

Ubuntu MySQL 手册

1. 安装 MySQL

```
<1> sudo apt-get install mysql-server (在安装的时候会要求输入 root 密码)
      sudo apt-get install mysql-client
```

2. 启动，停止，重启 MySQL?

```
<1> /etc/init.d/mysql start
      /etc/init.d/mysql stop
      /etc/init.d/mysql restart
      (修改了配置文件需要重启服务)
```

3. MySQL 配置文件的存放位置:

```
<1> /etc/mysql/my.cnf
```

4. MySQL 数据文件的存放位置:

```
<1> 这个值保存在配置文件中，通常是:
```

```
datadir    = /var/lib/mysql
```

如果我们创建了一个数据库 testdb,这个数据库通常保存在/var/lib/mysql/testdb 下面

5. 使用 MySQL 命令行?

```
<1> mysql -u root -p
      Enter password: 输入密码登录
      mysql>
```

6. 创建，删除 MySQL 数据库?

```
<1> create database test;
      drop database test;
```

<2> 有时候用 drop 命令删除了数据库之后，通过 show databases; 命令仍然能看到刚才删除的数据库。这通常是因为数据库目录中存在残留的文件。如果出现这种情况，你需要先停止 MySQL 服务器，然后手动将 /var/lib/mysql 下指定数据库的目录删除。

7. 如何创建，删除用户?

```
<1> 创建用户
```

```
insert into mysql.user(host, user, password)
  values ("%", "user123", password("user@123"));
```

成功后根据 8 分配用户一定的权限.

<2> 删除用户

```
delete from mysql.user where user = 'uer123' and host = '%';
flush privileges;
```

<3> 修改用户密码

```
update mysql.user set password = password('newpwd')
  where user = 'user123' and host = '%';
flush privileges;
```

8. 为数据库用户设置权限?

<1> 格式:

```
grant [权限] on [数据库名].[表名] to ['用户名']@[ '服务器地址']
                                     identified by ['密码']
```

服务器地址 = localhost, 只有本机的用户可以访问.

服务器地址 = %, 通配符, 任意客户机的 IP 都可以匹配.

服务器地址 = Ip 地址

<2> 例子:

赋予用户 user1 访问 test database 的所有权限

```
grant all privileges on test.* to 'user1'@ '%' identified by 'pwd'
```

赋予用户 user1 访问所有数据库的所有权限

```
grant all privileges on *.* to 'user1'@ '%' identified by 'pwd'
```

赋予用户 user1 访问 test 数据库的所有权限, 但只限定在本地访问。

```
grant all privileges on test.* to 'user1'@ 'localhost' identified by 'pwd'
```

<3> flush privileges

9. 执行脚本?

<1> mysql -u root -p testdb < adddata.script

```
mysql -u root -p test < /usr/local/etc/example.script
```

10. 查看数据?

<1>

```
mysql>show databases;    - 查看所有数据库
```

```
mysql>show tables;       - 查看表
```

mysql>describe tabelname; - 查看表结构

mysql>use testdb; - 选择数据库

11. 数据库备份和恢复？

<1> 备份

```
mysqldump --add-drop-table -u [username] -p [database] > [backup_file]
```

```
mysqldump -add-drop-table -u root -p test > /home/kexiao/tmp/testbackup.sql
```

<2> 恢复

```
mysql -u [username] -p [database] < [backup_file]
```

```
mysql -u root -p test < /home/kexiao/tmp/testbackup.sql
```

12. 常用的 SQL 语句:

<1> 创建表格:

```
CREATE TABLE test.documents (  
    id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
    title VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
    content TEXT NOT NULL );
```

<2> 插入

```
INSERT INTO documents (title, content) VALUES ('title1', 'content1')
```

<3> 删除

```
DELETE FROM documents WHERE id = 1 AND content = 'content1'
```

<4> 修改

```
UPDATE documents SET title = 'titlenew' WHERE id = 1 AND title = 'title1'
```

<5> 查询

```
SELECT * FROM documents
```

```
SELECT id, content FROM documents
```

```
SELECT id, content FROM documents WHERE id = 23 AND content = 'content23'
```

<6> 联合查询

```
(SELECT A.username, B.username FROM A INNER JOIN B ON A.id = B.id)
```

```
(SELECT A.username, B.username FROM A LEFT JOIN B ON A.id = B.id)
```

```
(SELECT A.username, B.username FROM A RIGHT JOIN B ON A.id = B.id)
```

13. 测试联合查询

测试数据:

tbl_a

id username

1, 'liqiang'

2, 'huangwei'

3, 'sunchen'

4, 'wuyuehan'

tbl_b

id username

3, 'user3'

4, 'user4'

5, 'user5'

<1> 内联结 (取'交集')

首先可以使用

(SELECT A.username, B.username FROM A, B WHERE A.id = B.id), 这个是隐式的内联结,

例如下面语句:

```
select tbl_a.id, tbl_a.username, tbl_b.username from tbl_a, tbl_b
```

```
where tbl_a.id = tbl_b.id
```

实质上和下面语句作用是一样的:

```
(SELECT A.username, B.username FROM A INNER JOIN B ON A.id = B.id)
```

```
select tbl_a.id, tbl_a.username, tbl_b.username from tbl_a
```

```
inner join tbl_b on tbl_a.id = tbl_b.id
```

结果是:

```
id  username  username
```

```
3,   'sunchen', 'user3'
```

```
4,   'wuyuehan', 'user4'
```

<2> 左联合

查询得到的结果将会是保留所有 tbl_a 表中联结字段的记录, 若无与其相对应的 tbl_b 表中的字段记录则留空

```
select tbl_a.id, tbl_a.username, tbl_b.username from tbl_a left join tbl_b
```

```
on tbl_a.id = tbl_b.id
```

结果是:

```
id  username  username
```

```
1,   'liqiang', 'NULL'
```

2, 'huangwei', 'NULL'
3, 'sunchen', 'user3'
4, 'wuyuehan', 'user4'

<3> 右联合

查询得到的结果将会是保留所有 tbl_b 表中联结字段的记录，若无与其相对应的 tbl_a 表中的字段记录则留空

```
select tbl_a.id, tbl_a.username, tbl_b.username from tbl_a right join tbl_b  
on tbl_a.id = tbl_b.id
```

结果是:

id	username	username
3,	'sunchen',	'user3'
4,	'wuyuehan',	'user4'
NULL,	'NULL',	'user5'