

NAME: Ellie Parobek

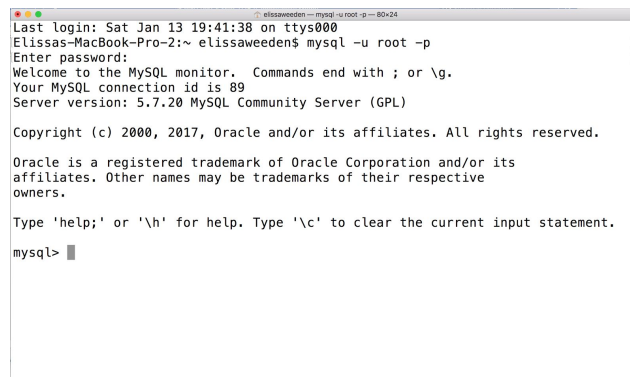
## Homework #1 Part B: Installing MySQL

DUE:

Note: You must complete Homework #1 Part A before continuing.

Now let's have some fun and start working with MySQL!

**MacOS** - To create a MySQL session via the Terminal window enter in, “/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysql -u root -p” (Figure 1). You will be prompted for your password, enter in the password that was set for root.



```
Last login: Sat Jan 13 19:41:38 on ttys000
Elissas-MacBook-Pro-2:~ elissaweeden$ mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 89
Server version: 5.7.20 MySQL Community Server (GPL)

Copyright (c) 2000, 2017, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

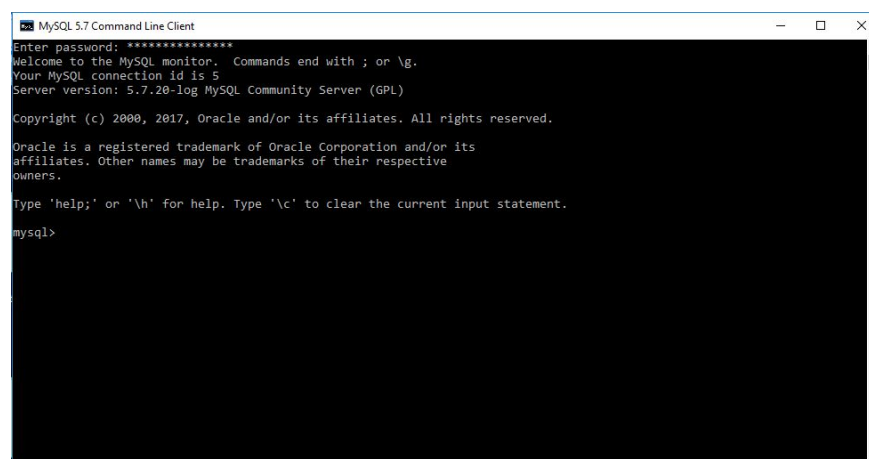
Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

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

mysql>
```

Figure 1. Starting a MySQL session in Terminal.

**Windows:** To start MySQL do the following: Windows Menu -> MySQL -> MySQL 5.7 Command Line Client. Enter in the password that you set during the MySQL Server configuration. You should see a similar welcome message as in Figure 2.



```
MySQL 5.7 Command Line Client
Enter password: *****
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 5
Server version: 5.7.20-log MySQL Community Server (GPL)

Copyright (c) 2000, 2017, 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>
```

Figure 2. MySQL 5.7 Command Line Client.

For the following questions (1 and 2), type or copy/paste the requested data from the MySQL command-line interface.

1. Once you enter in your password, MySQL will give you a welcome message and inform you of the server version you are using. What version of MySQL Server are you running?

\_\_\_\_\_ 5.7.21-log \_\_\_\_\_

2. To see what databases are installed you can use 'SHOW DATABASES;' Please list the databases shown:

\_\_\_\_\_ information\_schema, mysql, performance\_schema, sys \_\_\_\_\_

It is also possible to query functions through a SELECT statement. Type in the following statements and report the results received, either by typing or copy/pasting from the MySQL Command Line Interface. If you copy/paste, using the Courier font, size 10 will properly align the output in this document. (Note: If you forget the ';' at the end of a statement, in the MySQL Command Line Interface, you will be given a new line, just type in the ';' and press ENTER.)

3. SELECT current\_date;

**Results:** 2018-01-20

4. SELECT current\_time;

**Results:** 17:13:08

5. SELECT current\_timestamp;

**Results:** 2018-01-20 17:13:21

6. SELECT current\_user;

**Results:** root@localhost



Some function calls require parentheses to be included. Type in the following statements into the MySQL Command Line Interface and report (type or copy/paste) the results received.

7. `SELECT now();`

**Results:** 2018-01-20 17:14:08

8. `SELECT pi();`

**Results:** 3.141593

9. `SELECT user();`

**Results:** root@localhost

10. `SELECT version();`

**Results:** 5.7.21-log

11. `SELECT curdate();`

**Results:** 2018-01-20

The **MySQL Reference Manual** is a valuable resource that you should utilize. The MySQL 5.7 Reference Manual is available online at <http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/index.html>.

Open a browser and go to the MySQL 5.7 Reference Manual. From the section navigation listing on the right side of the page, click on "Functions and Operators", then click on "12.7 Date and Time Functions". You will refer to sections of the Date and Time Functions page for the remaining questions.

HINT: Literal string and literal date values must be enclosed in single quotes.

For 12-17, you will be composing SELECT statements to meet the specifications provided. Please type or copy/paste the SELECT statement you composed for each question. You do not need to include the results from the execution of the respective statement.

12. Scroll, or click on the DATE\_ADD() link, on the help page to locate information about the DATE\_ADD function. Using the same format as above (SELECT *function* ;), Execute a SELECT statement to display the result of adding 1 day to today's date (call the CURDATE() function, within the DATE\_ADD() function, to return the value for today's date).

**SELECT statement used:** select date\_add(curdate(), interval 1 day);

13. Execute a SELECT statement (also referred to as 'Run a query') to add 1 month to today's date (call the CURDATE(), within the DATE\_ADD() function, to determine the value for today's date).

**SELECT statement used:** select date\_add(curdate(), interval 1 month);

14. Run a query that uses the DATE\_ADD() or the DATE\_SUB() function to subtract 1 month from the literal date '2017-12-13'.

**SELECT statement used:** select date\_sub('2017-12-13', interval 1 month);

15. Run a query that uses the DATE\_ADD() function to add 1 month to the literal date '2017-12-13'.

**SELECT statement used:** select date\_add('2017-12-13', interval 1 month);

16. Run a query that uses the DATE\_ADD() function to add 30 days to the literal date '2017-12-13'.

**SELECT statement used:** select date\_add('2017-12-13', interval 30 day);

17. Run a query that uses the DATE\_ADD() function to add 31 days to the literal date '2017-12-13'.



**SELECT statement used:** select date\_add('2017-12-13', interval 31 day);

You are finished! To exit out of the command line client, you should type “exit” at the prompt and the window will close automatically. Submit this document, including your answers, to the HW#1 dropbox.