MYSQL 많이 사용하는 명령어

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mysql

MYSQL 설치위치 : /usr/local/mysql/
MYSQL client mysql 위치 : /usr/local/mysql/bin/mysql

1. MYSQL 데이터베이스의 실행, 실행 확인

/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqld_safe &
(3.* 버전 이하에서는 /usr/local/mysql/bin/safe_mysqld &)

```
[root@nextline ~]# /usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqld_safe &
[1] 4001
[root@nextline ~]# Starting mysqld daemon with databases from /usr/local/mysql_4
.1.18/data

[root@nextline ~]#
```

netstat -anp | grep LISTEN 으로 mysql이 가동 된 것을 확인 합니다.

```
[root@nextline ~]# netstat -anp | grep LISTEN
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:3306                0.0.0.0:*                   LIST
EN      4022/mysqld
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:110                 0.0.0.0:*                   LIST
EN      2436/xinetd
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:21                  0.0.0.0:*                   LIST
EN      2436/xinetd
tcp        0      0 61.100.191.40:53            0.0.0.0:*                   LIST
EN      2390/named
tcp        0      0 127.0.0.1:53                0.0.0.0:*                   LIST
EN      2390/named
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:22                  0.0.0.0:*                   LIST
EN      2436/xinetd
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:25                  0.0.0.0:*                   LIST
EN      2506/sendmail: acce
tcp        0      0 127.0.0.1:953               0.0.0.0:*                   LIST
EN      2390/named
tcp        0      0 :::80                       :::*                        LIST
EN      2550/httpd
unix  2      [ ACC ]     STREAM     LISTENING     8576   4022/mysqld          /tm
p/mysql.sock
unix  2      [ ACC ]     STREAM     LISTENING     8492   3967/1               /tm
p/ssh-GToilN3967/agent.3967
unix  2      [ ACC ]     STREAM     LISTENING     5648   2535/saslauthd       /va
r/run/saslauthd/mux
[root@nextline ~]#
```

2. MYSQL 데이터베이스 접속하기

사용형식 : mysql -u MYSQL 계정명 -p 접속할 데이터베이스명
mysql : MYSQL 데이터베이스로 접속하기 위한 MYSQL 클라이언트 프로그램

-u : 접속할 MYSQL 계정(사용자)명을 지정하기 위한 옵션
MYSQL 계정명 : 데이터베이스로 접속할 MYSQL의 사용자(계정)명
-p : 패스워드를 입력하기 위한 옵션
접속할 데이터베이스명 : 접속 후 사용할 데이터베이스명

mysql -u root -p

```
[root@nextline ~]# mysql -u root -p mysql
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 1 to server version: 4.1.18

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the buffer.

mysql>
```

3. 일반 사용자 생성 및 데이터베이스 생성

root 권한으로 접속을 합니다.

db를 생성합니다.
mysql> create database db명;

```
[root@nextline ~]# mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 43 to server version: 4.1.18

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the buffer.

mysql> create database nextline;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> show databases;
+----------+
| Database |
+----------+
| mysql    |
| nextline |
| test     |
+----------+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

mysql> grant all privileges on 계정명.* to db명@"localhost" identified by '비밀번호';

```
mysql> grant all privileges on nextline.* to nextline@"localhost" identified by
 '1234';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
```

방금 생성한 계정으로 접속하여 확인 합니다.

```
[root@nextline ~]# mysql -u nextline -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 27 to server version: 4.1.18

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the buffer.

mysql>
```

4. 일반 사용자 삭제 및 데이터베이스 삭제

mysql> use mysql : MYSQL의 정보가 있는 mysql db를 선택
mysql> show tables; : 각 항목들을 나열

```
mysql> use mysql
Database changed
mysql> show tables;
+---------------------------+
| Tables_in_mysql           |
+---------------------------+
| columns_priv              |
| db                        |
| func                      |
| help_category             |
| help_keyword              |
| help_relation             |
| help_topic                |
| host                      |
| tables_priv               |
| time_zone                 |
| time_zone_leap_second     |
| time_zone_name            |
| time_zone_transition      |
| time_zone_transition_type |
| user                      |
+---------------------------+
15 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

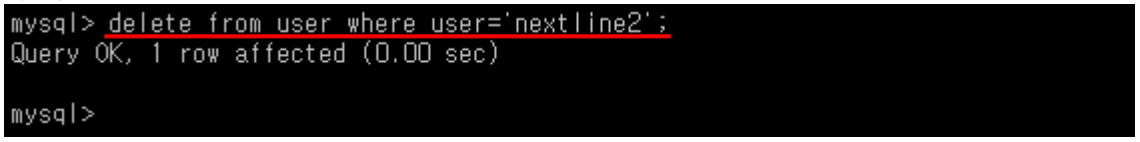
mysql> select * from user; : 사용자 계정들을 나열

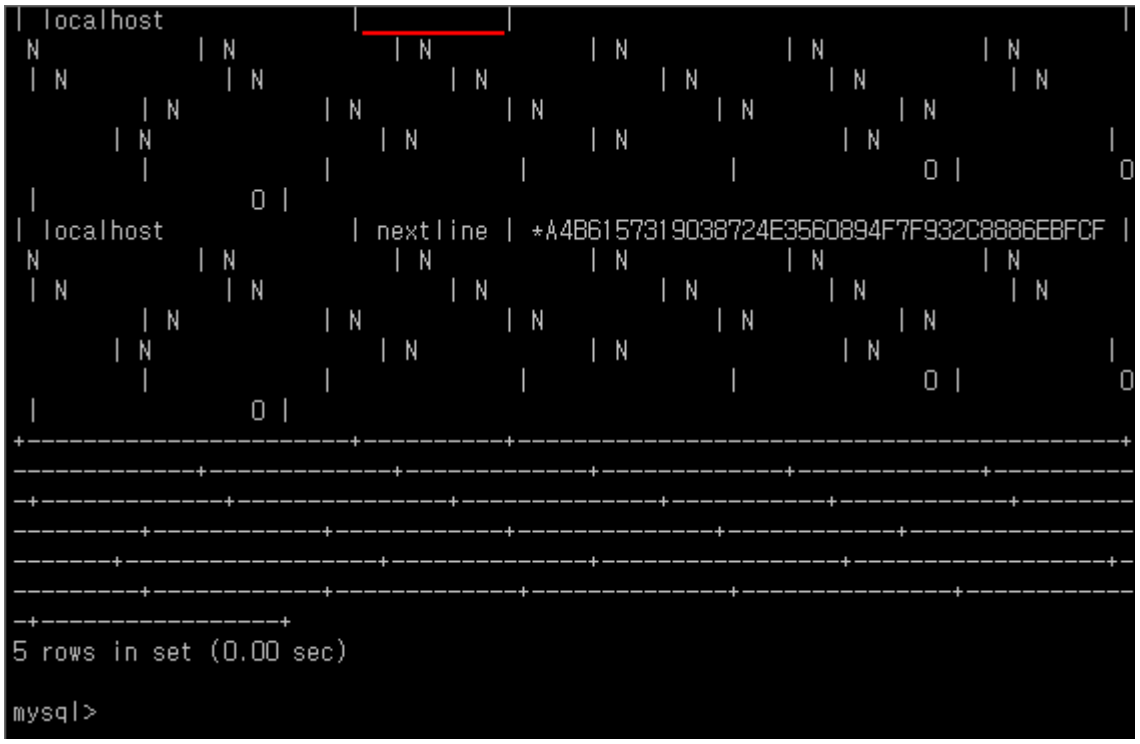
```
mysql> select * from user;
+-----------------------+-----------+-------------------------------------------
+-------------+-------------+-------------+-------------+-------------+---------
--+-------------+---------------+--------------+-----------+-------------+-------
----------+-------------+-------------+---------------+-------------+-----------------
--------+------------------+--------------+------------------+-------------------+
---------+-----------+-------------+-------------+--------------+-----------
--+-----------------+
| Host                  | User      | Password
| Select_priv | Insert_priv | Update_priv | Delete_priv | Create_priv | Drop_pri
```

중략

사용자 삭제

mysql> delete from user where user='유저명';





db 삭제

mysql> show databases;　　(DB정보확인)
mysql> drop database DB명;　(DB삭제)

```
mysql> show databases;
+-----------+
| Database  |
+-----------+
| mysql     |
| nextline  |
| nextline2 |
| test      |
+-----------+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> drop database nextline2;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> show databases;
+----------+
| Database |
+----------+
| mysql    |
| nextline |
| test     |
+----------+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

5. root / 사용자계정 패스워드 변경 방법

mysql>use mysql;
mysql>update user set password=password('암호지정') where user='계정명';
mysql>flush privileges;
mysql>quit

```
[root@localhost ~]# mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 6 to server version: 4.1.18

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the buffer.

mysql> use mysql;
Database changed
mysql> update user set password=('1111') where user='nextline';
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0

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

mysql> quit
Bye
```

6. mysql root 패스워드를 분실하였을 경우

```
# killall mysqld
# mysqld_safe --skip-grant-tables&
# mysql -u root -p mysql
(비밀번호 입력에서 입력안하고 엔터)
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# killall mysqld
[root@localhost ~]# STOPPING server from pid file /usr/local/mysql_4.1.18/data/l
ocalhost.localdomain.pid
080930 16:43:29  mysqld ended


[1]+  Done                    mysqld_safe --skip-grant-tables
[root@localhost ~]# mysqld_safe --skip-grant-tables&
[1] 10586
[root@localhost ~]# Starting mysqld daemon with databases from /usr/local/mysql_
4.1.18/data

[root@localhost ~]# mysql -u root -p mysql
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 1 to server version: 4.1.18

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the buffer.

mysql>
```

```
mysql> update user set password=password('암호지정') where user = 'root';
mysql> flush privileges;
mysql> exit
```

```
mysql> update user set password=password('1234') where user='root';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
Rows matched: 2  Changed: 0  Warnings: 0

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

mysql> exit
Bye
```

```
# killall mysqld
# mysqld_safe&
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# killall mysqld
[root@localhost ~]# STOPPING server from pid file /usr/local/mysql_4.1.18/data/l
ocalhost.localdomain.pid
080930 16:49:46  mysqld ended


[1]+  Done                    mysqld_safe --skip-grant-tables
[root@localhost ~]# mysqld_safe &
[1] 10630
[root@localhost ~]# Starting mysqld daemon with databases from /usr/local/mysql_
4.1.18/data

[root@localhost ~]#
```

Mysqladmin(MYSQL 관리전용 명령어)

명령어위치 : /usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqladmin
사용형식 : mysqladmin -u root -p 명령어

1. mysqladmin 으로 MYSQL 서버 종료하기.

```
# mysqladmin -u root -p shutdown
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# netstat -anp|grep mysqld
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:3306                0.0.0.0:*                   LIST
EN      2563/mysqld
unix  2      [ ACC ]     STREAM     LISTENING     5495   2563/mysqld         /tm
p/mysql.sock
[root@localhost ~]# mysqladmin -u root -p shutdown
Enter password:
[root@localhost ~]# netstat -anp|grep mysqld
[root@localhost ~]#
```

2. mysqladmin 으로 사용자 패스워드 변경하기.

```
# mysqladmin -u 사용자계정 -p password 변경할 비밀번호
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# mysqladmin -u nextline -p password 1111
Enter password:
[root@localhost ~]#
```

3. too many connection 에러 발생시

```
# mysqladmin -u root -p variables | grep max_connections (max_connections 값 확인)
# mysqladmin -u root -p variables | grep table_cache      (table_cache 값 확인)
# mysqladmin -u root -p variables | grep wait_timeout     (wait_timeout 값 확인 )
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# mysqladmin -u root -p variables | grep max_connections
Enter password:
| max_connections                 | 100
          |
[root@localhost ~]# mysqladmin -u root -p variables | grep table_cache
Enter password:
| table_cache                     | 64
          |
[root@localhost ~]# mysqladmin -u root -p variables | grep wait_timeout
Enter password:
| innodb_lock_wait_timeout        | 50
          |
| wait_timeout                    | 28800
          |
[root@localhost ~]#
```

```
# mysqladmin -u root -p shutdown
# mysqld_safe -O max_connections=500 -O table_cache=256 -O wait_timeout=57600 &
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# mysqladmin -u root -p shutdown
Enter password:
STOPPING server from pid file /usr/local/mysql_4.1.18/data/localhost.localdomain
.pid
080930 16:55:53  mysqld ended

[1]+  Done                    mysqld_safe
[root@localhost ~]# mysqld_safe -O max_connections=500 -O table_cache=256 -O wa
it_timeout=57600 &
[1] 10684
[root@localhost ~]# Starting mysqld daemon with databases from /usr/local/mysql_
4.1.18/data

[root@localhost ~]#
```

계속 적용 시켜줄 경우에는 ntsysv에서 해당 데몬 삭제후 /etc/rc.local 에 라인 추가

Mysqldump(MYSQL 백업 명령어)

1. # mysqldump -u root -p mysql > mysql.sql
   -> mysql database를 백업하여 mysql.sql 파일에 저장

(복구) -> mysql -u root -p < mysql.sql

2. # mysqldump -u root -p mysql test > test.sql
   -> mysql database의 test 테이블을 백업하여 test.sql 파일에 저장

(복구) -> mysql -u root -p < test.sql

3. # mysqldump -u root -p --databases mysql testdb > dbs.sql
   -> mysql과 testdb를 백업하여 dbs.sql 파일에 저장

(복구) -> mysql -u root -p < dbs.sql

4. # mysqldump -u root -p --all--databases > ALLDATA.sql
   -> 전체 데이터베이스를 백업하여 ALLDATA.sql 파일에 저장

(복구) -> mysql -u root -p < ALLDATA.sql

5. # mysqldump -u root -p --add-drop-table temp_db2 > temp_db2.sql
   -> 기존 테이블 삭제후 백업된 파일로 복구