* How to start, stop and restart the server
* How to check the MySQL status and Configuration file
* INFORMATION\_SCHEMA Tables

Ubuntu or Debian or Mint

#sudo service mysql start

#sudo service mysql stop

#sudo service mysql status

RHEL or Oracle Linux

#sudo service mysqld start

#sudo service mysqld stop

#sudo service mysqld status

Note :- Old method some times it wont work

sudo /etc/init.d/mysql start

sudo /etc/init.d/mysql stop

sudo /etc/init.d/mysql status

#find / -name my.cnf

mysql>show variables;

mysql>show variables where variable\_name='port';

mysql>show variables where variable\_name='hostname';

mysql>show variables where variable\_name='version';

mysql>SHOW VARIABLES LIKE '%version%';

mysql>show variables where variable\_name='%innodb%';

mysql>show variables where variable\_name='innodb%';

**INFORMATION\_SCHEMA Tables**

INFORMATION\_SCHEMA provides access to database metadata.

Metadata is data about the data, such as the name of a database or table, the data type of a column, or access privileges. Other terms that sometimes are used for this information are data dictionary and system catalog.

INFORMATION\_SCHEMA is the information database, the place that stores information about all the other databases that the MySQL server maintains. Inside INFORMATION\_SCHEMA there are several read-only tables. They are views, not base tables, so there are no files associated with them.

In effect, we have a database named INFORMATION\_SCHEMA, although the server does not create a database directory with that name. It is possible to select INFORMATION\_SCHEMA as the default database with a USE statement, but it is possible only to read the contents of the tables. You cannot insert into them, update them, or delete from them.

Example of a statement that retrieves information from INFORMATION\_SCHEMA:

mysql> SELECT table\_name, table\_type,engine,table\_rows FROM information\_schema.tables

WHERE table\_schema = 'demodb' ORDER BY table\_name DESC;

The statement requests a list of all the tables in database dbacentre, in reverse alphabetic order, showing just three pieces of information: the name of the table, its type, and its storage engine.

**SCHEMATA Table:**

This table provides information about databases.

Mysql> select \* from information\_schema.schemata;

**TABLES Table:**

This table provides information about tables in databases.

Mysql> select \* from information\_schema.tables;

**STATISTICS Table:**

This table provides information about table indexes.

**USER\_PRIVILEGES Table:**

This table provides information about global privileges. This information comes from the mysql.user grant table.

**SCHEMA\_PRIVILEGES Table:**

This table provides information about schema (database) privileges. This information comes from the mysql.db grant table.

**TABLE\_PRIVILEGES Table:**

This table provides information about table privileges. This information comes from the mysql.tables\_priv grant table.

**COLUMN\_PRIVILEGES Table:**

This table provides information about column privileges. This information comes from the mysql.columns\_priv grant table.

**TABLE\_CONSTRAINTS Table:**

This table describes which tables have constraints.

select \* from information\_schema.TABLE\_CONSTRAINTS;

**REFERENTIAL\_CONSTRAINTS Table:**

This table provides information about foreign keys. This table was added in MySQL 5.1.10.

**ROUTINES Table:**

This table provides information about stored routines (both procedures and functions). his information comes from the mysql.proc table.

**VIEWS Table:**

This table provides information about views in databases. You must have the SHOW VIEW privilege to access this table.

**TRIGGERS Table:**

This table provides information about triggers. You must have the SUPER privilege to access this table.

**PROFILING Table:**

This table provides statement profiling information. Its contents correspond to the information produced by the SHOW PROFILES and SHOW PROFILE statements.

The table is empty unless the profiling session variable is set to 1.

select \* from information\_schema.PROFILING;

**ENGINES Table:**

This table provides information about storage engines.

**PARTITIONS Table:**

This table provides information about table partitions.

**GLOBAL\_STATUS and SESSION\_STATUS Tables:**

These tables provide information about server status variables. Their contents correspond to the information produced by the SHOW GLOBAL STATUS and SHOW SESSION STATUS statements.

These tables were added in MySQL 5.1.12.

**GLOBAL\_VARIABLES and SESSION\_VARIABLES Tables:**

These tables provide information about server status variables. Their contents correspond to the information produced by the SHOW GLOBAL VARIABLES and SHOW SESSION VARIABLES statements. These tables were added in MySQL 5.1.12.

**PROCESSLIST Table:**

The PROCESSLIST table provides information about which threads are running.

**EVENTS Table:**

The EVENTS table provides information about scheduled events.

select table\_name,index\_name,last\_update from mysql.innodb\_index\_stats where database\_name='classicmodels';

mysql> select table\_name,last\_update,clustered\_index\_size from mysql.innodb\_table\_stats where database\_name='classicmodels';

mysql database tables

slave\_master\_info

slave\_relay\_log\_info

slave\_worker\_info

slow\_log

select conn\_id,user,db,current\_statement,progress from sys.session;

select \* from sys.schema\_unused\_indexes;

SELECT table\_name, table\_type,engine FROM information\_schema.tables WHERE table\_schema = 'monday' ORDER BY table\_name DESC;

select TABLE\_SCHEMA,TABLE\_NAME,TABLE\_TYPE,ENGINE,TABLE\_ROWS from information\_schema.tables;

Located in MySQL Database

select table\_name,last\_update,clustered\_index\_size from innodb\_table\_stats where database\_name='testing';

select table\_name,last\_update,index\_name from mysql.innodb\_index\_stats where database\_name='testing';

Located in Information\_schema Database

select TABLE\_SCHEMA,TABLE\_NAME,TABLE\_TYPE,ENGINE,CREATE\_TIME from Information\_schema.tables where table\_schema='mysql';