone_name       |
| time_zone_transition |
| time_zone_transition_type |
| user                |
+-----+
34 rows in set (0.04 sec)

```

```

MariaDB [mysql]> select Host, User, Password from user;
+-----+-----+-----+
| Host      | User  | Password |
+-----+-----+-----+
| localhost | root  | *14E65567ABDB5135D0CFD9A70B3032C179A49EE7 |
| 127.0.0.1 | root  |          |
| ::1       | root  |          |
| localhost |       |          |
| localhost | pma   |          |
+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [mysql]>

```

**Example: Use mysql database, create a userdb2 table**

```

MariaDB [(none)]> use mysql;
Database changed
MariaDB [mysql]> CREATE TABLE userdb2(
    -> userID int,
    -> firstName varchar(20),
    -> lastName varchar(30),
    -> emailAddr varchar(50),
    -> facebookURL varchar(100),
    -> twitterHandle varchar(20)
    -> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.33 sec)

```

**SHOW** all tables within the mysql database

```
MariaDB [mysql]> SHOW tables;
```

Tables_in_mysql
column_stats
columns_priv
db
event
func
general_log
gtid_slave_pos
help_category
help_keyword
help_relation
help_topic
host
index_stats
innodb_index_stats
innodb_table_stats
ndb_binlog_index
plugin
proc
procs_priv
proxies_priv
roles_mapping
servers
slave_master_info
slave_relay_log_info
slave_worker_info
slow_log
table_stats
tables_priv
time_zone
time_zone_leap_second
time_zone_name
time_zone_transition
time_zone_transition_type
user
userdb
userdb2

36 rows in set (0.01 sec)

```
MariaDB [mysql]> DESCRIBE userdb2;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
userID	int(11)	YES		NULL	
firstName	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
lastName	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
emailAddr	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
facebookURL	varchar(100)	YES		NULL	

twitterHandle	varchar(20)	YES		NULL		
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+						
6 rows in set (0.14 sec)						

### Insert one Row of Data Into "userdb2" database, then exit MySQL

```

MariaDB [mysql]> INSERT INTO userdb2
  -> VALUES (1, "Paul", "Lin", "pilin@purdue.edu",
  -> "https://www.facebook.com/paul.lin.3110567",
  -> "@pihailin631");
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.08 sec)

MariaDB [mysql]> SELECT * FROM userdb2;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| userID | firstName | lastName | emailAddr | facebookURL | twitterHandle |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | Paul | Lin | pilin@purdue.edu | https://www.facebook.com/paul.lin.3110567 | @pihailin632 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [mysql]> SELECT firstName, lastName, twitterHandle FROM
userdb2;
+-----+-----+-----+
| firstName | lastName | twitterHandle |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Paul | Lin | @pihailin631 |
+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [mysql]> select facebookURL from userdb2 where firstName
='Paul';
+-----+
| facebookURL |
+-----+
| https://www.facebook.com/paul.lin.3110567 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [mysql]>exit
Bye

Administrator@LIN-PC c:\xampp\mysql

```

The created "userdb2" table definition is saved with an .frm extension, which can be located in the following location :

```

Administrator@LIN-PC c:\xampp\mysql
# cd data
Administrator@LIN-PC c:\xampp\mysql\data
# cd mysql
Administrator@LIN-PC c:\xampp\mysql\data\mysql
Directory of c:\xampp\mysql\data\mysql
# dir
10/31/2016 03:03 PM <DIR> .
10/31/2016 03:03 PM <DIR> ..

```

```
...
10/26/2017 01:08 PM          802 userdb2.frm
10/26/2017 01:18 PM        98,304 userdb2.ibd
          100 File(s)      1,763,746 bytes
          2 Dir(s)  294,783,545,344 bytes free
```

**Userdb2.ibd data file contains InnoDB table and its indexes.**

#### References

- 11.1 MySQL .frm File Format, <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/internals/en/frm-file-format.html>
- 15.1 Introduction to InnoDB (General Purpose Storage Engine), <http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/innodb-introduction.html>
- 15.7.4 InnoDB File-Per-Table Tablespace, <http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/innodb-multiple-tablespaces.html>