



### ***Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'mysqladmin.1'***

#### ***\$ man mysqladmin.1***

MYSQLADMIN(1)                      MySQL Database System                      MYSQLADMIN(1)

#### NAME

mysqladmin - a MySQL server administration program

#### 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 server's configuration and current status, to create and drop databases, and more.

Invoke mysqladmin like this:

```
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

Prior to MySQL 8.0.20, 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 25.4.5, “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. See Section 5.1.12.3, “DNS Lookups and the Host Cache”.

? flush-logs [log\_type ...]

Flush all logs.

The mysqladmin flush-logs command permits optional log types to be given, to specify which logs to flush. Following the flush-logs command, you can provide a space-separated list of one or more of the following log types: binary, engine, error, general, relay, slow. These correspond to the log types that can be specified for the FLUSH LOGS SQL statement.

? 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 CONNECTION\_ADMIN privilege (or the deprecated SUPER

privilege).

? 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 must 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:

```
mysqladmin password "my new password"
```

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 is 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 13.7.7.29, "SHOW PROCESSLIST Statement".)

? reload

Reload the grant tables.

? refresh

Flush all tables and close and open log files.

? shutdown

Stop the server.

? start-replica

Start replication on a replica server. Use this command from MySQL 8.0.26.

? start-slave

Start replication on a replica server. Use this command before MySQL 8.0.26.

? status

Display a short server status message.

? stop-replica

Stop replication on a replica server. Use this command from MySQL

8.0.26.

? stop-slave

Stop replication on a replica server. Use this command before MySQL

8.0.26.

? 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:

```
$> mysqladmin proc stat
```

```
+---+-----+-----+---+-----+---+-----+-----+
| Id | User | Host   | db | Command | Time | State | Info          |
+---+-----+-----+---+-----+---+-----+-----+
| 51 | jones | 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.

If you execute `mysqladmin shutdown` when connecting to a local server using a Unix socket file, `mysqladmin` waits until the server's 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 4.2.2.2, "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.

? --character-sets-dir=dir\_name The directory where character sets are installed. See Section 10.15, "Character Set Configuration".

? --compress, -C Compress all information sent between the client and the server if possible. See Section 4.2.8, "Connection Compression Control".

As of MySQL 8.0.18, this option is deprecated. Expect it to be removed in a future version of MySQL. See the section called "Configuring Legacy Connection Compression".

? --compression-algorithms=value The permitted compression algorithms for connections to the server. The available algorithms are the same as for the `protocol_compression_algorithms` system variable.

The default value is uncompressed.

For more information, see Section 4.2.8, "Connection Compression Control".

This option was added in MySQL 8.0.18.

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

- ? `--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`. This option is available only if MySQL was built using `WITH_DEBUG`. MySQL release binaries provided by Oracle are not built using this option.
- ? `--debug-check` Print some debugging information when the program exits. This option is available only if MySQL was built using `WITH_DEBUG`. MySQL release binaries provided by Oracle are not built using this option.
- ? `--debug-info` Print debugging information and memory and CPU usage statistics when the program exits. This option is available only if MySQL was built using `WITH_DEBUG`. MySQL release binaries provided by Oracle are not built using this option.
- ? `--default-auth=plugin` A hint about which client-side authentication plugin to use. See Section 6.2.17, “Pluggable Authentication”.
- ? `--default-character-set=charset_name` Use `charset_name` as the default character set. See Section 10.15, “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. If `file_name` is not an absolute path name, it is interpreted relative to the current directory. For additional information about this and other option-file options, see Section 4.2.2.3, “Command-Line Options that Affect Option-File Handling”.
- ? `--defaults-file=file_name` Use only the given option file. If the file does not exist or is otherwise inaccessible, an error occurs.

If `file_name` is not an absolute path name, it is interpreted relative to the current directory.

Exception: Even with `--defaults-file`, client programs read `.mylogin.cnf`.

For additional information about this and other option-file options, see Section 4.2.2.3, “Command-Line Options that Affect Option-File Handling”.

? `--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 this option is given as `--defaults-group-suffix=_other`, `mysqladmin` also reads the `[client_other]` and `[mysqladmin_other]` groups.

For additional information about this and other option-file options, see Section 4.2.2.3, “Command-Line Options that Affect Option-File Handling”.

? `--enable-cleartext-plugin` Enable the `mysql_clear_password` cleartext authentication plugin. (See Section 6.4.1.4, “Client-Side Cleartext Pluggable Authentication”.)

? `--force`, `-f` Do not ask for confirmation for the `drop db_name` command. With multiple commands, continue even if an error occurs.

? `--get-server-public-key` Request from the server the public key required for RSA key pair-based password exchange. This option applies to clients that authenticate with the `caching_sha2_password` authentication plugin. For that plugin, the server does not send the public key unless requested. This option is ignored for accounts that do not authenticate with that plugin. It is also ignored if RSA-based password exchange is not used, as is the case when the client connects to the server using a secure connection.

If `--server-public-key-path=file_name` is given and specifies a valid public key file, it takes precedence over `--get-server-public-key`.

For information about the `caching_sha2_password` plugin, see



#### Section 6.4.1.2, ?Caching SHA-2 Pluggable Authentication?.

? --host=host\_name, -h host\_name Connect to the MySQL server on the given host.

? --login-path=name Read options from the named login path in the .mylogin.cnf login path file. A ?login path? is an option group containing options that specify which MySQL server to connect to and which account to authenticate as. To create or modify a login path file, use the mysql\_config\_editor utility. See mysql\_config\_editor(1).

For additional information about this and other option-file options, see Section 4.2.2.3, ?Command-Line Options that Affect Option-File Handling?.

? --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.

The exception is that the .mylogin.cnf file is read in all cases, if it exists. This permits passwords to be specified in a safer way than on the command line even when --no-defaults is used. To create .mylogin.cnf, use the mysql\_config\_editor utility. See mysql\_config\_editor(1).

For additional information about this and other option-file options, see Section 4.2.2.3, ?Command-Line Options that Affect Option-File Handling?.

? --password[=password], -p[password] The password of the MySQL account used for connecting to the server. The password value is optional. If not given, mysqladmin prompts for one. If given, there must be no space between --password= or -p and the password following it. If no password option is specified, the default is to send no password.

Specifying a password on the command line should be considered insecure. To avoid giving the password on the command line, use an

option file. See Section 6.1.2.1, “End-User Guidelines for Password Security”.

To explicitly specify that there is no password and that mysqladmin should not prompt for one, use the `--skip-password` option.

? `--password1[=pass_val]` The password for multifactor authentication factor 1 of the MySQL account used for connecting to the server.

The password value is optional. If not given, mysql prompts for one. If given, there must be no space between `--password1=` and the password following it. If no password option is specified, the default is to send no password.

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

To explicitly specify that there is no password and that mysqladmin should not prompt for one, use the `--skip-password1` option.

`--password1` and `--password` are synonymous, as are `--skip-password1` and `--skip-password`.

? `--password2[=pass_val]` The password for multifactor authentication factor 2 of the MySQL account used for connecting to the server.

The semantics of this option are similar to the semantics for `--password1`; see the description of that option for details.

? `--password3[=pass_val]` The password for multifactor authentication factor 3 of the MySQL account used for connecting to the server.

The semantics of this option are similar to the semantics for `--password1`; see the description of that option for details.

? `--pipe, -W` On Windows, connect to the server using a named pipe.

This option applies only if the server was started with the `named_pipe` system variable enabled to support named-pipe connections. In addition, the user making the connection must be a member of the Windows group specified by the `named_pipe_full_access_group` system variable.

? `--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 6.2.17, “Pluggable Authentication”.

? `--port=port_num, -P port_num` For TCP/IP connections, the port number to use.

? `--print-defaults` Print the program name and all options that it gets from option files.

For additional information about this and other option-file options, see Section 4.2.2.3, “Command-Line Options that Affect Option-File Handling”.

? `--protocol={TCP|SOCKET|PIPE|MEMORY}` The transport protocol to use for connecting to the server. It is useful when the other connection parameters normally result in use of a protocol other than the one you want. For details on the permissible values, see Section 4.2.7, “Connection Transport Protocols”.

? `--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.

? `--server-public-key-path=file_name` The path name to a file in PEM format containing a client-side copy of the public key required by the server for RSA key pair-based password exchange. This option applies to clients that authenticate with the `sha256_password` or `caching_sha2_password` authentication plugin. This option is ignored for accounts that do not authenticate with one of those plugins. It is also ignored if RSA-based password exchange is not used, as is the case when the client connects to the server using a secure connection.

If `--server-public-key-path=file_name` is given and specifies a valid public key file, it takes precedence over `--get-server-public-key`.

For `sha256_password`, this option applies only if MySQL was built using OpenSSL.

For information about the `sha256_password` and `caching_sha2_password`

plugins, see Section 6.4.1.3, “SHA-256 Pluggable Authentication”, and Section 6.4.1.2, “Caching SHA-2 Pluggable Authentication”.

? `--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.

This option applies only if the server was started with the `shared_memory` system variable enabled to support shared-memory connections.

? `--show-warnings` Show warnings resulting from execution of statements sent to the server.

? `--shutdown-timeout=value` The maximum number of seconds to wait for server shutdown. The default value is 3600 (1 hour).

? `--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.

On Windows, this option applies only if the server was started with the `named_pipe` system variable enabled to support named-pipe connections. In addition, the user making the connection must be a member of the Windows group specified by the `named_pipe_full_access_group` system variable.

? `--ssl*` Options that begin with `--ssl` specify whether to connect to the server using encryption and indicate where to find SSL keys and certificates. See the section called “Command Options for Encrypted Connections”.

? `--ssl-fips-mode={OFF|ON|STRICT}` Controls whether to enable FIPS mode on the client side. The `--ssl-fips-mode` option differs from

other `--ssl-xxx` options in that it is not used to establish encrypted connections, but rather to affect which cryptographic operations to permit. See Section 6.8, “FIPS Support”.

These `--ssl-fips-mode` values are permitted:

? OFF: Disable FIPS mode.

? ON: Enable FIPS mode.

? STRICT: Enable “strict” FIPS mode.

#### Note

If the OpenSSL FIPS Object Module is not available, the only permitted value for `--ssl-fips-mode` is OFF. In this case, setting `--ssl-fips-mode` to ON or STRICT causes the client to produce a warning at startup and to operate in non-FIPS mode.

As of MySQL 8.0.34, this option is deprecated. Expect it to be removed in a future version of MySQL.

? `--tls-ciphersuites=ciphersuite_list` The permissible ciphersuites for encrypted connections that use TLSv1.3. The value is a list of one or more colon-separated ciphersuite names. The ciphersuites that can be named for this option depend on the SSL library used to compile MySQL. For details, see Section 6.3.2, “Encrypted Connection TLS Protocols and Ciphers”.

This option was added in MySQL 8.0.16.

? `--tls-version=protocol_list` The permissible TLS protocols for encrypted connections. The value is a list of one or more comma-separated protocol names. The protocols that can be named for this option depend on the SSL library used to compile MySQL. For details, see Section 6.3.2, “Encrypted Connection TLS Protocols and Ciphers”.

? `--user=user_name`, `-u user_name` The user name of the MySQL account to use for connecting to the server.

If you are using the Rewriter plugin with MySQL 8.0.31 or later, you should grant this user the `SKIP_QUERY_REWRITE` privilege.

? `--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.
- ? --zstd-compression-level=level The compression level to use for connections to the server that use the zstd compression algorithm. The permitted levels are from 1 to 22, with larger values indicating increasing levels of compression. The default zstd compression level is 3. The compression level setting has no effect on connections that do not use zstd compression.
- For more information, see Section 4.2.8, ?Connection Compression Control?.
- This option was added in MySQL 8.0.18.

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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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MySQL 8.0

06/02/2023

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