MusicFilesREADME

NOTES:

This example uses BATCH mode. That is, script files (i.e., command files) contain the input and a "spool" file (`LogFile.txt`) records the output (echoing everything displayed on the screen). The commands in the script files could've been entered manually (INTERACTIVE mode), typing each individually (carefully) at the prompt. See `MusicLogFile.txt` in this folder, which captured running the steps below.

The path where MY files are stored is shown below. (I've shown 2 options). When YOU run this demo, first FIX the path for YOUR storage location on YOUR computer. In the instructions below, I abbreviate the full path as: `c:/ ... /MusicFiles` *(NOTE: With Windows, the OS is NOT case sensitive, so you need not capitalize).*

```
c:/documents and settings/kaminski/my documents/mysql/MusicFiles
```

OR

```
c:\\documents and settings\\kaminski\\my documents\\mysql\\MusicFiles
```

Or, instead of dealing with paths (if this is just a simple class exercise), move all the script files to your desktop, remove the path descriptions entirely from those script files, andCHANGE DIRECTORIES so you're WORKING FROM YOUR DESKTOP once inside mysql (i.e., after starting mysql, do `cd desktop`*).*

Instead of running steps 1- 5 manually, `BigDriver.sql` *can run them by doing:*

```
source c:/ ... /MusicFiles/MusicDriver.sql
```

You can open/edit `.sql` *script files using NotePad – they're just text files.*

STEPS TO SET UP A DB & ONE TABLE (with DATA):

0) *[Assume MySQL's been installed and your user account's been set up (mine is* `kaminski`*) so you're not using the DBA's root account].* **To open a Command Prompt window** do:

```
mysql –u Kaminski –vvv
```

which will give you the `mysql>` prompt. *[The* `–vvv` *option (or use* `--verbose`*) causes the **SQL commands** to be echoed to the screen, and hence to the MusicLogFile – otherwise the file contains just "results". This isn't needed if logging isn't done].*

1) **To capture what's displaying on the screen to a file** (`MusicLogFile.txt`) so you can print it out and examine it in detail, do:

```
tee c:/ ... /MusicFiles/MusicLogFile.txt
```

[The `tee` *command specifies that all RESULTS (but not the SQL REQUESTS) which are displayed on the screen should also be echoed to the specified file (creating the file, or appending to the end of it, if it already exists)].*

2) To **create the `music` DATABASE** and the `cds` TABLE (i.e., the schema without the actual data), the SQL statements *(Data Definition Language (DDL) commands)* have been put into a script file along with comments. To run this command file do:

```
source c:/ ... /MusicFiles/CreateMusicDB.sql
```

The script file also contains SQL statements at the end to show what's been stored in the database regarding the table's description and its columns. *[The* `\.` *command is the same as the* `source` *command].*

3) **To populate the `cds` table with DATA**, the SQL statements *(Data Manipulation Language (DML) commands)* have been put into a script file along with comments. To run this command file do:

```
source c:/ ... /MusicFiles/InsertCdData.sql
```

The script file also contains SQL statements at the end to show what actual data was stored in the table.

The database has now been set up and is ready for use.

Step 4 demonstrates an alternative method to step 3 above.

4) **To populate the `cds` table with DATA,** if the data is already in a plain text file. Instead of translating the data into a series of INSERT commands (as in step 3 above), use the LOAD DATA command. The script file, `LoadCdData.sql`, contains the statement which reads the data from `RawCdData.csv` (*Comma-Separated-Values)* text file and loads it into the `cds` table (created in step 2).

NOTE: The script file contains the path of the data file is – be sure to FIX YOUR PATH.
NOTE: The script file deletes the data put into the table by step 3 above before it loads the data into the table.

To run the loader do:

```
source c:/ ... /MusicFiles/LoadCdData.sql
```

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5) To stop logging to `MusicLogFile.txt` do: `notee`