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Dump database with Unix shell

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Dump database db1: (--databases)

mysqldump -h localhost -u root -p db1 > dbbkp.sql

Dump database db1's only 3 tables tb1, tb2 & tb3:

mysqldump -h localhost -u root -p db1 tb1 tb2 tb3 > dbtablebkp.sql

Dump only 3 databases db1, db2 & db3:

mysqldump -h localhost -u root -p --databases db1 db2 db3 > somedbbkp.sql

Dump all databases:

mysqldump -h localhost -u root -p --all-databases > dump.sql

Note: The --databases option causes all names on the command line to be treated as database names. Without this option, mysqldump treats the first name as a database name & those following as table names.

Note: For the most 1st command on this page, if we not use --databases then the created backup sql file i.e. dbbkp.sql will not contain 'create data base' & 'use database' commands.

Remember, all these commands will when you are not logined to MySQL server.

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Restore database (or database table) from backup

If bkp.sql contains create table & use database commands already inside it:

```
mysql -u root -p < bkp.sql
```

Otherwise:

```
mysql -u root -p databasename < bkp.sql
```

first we will need to create a db with name 'database name'

Some MySQL commands with unix shell

Login in MySQL:

```
mysql -h localhost -u root -p ↵
```

Create a database:

```
create database databasename; ↵
```

View all databases:

```
show databases; ↵
```

Select or use a database:

```
use databasename; ↵
```

View all tables from a database of mysql server:

```
show tables; ↵
```

Description of a table:

```
describe tablename; or desc tablename; ↵
```

Delete a database from mysql server:

```
drop database databasename; ↵
```

Delete a table:

```
drop table tablename: ↵
```

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Create Table command:

create table <tablename>(<column name1> <datatype>(<size>), <columnname 2> <data type>(<size>));

Example:

```
create table 'user'(
    'user_id' int(10) unsigned not null auto_increment
        comment 'User Id',
    'name' varchar(32) default null comment 'Name',
    'created' timestamp not null default current_time
    stamp comment 'User Created Time',
    'modified' timestamp not null default current_tim
    estamp on update current_timestamp comment 'Mod Time',
    'is_active' smallint(6) not null default '1' comment
    'User is Active',
    primary key('user_id'),
    unique key 'user_name' ('name')
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8 COMMENT='Admin
  User Table';
```

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Naming database, table, column

As a standard naming convention (as from Magento), always use small letters & underscore to name database, table & columns.
Always name primary key column name - table name - id. For example - For table 'user', primary key column name will be 'user_id' (as from Magento). Benefit of this type of naming, when we use this as foreign key in another table, it would be easier to understand.

Download & Install "SQLyog community"

Just type "sqlyog community" & search on google. Click on first link:
https://github.com/webyog/sqlyog-community/wiki/Downloads
and now download and install the same.