Rio Salado College

Key Terms and Concepts – Lesson 8

CIS276DA – MySQL Database

General MySQL terms are found in the chapter, appendices, or index of the textbook.

Term	Definition
Age-Base Expiration	This method removes log files older than a certain age. It applies to log files that are created in numbered sequence, such as the binary log.
blank usernames	Accounts with a blank usernames are anonymous accounts; they enable people to connect to the server without having accounts explicitly set up for them in advance. These users are typically given very few privileges in order to limit the scope of what they can do.
CREATE USER, DROP USER, and RENAME USER	Commands used by a MySQL administrator to create, drop, or rename MySQL accounts.
FLUSH LOGS	Log flushing is often used as part of log expiration or rotation, to make sure that any buffered log information has been written to disk. Flushing the logs causes the server to close and reopen log files. This can be accomplished by executing the *mysqladmin* flush-logs command or the FLUSH LOGS statement.
GRANT	A MySQL administrator command that specifies account privileges (and creates accounts if they do not exist)
Log Rotation	This applies to log files that have fixed names, such as the error, general query, and slow query log files.
Log Table Truncation or Rotation	In the mysql database, you can truncate tables or rename them and replace them with empty tables.
mysqld_multi	MySQL administration script used by UNIX
password	Password values are stored as encrypted values, not literal text, and they can be blank or up to 41 characters; they are also case sensitive.
Replication-Related Expiration	If you use the binary log files for replication, do not expire them based on age. You should expire them only after you know they have been sent completely to each slave. This form of expiration is therefore based on determining which binary log files remain in use.
REVOKE	A MySQL administrator command that removes privileges from MySQL accounts

Term	Definition
root	Accounts with a username of root are superuser accounts intended for administrative purposes. The root accounts have all privileges and can do anything, including deleting all databases and shutting down the server.
Server Logs	The MySQL server can produce several kinds of logs. These are useful for diagnosing problems, improving server performance, enabling replication, and recovering from crashes.
SET PASSWORD	A MySQL administrator command that assigns passwords to accounts
SHOW GRANTS	A command that displays the privileges held by accounts
SSL (Secure Sockets Layer)	An encryption security protocol that is typically used when accessing a MySQL server externally via the Internet
system_time_zone	A global system variable that contains the time zone that the server determines to be in effect on the server host at startup
The Binary Log and Binary Log Index	This log consists of one or more files that record modifications performed by UPDATE, DELETE, INSERT, CREATE TABLE, DROP TABLE, GRANT, and so forth. Binary log contents are written as data modification "events" encoded in binary format. The binary log files are accompanied by an index file that lists which binary log files existing at the moment.
The Error Log	This log records server startups and shutdowns, as well as messages about problems or exceptional conditions.
The General Query Log	This log records client connections, SQL statements received from clients, and other miscellaneous events. It is useful for monitoring server activity, including who is connecting, from where, and what they are doing.
The Relay Log and Relay Log Index	If the server is a replication slave, it maintains a relay log that contains a record of data-modification events received from the master that need to be executed. Relay log files have the same format as binary log files, and an index file lists which relay log files exist on the slave.
The Slow Query Log	This log helps you identify statements that may to be rewritten for better performance. The default time for slow query logging is 10seconds.
time_zone	This is the MySQL server's default time zone, usually set to the system_time_zone, but it can be reset by the client.
user	User names are either literal values or blank (anonymous). The user name is a 16-character case- sensitive value.
user table	MySQL table that contains the user names and their access privileges.