Using MySQL on cs-linux

First use SSH to login to cslinux:

**ssh zyXXXXX@cslinux**

You will be prompted for your password. This password is your standard university password. After entering your password, press enter.

**Note:** The terminal will not show your password as it is input (for obvious security reasons).

Your terminal should now point to:

**zyXXXXX@cslinux lab1]$**

# MySQL Basics

Now you are ready to connect to the database server. To do this, use the following command:

***shell> mysql -u* zyXXXXX *-p***

***Enter password: \*\*\*\*\*\*\****

Here, your username is same your UNNC username (i.e. **zyXXXXX**).

You will also be asked to type in a password. **NOTE - this is not your standard university password, rather your initial password is the same as your username - zyXXXXX**.

**Your Username is your UNNC Username - i.e. zyXXXXX**

**Your Password is your UNNC Username - i.e. zyXXXXX**

If successful, you should see the following mysql> prompt instead of the bash prompt.

**mysql>**

This means that MySQL is ready for you to enter commands. Since everyone knows each-other's passwords, please change your password using:

**mysql> SET PASSWORD = PASSWORD('new-password-here');**

The next step is to connect to a database. We have created a database for each of you. The he name of your database is your UNNC username, that is, Student zy12345 would have a database named - “zy12345”.

Please use the following command to connect to your database:

**mysql> use zyXXXXX;**

Please don’t forget to use semi-colon ’**;**’ to indicate the end of the command.

If your SQL script contains syntax errors, mysql will print out the location of the syntax error.

You could use the following to list all the tables in your database.

**mysql> SHOW TABLES;**

You could use the following command to view the structure of the table you created.

**mysql> DESCRIBE table-name;**

If you want to find out what is stored in a table, please use

**mysql> SELECT \* FROM table-name;**

Once finished with the tasks, please use the following command to disconnect from the database:

**mysql> \q**

MySQL help command is

**mysql> \h**

## MySQL Scripts

When you submit coursework, you will need to provide a script containing your MySQL code. Below is one way of achieving this:

In a regular terminal prompt (**not in MySQL**), execute the following:

***touch create-tables.sql***

to create a file.

You may then use your preferred text editor to edit the file in the terminal e.g. Nano, emacs.

***e.g. nano create-tables.sql***

Now you are ready to type in the SQL statements for this task. Make sure that you save the file frequently while you are working on the SQL script.

After editing the file with the desired SQL code, save your changes and exit the editor.

Log in to MySQL again:

***shell> mysql -u* zyXXXXX *-p***

Select your database:

**mysql> use db\_zyXXXXX;**

You can then use the following command to execute the script:

**mysql> \. create-tables.sql**

**Notice - No semi-colon (‘;’) at the end of this particular command.**

## Getting Help

This is the first time you’ve likely interacted directly with MySQL. It’s likely that your script will have errors. Don’t panic, fix it! Use the following resources to help you:

* Lab Helpers
* <http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.1/en/>
* <http://www.w3schools.com/sql/>
* <http://www.tutorialspoint.com/mysql/>