

Lesson Plan

MySQL Interface



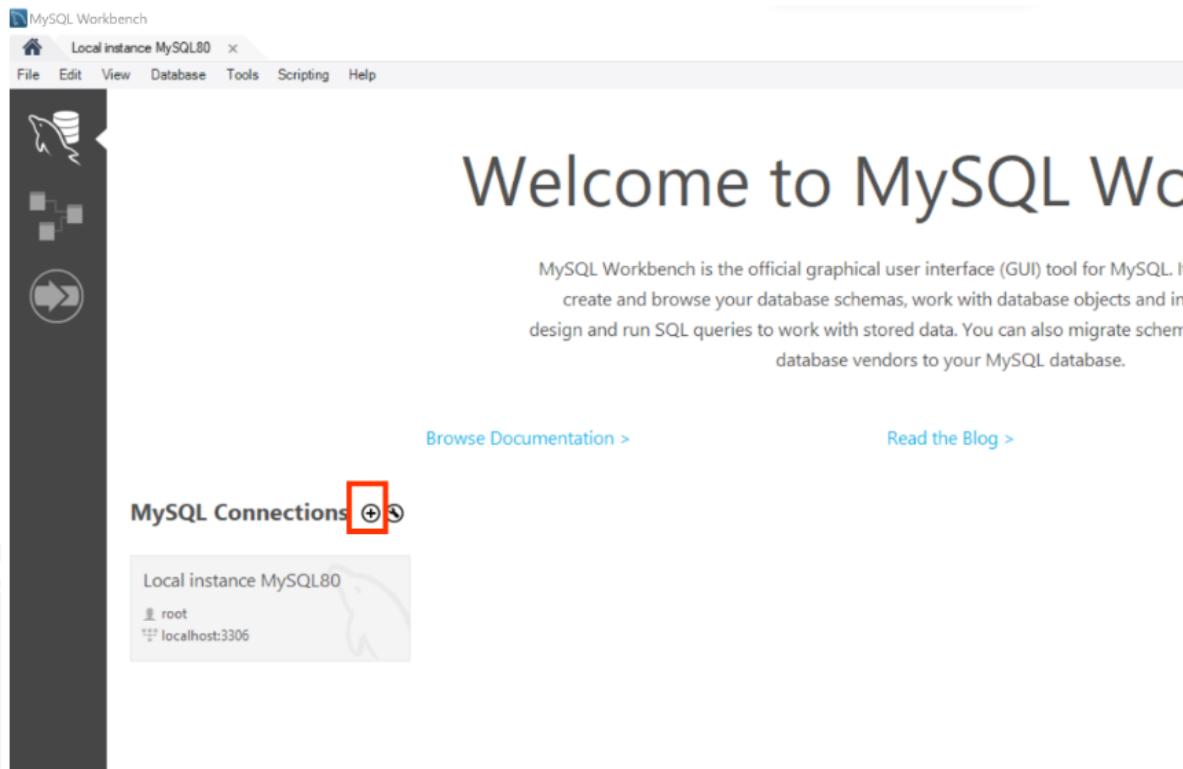
MYSQL USER INTERFACE

Let us look at the Interface of My SQL Workbench

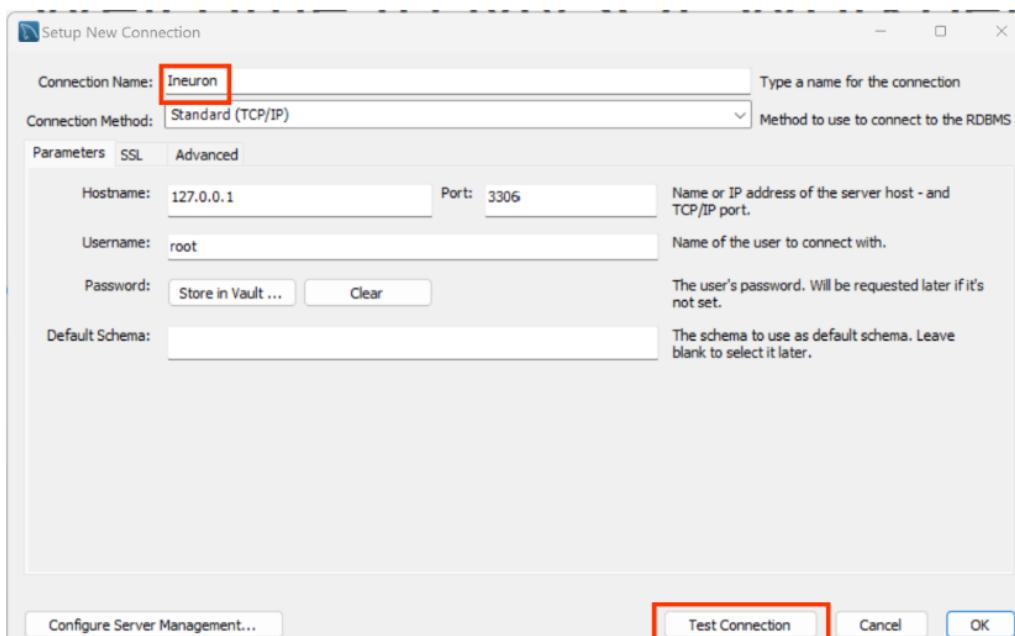
To understand the interface we have to first establish a connection.

To do so, open the Workbench and something like below will show up.

Now we already have a connection "Local instance MySQL80". We will see how to establish a new connection.

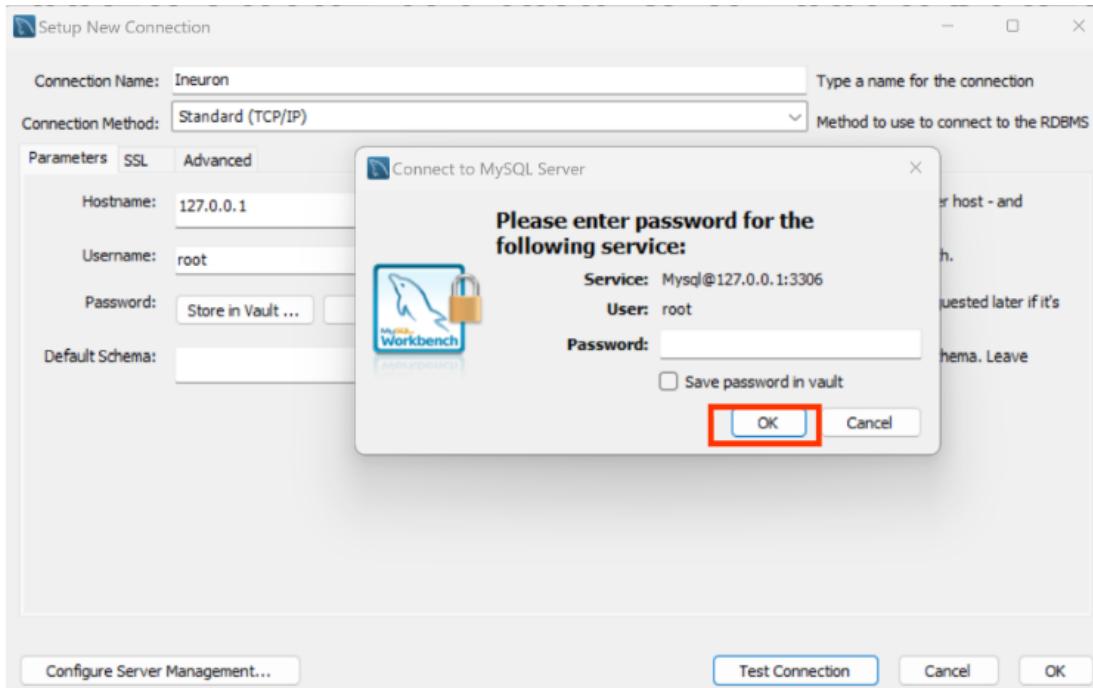


To create a new connection, click on the "+" button as shown in the above image. The following page will appear.



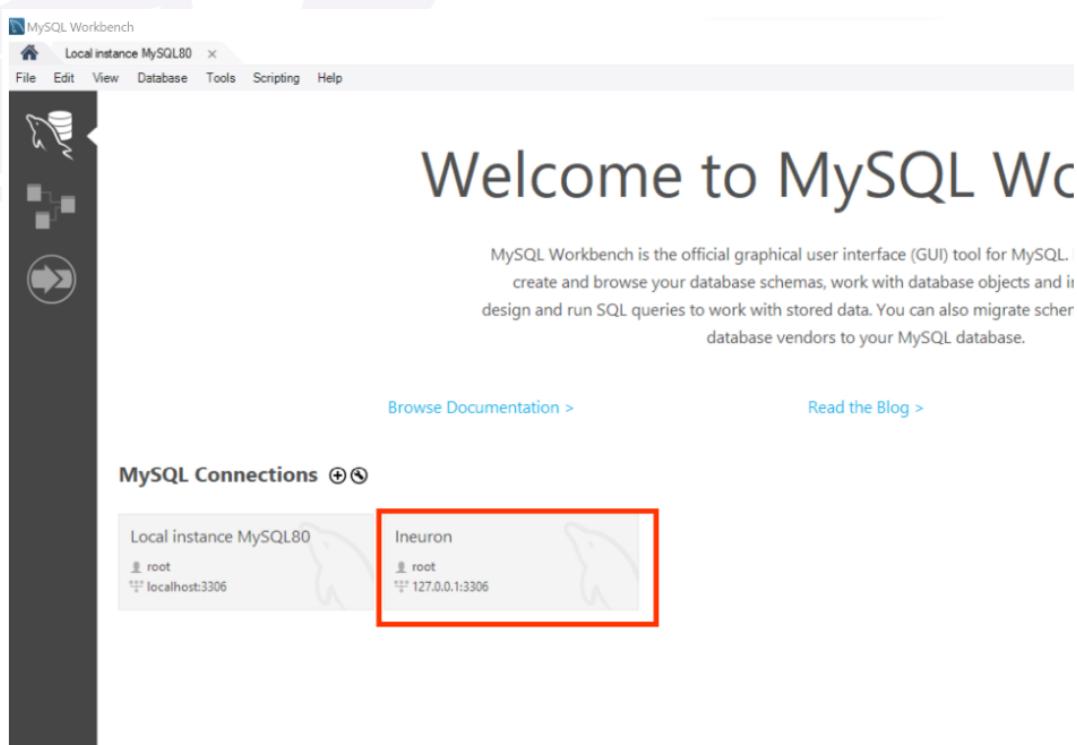
Give a new name and click test Connection.

The following screen will appear that asks you for the password, Give the password that you have created and click "OK"

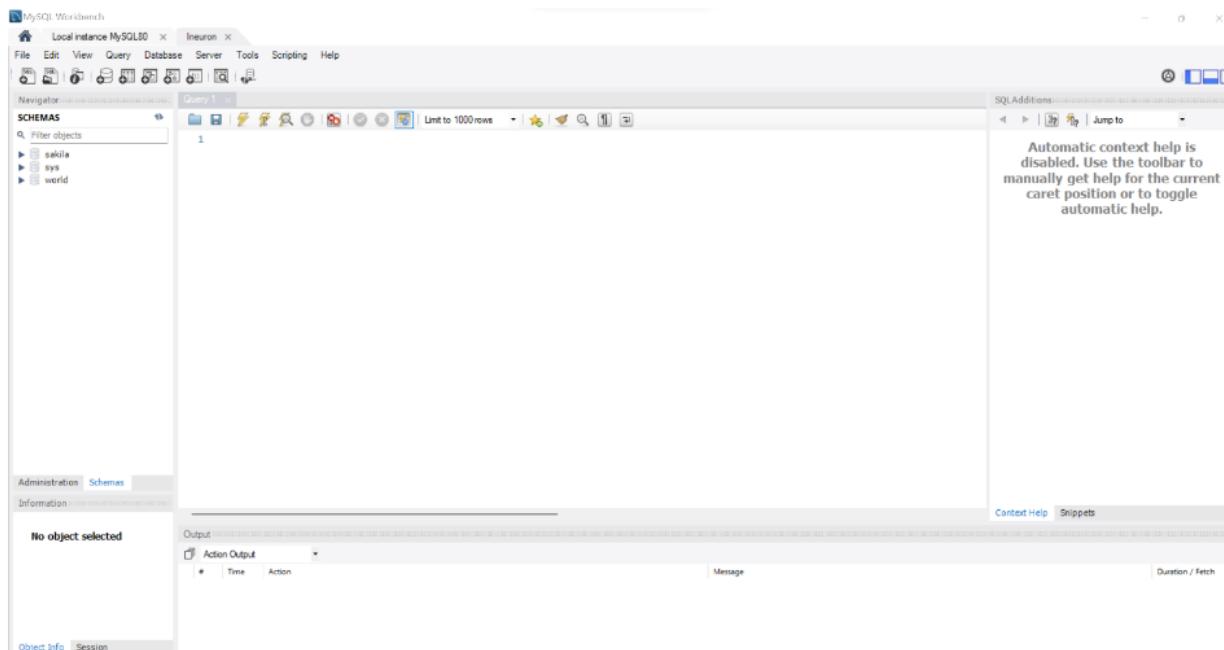


You will get a message saying the connection was successfully made, Click "OK" and again click "OK" on the Setup new connection screen.

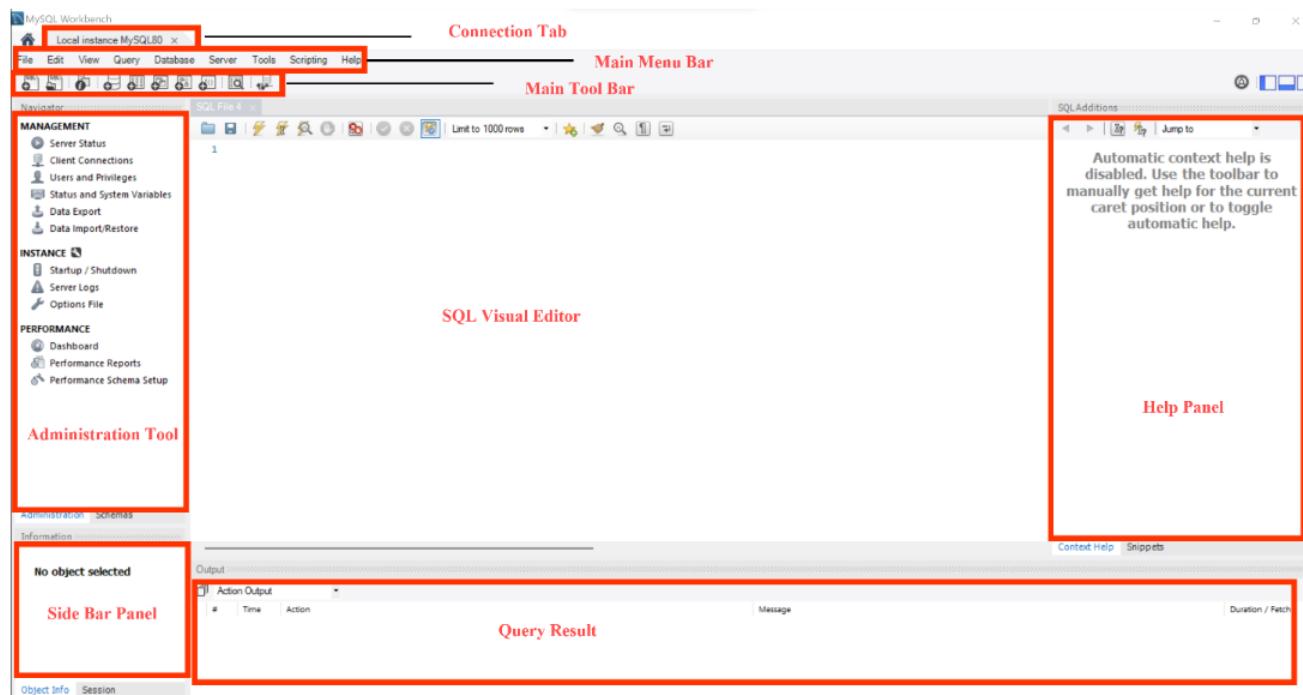
A new Connection is added on the screen.



If you click on Ineuron, again the main interface which is the called the SQL Query Tab will appear.



The Interface of Visual SQL Editor



Main Menu Bar

File, Edit, View, Query, Database, Server, Tools, Scripting, and Help menus are available on the menu bar. When you click a menu, the selected tab determines the activities offered to you. Query and Edit menus are frequently used Menu's.

Query Menu

Execute (All or Selection): Only the selected statements are executed, or all the statements in the SQL Query box.

Execute (All or Selection) to Text: This command executes all of the SQL statements in the SQL Query box or just the statements that you specify, and it outputs the results in plain text similar to the MySQL command line console.

Current Statement Executed: This command executes the current SQL statement.

Execute Current Statement (Vertical Text Output): This command executes the current statement and shows the results in plain text, much like the MySQL command line terminal does when it is vertical (G).

Explain Current Statement: Employs the MySQL EXPLAIN statement to provide a description of the current statement.

Visual Explain Current Statement: Based on information supplied by MySQL Server 5.6 and above's EXPLAIN function, visually describes the current statement. The EXPLAIN (JSON) output from MySQL server 5.6+ is parsed by MySQL Workbench, which then produces a visual representation.

Stop: Puts an end to the script that is presently being executed.

Stop Script Execution On Errors: If this option is selected, MySQL Workbench will halt a query's execution if problems are discovered. From this option, it may be activated or disabled.

Limit Rows: By default, 1000 rows will be returned (LIMIT). Subsequent statements are impacted by the values defined here. The quantity is between 10 and 50,000, with the phrase "Don't Limit"

Collect Performance Schema Stats: Delivers information to the Query Stats result set view, which contains statement-specific statistics on Timing, Rows processed, Temporary tables, Joins per type, Sorting, and Index utilisation.

Collect Resultset Field Metadata: Data is provided to the Form Editor and Field Types result set displays by collecting resultset field metadata.

Reconnect to Server: Re-establishes a connection to the MySQL server.

New Tab to Current Server: Creates a replica of the current SQL Editor tab by adding a New Tab to Current Server.

Auto-Commit Transactions: Activate the auto-commit feature for transactions.

Commit Transaction: Database transaction that has been committed.

Rollback Transaction: Reverses a database transaction.

Commit Result Edits: Edits made to the server are committed when you click the Commit Result button.

Discard Result Edits: Edits to the result that you wish to discard are lost.

Export Results: Exporting results to a file exports result sets. The dialogue box for exporting query results to a file appears when this option is chosen. You may choose the result set to export, the file type (CSV, HTML, or XML), as well as the output file's name and location, all from the dialogue box. Then choose Export to send the data abroad.

EDIT Menu

The Format submenu is accessible via the Edit menu. The following menu options are available under the Format submenu:

Beautify Query: Formats and indents the query that was previously selected in the query tab.

UPCASE KEYWORDS: This feature changes all keywords in the currently chosen query in the query tab to uppercase.

lowercase Keywords: Lowercases terms in the query that is presently chosen in the query tab.

Un/Comment Selection: Comment the lines that are now chosen in the query tab by un- or adding comments to them. This action deletes any existing comments from the lines.

Auto-complete: Starts the wizard for auto-completion. By default, this is enabled (and triggered), but it may be turned off by going to Preferences, SQL Editor, and Disable Automatic Code Completion. Functions, keywords, schema names, table names, and column names will all be listed through auto-completion.

Main Tool Bar

In this toolbar, the fast actions are (listed from left to right):

1. Make a new SQL tab to use for running queries.
2. Open a new query tab and choose a SQL script file.
3. the chosen object's Inspector should be opened
4. New schema creation on the connecting server
5. Make a new table in the associated server's active schema.
6. Make a new view in the connecting server's active schema.
7. Make a new stored procedure in the connecting server's active schema.
8. In the linked server's active schema, add a new function.
9. Search table data for text in chosen sidebar schema tree objects.
10. Re-connect to the DBMS

SQL Query Tab

When you connect to a MySQL server, a secondary tab called the SQL query tab automatically opens. A number that increases from 1 to 10 uniquely identifies each query tab: query 1, query 2, etc. Click the x on the tab to close an open tab.

A space to edit queries is available on every SQL query tab. You may launch other specialised editors within tabs in this core area. You can modify schemas, tables, columns, and other things. There are other tabs accessible for administration.

Side Bar Panel

The sidebar panel. Navigator and Information are the two labels that dominate the sidebar. On certain hosts, the labels are not present.

Schemas and Administration (formerly Management) are the Navigator's two subtabs. By selecting merge (), you may combine (or divide) the information from the two tabs into a single list.

The item Info and Session subtabs in the Information section offer read-only details about a selected item and the active connection.

Secondary Side Bar Panel

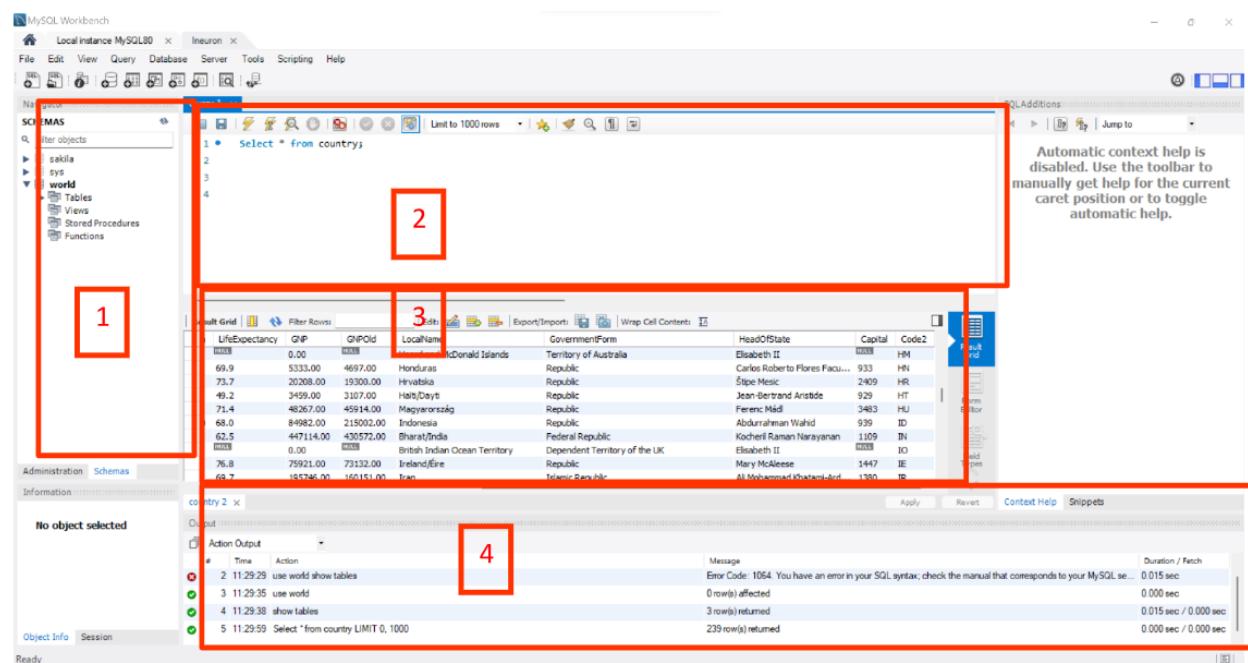
The following subtabs are available in the SQL Additions area:

1. Aid in context
2. Snippets

Output Panel

Action Output, Text Output, or History Output are the three different ways that the output panel might present a summary of the queries that have been run.

SQL Visual Editor



1. Schemas Panel – Shows all the schemas or the structure of tables and databases you have created
2. SQL Visual editor – This is where you write the code or queries to extract data
3. The result Grid – This is where you see the result of your query
4. The Output Panel – This space shows the log of all the queries that you have executed in the session.