

Using MySQL on dbase

First, SSH to dbase: ozaidan@dbase.cs.jhu.edu ← Use your CS user name, NOT the one you're assigned for MySQL

To log in to mysql:

```
> mysql -u name_05 -p
```

Where name_05 is your assigned MySQL user name. For the rest of this document, we'll use ozaidan_05, as in:

```
> mysql -u ozaidan_05 -p
```

The option -p instructs mysql to prompt you for a password. The command-line environment for MySQL will then start.

To see what databases you have access to:

```
mysql> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| db_hw2   |
| ozaidan_hw2 |
| test     |
+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

You should find three: db_hw2 (a shared DB,) test (a DB you should ignore,) and name_hw2 (your private DB) where name is your MySQL user name without the '_05'. You can do whatever you want in your private DB (create, update, insert into, delete from, and drop any tables you want) and nobody else can access it. The shared DB can be accessed by all users and has already been populated with the tables needed for Assignment 2. If you use `jhu.sql` to populate the tables in your private DB appropriately (as explained below) then it will be exactly equivalent to the public DB.

My advice is to populate and use your private DB to develop your queries, and only use the public DB to test your complete query file before you turn it in, since the graders will use db_hw2 when they run your queries.

Now, try doing the following things:

```
mysql> use ozaidan_hw2;  
Database changed  
mysql> show tables;  
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

The command ‘use’ specifies which database MySQL should use to run any queries given to it. The command ‘show tables’ lists the names of the tables created in the current database. Since your private DB is initially empty the result is naturally the empty set. Now, do the same thing using ‘db_hw2’ instead of ‘name_hw2’ and you will see that db_hw2 already has a group of tables created.

Let’s populate your private DB. First, exit MySQL by typing ‘exit’ or ‘quit’. Change directories to a folder that contains jhu.sql (either /home/oracle/oracle/sql or some other folder you copied the file to.)

To populate your database tables, you can do one of two things. You can either use:

```
> mysql -u ozaidan_05 -p -f -D ozaidan_hw2 < jhu.sql
```

The option -D tells MySQL which database to use. The other way is to first log in to MySQL, switch to your private DB, and then use:

```
mysql> source jhu.sql;
```

Ignore errors about unknown tables (these are caused by trying to drop tables not created yet.) If you use the second option, you will also get a bunch of ‘Query OK’ messages, indicating the INSERT statements work as required. Ask MySQL to ‘show tables’ and try a couple of SELECT queries so you can see the tables were created properly. You’re now ready to use your private DB.

Important: when using dbase, follow the format mentioned in Assignment 2. Specifically, table names in jhu.sql are capitalized, and so you need to capitalize table names in your queries.

You are required to submit a spool.log file in addition to your query file. You can do that with:

```
> mysql -u ozaidan_05 -p -f -D db_hw2 -t -vvv < MyQueryFile.sql > spool.log
```

The options -f , -t, and -vvv respectively tell MySQL to continue running the queries even if it encounters an error, use tabular format, and to be verbose in its output. This is the set of options you should use to create the log file you will submit.

If you’re easily amused and getting bored, type “prompt Your command?> ” in MySQL.