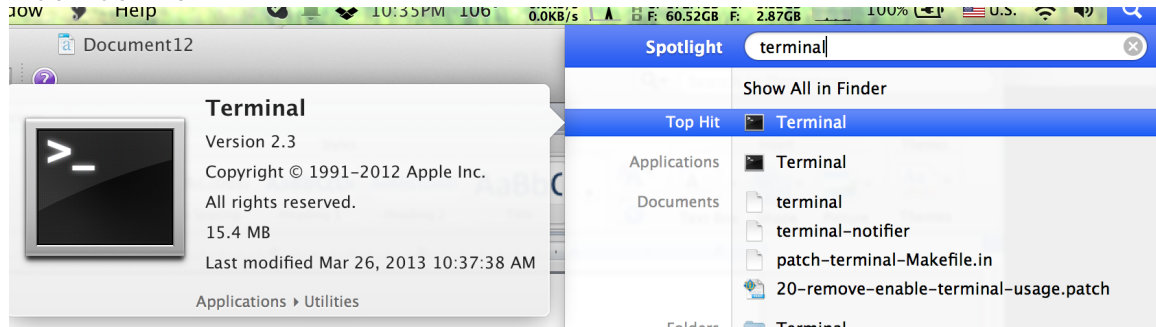
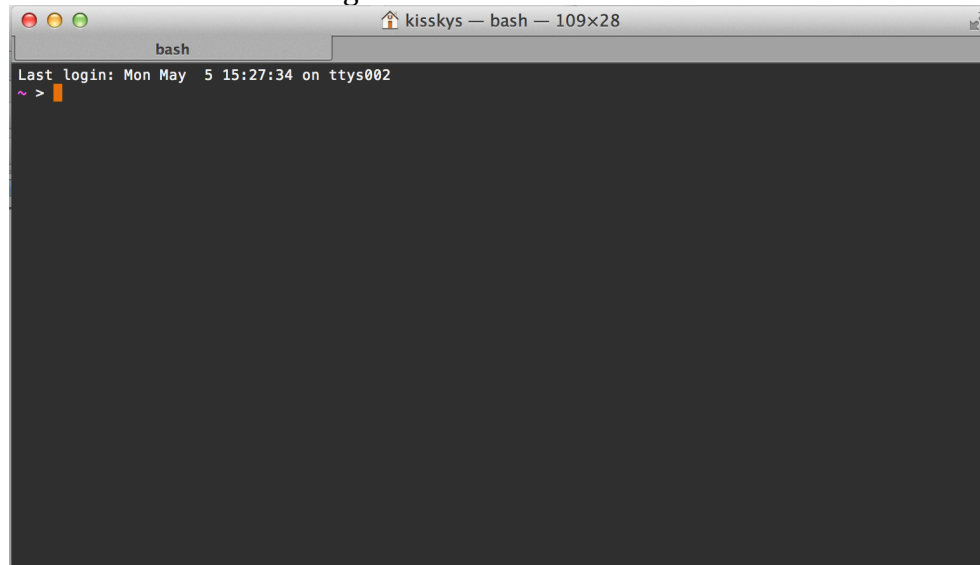


How to use MySQL Command-Line Tool

1. Execute the “terminal” program in order to get the command interpreter in your Mac machine.



You will see the following window.

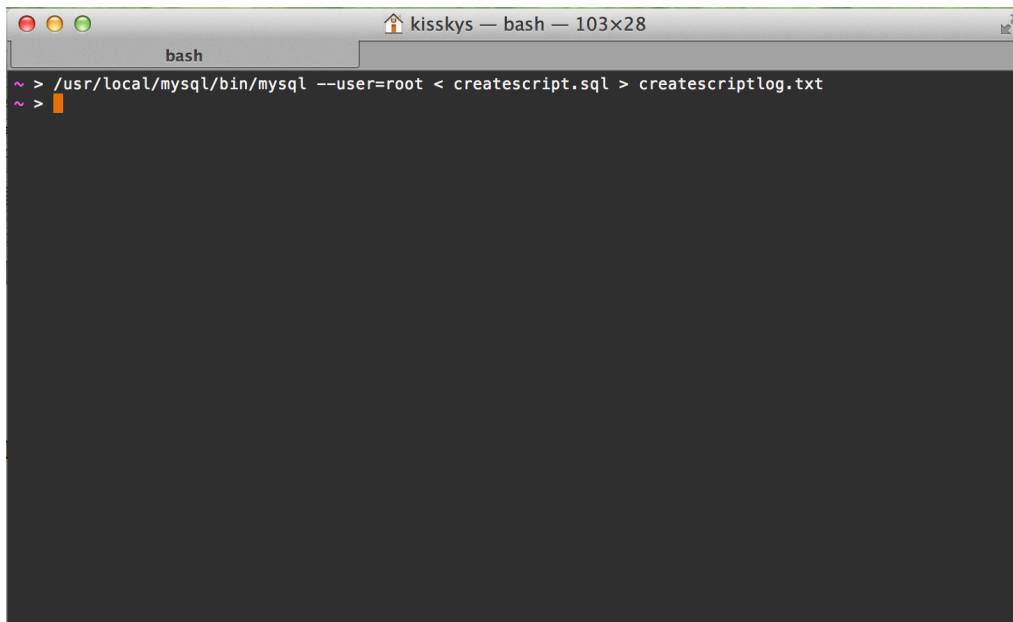


2. Create a script file named createscript.sql that contains the following contents. This script is also available on the class website. So, use that file.

```
create schema mytestdb;
use mytestdb; /* Your DDL SQL statements should starts after this line */
CREATE TABLE SINGER (SINGER_NAME VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL, SEX
CHAR(1) NOT NULL, AGE INTEGER NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY
(SINGER_NAME) );
/* Your DDL SQL statements end before this line */
use information_schema;
select * from tables where table_schema = 'mytestdb';
select * from columns where table_schema = 'mytestdb';
```

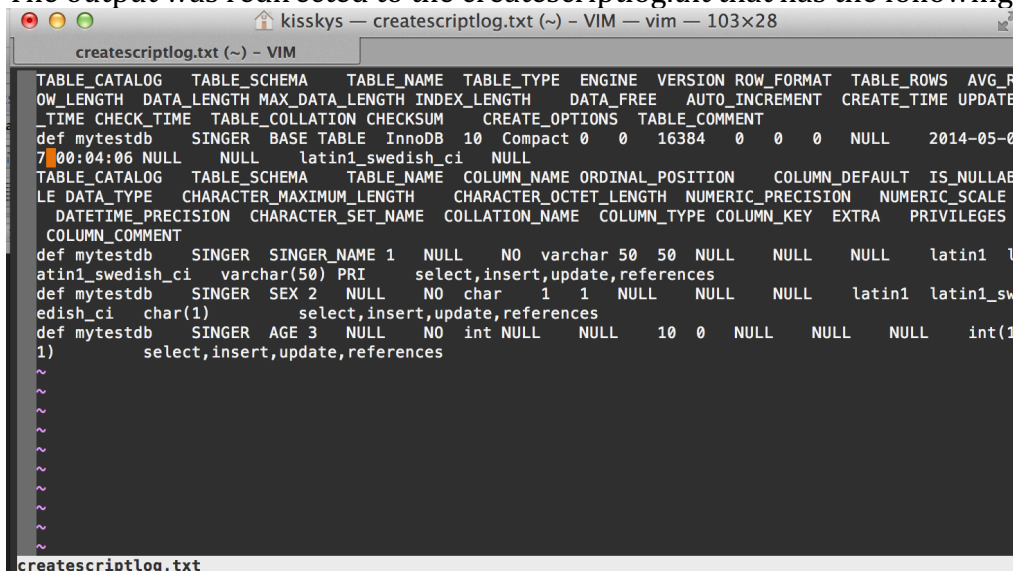
3. Run one of the following commands to run SQLs in the created script file according to the user name that you used when you installed MySQL Community Server.

```
/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysql --user=root < createscript.sql > createscriptlog.txt  
/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysql < createscript.sql > createscriptlog.txt
```



A terminal window titled "kisskys — bash — 103x28" with a sub-tab labeled "bash". The prompt is "~ >". The command entered is `/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysql --user=root < createscript.sql > createscriptlog.txt`. The prompt changes to "~ >" again, indicating the command has executed.

The output was redirected to the `createscriptlog.txt` that has the following texts in it.



A VIM editor window titled "kisskys — createscriptlog.txt (~) - VIM — vim — 103x28" with a sub-tab labeled "createscriptlog.txt (~) - VIM". The file content is as follows:

TABLE_CATALOG	TABLE_SCHEMA	TABLE_NAME	TABLE_TYPE	ENGINE	VERSION	ROW_FORMAT	TABLE_ROWS	AVG_ROW_LENGTH	DATA_LENGTH	MAX_DATA_LENGTH	INDEX_LENGTH	DATA_FREE	AUTO_INCREMENT	CREATE_TIME	UPDATE_TIME	CHECK_TIME	TABLE_COLLATION	CHECKSUM	CREATE_OPTIONS	TABLE_COMMENT
def mytestdb	SINGER	BASE	TABLE	InnoDB	10	Compact	0	0	16384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	latin1_swedish_ci	NULL	NULL	NULL
TABLE_CATALOG	TABLE_SCHEMA	TABLE_NAME	COLUMN_NAME	ORDINAL_POSITION	COLUMN_DEFAULT	IS_NULLAB	LE	DATA_TYPE	CHARACTER_MAXIMUM_LENGTH	CHARACTER_OCTET_LENGTH	NUMERIC_PRECISION	NUMERIC_SCALE	DATETIME_PRECISION	CHARACTER_SET_NAME	COLLATION_NAME	COLUMN_TYPE	COLUMN_KEY	EXTRA	PRIVILEGES	COLUMN_COMMENT
def mytestdb	SINGER	SINGER_NAME	1	NULL	NO	varchar	50	50	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	latin1	latin1_swedish_ci	varchar(50)	PRI	select,insert,update,references		
def mytestdb	SINGER	SEX	2	NULL	NO	char	1	1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	latin1	latin1_swedish_ci	char(1)		select,insert,update,references		
def mytestdb	SINGER	AGE	3	NULL	NO	int	NULL	NULL	10	0	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	int(1)			select,insert,update,references		

Now, you are all set to run your script files using MySQL Command-Line Tool!!

For more information, see MySQL manual page:

<http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mysql.html>