

# Reading mySQL

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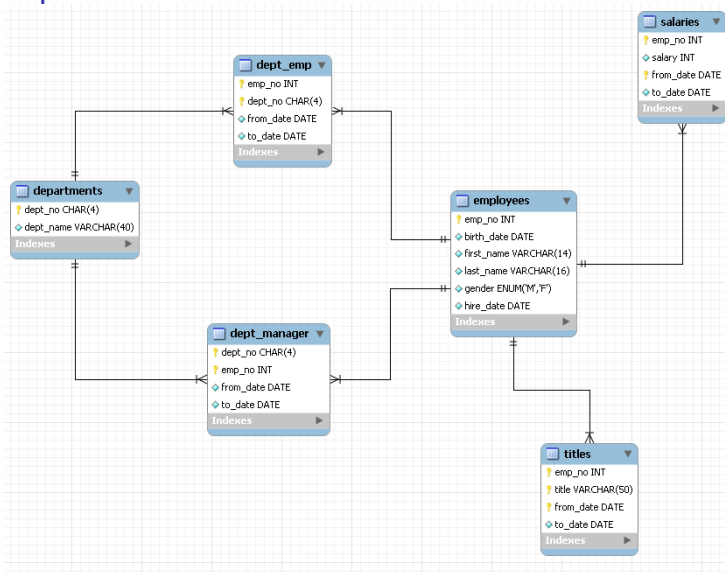
# mySQL

- ▶ Free and widely used open source database software
- ▶ Widely used in internet based applications
- ▶ Data are structured in
- ▶ Databases
- ▶ Tables within databases
- ▶ Fields within tables
- ▶ Each row is called a record

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MySQL>

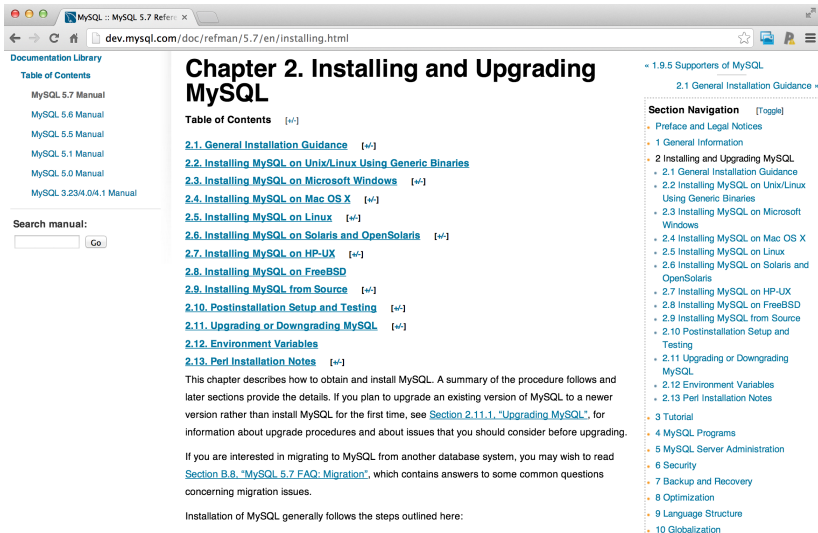
<http://www.mysql.com/>

# Example structure



http:  
[//dev.mysql.com/doc/employee/en/sakila-structure.html](http://dev.mysql.com/doc/employee/en/sakila-structure.html)

# Step 1 - Install MySQL



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the MySQL 5.7 documentation page for installing MySQL. The browser's address bar shows the URL `dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/installing.html`. The page has a sidebar on the left with a "Documentation Library" section containing links to various MySQL manuals (5.7, 5.6, 5.5, 5.1, 5.0, and 3.23/4.0/4.1). Below this is a "Search manual:" field with a "Go" button. The main content area is titled "Chapter 2. Installing and Upgrading MySQL" and includes a "Table of Contents" with links to sections 2.1 through 2.13. The text of the chapter begins by stating that this chapter describes how to obtain and install MySQL, and provides a summary of the procedure. It also mentions that if the user is interested in migrating from another database system, they should read "Section B.8, 'MySQL 5.7 FAQ: Migration'". The text concludes by stating that the installation of MySQL generally follows the steps outlined in the preceding sections. On the right side of the page, there is a "Section Navigation" section with a "Toggle" link and a list of sections from 1.9.5 to 10, each with a small icon indicating its status.

MySQL :: MySQL 5.7 Reference Manual

dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/installing.html

Documentation Library

Table of Contents

- MySQL 5.7 Manual
- MySQL 5.6 Manual
- MySQL 5.5 Manual
- MySQL 5.1 Manual
- MySQL 5.0 Manual
- MySQL 3.23/4.0/4.1 Manual

Search manual:

Go

## Chapter 2. Installing and Upgrading MySQL

Table of Contents

- [2.1. General Installation Guidance](#)
- [2.2. Installing MySQL on Unix/Linux Using Generic Binaries](#)
- [2.3. Installing MySQL on Microsoft Windows](#)
- [2.4. Installing MySQL on Mac OS X](#)
- [2.5. Installing MySQL on Linux](#)
- [2.6. Installing MySQL on Solaris and OpenSolaris](#)
- [2.7. Installing MySQL on HP-UX](#)
- [2.8. Installing MySQL on FreeBSD](#)
- [2.9. Installing MySQL from Source](#)
- [2.10. Postinstallation Setup and Testing](#)
- [2.11. Upgrading or Downgrading MySQL](#)
- [2.12. Environment Variables](#)
- [2.13. Perl Installation Notes](#)

This chapter describes how to obtain and install MySQL. A summary of the procedure follows and later sections provide the details. If you plan to upgrade an existing version of MySQL to a newer version rather than install MySQL for the first time, see [Section 2.11.1, "Upgrading MySQL"](#), for information about upgrade procedures and about issues that you should consider before upgrading.

If you are interested in migrating to MySQL from another database system, you may wish to read [Section B.8, "MySQL 5.7 FAQ: Migration"](#), which contains answers to some common questions concerning migration issues.

Installation of MySQL generally follows the steps outlined here:

1.9.5 Supporters of MySQL

2.1 General Installation Guidance

Section Navigation

- Preface and Legal Notices
- 1 General Information
- 2 Installing and Upgrading MySQL
  - 2.1 General Installation Guidance
  - 2.2 Installing MySQL on Unix/Linux Using Generic Binaries
  - 2.3 Installing MySQL on Microsoft Windows
  - 2.4 Installing MySQL on Mac OS X
  - 2.5 Installing MySQL on Linux
  - 2.6 Installing MySQL on Solaris and OpenSolaris
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  - 2.9 Installing MySQL from Source
  - 2.10 Postinstallation Setup and Testing
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  - 2.12 Environment Variables
  - 2.13 Perl Installation Notes
- 3 Tutorial
- 4 MySQL Programs
- 5 MySQL Server Administration
- 6 Security
- 7 Backup and Recovery
- 8 Optimization
- 9 Language Structure
- 10 Globalization

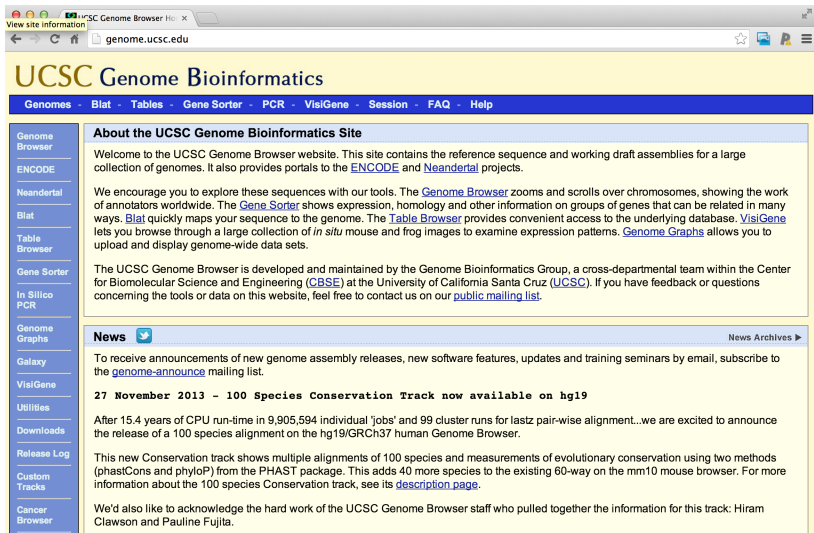
http:

//dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/installing.html

## Step 2 - Install RMySQL

- ▶ On a Mac: `install.packages("RMySQL")`
- ▶ On Windows:
- ▶ Official instructions - <http://biostat.mc.vanderbilt.edu/wiki/Main/RMySQL>  
(may be useful for Mac/UNIX users as well)
- ▶ Potentially useful guide - <http://www.ahschulz.de/2013/07/23/installing-rmysql-under-windows/>

# Example - UCSC database



The screenshot shows the UCSC Genome Bioinformatics website in a web browser. The browser's address bar displays 'genome.ucsc.edu'. The website has a yellow header with the 'UCSC Genome Bioinformatics' logo. Below the header is a blue navigation bar with links: Genomes, Blat, Tables, Gene Sorter, PCR, VisiGene, Session, FAQ, and Help. On the left side, there is a vertical blue sidebar with a list of tools: Genome Browser, ENCODE, Neanderthal, Blat, Table Browser, Gene Sorter, In Silico PCR, Genome Graphs, Galaxy, VisiGene, Utilities, Downloads, Release Log, Custom Tracks, and Cancer Browser. The main content area has a light blue background. It starts with a section titled 'About the UCSC Genome Bioinformatics Site' which contains a welcome message and a list of tools. Below this is a 'News' section with a Twitter icon and a link to 'News Archives'. The news section contains two items: one dated '27 November 2013' about a new conservation track and another about a new 100 species alignment. The footer of the news section acknowledges the UCSC Genome Browser staff.

UCSC Genome Bioinformatics

Genomes - Blat - Tables - Gene Sorter - PCR - VisiGene - Session - FAQ - Help

**Genome Browser**

ENCODE

Neanderthal

Blat

Table Browser

Gene Sorter

In Silico PCR

Genome Graphs

Galaxy

VisiGene

Utilities

Downloads

Release Log

Custom Tracks


Cancer Browser

**About the UCSC Genome Bioinformatics Site**

Welcome to the UCSC Genome Browser website. This site contains the reference sequence and working draft assemblies for a large collection of genomes. It also provides portals to the [ENCODE](#) and [Neanderthal](#) projects.

We encourage you to explore these sequences with our tools. The [Genome Browser](#) zooms and scrolls over chromosomes, showing the work of annotators worldwide. The [Gene Sorter](#) shows expression, homology and other information on groups of genes that can be related in many ways. [Blat](#) quickly maps your sequence to the genome. The [Table Browser](#) provides convenient access to the underlying database. [VisiGene](#) lets you browse through a large collection of *in situ* mouse and frog images to examine expression patterns. [Genome Graphs](#) allows you to upload and display genome-wide data sets.

The UCSC Genome Browser is developed and maintained by the Genome Bioinformatics Group, a cross-departmental team within the Center for Biomolecular Science and Engineering ([CBSE](#)) at the University of California Santa Cruz ([UCSC](#)). If you have feedback or questions concerning the tools or data on this website, feel free to contact us on our [public mailing list](#).

**News**  [News Archives](#)

To receive announcements of new genome assembly releases, new software features, updates and training seminars by email, subscribe to the [genome-announce](#) mailing list.

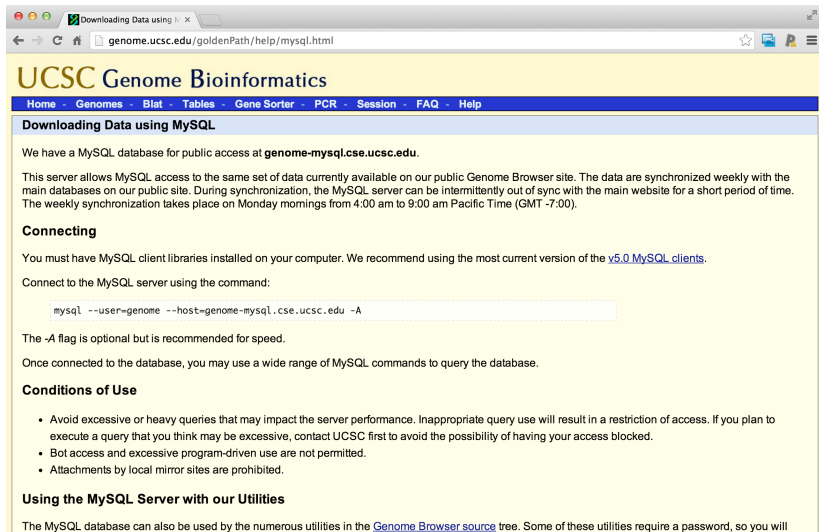
**27 November 2013 - 100 Species Conservation Track now available on hg19**

After 15.4 years of CPU run-time in 9,905,594 individual 'jobs' and 99 cluster runs for lastz pair-wise alignment...we are excited to announce the release of a 100 species alignment on the hg19/GRCh37 human Genome Browser.

This new Conservation track shows multiple alignments of 100 species and measurements of evolutionary conservation using two methods (phastCons and phyloP) from the PHAST package. This adds 40 more species to the existing 60-way on the mm10 mouse browser. For more information about the 100 species Conservation track, see its [description page](#).

We'd also like to acknowledge the hard work of the UCSC Genome Browser staff who pulled together the information for this track: Hiram Clawson and Pauline Fujita.

<http://genome.ucsc.edu/>



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `genome.ucsc.edu/goldenPath/help/mysql.html`. The page title is "UCSC Genome Bioinformatics". A navigation bar contains links: Home - Genomes - Blat - Tables - Gene Sorter - PCR - Session - FAQ - Help. The main heading is "Downloading Data using MySQL". The text explains that a MySQL database is available at `genome-mysql.cse.ucsc.edu`, synchronized weekly with the main databases. It provides instructions on connecting via the command line, showing the command `mysql --user=genome --host=genome-mysql.cse.ucsc.edu -A` in a highlighted box. It also lists conditions of use, such as avoiding excessive queries and bot access. Finally, it mentions that the database can be used with utilities in the [Genome Browser source](#) tree.

UCSC Genome Bioinformatics

Home - Genomes - Blat - Tables - Gene Sorter - PCR - Session - FAQ - Help

## Downloading Data using MySQL

We have a MySQL database for public access at [genome-mysql.cse.ucsc.edu](http://genome-mysql.cse.ucsc.edu).

This server allows MySQL access to the same set of data currently available on our public Genome Browser site. The data are synchronized weekly with the main databases on our public site. During synchronization, the MySQL server can be intermittently out of sync with the main website for a short period of time. The weekly synchronization takes place on Monday mornings from 4:00 am to 9:00 am Pacific Time (GMT -7:00).

### Connecting

You must have MySQL client libraries installed on your computer. We recommend using the most current version of the [v5.0 MySQL clients](#).

Connect to the MySQL server using the command:

```
mysql --user=genome --host=genome-mysql.cse.ucsc.edu -A
```

The `-A` flag is optional but is recommended for speed.

Once connected to the database, you may use a wide range of MySQL commands to query the database.

### Conditions of Use

- Avoid excessive or heavy queries that may impact the server performance. Inappropriate query use will result in a restriction of access. If you plan to execute a query that you think may be excessive, contact UCSC first to avoid the possibility of having your access blocked.
- Bot access and excessive program-driven use are not permitted.
- Attachments by local mirror sites are prohibited.

### Using the MySQL Server with our Utilities

The MySQL database can also be used by the numerous utilities in the [Genome Browser source](#) tree. Some of these utilities require a password, so you will

`http://genome.ucsc.edu/goldenPath/help/mysql.html`

## Connecting and listing databases

```
library(DBI)
```

```
## Loading required package: methods
```

```
library(RMySQL)
```

```
ucscDb <- dbConnect(MySQL(), user="genome",
```

```
                        host="genome-mysql.cse.ucsc.edu")
```

```
result <- dbGetQuery(ucscDb, "show databases;"); dbDisconnect
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
result
```

```
##           Database
```

```
## 1  information_schema
```

```
## 2           ailMell
```

```
## 3           allMis1
```

```
## 4           anoCar1
```



## Connecting to hg19 and listing tables

```
hg19 <- dbConnect(MySQL(),user="genome", db="hg19",  
                  host="genome-mysql.cse.ucsc.edu")  
allTables <- dbListTables(hg19)  
length(allTables)
```

```
## [1] 11059
```

```
allTables[1:5]
```

```
## [1] "HInv"          "HInvGeneMrna" "acembly"       "acembly"  
## [5] "acemblyPep"
```

## Get dimensions of a specific table

```
dbListFields(hg19, "affyU133Plus2")
```

```
## [1] "bin"          "matches"      "misMatches"   "repMatch"
## [6] "qNumInsert"   "qBaseInsert" "tNumInsert"   "tBaseIns"
## [11] "qName"        "qSize"        "qStart"       "qEnd"
## [16] "tSize"        "tStart"       "tEnd"         "blockCou"
## [21] "qStarts"      "tStarts"
```

```
dbGetQuery(hg19, "select count(*) from affyU133Plus2")
```

```
## count(*)
## 1      58463
```

## Read from the table

```
affyData <- dbReadTable(hg19, "affyU133Plus2")
```

```
## Warning in .local(conn, statement, ...): Unsigned INTEGER  
## as numeric
```

```
## Warning in .local(conn, statement, ...): Unsigned INTEGER  
## as numeric
```

```
## Warning in .local(conn, statement, ...): Unsigned INTEGER  
## as numeric
```

```
## Warning in .local(conn, statement, ...): Unsigned INTEGER  
## as numeric
```

```
## Warning in .local(conn, statement, ...): Unsigned INTEGER  
## as numeric
```

```
## Warning in .local(conn, statement, ...): Unsigned INTEGER  
## as numeric
```

## Select a specific subset

```
query <- dbSendQuery(hg19, "select * from affyU133Plus2 where")
```

```
## Warning in .local(conn, statement, ...): Unsigned INTEGER  
## as numeric
```

```
## Warning in .local(conn, statement, ...): Unsigned INTEGER  
## as numeric
```

```
## Warning in .local(conn, statement, ...): Unsigned INTEGER  
## as numeric
```

```
## Warning in .local(conn, statement, ...): Unsigned INTEGER  
## as numeric
```

```
## Warning in .local(conn, statement, ...): Unsigned INTEGER  
## as numeric
```

```
## Warning in .local(conn, statement, ...): Unsigned INTEGER  
## as numeric
```

Don't forget to close the connection!

```
dbDisconnect(hg19)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

## Further resources

- ▶ RMySQL vignette <http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/RMySQL/RMySQL.pdf>
- ▶ List of commands <http://www.pantz.org/software/mysql/mysqlcommands.html>
- ▶ **Do not, do not, delete, add or join things from ensembl. Only select.**
- ▶ In general be careful with mysql commands
- ▶ A nice blog post summarizing some other commands <http://www.r-bloggers.com/mysql-and-r/>