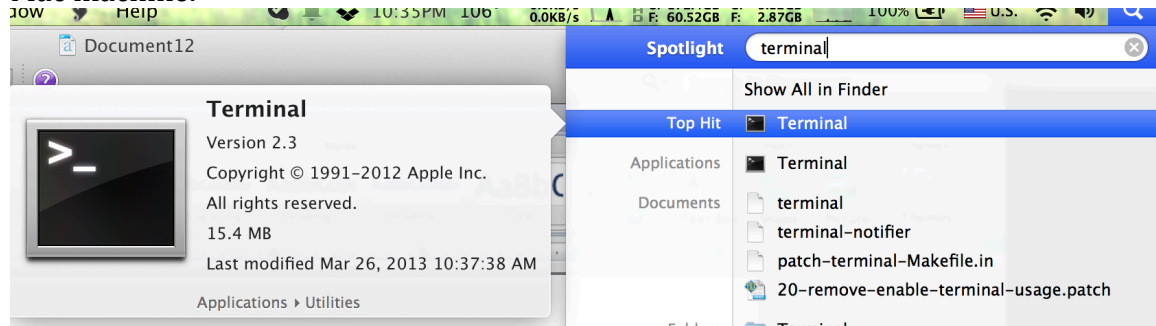
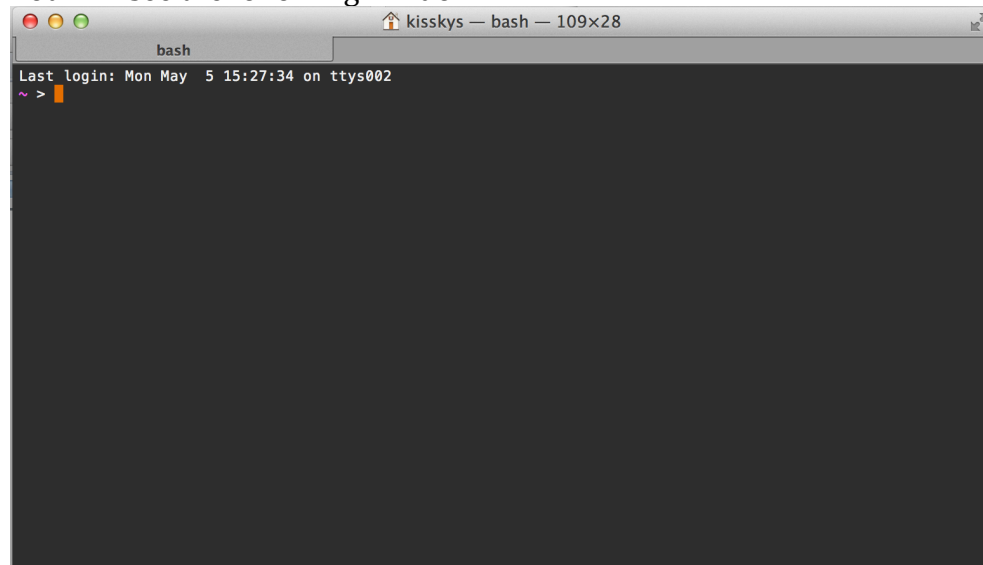


How to use MySQL Command-Line Tool

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



You will see the following window.

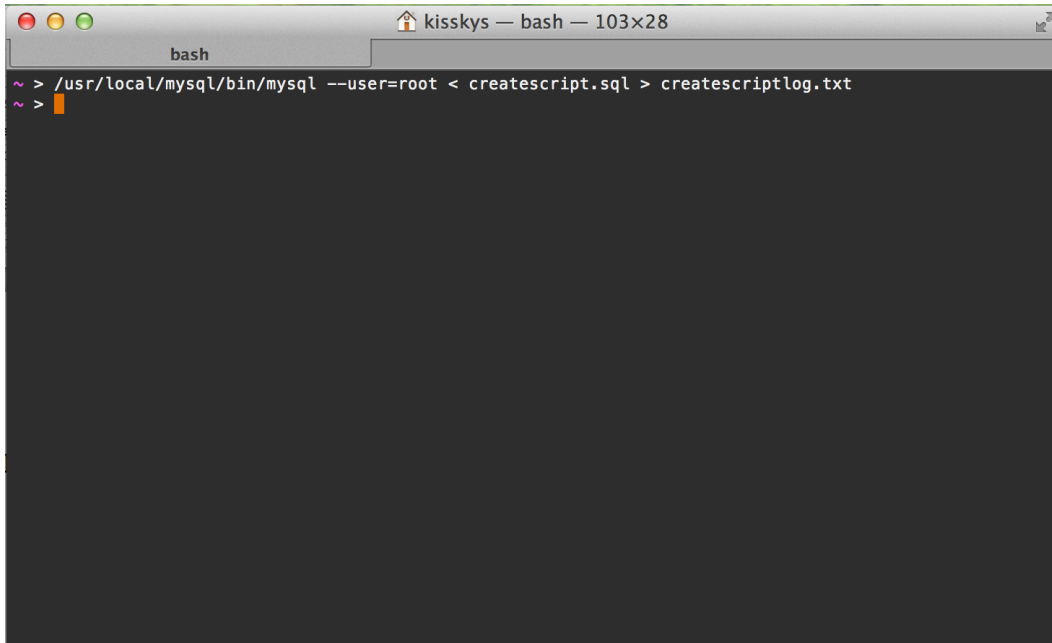


2. Create a script file named createscript.sql that contains the following contents.
(Important Note: **do not copy text and paste it from this document** since it will not be copied properly. Please type the command.)

```
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';
```

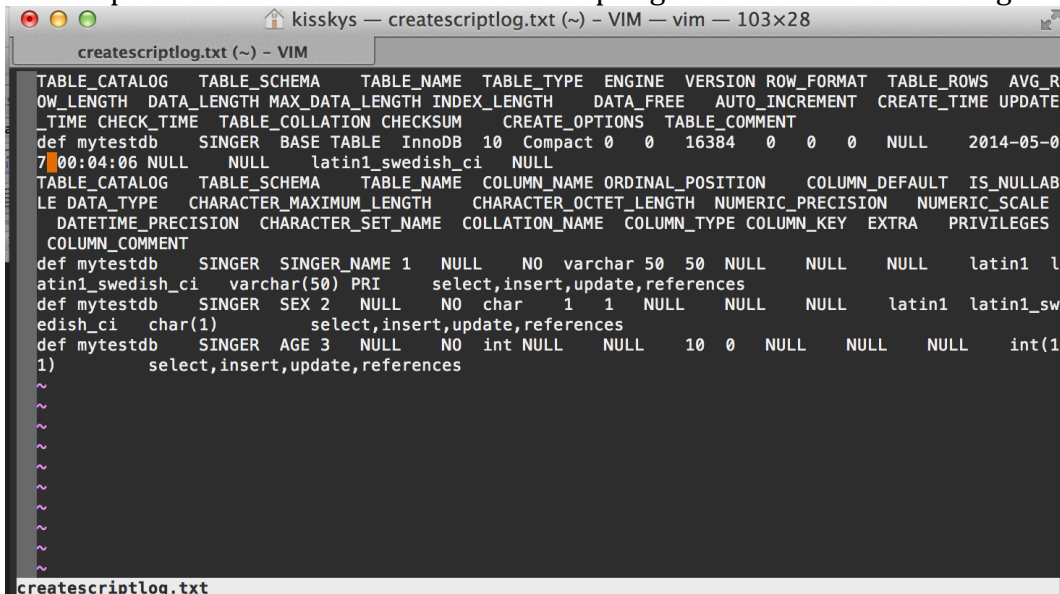
3. Run one of the following commands to run SQLs in the created script file according to the user name that you used when you installed MySQL Community Server. We assume that the root account has no password.

```
/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" showing the execution of the MySQL command. 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 completed.

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



A terminal window titled "kisskys — createscriptlog.txt (~) - VIM — vim — 103x28" showing the contents of the `createscriptlog.txt` file. The output is a table of database information:

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	NULL	2014-05-07 00:04:06	NULL	NULL	latin1_swedish_ci	NULL	
TABLE_CATALOG	TABLE_SCHEMA	TABLE_NAME	COLUMN_NAME	ORDINAL_POSITION	COLUMN_DEFAULT	IS_NULLABLE	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	SINGER_NAME	1	NULL	NO	varchar	50	50	NULL	NULL	NULL	latin1	latin1_swedish_ci	varchar(50)	PRI		select,insert,update,references		
def mytestdb	SINGER	SEX	SEX	2	NULL	NO	char	1	1	NULL	NULL	NULL	latin1	latin1_swedish_ci	char(1)			select,insert,update,references		
def mytestdb	SINGER	AGE	AGE	3	NULL	NO	int	NULL	NULL	10	0	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>