

Shell操作mysql数据库

1. 数据库基本操作
2. shell操作mysql之增、删、改和查
3. apache日志分割
4. 日志分割之任务计划
5. apache日志统计之mysql数据库

数据库基本操作

1. 登录mysql服务器

MySql -uroot -p123

2. 查看数据库

Show databases;

3. 查看表

Show tables from db;

4. 查看表结构

Desc table;

5. 创建表

Create table table();

6. 查看表数据

Select * from table;

7. 插入表数据

Insert into table(f1,f2) values('v1' , 'v2');

8. 删除表数据

Delete from table where id=8;

9. 修改表数据

```
Update table t1 set  
    f1= '123' ,f2= 'abc'   where id=8;
```

10. 删除表

```
Drop table t1;
```

11. 删除数据库

```
Drop databases d1;
```

```
conn="/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysql -uroot -p123"
case $1 in
    select)
        sql="select * from test.user"
        ;;
    delete)
        sql="delete from test.user where id=$2"
        ;;
    insert)
        sql="insert into test.user(username,password) values('$2','$3')"
        ;;
    update)
        sql="update test.user set username='$3',password='$4' where
id=$2"
        ;;
esac
$conn -e "$sql"
```

```
yesterday=`date -d yesterday +%Y%m%d`
```

```
srclog="/usr/local/apache2/logs/access_log"
```

```
dstlog="/usr/local/apache2/logsbak/access_${  
yesterday}.log"
```

```
mv $srclog $dstlog
```

```
pkill -HUP httpd
```

Crontab -e

00 00 * * * /mnt/log.sh


```
yesterday=`date -d yesterday +%Y%m%d`  
dstlog="/usr/local/apache2/logsbak/access_${yesterday}.log"  
mysql='/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysql -uroot -p123'  
cat /usr/local/apache2/logsbak/access_20141215.log|sort|uniq -c|awk '{print  
    $1":"$2}' > a.txt  
  
for i in `cat a.txt`  
do  
    pv=`echo $i|awk -F: '{print $1}'`  
    ip=`echo $i|awk -F: '{print $2}'`  
    sql="insert into test.countab(date,ip,num) values('$yesterday','$ip','$pv')"  
    $mysql -e "$sql"  
done  
  
sql="select * from test.countab order by id"  
$mysql -e "$sql"
```

apache日志统计

id	date	ip	num
1	20141215	192.168.100.2	1
2	20141215	192.168.100.2	9
3	20141215	192.168.100.2	8
4	20141215	192.168.100.2	8
5	20141215	192.168.100.2	10
6	20141215	192.168.100.2	30
7	20141215	192.168.100.2	4

云知梦，只为有梦想的人