
Setting Up the world Database

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The sample data used in the `world` database is Copyright Statistics Finland, <http://www.stat.fi/worldinfigures>.

To enable MySQL users to perform manipulation of this data set using MySQL, the data set is available as a set of three tables:

- `Country`: Information about countries of the world.
- `City`: Information about some of the cities in those countries.
- `CountryLanguage`: Languages spoken in each country.

Setup files to create the `world` database are available for the `MyISAM` or `InnoDB` storage engine:

- `world.sql` contains SQL statements to create the database using `MyISAM` tables.
- `world_innodb.sql` is similar but creates `InnoDB` tables. The columns are the same as those in the `MyISAM` tables, but the `InnoDB` tables also implement foreign key relationships between tables.

Each file is available for download at <http://dev.mysql.com/doc/index-other.html>.

The following instructions refer to the `world.sql` file, which contains `CREATE TABLE` statements for `MyISAM` tables. To create `InnoDB` tables instead, substitute the `world_innodb.sql` file in the instructions wherever you see `world.sql`.

To create the `world` database, load the contents of the `world.sql` file into MySQL using the following procedure:

1. Change directory to where the `world.sql` file is located

If your current directory is not the same as the location of the `world.sql` file, use a `cd` command to change location.

2. Connect to the MySQL server using the `mysql` program

At your command-line prompt, issue this command:

```
shell> mysql -u root -p
```

This command connects to the server using the MySQL `root` account to make sure that you'll have permission to create the `world` database. The `--p` option tells `mysql` to prompt you for the `root` password. Enter the password when prompted. (Remember that the MySQL `root` account is not the same as the operating system `root` account and probably will have a different password.)

3. Create the `world` database and select it as the default database:

In the `mysql` program, issue the following statements:

```
mysql> CREATE DATABASE world;
mysql> USE world;
```

4. Load the contents of `world.sql` into the `world` database

Issue a `SOURCE` command to tell `mysql` to read and process the contents of `world.sql`:

```
mysql> SOURCE world.sql;
```

You'll see quite a bit of output as `mysql` reads queries from the `world.sql` file and executes them.

After `mysql` finishes processing the `world.sql` file, try this statement:

```
mysql> SHOW TABLES;
+-----+
| Tables_in_world |
+-----+
| City             |
| Country          |
| CountryLanguage |
+-----+
```

The output should list all three of the tables shown. Depending on your server configuration, `SHOW TABLES` may display the table names in lowercase. If so, use lowercase names whenever you refer to the tables by name later.

To see the structure of each table, use `SHOW CREATE TABLE`. For example:

```
mysql> SHOW CREATE TABLE Country;
mysql> SHOW CREATE TABLE City;
mysql> SHOW CREATE TABLE CountryLanguage;
```

