

Hands-on Lab: Getting Started with MySQL Command Line



Estimated time needed: 20 minutes

In this lab, you will use the MySQL command line interface (CLI) to create a database, restore the structure and contents of tables, explore and query tables, and finally, learn how to dump/backup tables from the database.

Objectives

After completing this lab, you will be able to use the MySQL command line to:

- Create a database.
- Restore the structure and data of a table.
- Explore and query tables.
- Dump/backup tables from a database.

Software Used in this Lab

In this lab, you will use [MySQL](#). MySQL is a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) designed to efficiently store, manipulate, and retrieve data.



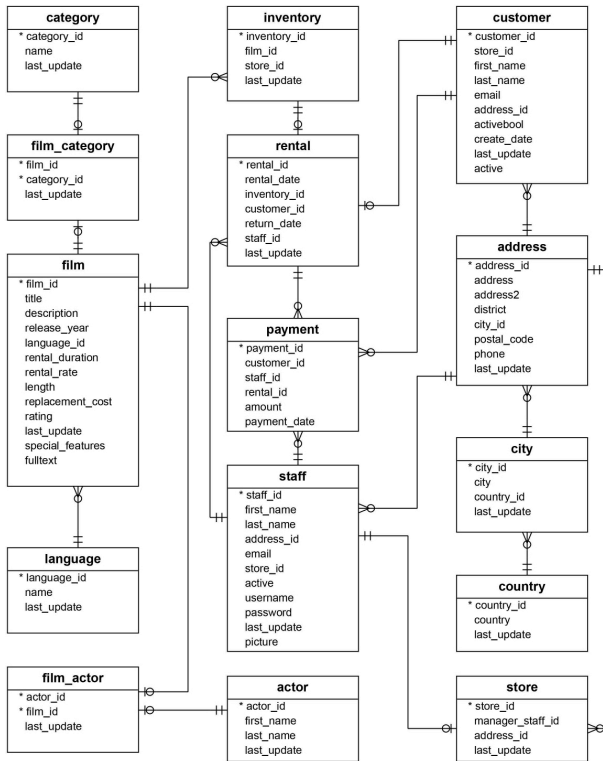
To complete this lab you will utilize the MySQL relational database service available as part of the IBM Skills Network Labs (SN Labs) Cloud IDE. SN Labs is a virtual lab environment used in this course.

Database Used in this Lab

The Sakila database used in this lab comes from the following source: <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/sakila/en/> under [New BSD license](#) [Copyright 2021 - Oracle Corporation].

You will use a modified version of the database for the lab, so to follow the lab instructions successfully please use the database provided with the lab, rather than the database from the original source.

The following entity relationship diagram (ERD) shows the schema of the Sakila database:



Task A: Create a database

1. Go to **Terminal > New Terminal** to open a terminal from the side by side launched Cloud IDE.

◀ Step 5 of 6 ▶



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2. Copy the command below by clicking on the little copy button on the bottom right of the codeblock and then paste it into the terminal using **Ctrl + V** (Mac: **⌘ + V**) to fetch the [sakila_mysql_dump.sql](https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/IBM-DB0110EN-SkillsNetwork/datasets/sakila/sakila_mysql_dump.sql) file to the Cloud IDE.

```
wget https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/IBM-DB0110EN-SkillsNetwork/datasets/sakila/sakila_mysql_dump.sql
```

Problems

theia@theiadocker-sandipsahajo: /home/project ×

```
theia@theiadocker-sandipsahajo:/home/project$ wget https://cf-course
BM-DB0110EN-SkillsNetwork/datasets/sakila/sakila_mysql_dump.sql
--2021-03-16 07:25:29-- https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-
datasets/sakila/sakila_mysql_dump.sql
Resolving cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud
ain.cloud)... 169.63.118.104
Connecting to cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.c
pdomain.cloud)|169.63.118.104|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 3625781 (3.5M) [application/x-sql]
Saving to: 'sakila_mysql_dump.sql'
```

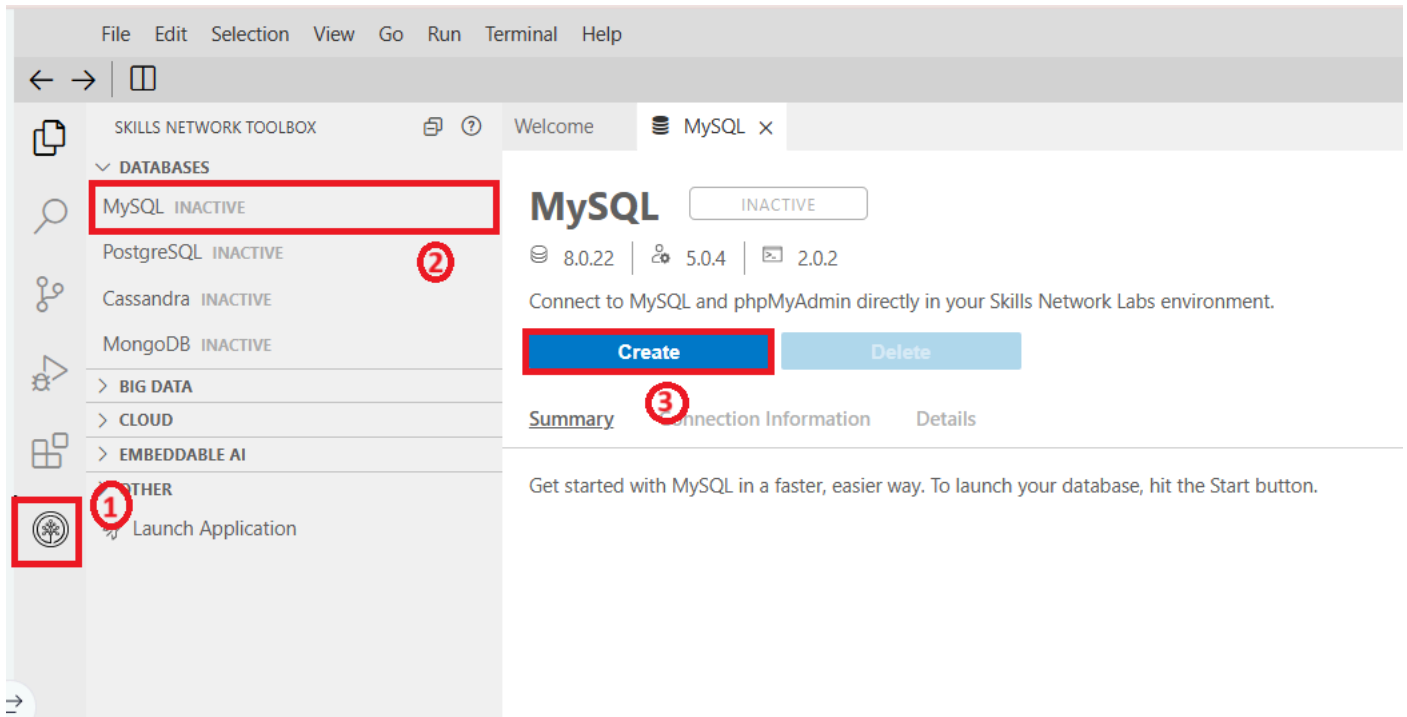
```
sakila_mysql_dump.sql          100%[=====
```

```
2021-03-16 07:25:31 (1.94 MB/s) - 'sakila_mysql_dump.sql' saved [362
```

3. Start the MySQL service session using the Start MySQL in IDE button directive.

If the icon doesn't start the MySQL database, follow the steps below.

- Click the Skills Network extension button on the left side of the window.
- Open the DATABASES menu and click MySQL.
- Click Create. MySQL may take a few moments to start.



5. Initiate the mysql command prompt session using the command below in the terminal:

```
mysql --host=mysql --port=3306 --user=root --password
```

When prompted, enter the password that was displayed under the **Connection Information** section when MySQL started up.

Welcome MySQL x

MySQL

ACTIVE

8.0.22 | 5.0.4 | 2.0.2

Connect to MySQL and phpMyAdmin directly in your Skills Network Labs environment.

CreateDelete

SummaryConnection InformationDetails

MYSQL_USERNAME:

MYSQL_HOST:

MYSQL_PORT:

URL:

MYSQL_URL:

MySQL CLI Command:

MYSQL_COMMAND:

MYSQL_PASSWORD:

Please note, you won't be able to see your password when typing it in. Not to worry, this is expected!!

MySQL COMMAND

theia@theiadocker-akanshay: /home/project theia@theiadocker-akanshay: /home/project x

theia@theiadocker-akanshay: /home/project\$ mysql --host=mysql --port=3306 --user=root --password

Enter password:

Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.

Your MySQL connection id is 744

Server version: 8.0.37 MySQL Community Server - GPL

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Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql>

6. Note down your MySQL service session password because you may need to use it later in the lab.

7. Create a new database **sakila** using the command below in the terminal and proceed to Task B:

```
create database sakila;
```

```
theia@theiadocker-appalabhakt2: /home/project × theia@theiadocker-appalabhakt2: /home/p
theia@theiadocker-appalabhakt2: /home/project$ mysql --host=mysql --port=3306 --user=root
--password
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 2052
Server version: 8.0.37 MySQL Community Server - GPL

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affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> create database sakila;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql>
```

Task B: Restore the structure and data of a table

1. To use the newly created empty sakila database, use the command below in the terminal:

```
use sakila;
```

```
mysql> use sakila;
Database changed
```

2. Restore the sakila mysql dump file (containing the sakila database table definitions and data) to the newly created empty sakila database. A dump file is a text file that contains the data from a database in the form of SQL statements. This file can be imported using the command line with the following command:

```
source sakila_mysql_dump.sql;
```

```
mysql> source sakila_mysql_dump.sql;
```

Note: You can use the **source** command to restore the database dump file within the mysql command prompt. To restore the database dump file outside of the mysql command prompt, you can use the `mysql --host=mysql --port=3306 --user=root --password sakila < sakila_mysql_dump.sql` command after quitting the mysql command prompt session with command \q.

Task C: Explore and query tables

1. To list all the tables names from the sakila database, use the command below in the terminal:

```
SHOW FULL TABLES WHERE table_type = 'BASE TABLE';
```

```
mysql> SHOW FULL TABLES WHERE table_type = 'BASE TABLE';
```

Tables_in_sakila	Table_type
actor	BASE TABLE
address	BASE TABLE
category	BASE TABLE
city	BASE TABLE
country	BASE TABLE
customer	BASE TABLE
film	BASE TABLE
film_actor	BASE TABLE
film_category	BASE TABLE
inventory	BASE TABLE
language	BASE TABLE
payment	BASE TABLE
rental	BASE TABLE
staff	BASE TABLE
store	BASE TABLE

```
15 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> █
```

The **Table_type** for these tables is **BASE TABLE**. **BASE TABLE** means that it is a table as opposed to a view (**VIEW**) or an **INFORMATION_SCHEMA** view (**SYSTEM VIEW**).

2. Explore the structure of the **staff** table using the command below in the terminal:

```
DESCRIBE staff;
```

```
mysql> DESCRIBE staff;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default
staff_id	tinyint unsigned	NO	PRI	NULL
first_name	varchar(45)	NO		NULL
last_name	varchar(45)	NO		NULL
address_id	smallint unsigned	NO	MUL	NULL
picture	blob	YES		NULL
email	varchar(50)	YES		NULL
store_id	tinyint unsigned	NO	MUL	NULL
active	tinyint(1)	NO		1
username	varchar(16)	NO		NULL
password	varchar(40)	YES		NULL
last_update	timestamp	NO		CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

```
11 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> █
```

To understand the output, see the following table:

Column Name	Definition
Field	Name of the column.
Type	Data type of the column.
Null	Displays YES if column can contain NULL values and NO if not. Notice how the primary key displays NO .
Key	Displays the value PRI if the column is a primary key, UNI if the column is a unique key, and MUL if the column is a non-unique index in which one value can appear multiple times. If there is no value displayed, then the column isn't indexed or it's indexed as a secondary column. Please note, that if more than one of these values applies to the column, the value that appears will be displayed based on the following order: PRI , UNI , and MUL .
Default	The default value of the column. If the column's value has specifically been set as NULL, then the value that appears will be NULL.
Extra	Any additional information about a column.

3. Now retrieve all the records from the **staff** table using the command below in the terminal:

```
SELECT * FROM staff;
```

```
mysql> select * from staff;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| staff_id | first_name | last_name | address_id | picture | email |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          1 | Mike      | Hillyer   |          3 | NULL    | Mike.Hi |
|          2 | Jon       | Stephens  |          4 | NULL    | Jon.Ste |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

4. Quit the MySQL command prompt session using the command below in the terminal and proceed to Task D:

```
\q
```

```
mysql> \q
Bye
theia@theiadocker-sandipsahajo:/home/project$
```

Task D: Dump/backup tables from a database

1. Finally, dump/backup the **staff** table from the database using the command below in the terminal:

```
mysqldump --host=mysql --port=3306 --user=root --password sakila staff > sakila_staff_mysql_dump.sql
```

This command will backup the **staff** table from the **sakila** database into a file called **sakila_staff_mysql_dump.sql**.

2. Enter your MySQL service session password.

```
theia@theiadocker-appalabhakt2:/home/project$ mysqldump --host=mysql --port=3306 --user=root --password
sakila staff > sakila_staff_mysql_dump.sql
Enter password:
```

3. To view the contents of the dump file within the terminal, use the command below:

```
cat sakila_staff_mysql_dump.sql
```

Congratulations! You have completed this lab, and you are ready for the next topic.

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Other Contributor(s)

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