

MariaDB / MySQL Tricks

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Replication

Stop replication and remove online replication information:

```
MariaDB [(none)]> stop slave;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.004 sec)
```

```
MariaDB [(none)]> reset slave all;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.001 sec)
```

```
MariaDB [(none)]> show slave status;  
Empty set (0.001 sec)
```

Functions

Display epoch values:

```
MariaDB [sympa]]> select from_unixtime(mydate);
```

Queries across tables

Update field in *products* table with a sum from related table *reviews*:

```
update products P inner join
(select sku, count(sku) as rating_count from reviews where public is TRUE group by sku) I
on P.sku = I.sku SET
P.rating_count = I.rating_count
```

Table information

Columns with DESCRIBE

Filter columns of a table, e.g. show all columns ending in Datum:

```
mysql> describe Artikel '%Datum';
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field                | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Erfassungsdatum      | date | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| LieferbarNeinDatum   | date | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| LieferbarDatum       | date | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| Abschreibungsdatum  | date | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

Indexes

```
show indexes from transactions;
```

Global Information

Size of the databases in Megabytes:

```
SELECT table_schema AS "Database",  
       ROUND(SUM(data_length + index_length) / 1024 / 1024, 2) AS "Size (MB)"  
FROM information_schema.TABLES  
GROUP BY table_schema;
```

Size of the tables in a specific database (e.g. sympa):

```
SELECT table_name AS `Table`,  
       ROUND(((data_length + index_length) / 1024 / 1024), 2) `Size in MB`  
FROM information_schema.TABLES where table_schema = 'sympa'  
ORDER BY (data_length + index_length) DESC;
```

‘

Optimization

Add indexes for joins

With `EXPLAIN` you can see which indices are used for the join. For large tables include in a join, you may see a huge performance gain.

Hints

<https://github.com/major/MySQLTuner-perl#mysqltuner> is a nice script that offers you performance and stability recommendations.

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