



2- MySql Server Options

Character Set and Locale

UF2 – Llenguatge SQL: DML i DDL



MySQL CharSet and Collate

Character Sets and Collations in General

A character set is a set of symbols and encodings. A collation is a set of rules for comparing characters in a character set.

Specifying Character Sets and Collations

There are default settings for character sets and collations at four levels: server, database, table, and column.

Server Character Set and Collation

Initially, the server character set and collation depend on the options that you use when you start MySQL Server.

Server defaults are usually:

```
charset_name      = utf8mb4  
collation_name    = utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci
```

Database Character Set and Collation

Every database has a database character set and a database collation.

```
CREATE DATABASE db_name  
    [[DEFAULT] CHARACTER SET charset_name]  
    [[DEFAULT] COLLATE collation_name]
```



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Collation Naming Conventions

A collation name starts with the name of the character set with which it is associated, generally followed by one or more suffixes indicating other collation characteristic

Suffix	Meaning
_ai	Accent-insensitive
_as	Accent-sensitive
_ci	Case-insensitive
_cs	Case-sensitive
_ks	Kana-sensitive
_bin	Binary

SELECT

```
schema_name AS 'database',  
default_character_set_name  
AS 'charset',  
default_collation_name  
AS 'collation'
```

FROM

```
information_schema.SCHEMATA
```

WHERE

```
schema_name in ('hr','videoclub');
```

database	charset	collation
hr	utf8mb3	utf8mb3_general_ci
videoclub	utf8mb4	utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci



MySQL Server Locale

Locale language

The locale controls the language used to display day and month names and abbreviations. It's defined by the **lc_time_names** system variable.

Locale Value	Meaning
ca_ES	Catalan – Spain
en_GB	English - United Kingdom
en_US	English - United States
es_ES	Spanish - Spain
es_US	Spanish - United States
eu_ES	Basque - Spain

Some values examples.

SELECT

```
@@lc_time_names as "locale";
```

locale

en_US

SELECT

```
DAYNAME(now()) as "dia",  
MONTHNAME(now()) as "mes";;
```

dia

mes

Saturday

November

```
SET lc_time_names = 'ca_ES';
```

SELECT

```
DAYNAME(now()) as "dia",  
MONTHNAME(now()) as "mes";;
```

dia

mes

Dissabte

Novembre
