
Setting Up the world Database

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This document describes [world](#) sample database installation, structure, usage, and history.

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Document generated on: 2020-03-31 (revision: 65538)

1 Preface and Legal Notices

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2 Installation

To enable MySQL users to perform manipulation of the `world` sample database using MySQL, the data set is available as a set of three tables:

- `country`: Information about countries of the world.
- `city`: Information about some of the cities in those countries.
- `countrylanguage`: Languages spoken in each country.

The `world.sql` file containing the `world` database is available for download at <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/index-other.html>. The file is provided as a compressed `tar` file or Zip archive.

Note

For users of MySQL 5.7 and higher, a `world_x` variant also exists that implements features related to X DevAPI. See [Setting Up the world_x Database](#).

To install the `world` sample database, follow these steps:

1. Download the installation archive to a temporary location such as `C:\temp\` or `/tmp/` and unpack it. Unpacking the archive results in a single file named `world.sql`.
2. Connect to the MySQL server using the `mysql` command-line client with the following command:

```
shell> mysql -u root -p
```

Enter your password when prompted. A non-`root` account can be used, provided that the account has privileges to create new databases.

3. Execute the `world.sql` script to create the database structure and insert the data using the following command:

```
mysql> SOURCE C:/temp/world.sql;
```

Replace the path to the `world.sql` file with the actual path on your system.

Note

On Windows, use slashes rather than backslashes when executing the `SOURCE` command.

4. To confirm that the sample `world` database is installed correctly, execute the following statements. You should see output similar to that shown here.

```
mysql> USE world;
Database changed

mysql> SHOW TABLES;
+-----+
| Tables_in_world |
+-----+
| city              |
| country           |
| countrylanguage   |
+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM city;
+-----+
| COUNT(*) |
+-----+
| 4079      |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.02 sec)

mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM country;
+-----+
| COUNT(*) |
+-----+
| 239       |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

You now have the `world` sample database installed.

Another popular sample database is the Sakila database. For additional details, see <http://dev.mysql.com/doc/sakila/en/>.

3 History

September 2016

Prior releases used mixed-case table names. Because MySQL Shell is case-sensitive, table names are changed to lowercase.

December 2019

The `world.sql` file was changed to address several issues:

- The `world` database used `latin1`, but MySQL as of 8.0 uses a default character set of `utf8mb4`. Converting the database to use `utf8mb4` brings it up to date with MySQL 8.0, while retaining compatibility with older series.

Conversion of the database to `utf8mb4` was done as follows:

```
USE world;

-- turn off foreign key checking; otherwise, the ALTER TABLE
-- statements fail with incompatible foreign key errors.
SET SESSION foreign_key_checks=0;

-- convert database and tables to utf8mb4
ALTER DATABASE world CHARACTER SET utf8mb4;
ALTER TABLE city CONVERT TO CHARACTER SET utf8mb4;
ALTER TABLE country CONVERT TO CHARACTER SET utf8mb4;
ALTER TABLE countrylanguage CONVERT TO CHARACTER SET utf8mb4;

-- re-enable foreign key checking
SET SESSION foreign_key_checks=0;
```

- MySQL Shell requires a character set of `utf8mb4` for X Protocol connections. Using such a connection to load a `latin1`-encoded `world.sql` file produces errors.

Using `mysqldump` with options of `--default-character-set=utf8mb4` to set the character set and `--set-charset` so the dump includes `SET NAMES` for that character set writes a `utf8mb4`-encoded dump file. Changing the encoding of `world.sql` to `utf8mb4` permits it to be loaded without errors in MySQL Shell using X Protocol connections.

- MySQL 8.0.17 deprecates these features:
 - Number of digits in floating-point column definitions; for example, `FLOAT(10,2)`.
 - Display width in integer column definitions; for example, `INT(10)`.

The `world.sql` file used both features, causing load warnings in MySQL 8.0.17 and higher.

To avoid number of digits in `FLOAT` columns, it is necessary to manually alter the relevant columns. That was done as follows, by altering `FLOAT(M,D)` to `DECIMAL(M,D)`:

```
USE world;

ALTER TABLE country
  MODIFY SurfaceArea DECIMAL(10,2) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0.00',
  MODIFY LifeExpectancy DECIMAL(3,1) DEFAULT NULL,
  MODIFY GNP DECIMAL(10,2) DEFAULT NULL,
  MODIFY GNPold DECIMAL(10,2) DEFAULT NULL;
ALTER TABLE countrylanguage
  MODIFY Percentage DECIMAL(4,1) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0.0';
```

To produce integer column definitions without display widths in the dump file, it suffices to use `mysqldump` from MySQL 8.0.19 or higher.