**[THE LINUX STUFF](http://thelinuxstuff.blogspot.in/)**

**Monday, 5 November 2012**

**MySQL: MySQL Interview Questions and Answers.**

**mysqladmin** is a command-line utility the comes with **MySQL** server and it is used by **Database Administrators** to perform some basic **MySQL** tasks easily such as setting root password, changing root password, monitoring mysql processes, reloading privileges, checking server status etc.

You must have **MySQL** server installed on your system to perform these tasks.

**1. How to set MySQL Root password?**

If you have fresh installation of **MySQL** server, then it doesn’t required any password to connect it as root user. To set **MySQL** password for root user, use the following command.

# mysqladmin -u root password **YOURNEWPASSWORD**

**2. How to Change MySQL Root password?**

If you would like to change or update **MySQL** root password, then you need to type the following command. For example, say your old password is **123456** and you want to change it with new password say **xyz123**.

mysqladmin -u root -p**123456** password '**xyz123**'

**3. How to check MySQL Server is running?**

To find out whether **MySQL** server is up and running, use the following command.

# mysqladmin -u root -p ping

Enter password:

**mysqld is alive**

**4. How to Check which MySQL version I am running?**

The following command shows **MySQL** version along with the current running status .

# mysqladmin -u root -p version

Enter password:

mysqladmin Ver 8.42 Distrib **5.5.28**, for Linux on i686

Copyright (c) 2000, 2012, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its

affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective

owners.

Server version 5.5.28

Protocol version 10

Connection Localhost via UNIX socket

UNIX socket /var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock

Uptime: 7 days 14 min 45 sec

Threads: 2 Questions: 36002 Slow queries: 0 Opens: 15 Flush tables: 1 Open tables: 8 Queries per second avg: 0.059

**4. How to Find out current Status of MySQL server?**

To find out current status of **MySQL** server, use the following command. The **mysqladmin**command shows the status of **uptime** with running **threads** and **queries**.

# mysqladmin -u root -ptmppassword status

Enter password:

Uptime: 606704 Threads: 2 Questions: 36003 Slow queries: 0 Opens: 15 Flush tables: 1 Open tables: 8 Queries per second avg: 0.059

**6. How to check status of all MySQL Server Variable’s and value’s?**

To check all the running status of **MySQL** server variables and values, type the following command. The output would be similar to below.

# mysqladmin -u root -p extended-status

Enter password:

+------------------------------------------+-------------+

| Variable\_name | Value |

+------------------------------------------+-------------+

| Aborted\_clients | 3 |

| Aborted\_connects | 3 |

| Binlog\_cache\_disk\_use | 0 |

| Binlog\_cache\_use | 0 |

| Binlog\_stmt\_cache\_disk\_use | 0 |

| Binlog\_stmt\_cache\_use | 0 |

| Bytes\_received | 6400357 |

| Bytes\_sent | 2610105 |

| Com\_admin\_commands | 3 |

| Com\_assign\_to\_keycache | 0 |

| Com\_alter\_db | 0 |

| Com\_alter\_db\_upgrade | 0 |

| Com\_alter\_event | 0 |

| Com\_alter\_function | 0 |

| Com\_alter\_procedure | 0 |

| Com\_alter\_server | 0 |

| Com\_alter\_table | 0 |

| Com\_alter\_tablespace | 0 |

+------------------------------------------+-------------+

**7. How to see all MySQL server Variables and Values?**

To see all the running variables and values of **MySQL** server, use the command as follows.

# mysqladmin -u root -p variables

Enter password:

+---------------------------------------------------+----------------------------------------------+

| Variable\_name | Value |

+---------------------------------------------------+----------------------------------------------+

| auto\_increment\_increment | 1 |

| auto\_increment\_offset | 1 |

| autocommit | ON |

| automatic\_sp\_privileges | ON |

| back\_log | 50 |

| basedir | /usr |

| big\_tables | OFF |

| binlog\_cache\_size | 32768 |

| binlog\_direct\_non\_transactional\_updates | OFF |

| binlog\_format | STATEMENT |

| binlog\_stmt\_cache\_size | 32768 |

| bulk\_insert\_buffer\_size | 8388608 |

| character\_set\_client | latin1 |

| character\_set\_connection | latin1 |

| character\_set\_database | latin1 |

| character\_set\_filesystem | binary |

| character\_set\_results | latin1 |

| character\_set\_server | latin1 |

| character\_set\_system | utf8 |

| character\_sets\_dir | /usr/share/mysql/charsets/ |

| collation\_connection | latin1\_swedish\_ci |

+---------------------------------------------------+----------------------------------------------+

**8. How to check all the running Process of MySQL server?**

The following command will display all the running process of **MySQL** database queries.

# mysqladmin -u root -p processlist

Enter password:

+-------+---------+-----------------+---------+---------+------+-------+------------------+

| Id | User | Host | db | Command | Time | State | Info |

+-------+---------+-----------------+---------+---------+------+-------+------------------+

| 18001 | rsyslog | localhost:38307 | rsyslog | Sleep | 5590 | | |

| 18020 | root | localhost | | Query | 0 | | show processlist |

+-------+---------+-----------------+---------+---------+------+-------+------------------+

**9. How to create a Database in MySQL server?**

To create a new database in **MySQL** server, use the command as shown below.

# mysqladmin -u root -p create databasename

Enter password:

# mysql -u root -p

Enter password:

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

Your MySQL connection id is 18027

Server version: 5.5.28 MySQL Community Server (GPL) by Remi

Copyright (c) 2000, 2012, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its

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> show databases;

+--------------------+

| Database |

+--------------------+

| information\_schema |

| **databasename** |

| mysql |

| test |

+--------------------+

8 rows in set (0.01 sec)

mysql>

**10. How to drop a Database in MySQL server?**

To drop a Database in **MySQL** server, use the following command. You will be asked to confirm press ‘**y**‘.

# mysqladmin -u root -p drop databasename

Enter password:

Dropping the database is potentially a very bad thing to do.

Any data stored in the database will be destroyed.

Do you really want to drop the 'databasename' database [y/N] y

Database "databasename" dropped

**11. How to reload/refresh MySQL Privileges?**

The **reload** command tells the server to reload the grant tables. The **refresh** command flushes all tables and reopens the log files.

# mysqladmin -u root -p reload;

# mysqladmin -u root -p refresh

**12. How to shutdown MySQL server Safely?**

To shutdown **MySQL** server safely, type the following command.

mysqladmin -u root -p shutdown

Enter password:

You can also use the following commands to start/stop MySQL server.

# /etc/init.d/mysqld stop

# /etc/init.d/mysqld start

**13. Some useful MySQL Flush commands**

Following are some useful flush commands with their description.

* **flush-hosts**: Flush all host information from host cache.
* **flush-tables**: Flush all tables.
* **flush-threads**: Flush all threads cache.
* **flush-logs**: Flush all information logs.
* **flush-privileges**: Reload the grant tables (same as reload).
* **flush-status**: Clear status variables.

# mysqladmin -u root -p flush-hosts

# mysqladmin -u root -p flush-tables

# mysqladmin -u root -p flush-threads

# mysqladmin -u root -p flush-logs

# mysqladmin -u root -p flush-privileges

# mysqladmin -u root -p flush-status

**14. How to kill Sleeping MySQL Client Process?**

Use the following command to identify sleeping **MySQL** client process.

# mysqladmin -u root -p processlist

Enter password:

+----+------+-----------+----+---------+------+-------+------------------+

| Id | User | Host | db | Command | Time | State | Info |

+----+------+-----------+----+---------+------+-------+------------------+

| 5 | root | localhost | | Sleep | 14 | | |

| 8 | root | localhost | | Query | 0 | | show processlist |

+----+------+-----------+----+---------+------+-------+------------------+

Now, run the following command with **kill** and **process ID** as shown below.

# mysqladmin -u root -p kill 5

Enter password:

+----+------+-----------+----+---------+------+-------+------------------+

| Id | User | Host | db | Command | Time | State | Info |

+----+------+-----------+----+---------+------+-------+------------------+

| 12 | root | localhost | | Query | 0 | | show processlist |

+----+------+-----------+----+---------+------+-------+------------------+

If you like to **kill** multiple process, then pass the **process ID**‘s with comma separated as shown below.

# mysqladmin -u root -p kill 5,10

**15. How to run multiple mysqladmin commands together?**

If you would like to execute multiple ‘**mysqladmin**‘ commands together, then the command would be like this.

# mysqladmin -u root -p processlist status version

Enter password:

+----+------+-----------+----+---------+------+-------+------------------+

| Id | User | Host | db | Command | Time | State | Info |

+----+------+-----------+----+---------+------+-------+------------------+

| 8 | root | localhost | | Query | 0 | | show processlist |

+----+------+-----------+----+---------+------+-------+------------------+

Uptime: 3801 Threads: 1 Questions: 15 Slow queries: 0 Opens: 15 Flush tables: 1 Open tables: 8 Queries per second avg: 0.003

mysqladmin Ver 8.42 Distrib 5.5.28, for Linux on i686

Copyright (c) 2000, 2012, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its

affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective

owners.

Server version 5.5.28

Protocol version 10

Connection Localhost via UNIX socket

UNIX socket /var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock

Uptime: 1 hour 3 min 21 sec

Threads: 1 Questions: 15 Slow queries: 0 Opens: 15 Flush tables: 1 Open tables: 8 Queries per second avg: 0.003

**16. How to Connect remote mysql server**

To connect remote **MySQL** server, use the **-h** (**host**)  with **IP Address** of remote machine.

# mysqladmin -h 172.16.25.126 -u root -p

**17. How to execute command on remote MySQL server**

Let’s say you would like to see the **status** of remote **MySQL** server, then the command would be.

# mysqladmin -h 172.16.25.126 -u root -p status

**18. How to start/stop MySQL replication on a slave server?**

To start/stop [**MySQL replication**](http://www.tecmint.com/how-to-setup-mysql-master-slave-replication-in-rhel-centos-fedora/) on salve server, use the following commands.

# mysqladmin -u root -p start-slave

# mysqladmin -u root -p stop-slave

**19. How to store MySQL server Debug Information to logs?**

It tells the server to write debug information about locks in use, used memory and query usage to the **MySQL** log file including information about event scheduler.

# mysqladmin -u root -p debug

Enter password:

**20. How to view mysqladmin options and usage**

To find out more options and usage of **myslqadmin** command use the help command as shown below. It will display a list of available options.

# mysqladmin --help

We have tried our best to include almost all of ‘**mysqladmin**‘ commands with their examples in this article, If still, we’ve missed anything, please do let us know via comments and don’t forget to share with your friends.

Posted by [Shankar](https://draft.blogger.com/profile/02634418253299587302) at [02:29](http://thelinuxstuff.blogspot.in/2012/11/mysql-mysql-interview-questions-and.html)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Reactions: |  |