NAME

mysql_tzinfo_to_sql - load the time zone tables

SYNOPSIS

mysql_tzinfo_to_sql *arguments*

DESCRIPTION

The **mysql_tzinfo_to_sql** program loads the time zone tables in the mysql database. It is used on systems that have a *zoneinfo* database (the set of files describing time zones). Examples of such systems are Linux, FreeBSD, Solaris, and OS X. One likely location for these files is the /usr/share/zoneinfo directory (/usr/share/lib/zoneinfo on Solaris). If your system does not have a zoneinfo database, you can use the downloadable package described in Section 5.1.12, "MySQL Server Time Zone Support".

mysql_tzinfo_to_sql can be invoked several ways:

shell> **mysql_tzinfo_to_sql** *tz_dir*
shell> **mysql_tzinfo_to_sql** *tz_file tz_name*
shell> **mysql_tzinfo_to_sql --leap** *tz_file*

For the first invocation syntax, pass the zoneinfo directory path name to **mysql_tzinfo_to_sql** and send the output into the **mysql** program. For example:

shell> **mysql_tzinfo_to_sql /usr/share/zoneinfo | mysql -u root mysql**

mysql_tzinfo_to_sql reads your systems time zone files and generates SQL statements from them. **mysql** processes those statements to load the time zone tables.

The second syntax causes **mysql_tzinfo_to_sql** to load a single time zone file *tz_file* that corresponds to a time zone name *tz_name*:

shell> **mysql_tzinfo_to_sql** *tz_file tz_name* **| mysql -u root mysql**

If your time zone needs to account for leap seconds, invoke **mysql_tzinfo_to_sql** using the third syntax, which initializes the leap second information. *tz_file* is the name of your time zone file:

shell> **mysql_tzinfo_to_sql --leap** *tz_file* **| mysql -u root mysql**

After running **mysql_tzinfo_to_sql**, it is best to restart the server so that it does not continue to use any previously cached time zone data.

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SEE ALSO

For more information, please refer to the MySQL Reference Manual, which may already be installed locally and which is also available online at http://dev.mysql.com/doc/.

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