



TUTORIALS

## MYSQL Command Line Tutorial – Kali Linux

📅 September 16, 2017 👤 H4ck0 💬 Comments Off

As you all knows, Kali Linux is one of the most popular penetration testing operating system having more than 400+ hacking tools pre-installed in it.

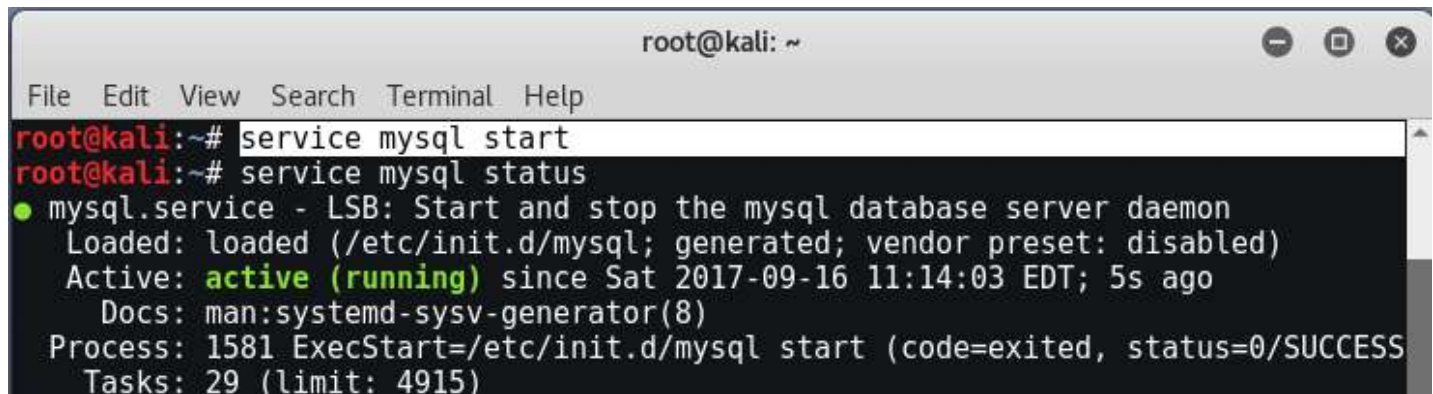
Kali is the latest and greatest version of the ever popular Backtrack Linux penetration testing distribution. The creators of the Backtrack series kept Kali in a format very similar to Backtrack, so anyone familiar with the older Backtrack platform will feel right at home.

Kali has been re-vamped from the ground up to be the best and most feature rich Ethical Hacking/Pentesting distribution available. Kali also runs on more hardware devices greatly increasing your options for computer security penetration testing or "pentesting" systems.

If you are coming to Kali from a Backtrack background, after a short familiarization period you should find that everything is very similar and your comfort level should grow very quickly.

If you are new to Kali, once you get used to it, you will find an easy to use security testing platform that includes hundreds of useful and powerful tools to test and help secure your network systems.

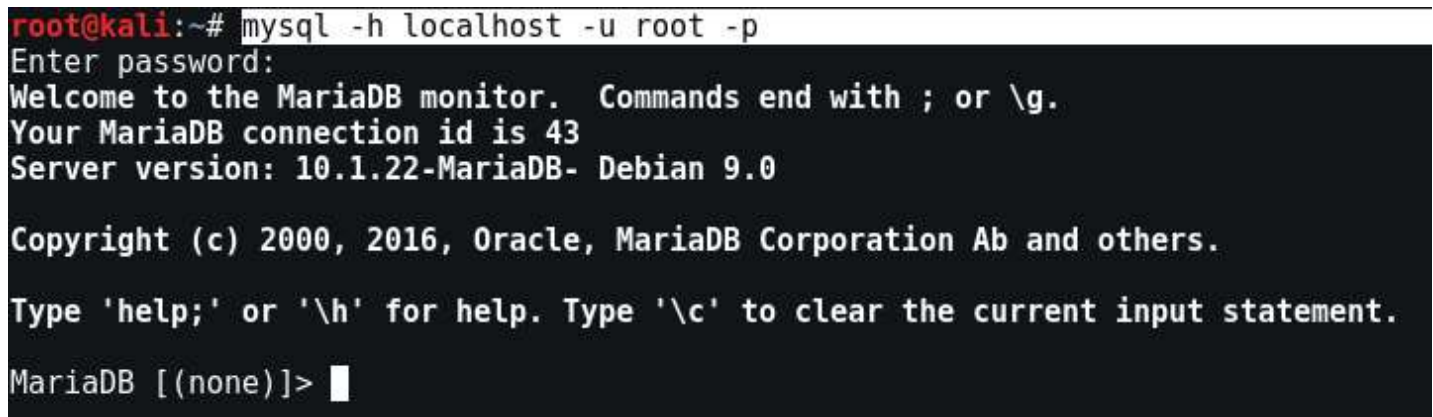
Before to use MySQL command line interface, make sure that your MySQL service must be in active or running state, and to start the MySQL service in Kali Linux, type "**service mysql start**" and to check the status of your mysql service, type "**service mysql status**".

A terminal window titled 'root@kali: ~' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The terminal shows the command 'service mysql start' followed by 'service mysql status'. The output indicates the MySQL service is active and running, with details about its configuration and status.

```
root@kali:~# service mysql start
root@kali:~# service mysql status
● mysql.service - LSB: Start and stop the mysql database server daemon
   Loaded: loaded (/etc/init.d/mysql; generated; vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Sat 2017-09-16 11:14:03 EDT; 5s ago
     Docs: man:systemd-sysv-generator(8)
  Process: 1581 ExecStart=/etc/init.d/mysql start (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
    Tasks: 29 (limit: 4915)
```

MySQL or MariaDB, both are same in Kali Linux so don't get confuse by the name, In MariaDB, you can run all MySQL commands in efficient manner.

To login into MySQL from a Unix Shell, type "**mysql -h localhost -u root -p**" and press double enter because by default there is no password set for user **root** in MySQL.

A terminal window showing the command 'mysql -h localhost -u root -p'. It prompts for a password, then displays the MariaDB monitor welcome message, connection ID, server version, and copyright information. The prompt 'MariaDB [(none)]>' is shown at the bottom.

```
root@kali:~# mysql -h localhost -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 43
Server version: 10.1.22-MariaDB- Debian 9.0

Copyright (c) 2000, 2016, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

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

MariaDB [(none)]> █
```

Now to create a new database, type "**create database <DB Name>;**" and to show all databases, type "**show databases;**" in same console.

```
MariaDB [(none)]> create database h4ck;  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
MariaDB [(none)]> show databases;
```

```
+-----+  
| Database |  
+-----+  
| h4ck      |  
| information_schema |  
| mysql     |  
| performance_schema |  
+-----+  
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
MariaDB [(none)]>
```

If you want to switch the database, then you can type "**use <DB Name>;**"

```
MariaDB [(none)]> use h4ck;  
Database changed  
MariaDB [h4ck]>
```

To create table via command line, type "**CREATE TABLE <table name> (id VARCHAR(20), firstname VARCHAR(20), lastname VARCHAR(20), username VARCHAR(8), email VARCHAR(35), password VARCHAR(25));**"

and to show all tables, you can type "**show tables**".

```
MariaDB [h4ck]> CREATE TABLE user (id VARCHAR(20), firstname VARCHAR(20), lastname VARCHAR(20), username VARCHAR(8), email VARCHAR(35), password VARCHAR(25));  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.43 sec)
```

```
MariaDB [h4ck]> show tables;
```

```
+-----+  
| Tables_in_h4ck |  
+-----+  
| user            |  
+-----+  
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
MariaDB [h4ck]> █
```

To Insert any data, you can type "**INSERT into <table name> (id, firstname, lastname, username, email, password) VALUES ('1', 'Yeah', 'Hub', 'yeahhub', 'yeahhub@gmail.com', '123456');**"

```

MariaDB [h4ck]> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_h4ck |
+-----+
| user            |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [h4ck]> INSERT into user (id, firstname, lastname, username, email, password) VALUES ('1', 'Yeah', 'Hub', 'yeahhub', 'yeahhub@gmail.com', '123456');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [h4ck]>

```

To see database's field formats, type "**describe <table name>;**"

```

MariaDB [h4ck]> describe user;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field      | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id         | varchar(20)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| firstname  | varchar(20)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| lastname   | varchar(20)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| username   | varchar(8)    | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| email      | varchar(35)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| password   | varchar(25)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [h4ck]>

```

To see all the data in a particular table, you can type "**SELECT \* FROM <table name>;**"

```

MariaDB [h4ck]> SELECT * FROM user;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id  | firstname | lastname | username | email                | password |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1   | Yeah      | Hub      | yeahhub  | yeahhub@gmail.com    | 123456   |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [h4ck]>

```

And if you want to show the data of a particular column, then the command is "**SELECT <column name> FROM <table name>;**"



```
MariaDB [h4ck]> SELECT username from user;
+-----+
| username |
+-----+
| yeahhub  |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [h4ck]>
```

To count the number of rows of a particular table, type "**SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM <table name>;**"

```
MariaDB [h4ck]> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM user;
+-----+
| COUNT(*) |
+-----+
|         1 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)

MariaDB [h4ck]>
```

If you want to create a new user in MySQL database, then you've to switch the database to MySQL first by typing "**use mysql;**" in same console.

```
MariaDB [h4ck]> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| h4ck     |
| information_schema |
| mysql    |
| performance_schema |
+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [h4ck]> use mysql;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
MariaDB [mysql]>
```

Then type "**INSERT INTO user (Host,User>Password) VALUES('%','username',PASSWORD('password'));**"

```

MariaDB [h4ck]> use mysql;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
MariaDB [mysql]> INSERT INTO user (Host,User,Password) VALUES ('%', 'username', PASSWORD('password'));
Query OK, 1 row affected, 4 warnings (0.00 sec)

```

And to update the database permissions/privileges, type **"flush privileges;"**

```

MariaDB [mysql]> flush privileges;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [mysql]>

```

To delete any row from a particular table, type **"DELETE from <table name> where <field name> = 'whatever';"**

```

MariaDB [h4ck]> describe user;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id    | varchar(20) | YES | | NULL | |
| firstname | varchar(20) | YES | | NULL | |
| lastname | varchar(20) | YES | | NULL | |
| username | varchar(8) | YES | | NULL | |
| email  | varchar(35) | YES | | NULL | |
| password | varchar(25) | YES | | NULL | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.01 sec)

MariaDB [h4ck]> DELETE from user where lastname='hub';
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

MariaDB [h4ck]>

```

And if you want to delete the whole table, then the command is **"drop table <table name>;"**

```

MariaDB [h4ck]> drop table user;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.05 sec)

MariaDB [h4ck]>

```

Tagged delete command, insert command, installation mysql kali linux, kali linux, kali linux mysql db, mysql, mysql command line, mysql command line kali linux, mysql commands, mysql service start kali linux, select command



## H4ck0

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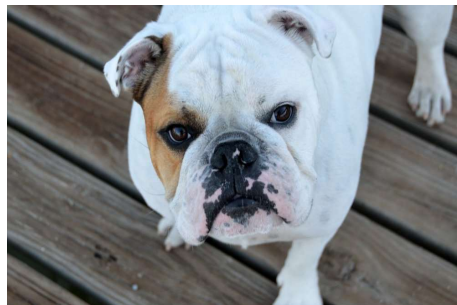
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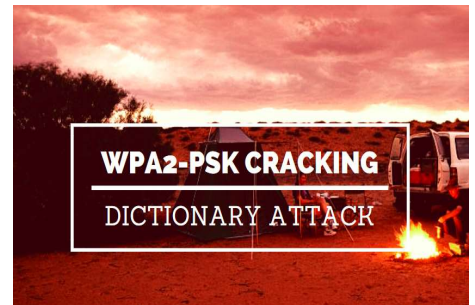
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