

NAME

mysqladmin - client for administering a MySQL server

SYNOPSIS

mysqladmin [*options*] *command* [*command-options*] [*command* [*command-options*]] ...

DESCRIPTION

mysqladmin is a client for performing administrative operations. You can use it to check the servers configuration and current status, to create and drop databases, and more.

Invoke **mysqladmin** like this:

```
shell> mysqladmin [options] command [command-arg] [command [command-arg]] ...
```

mysqladmin supports the following commands. Some of the commands take an argument following the command name.

- create *db_name*

Create a new database named *db_name*.

- debug

Tell the server to write debug information to the error log. The connected user must have the SUPER privilege. Format and content of this information is subject to change.

This includes information about the Event Scheduler. See Section 20.4.5, “Event Scheduler Status”.

- drop *db_name*

Delete the database named *db_name* and all its tables.

- extended-status

Display the server status variables and their values.

- flush-hosts

Flush all information in the host cache.

- flush-logs

Flush all logs.

- flush-privileges

Reload the grant tables (same as reload).

- flush-status

Clear status variables.

- flush-tables

Flush all tables.

- flush-threads

Flush the thread cache.

- kill *id,id,...*

Kill server threads. If multiple thread ID values are given, there must be no spaces in the list.

To kill threads belonging to other users, the connected user must have the SUPER privilege.

- old-password *new_password*

This is like the password command but stores the password using the old (pre-4.1) password-hashing format. (See Section 6.1.2.4, “Password Hashing in MySQL”.)

- password *new_password*

Set a new password. This changes the password to *new_password* for the account that you use with **mysqladmin** for connecting to the server. Thus, the next time you invoke **mysqladmin** (or any other client program) using the same account, you will need to

specify the new password.

Warning

Setting a password using **mysqladmin** should be considered *insecure*. On some systems, your password becomes visible to system status programs such as **ps** that may be invoked by other users to display command lines. MySQL clients typically overwrite the command-line password argument with zeros during their initialization sequence. However, there is still a brief interval during which the value is visible. Also, on some systems this overwriting strategy is ineffective and the password remains visible to **ps**. (SystemV Unix systems and perhaps others are subject to this problem.)

If the *new_password* value contains spaces or other characters that are special to your command interpreter, you need to enclose it within quotation marks. On Windows, be sure to use double quotation marks rather than single quotation marks; single quotation marks are not stripped from the password, but rather are interpreted as part of the password. For example:

```
shell> mysqladmin password my new password
```

As of MySQL 5.5.3, the new password can be omitted following the password command. In this case, **mysqladmin** prompts for the password value, which enables you to avoid specifying the password on the command line. Omitting the password value should be done only if password is the final command on the **mysqladmin** command line. Otherwise, the next argument is taken as the password.

Caution

Do not use this command used if the server was started with the **--skip-grant-tables** option. No password change will be applied. This is true even if you precede the password command with **flush-privileges** on the same command line to re-enable the grant tables because the flush operation occurs after you connect. However, you can use **mysqladmin flush-privileges** to re-enable the grant table and then use a separate **mysqladmin password** command to change the password.

- ping

Check whether the server is available. The return status from **mysqladmin** is 0 if the server is running, 1 if it is not. This is 0 even in case of an error such as Access denied, because this means that the server is running but refused the connection, which is different from the server not running.

- processlist

Show a list of active server threads. This is like the output of the **SHOW PROCESSLIST** statement. If the **--verbose** option is given, the output is like that of **SHOW FULL PROCESSLIST**. (See Section 13.7.5.30, “**SHOW PROCESSLIST** Syntax”.)

- reload

Reload the grant tables.

- refresh

Flush all tables and close and open log files.

- shutdown

Stop the server.

- start-slave

Start replication on a slave server.

- status

Display a short server status message.

- stop-slave

Stop replication on a slave server.

- variables

Display the server system variables and their values.

- version

Display version information from the server.

All commands can be shortened to any unique prefix. For example:

```
shell> mysqladmin proc stat
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Id | User | Host | db | Command | Time | State | Info |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 51 | monty | localhost | | Query | 0 | | show processlist |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Uptime: 1473624 Threads: 1 Questions: 39487
Slow queries: 0 Opens: 541 Flush tables: 1
Open tables: 19 Queries per second avg: 0.0268
```

The **mysqladmin status** command result displays the following values:

- Uptime
 - The number of seconds the MySQL server has been running.
- Threads
 - The number of active threads (clients).
- Questions
 - The number of questions (queries) from clients since the server was started.
- Slow queries
 - The number of queries that have taken more than `long_query_time` seconds. See Section 5.4.5, “The Slow Query Log”.
- Opens
 - The number of tables the server has opened.
- Flush tables
 - The number of flush-*, refresh, and reload commands the server has executed.
- Open tables
 - The number of tables that currently are open.
- Memory in use
 - The amount of memory allocated directly by **mysqld**. This value is displayed only when MySQL has been compiled with `safemalloc`, which is available only before MySQL 5.5.6.
- Maximum memory used
 - The maximum amount of memory allocated directly by **mysqld**. This value is displayed only when MySQL has been compiled with `safemalloc`, which is available only before MySQL 5.5.6.

If you execute **mysqladmin shutdown** when connecting to a local server using a Unix socket file, **mysqladmin** waits until the servers process ID file has been removed, to ensure that the server has stopped properly.

mysqladmin supports the following options, which can be specified on the command line or in the `[mysqladmin]` and `[client]` groups of an option file. For information about option files used by MySQL programs, see Section 4.2.6, “Using Option Files”.

- **--help, -?**
 - Display a help message and exit.
- **--bind-address=*ip_address***
 - On a computer having multiple network interfaces, use this option to select which interface to use for connecting to the MySQL server.
 - This option is supported only in the version of **mysqladmin** that is supplied with NDB Cluster. It is not available in standard MySQL Server 5.5 releases.

- **--character-sets-dir=*dir_name***
The directory where character sets are installed. See Section 10.14, “Character Set Configuration”.
- **--compress, -C**
Compress all information sent between the client and the server if both support compression.
- **--count=*N*, -c *N***
The number of iterations to make for repeated command execution if the **--sleep** option is given.
- **--debug[=*debug_options*], -# [*debug_options*]**
Write a debugging log. A typical *debug_options* string is *d:t:o,file_name*. The default is *d:t:o,/tmp/mysqladmin.trace*.
- **--debug-check**
Print some debugging information when the program exits.
- **--debug-info**
Print debugging information and memory and CPU usage statistics when the program exits.
- **--default-auth=*plugin***
A hint about the client-side authentication plugin to use. See Section 6.3.6, “Pluggable Authentication”.

This option was added in MySQL 5.5.9.
- **--default-character-set=*charset_name***
Use *charset_name* as the default character set. See Section 10.14, “Character Set Configuration”.
- **--defaults-extra-file=*file_name***
Read this option file after the global option file but (on Unix) before the user option file. If the file does not exist or is otherwise inaccessible, an error occurs. Before MySQL 5.5.8, *file_name* must be the full path name to the file. As of MySQL 5.5.8, the name is interpreted relative to the current directory if given as a relative path name.
- **--defaults-file=*file_name***
Use only the given option file. If the file does not exist or is otherwise inaccessible, an error occurs. Before MySQL 5.5.8, *file_name* must be the full path name to the file. As of MySQL 5.5.8, the name is interpreted relative to the current directory if given as a relative path name.
- **--defaults-group-suffix=*str***
Read not only the usual option groups, but also groups with the usual names and a suffix of *str*. For example, **mysqladmin** normally reads the [client] and [mysqladmin] groups. If the **--defaults-group-suffix=other** option is given, **mysqladmin** also reads the [client_ *other*] and [mysqladmin_ *other*] groups.
- **--enable-cleartext-plugin**
Enable the `mysql_clear_password` cleartext authentication plugin. (See Section 6.5.1.3, “Client-Side Cleartext Pluggable Authentication”.) This option was added in MySQL 5.5.27.
- **--force, -f**
Do not ask for confirmation for the drop *db_name* command. With multiple commands, continue even if an error occurs.
- **--host=*host_name*, -h *host_name***
Connect to the MySQL server on the given host.

- **--no-beep, -b**

Suppress the warning beep that is emitted by default for errors such as a failure to connect to the server.

- **--no-defaults**

Do not read any option files. If program startup fails due to reading unknown options from an option file, **--no-defaults** can be used to prevent them from being read.

- **--password[=*password*], -p[*password*]**

The password to use when connecting to the server. If you use the short option form (**-p**), you *cannot* have a space between the option and the password. If you omit the *password* value following the **--password** or **-p** option on the command line, **mysqladmin** prompts for one.

Specifying a password on the command line should be considered insecure. See Section 6.1.2.1, “End-User Guidelines for Password Security”. You can use an option file to avoid giving the password on the command line.

- **--pipe, -W**

On Windows, connect to the server using a named pipe. This option applies only if the server supports named-pipe connections.

- **--plugin-dir=*dir_name***

The directory in which to look for plugins. Specify this option if the **--default-auth** option is used to specify an authentication plugin but **mysqladmin** does not find it. See Section 6.3.6, “Pluggable Authentication”.

This option was added in MySQL 5.5.9.

- **--port=*port_num*, -P *port_num***

The TCP/IP port number to use for the connection.

- **--print-defaults**

Print the program name and all options that it gets from option files.

- **--protocol={TCP|SOCKET|PIPE|MEMORY}**

The connection protocol to use for connecting to the server. It is useful when the other connection parameters normally would cause a protocol to be used other than the one you want. For details on the permissible values, see Section 4.2.2, “Connecting to the MySQL Server”.

- **--relative, -r**

Show the difference between the current and previous values when used with the **--sleep** option. This option works only with the extended-status command.

- **--shared-memory-base-name=*name***

On Windows, the shared-memory name to use, for connections made using shared memory to a local server. The default value is **MYSQL**. The shared-memory name is case-sensitive.

The server must be started with the **--shared-memory** option to enable shared-memory connections.

- **--silent, -s**

Exit silently if a connection to the server cannot be established.

- **--sleep=*delay*, -i *delay***

Execute commands repeatedly, sleeping for *delay* seconds in between. The **--count** option determines the number of iterations. If **--count** is not given, **mysqladmin** executes commands indefinitely until interrupted.

- **--socket=*path*, -S *path***

For connections to localhost, the Unix socket file to use, or, on Windows, the name of the named pipe to use.

- **--ssl***

Options that begin with **--ssl** specify whether to connect to the server using SSL and indicate where to find SSL keys and certificates. See Section 6.4.2, “Command Options for Encrypted Connections”.

- **--user=*user_name*, -u *user_name***

The MySQL user name to use when connecting to the server.

- **--verbose, -v**

Verbose mode. Print more information about what the program does.

- **--version, -V**

Display version information and exit.

- **--vertical, -E**

Print output vertically. This is similar to **--relative**, but prints output vertically.

- **--wait[=*count*], -w[*count*]**

If the connection cannot be established, wait and retry instead of aborting. If a *count* value is given, it indicates the number of times to retry. The default is one time.

You can also set the following variables by using **--var_name=value**. The **--set-variable** format is deprecated and was removed in MySQL 5.5.3. syntax:

- **connect_timeout**

The maximum number of seconds before connection timeout. The default value is 43200 (12 hours).

- **shutdown_timeout**

The maximum number of seconds to wait for server shutdown. The default value is 3600 (1 hour).

COPYRIGHT

Copyright 1997, 2018, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

This documentation is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it only under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; version 2 of the License.

This documentation is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with the program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA or see <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.

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/>.

AUTHOR

Oracle Corporation (<http://dev.mysql.com/>).