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1. What version of MySQL are you using? Copy and paste the command and resulting text as your answer to this question.
   Command: `mysql –version`
   Resulting:
   ```
   mysql  Ver 14.14 Distrib 5.7.12, for osx10.11 (x86_64)
   using  EditLine wrapper
   ```

2. When you first entered the MySQL interpreter, what databases were already there? Copy and paste the command and resulting text to answer this question.
   Command: `show databases;`
   Resulting:
   ```
   +--------------------+
   | Database           |
   +--------------------+
   | information_schema |
   | mysql              |
   | performance_schema |
   | sys                |
   +--------------------+
   4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
   ```

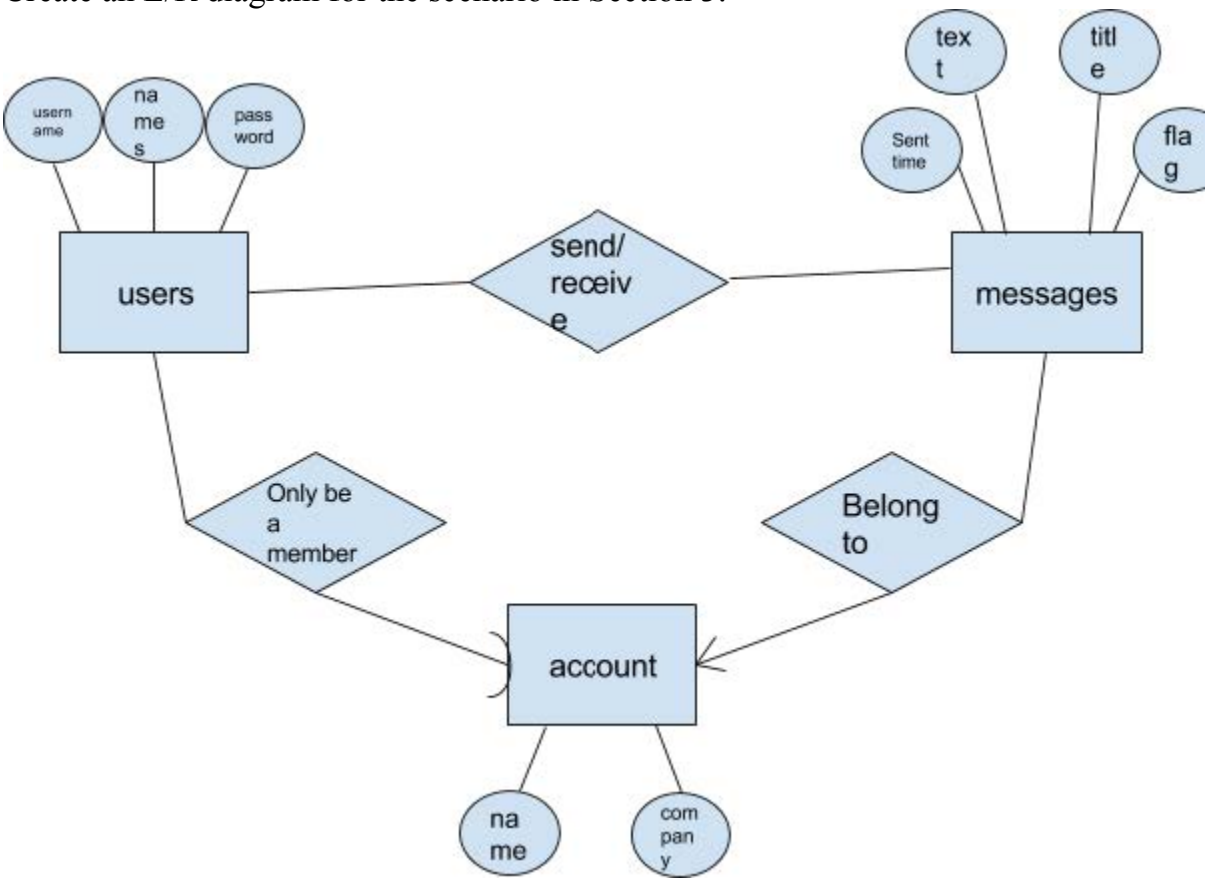
3. What do those pre-existing databases do in MySQL?
   information_schema: it provides access to database metadata, information about the MySQL server such as the name of a database or table, the data type of a column, or access privileges. Other terms that are sometimes used for this information are data dictionary and system catalog. Information_schema is a database within each MySQL instance, the place that stores information about all the other databases that the MySQL server maintains.

   mysql: The mysql system database includes several grant tables that contain information about user accounts and the privileges held by them. These tables that store information required by the MySQL server as it runs, including Grant tables, Object information tables, General log and slow query log tables, Server-side help tables, Time zone tables, Replication tables, Optimizer tables, Miscellaneous tables.

   performance_schema: The Performance Schema provides a way to inspect internal execution of the server at runtime. The Performance Schema focuses primarily on performance data. The Performance Schema is intended to provide access to useful information about server execution while having minimal impact on server performance.

sys: It concluded in MySQL 5.7.7 and higher. It is a set of objects that helps DBAs and developers interpret data collected by the Performance Schema. sys schema objects can be used for typical tuning and diagnosis use cases.

4. Create an E/R diagram for the scenario in Section 3.



5. Write the SQL statements for the creation of the tables.

```
CREATE TABLE Users (
        username VARCHAR(20),
        names VARCHAR(20),
        password VARCHAR(16)
);

CREATE TABLE Messages (
        senttime VARCHAR(20),
        text VARCHAR(20),
        title VARCHAR(20),
        flag VARCHAR(3)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Account (
        name VARCHAR(20),
        company VARCHAR(20)
);
```

6. Write the SQL statements to insert at least one tuple(row) into each row in your database.

```
INSERT INTO Users
VALUES('Dover', 'Rui', '123abc');

INSERT INTO Messages
VALUES('17:34:04', 'I love you', 'love', 'yes');

INSERT INTO Account
VALUES('!@#$%^&*', 'Dover's Company');
```