https://www.rsyslog.com/article50/ (cleanup)

mysql query

row in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [database1]> select \* from record WHERE name = 'vijay';

+-------+---------+------+--------+------+

| name | surname | age | salary | SNO |

+-------+---------+------+--------+------+

| vijay | patidar | 30 | 70000 | NULL |

+-------+---------+------+--------+------+

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [database1]> update record SET salary = 4000 WHERE name = 'vijay';

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.06 sec)

Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0

MariaDB [database1]> select \* from record WHERE name = 'vijay';

+-------+---------+------+--------+------+

| name | surname | age | salary | SNO |

+-------+---------+------+--------+------+

| vijay | patidar | 30 | 4000 | NULL |

Delete user from mysql

Select user, host from mysql.user;

Create user raj;

SHOW FULL TABLES IN erp WHERE TABLE\_TYPE LIKE 'VIEW';

Stop mysql:

systemctl stop mysqld

2. Set the mySQL environment option

systemctl set-environment MYSQLD\_OPTS="--skip-grant-tables"

3. Start mysql usig the options you just set

systemctl start mysqld

4. Login as root

mysql -u root

5. Update the root user password with these mysql commands

mysql> UPDATE mysql.user SET authentication\_string = PASSWORD('MyNewPassword')

-> WHERE User = 'root' AND Host = 'localhost';

mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;

mysql> quit

\*\*\* Edit \*\*\*

As mentioned my shokulei in the comments, for 5.7.6 and later, you should use

mysql> ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'MyNewPass';

Or you'll get a warning

6. Stop mysql

systemctl stop mysqld

7. Unset the mySQL envitroment option so it starts normally next time

systemctl unset-environment MYSQLD\_OPTS

8. Start mysql normally:

systemctl start mysqld

Try to login using your new password:

7. mysql -u root -p

mysqldump -u root -p test | gzip > dump09.sql.gz