Setting up a development environment

First steps with MySQL via command-line

(for GNU/Linux, Mac OS, and Windows users)

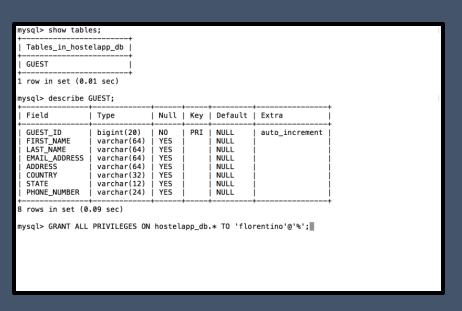
Prerequisites

- > We assume in this mini-course that you have just installed MySQL in your machine.
- I have a set of slides that explain, step by step, how to install MySQL on Mac OS by using Homebrew package manager.

Installing MySQL on Mac OS with Homebrew

Course goals

- To provide **step-by-step** instructions on **MySQL management tasks** all **developers need** to **know**.
 - For GNU/Linux, Mac OS, and Windows developers.
- All demonstrations are shown by using the command-line.
 - Command-prompt (Windows)
 - Shell (GNU/Linux)
 - Terminal (Mac OS)



All commands used in this course

Commands		
mysql -V	show tables	
mysqladmin -u root password '123456'	describe GUEST	
mysql -uroot -p	SELECT * FROM GUEST	
show databases	SELECT first_name, last_name, email_address FROM GUEST	
create database hostelapp_db	Crtl+l	
quit	CREATE USER 'florentino'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'secret'	
cat hostelApp_Schema.sql	GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON hostelapp_db.* TO 'florentino'@'%';	
<pre>mysql -uroot -p hostelapp_db < HostelApp_Schema.sql</pre>	GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON hostelapp_db.* TO 'florentino'@'localhost';	
use hostelapp_db	mysql -uflorentino -p	

Creating a database in MySQL

Lecture: Creating a database in MySQL

Module: First steps with MySQL via command-line

192:~ pagliares\$ mysql -V mysql Ver 8.0.18 for osx1 13 on x86_64 (Homebrew) 192:~ pagliares\$ ■

Verifying the version that is installed on your local machine.

192:~ pagliares\$ mysgladmin -u root password '123456' mysgladmin: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure. Warning: Since password will be sent to server in plain text, use ssl connection to ensure password safety.

192:~ pagliares\$

Just after installing MySQL, we need to configure the root password. Here, we are configuring the password for the user root with the command mysqladmin(alternative way to the command mysql_secure_installation suggested for Mac OS users using Homebrew).

Alternative way to change root password

```
mysql> ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY '12345';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

If the previous command didn't work, log into mysql with the root user account and from within the MySQL prompt, try this command (tested on MySQL 8.0.35 for MacOS).

192:~ pagliares\$ mysql -uroot -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is .
Server version: 8.0.18 Homebrew

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

mysql>

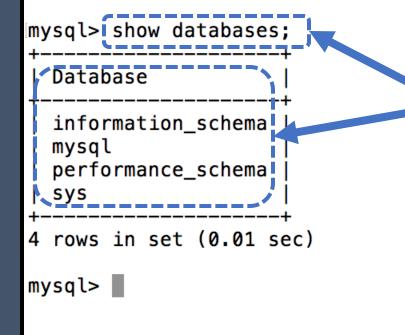
Logging into MySQL with the root account and password just defined.

```
192:~ pagliares$ mysql -uroot -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 9
Server version: 8.0.18 Homebrew
```

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This command shows the databases managed by MySQL. These are internal databases used by MySQL. As we create ours, they are gonna be listed here as well.

```
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owners.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
mysql> show databases;
 Database
  information schema
 mysql
 performance_schema
  sys
4 rows in set (0.03 sec)
mysql> create database hostelapp_db;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
mysql>
```

Enter password:

Your MySQL connection id is 16 Server version: 8.0.18 Homebrew

Rodrigos-MacBook-Air:Desktop pagliares\$ mysql -u root -p

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

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The command create database is used in MySQL to create a new database. We name it hostelapp db

```
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owners.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
mysql> show databases;
 Database
 information_schema
 mysql
 performance_schema
 sys
4 rows in set (0.03 sec)
mysql> create database hostelapp_db;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> show databases;
 Database
                                 The command show databases
 hostelapp_db
                                  confirms the creation of
 information_schema
 mysql
 performance_schema
                                  hostelapp db database.
 sys
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

mysql>

```
owners.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
mysql> show databases;
 Database
 information_schema
 mysql
 performance_schema
 sys
4 rows in set (0.03 sec)
mysql> create database hostelapp_db;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
                                      quit or exit leaves the MySQL
mysql> show databases;
                                      prompt.
 Database
 hostelapp_db
 information_schema
 mysql
 performance_schema
 sys
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> quit;
Bye
Rodrigos-MacBook-Air:Desktop pagliares$
```

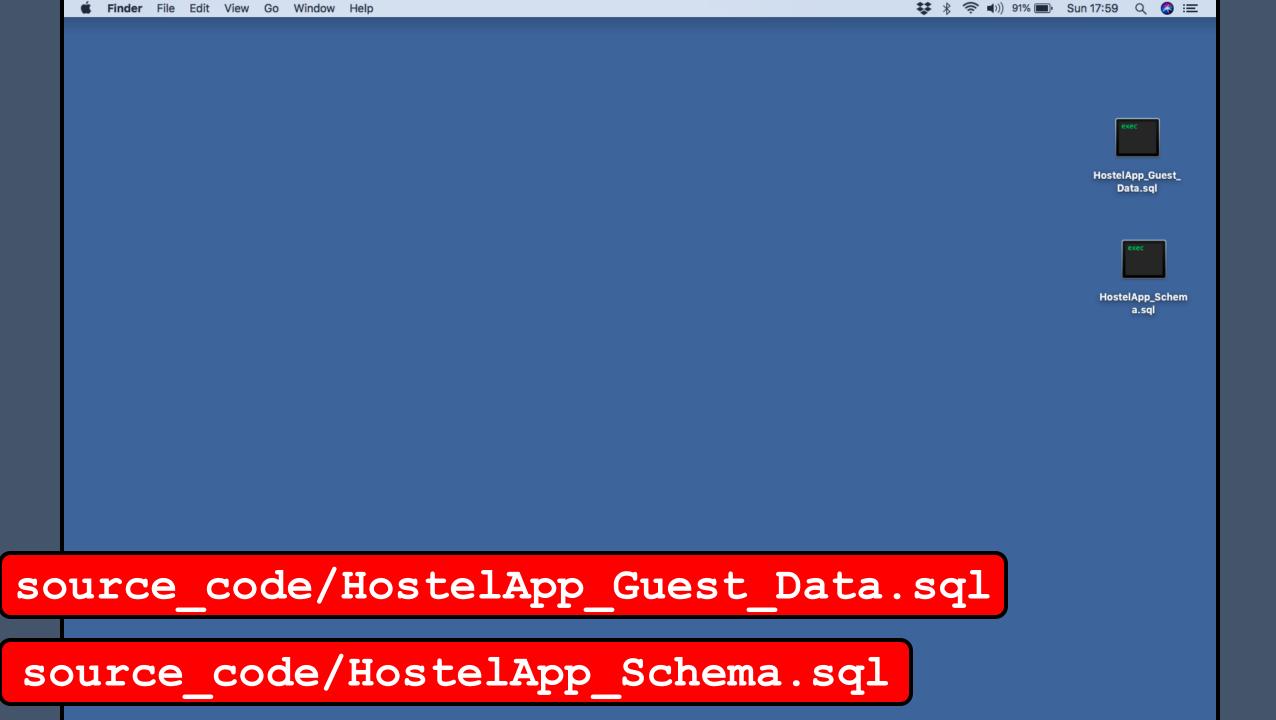
Summary: Shell & MySQL commands

ID	Command	Meaning
01	mysql -V	Shows the current version of MySQL installed
02	mysqladmin -u root password '123456'	Sets 123456 as the password for the user root .
03	mysql -uroot -p	Prompts for the root password in order to login into MySQL
04	show databases	When logged into MySQL, this command shows the databases managed by MySQL
05	create database hostelapp_db	When logged into MySQL, this command creates a database called hostelapp_db. You can confirm the creation with the command show databases
06	quit	When logged into MySQL, this command returns the prompt to the shell (terminal).

Creating a table in MySQL and populating it with data

Lecture: Creating a table in MySQL and populating it with data

Module: First steps with MySQL via command-line



Create the table GUEST

```
Rodrigos-MacBook-Air:Desktop pagliares$
Rodrigos-MacBook-Air:Desktop pagliares$ cat HostelApp_Schema.sql
CREATE TABLE GUEST(
   GUEST_ID BIGINT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
   FIRST_NAME VARCHAR(64),
   LAST_NAME VARCHAR(64),
   EMAIL_ADDRESS VARCHAR(64),
   ADDRESS VARCHAR(64),
   COUNTRY VARCHAR(32),
   STATE VARCHAR(12),
   PHONE_NUMBER VARCHAR(24)
);Rodrigos-MacBook-Air:Desktop pagliares$
■
```

The Unix command cat shows the contents of a file.

```
Rodrigos-MacBook-Air:Desktop pagliares$

Rodrigos-MacBook-Air:Desktop pagliares$ cat HostelApp_Schema.sql

CREATE TABLE GUEST(

GUEST_ID BIGINT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,

FIRST_NAME VARCHAR(64),

LAST_NAME VARCHAR(64),

EMAIL_ADDRESS VARCHAR(64),

ADDRESS VARCHAR(64),

COUNTRY VARCHAR(32),

STATE VARCHAR(12),

PHONE_NUMBER VARCHAR(24)

);Rodrigos-MacBook-Air:Desktop pagliares$

■
```

The SQL script file named HostelApp_Schema.sql has the DDL description of a database table named GUEST.

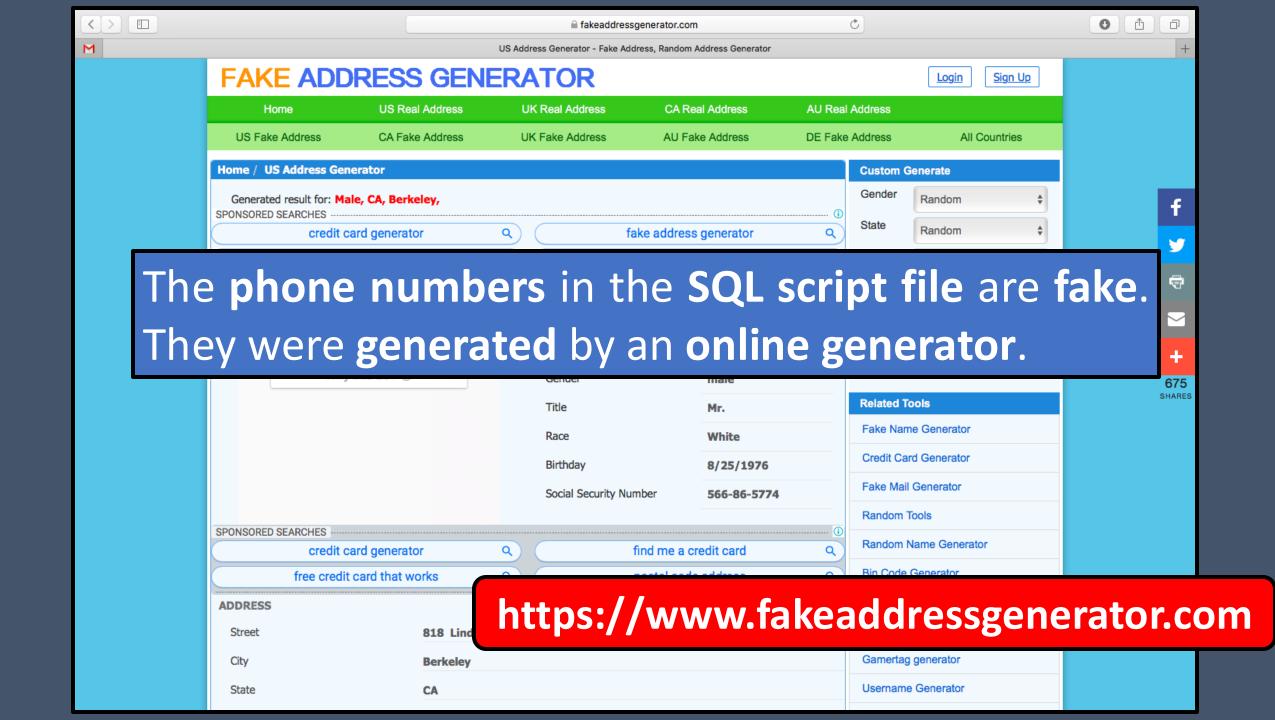
```
Rodrigos-MacBook-Air:Desktop pagliares$ ls -l
total 24
-rwxr--r--@ 1 pagliares staff 4847 May 20 2020 HostelApp_Guest_Data.sql
-rwxr--r--@ 1 pagliares staff 243 Dec 20 18:16 HostelApp_Schema.sql
Rodrigos-MacBook-Air:Desktop pagliares$
Rodrigos-MacBook-Air:Desktop pagliares$
Enter password:
Rodrigos-MacBook-Air:Desktop pagliares$
```

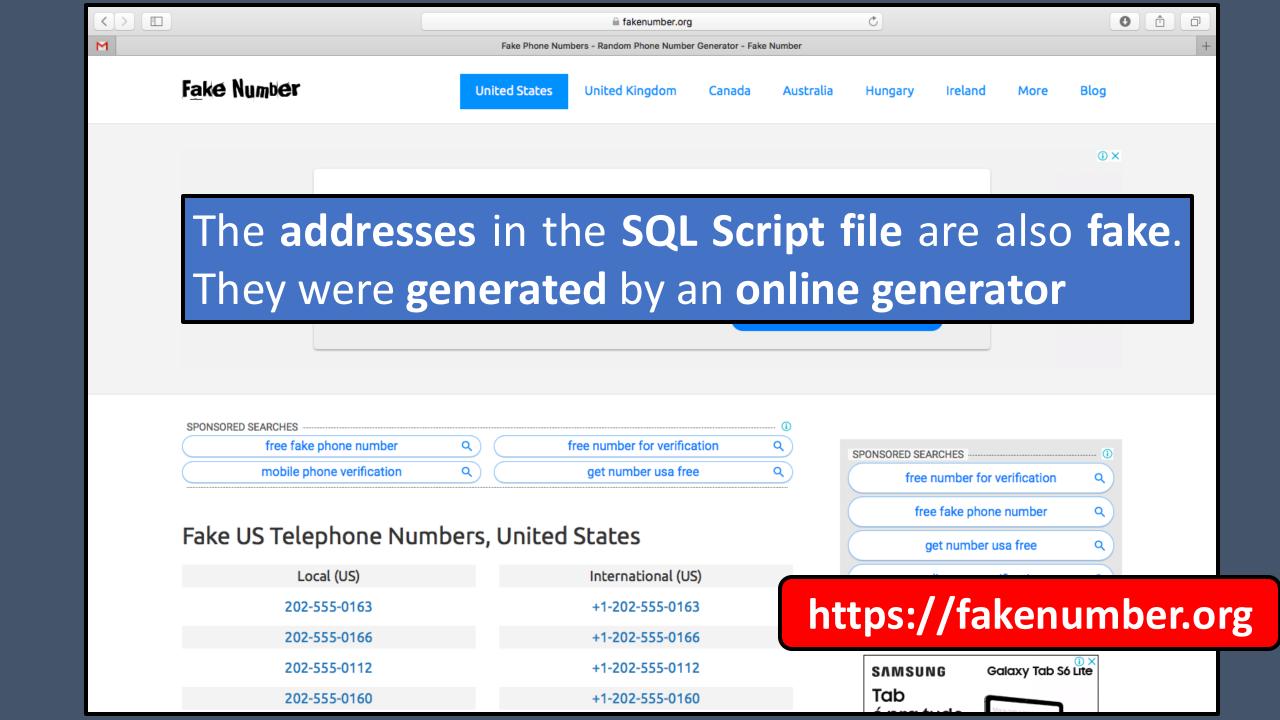
This command executes, as user root, the contents of the script file <code>HostelApp_Schema.sql</code> into the database <code>hostelapp_db</code> created in the previous lecture.

Populate the table GUEST with fake data

```
Rodrigos-MacBook-Air:Desktop pagliares$_
    Rodrigos-MacBook-Air:Desktop pagliares$ cat HostelApp_Guest_Data.sql
    INSERT INTO GUEST (LAST_NAME, FIRST_NAME, EMAIL_ADDRESS, COUNTRY, ADDRESS, STATE, PHONE_NUMBER)
    VALUES('Gatsby', 'Jay', 'jay@gmail.com', 'United States', '1187 Fleming Street', 'AL', '+1-205-555-0178');
    INSERT INTO GUEST (LAST_NAME, FIRST_NAME, EMAIL_ADDRESS, COUNTRY, ADDRESS STATE, PHONE_NUMBER)
    VALUES('Caulfield', 'Holden', 'holden@mit.edu', 'United States', '3998 Daxis Lane', 'CO', '+1-303-555-0137');
    INSERT INTO GUEST (LAST_NAME, FIRST_NAME, EMAIL_ADDRESS, COUNTRY, ADDRESS, STATE, PHONE_NUMBER)
    VALUES('Humbert', 'Humbert', 'humbert@gmail.com', 'United States', '499 McKintsy Avenue', 'CO', '+1-303-555-0
    156');
    The SQL script file HostelApp Guest Data.sql
    VALUES('B
             contains data of fictitious guests of the Hostel
    INSERT IN
            Sparkling Water to be inserted into the database via 555
    -0135');
    INSERT IN SQL.
    VALUES ('H
    ');
    INSERT INTO GUEST (LAST_NAME, FIRST_NAME, EMAIL_ADDRESS, COUNTRY, ADDRESS, STATE, PHONE_NUMBER)
    VALUES('Finch', 'Atticus', 'finch@hotmail.com', 'United States', '3566 Parkway Drive', 'AZ', '+1-480-555-0198
    ');
    INSERT INTO GUEST (LAST_NAME, FIRST_NAME, EMAIL_ADDRESS, COUNTRY, ADDRESS, STATE, PHONE_NUMBER)
    VALUES('Bloom', 'Molly', 'molly@microsoft.com', 'United States', '4206 Mulberry Avenue', 'AR', '+1-501-555-01
source code/HostelApp Guest Data.sql
```

```
Rodrigos-MacBook-Air:Desktop pagliares$
Rodrigos-MacBook-Air:Desktop pagliares$ cat HostelApp_Guest_Data.sql
INSERT INTO GUEST (LAST_NAME, FIRST_NAME, EMAIL_ADDRESS, COUNTRY, ADDRESS, STATE, PHONE_NUMBER)
VALUES( Gatsby', 'Jay', 'jay@gmail.com', 'United States', '1187 Fleming Street', 'AL', '+1-205-555-0178');
INSERT INTO GUEST (LAST_NAME, FIRST_NAME, EMAIL_ADDRESS, COUNTRY, ADDRESS, STATE, PHONE_NUMBER)
VALUES( Caulfield', 'Holden', 'holden@mit.edu', 'United States', '3998 Davis Lane', 'CO', '+1-303-555-0137');
INSERT INTO GUEST (LAST_NAME, FIRST_NAME, EMAIL_ADDRESS, COUNTRY, ADDRESS, STATE, PHONE_NUMBER)
VALUES( Humbert', 'Humbert', 'humbert@gmail.com', 'United States', '499 McKinley Avenue', 'CO', '+1-303-555-0
156');
INSERT INTO_GUEST_(LAST_NAME, FIRST_NAME, EMAIL_ADDRESS, COUNTRY, ADDRESS, STATE, PHONE_NUMBER)
VALUES ('Bloom', 'Lea
                             names in the script
                                                                               are literature
INSERT INTO GUEST (L
VALUES('Angstrom',
                    characters.
-0135');
INSERT INTO GUEST (LAST NAME, FIRST NAME, EMAIL ADDRESS, COUNTRY, ADDRESS, STATE, PHONE NUMBER)
VALUES ('Holmes', 'Sherlock', 'holmes@aol.com', 'United States', '1395 Dola Mine Road', 'AK', '+1-907-555-0187
');
INSERT INTO GUEST (LAST NAME, FIRST NAME, EMAIL ADDRESS, COUNTRY, ADDRESS, STATE, PHONE NUMBER)
VALUES('Finch', 'Atticus', 'finch@hotmail.com', 'United States', '3566 Parkway Drive', 'AZ', '+1-480-555-0198
');
INSERT INTO GUEST (LAST NAME, FIRST NAME, EMAIL ADDRESS, COUNTRY, ADDRESS, STATE, PHONE NUMBER)
VALUES (Bloom', 'Molly', 'molly@microsoft.com', 'United States', '4206 Mulberry Avenue', 'AR', '+1-501-555-01
20');
INSERT INTO GUEST (LAST NAME, FIRST NAME, EMAIL ADDRESS, COUNTRY, ADDRESS, STATE, PHONE NUMBER)
VALUES ('Dedalus', 'Stephen', 'dedalus@apple.com', 'United States', '359 Hide A Way Road', 'CA', '+1-510-555-0
```





```
Rodrigos-MacBook-Air:Desktop pagliares$ ls -l
total 24
-rwxr--r--@ 1 pagliares staff 4847 May 20 2020 HostelApp_Guest_Data.sql
-rwxr--r--@ 1 pagliares staff 243 Dec 20 18:16 HostelApp_Schema.sql
Rodrigos-MacBook-Air:Desktop pagliares$
Rodrigos-MacBook-Air:Desktop pagliares$
mysql -u root -p hostelapp_db < HostelApp_Guest_Data.sql
Enter password:
Rodrigos-MacBook-Air:Desktop pagliares$
```

This command executes, as user root, the contents of the script file <code>HostelApp_Guest_Data.sql</code> into the database <code>hostelapp_db</code> created in the previous lecture in order to populate it's GUEST table.

Rodrigos-MacBook-Air:Desktop pagliares\$ mysql -uroot -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 20
Server version: 8.0.18 Homebrew

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

mysql>

Let's log in to MySQL to see the effects of running the SQL script files.

```
Rodrigos-MacBook-Air:Desktop pagliares$ mysql -uroot -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 20
Server version: 8.0.18 Homebrew
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owners.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
mysql> show databases;
 Database
  _----
 hostelapp_db
 information_schema
 mysql
 performance_schemai|
Sys
                           The databases being managed
5 rows in set (0.01 sec)
                            MySQL at this moment.
mysql>
```

```
Rodrigos-MacBook-Air:Desktop pagliares$ mysql -uroot -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 20
Server version: 8.0.18 Homebrew
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owners.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
mysql> show databases;
 Database
hostelapp_db
 information_sch_ma
 mysql
 performance_schema
 sys
                             Let's select our database of interest.
5 rows in set (0.01 sec)
mysql>iuse hostelapp_db;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A
```

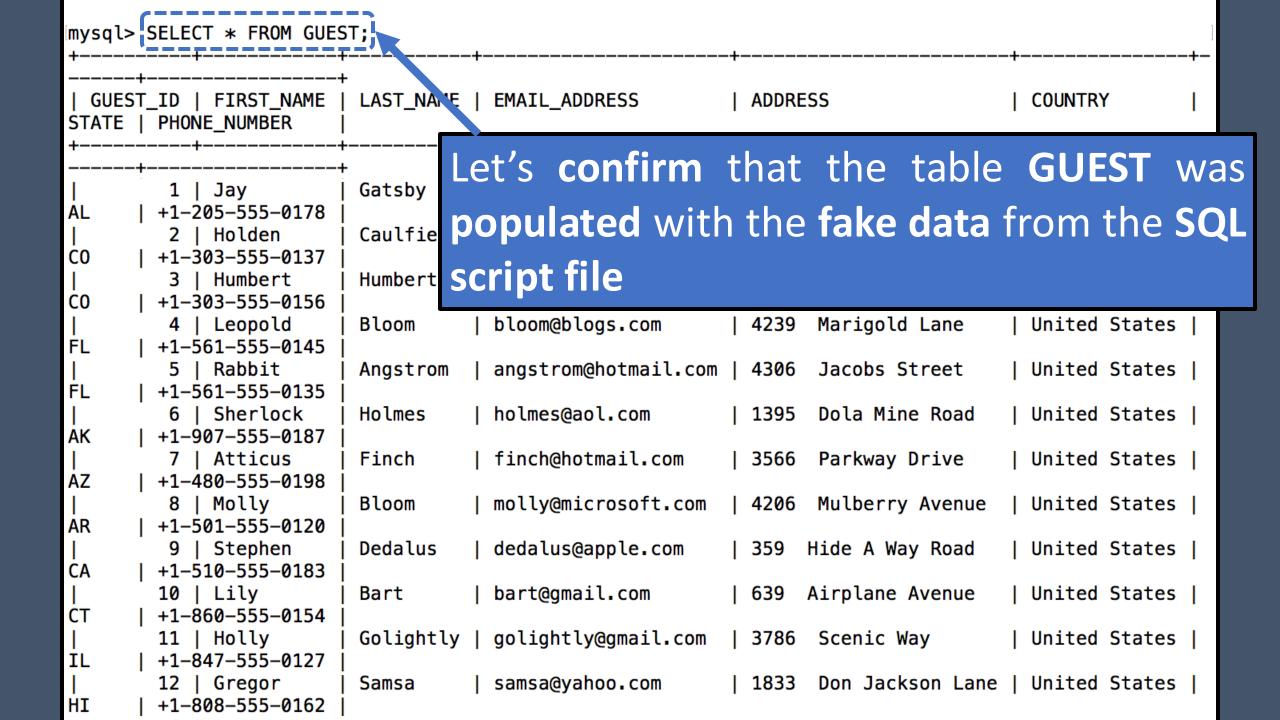
Database changed

mysql>

```
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owners.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
mysql> show databases;
 Database
 hostelapp_db
 information_schema
 mysql
 performance_schema
 sys
5 rows in set (0.01 sec)
mysql> use hostelapp_db;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a guicker startup with -A
Database changed
mysql> show tables;
 Tables_in_hostelapp_o.
                          Let's confirm the creation of the GUEST
                          table with the show tables command.
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
mysql>
```

```
5 rows in set (0.01 sec)
mysql> use hostelapp_db;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A
Database changed
mysql> show tables;
 Tables_in_hostelapp_db
                              The MySQL's describe command shows
 GUEST
                              metadata about the table GUEST.
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
mysql>|describe GUEST;
 Field
                                                    Extra
                 Type
                              Null
                                    Key
                                          Default
 GUEST ID
                 bigint(20)
                              N0
                                    PRI
                                          NULL
                                                    auto_increment
 FIRST NAME
                 varchar(64)
                              YES
                                          NULL
  LAST NAME
                 varchar(64)
                              YES
                                          NULL
  EMAIL_ADDRESS
                                          NULL
                 varchar(64)
                              YES
 ADDRESS
                 varchar(64)
                              YES
                                          NULL
                                          NULL
 COUNTRY
                 varchar(32)
                              YES
 STATE
                 varchar(12)
                              YES
                                          NULL
                 varchar(24)
 PHONE NUMBER
                             YES
                                          NULL
8 rows in set (0.05 sec)
```

mysql>



mysql> SELECT	FIRST_NAME,	LAST_NAME, EMAIL_ADDRES		
FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL_ADDRESS		
Jay	Gatsby Caulfield Humbert Bloom Angstrom Holmes Finch Bloom Dedalus Bart Golightly Samsa Buendia Dalloway Reilly Smiley Pooh Thomas Adams OHara Finch Marlowe di Rondo	jay@gmail.com		
++ 23 rows in set (0.00 sec)				

Let's restrict the results of our SQL query.

Summary: Unix, MySQL and SQL commands

ID	Command	Meaning
01	cat hostelApp_Schema.sql	Shows the contents of the file
02	mysql -uroot -p hostelapp_db < HostelApp_Schema.sql	Executes, as user root, the contents of the script file HostelApp_Schema.sql into the database hostelapp_db
03	use hostelapp_db	Selects the hostelapp_db to be used as target of SQL queries.
04	show tables	Show all the tables for a database selected with the use command (Row 4 in this table).
05	describe GUEST	Shows metadata about the table GUEST.
06	SELECT * FROM GUEST	Retrieves all rows of data for all columns in table GUEST.
07	SELECT first_name, last_name, email_address FROM GUEST	Retrieves all rows of data for the columns first_name, last_name, email_address in table GUEST.

Creating and granting privileges to a user in MySQL

Lecture: Creating and granting privileges to a user in MySQL

Module: First steps with MySQL via command-line

Last login: Mon Dec 21 09:08:23 on console Rodrigos-MacBook-Air:~ pagliares\$ mysql -uroot -p Enter password: Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end With; or \g. Your MySQL connection id is 8 Server version: 8.0.18 Homebrew

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Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clea

mysql>

Copyright (c) 2000, 2019, Oracle and/or its affi Let's access the MySQL monitor database user with privileges to manage the hostel database (hostelapp db). We are doing this, since it is not a **good practice**, for **security** reasons, to use the root user to manage a specific database.

```
Last login: Mon Dec 21 09:08:23 on console
Rodrigos-MacBook-Air:~ pagliares$ mysql -uroot -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 8
Server version: 8.0.18 Homebrew
Copyright (c) 2000, 2019, Oracle and/or its affi AS you can see, the root user
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owners.
                                             managed by MySQL.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '}
                                      to clear the current input statement.
mysql> show databases;
 Database
 hostelapp_db
 information_schema
 mysql
 performance_schema
 rows in set (0.17 sec)
mysql>
```

mysql>

We can **hit** Crtl+1 to **clear** the **console**

mysql> CREATE USER 'florentino'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'secret';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.26 sec)

mysql>

Let's create the user florentino with password secret. This user will be responsible to manage the hostel database.

```
mysql> CREATE USER 'florentino'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'secret';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.26 sec)

mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON hostelapp_db.* TO 'florentino'@'%';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)

mysql>
```

We need to grant all privileges (create/alter tables, insert and update data, etc) to the user Florentino to manage the hostel database.

```
mysql> CREATE USER 'florentino'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'secret';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.26 sec)

mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON hostelapp_db.* TO 'florentino'@'%'
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)

mysql> ■
```

% means any host. In this example, the user florentino is able to log in on MySQL monitor locally or from a remote location (using the IP address or DNS name of the server with MySQL). If you want to restrict access to localhost only, replace % with localhost.

```
mysql> CREATE USER 'florentino'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'secret';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.26 sec)

mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON hostelapp_db.* TO 'florentino'@'%';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)

mysql> ■
```

NOTE: Before MySQL 8, we could create a user and grant privileges to him/her with a single command:

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON hostelapp_db.* TO 'florentino'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'secret';

For **security reasons**, this is not **possible anymore**.

```
mysql> CREATE USER 'florentino'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'secret';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.26 sec)

mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON hostelapp_db.* T0 'florentino'@'%';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)

mysql> quit;
Bye
Rodrigos-MacBook-Air:~ pagliares$

■
```

Let's **exit** the **MySQL monitor** in order **to test** our **newly** created **user**.

Rodrigos-MacBook-Air:~ pagliares\$ mysql -uflorentino -p Enter password: Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with; or \g. Your MySQL connection id is 13 Server version: 8.0.18 Homebrew

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Type 'help;' or '\h' for Secret).

mysql>

Instead of the user root, we are going to log in with the user florentino (the password is

```
Rodrigos-MacBook-Air:~ pagliares$ mysql -uflorentino -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 13
Server version: 8.0.18 Homebrew
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owners.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
mysql> show databases;
 Database
 hostelapp_db
 information_schema
Notice that the user florentino does not have
mysql>
                      access to all databases the user root has.
```

mysql> use hostelapp_db; Reading table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed mysql> ■

Select the hostelapp_db

mysql> use hostelapp_db;

mysql>

The command show tables exhibits the tables in the database. In our example, we have only one table named GUEST.

```
mysql> show tables;
  Tables_in_hostelapp_db
                             The MySQL's describe command shows
 GUEST
                              metadata about the table GUEST.
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
mysql> describe GUEST;
                                          Default
  Field
                 Type
                              Null
                                     Key
                                                    Extra
                 bigint(20)
                                                    auto_increment
 GUEST ID
                              N0
                                     PRI
                                          NULL
  FIRST_NAME
                 varchar(64)
                              YES
                                          NULL
  LAST_NAME
                 varchar(64)
                              YES
                                          NULL
  EMAIL_ADDRESS
                                          NULL
                 varchar(64)
                              YES
  ADDRESS
                 varchar(64)
                              YES
                                          NULL
  COUNTRY
                 varchar(32)
                              YES
                                          NULL
  STATE
                 varchar(12)
                              YES
                                          NULL
  PHONE_NUMBER
                 varchar(24)
                              YES
                                          NULL
 rows in set (0.09 sec)
mysql>
```

```
mysql> SELECT first_name, last_name, email_address FROM GUEST;
                           email_address
               last name
  first_name |
  Jav
               Gatsby
                            jay@gmail.com
  Holden
               Caulfield
                            holden@mit.edu
  Humbert
               Humbert
                            humbert@gmail.com
  Leopold
               Bloom
                            bloom@blogs.com
                           angstrom@hotmail.com SQL query
  Rabbit
               Angstrom
  Sherlock
               Holmes
                            holmes@aol.com
  Atticus
               Finch
                            finch@hotmail.com
 Molly
               Bloom
                            molly@microsoft.com
  Stephen
               Dedalus
                            dedalus@apple.com
               Bart
  Lily
                            bart@gmail.com
               Golightly
                            golightly@gmail.com
  Holly
  Gregor
               Samsa
                            samsa@yahoo.com
  Aureliano
               Buendia
                            buendia@yahoo.com
  Clarissa
                            dalloway@gmail.com
               Dalloway
               Reilly
                            reilly@gmail.com
  Ignatius
  George
               Smiley
                            smiley@gmail.com
 Winnie
               Pooh
                            pooh@vahoo.com
  Bigger
               Thomas
                            thomas@hotmail.com
 Nick
               Adams
                            adams@gmail.com
  Scarlett
               0Hara
                            ohara@gmail.com
               Finch
                            finch@gmail.com
  Scout
  Philip
               Marlowe
                            marlowe@hotmail.com
  Cosimo
               di Rondo
                            dirondo@gmail.com
```

Let's **restrict** the **results of** our

23 rows in set (0.03 sec)

Summary: Unix, MySQL and SQL commands

ID	Command	Meaning
01	Crtl+l	Clears the console of the MySQL monitor
02	CREATE USER 'florentino'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'secret'	Creates a user named florentino with password equals to secret.
03	GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON hostelapp_db.* TO 'florentino'@'%';	Grants all privileges (create/alter tables, insert and update data, etc) to the user florentino to manage the hostel database from anywhere.
04	GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON hostelapp_db.* TO 'florentino'@'localhost';	Grants all privileges (create/alter tables, insert and update data, etc) to the user florentino to manage the hostel database from the same machine MySQL is installed (localhost).
05	mysql -uflorentino -p	Logs in to MySQL monitor with the user florentino

Questions?