
NAME

DBSQLToTextFiles.pl - Export data from MySQL or Oracle database into CSV/TSV text files

SYNOPSIS

DBSQLToTextFiles.pl SQLFileName(s) | SQLSelectStatement(s)...

DBSQLToTextFiles.pl [-d, --dbdriver *mysql* | *Oracle*] [--dbhost *hostname*] [--dbname *databasename*] [--dbpassword *password*] [--dbusername *username*] [--exportdatalabels *yes* | *no*] [--exportlobs *yes* | *no*] [-h, --help] [-m, --mode *SQLStatement* | *SQLFile*] [-o, --overwrite] [--outdelim *comma* | *tab* | *semicolon*] [-q, --quote *yes* | *no*] [-r, --root *rootname*] [--replacenullstr *string*] [-w --workingdir *dirname*] SQLFileName(s) | SQLSelectStatement(s)...

DESCRIPTION

Export data from MySQL or Oracle database into CSV/TSV text files. Based on -m --mode option value, two methods of data selection are available: in line SQL select statement(s), or SQL file name(s) containing SQL select statement(s). All command line parameters must correspond to similar mode; mixing of parameters for different modes is not supported.

OPTIONS

-d, --dbdriver *mysql* | *Oracle*

Database driver name. Possible values: *mysql* or *Oracle*. Default: *MySQL* or value of environment variable DBI_DRIVER. This script has only been tested with MySQL and Oracle drivers.

--dbhost *hostname*

Database host name. Default: *127.0.0.1* for both MySQL and Oracle. For remote databases, specify complete remote host domain: *dbhostname.org* or something like it.

--dbname *databasename*

Database name. Default: *mysql* for MySQL and value of environment variable ORACLE_SID for Oracle. For connecting to local/remote Oracle databases, this value can be left undefined assuming --dbhost is correctly specified.

--dbpassword *password*

Database user password. Default: *none* and value of environment variable DBI_PASS is used for connecting to database.

--dbusername *username*

Database user name. Default: *none* and value of environment variable DBI_USER is used for connecting to database.

--exportdatalabels *yes* | *no*

This option is mode specific and controls exporting of column data labels during exportdata mode. Possible values: *yes* or *no*. Default: *yes*.

--exportlobs *yes* | *no*

This option is mode specific and controls exporting of CLOB/BLOB data columns during exportdata mode. Possible values: *yes* or *no*. Default: *no*.

-h, --help

Print this help message.

-m, --mode *SQLStatement* | *SQLFile*

Data selection criterion from database. Two different command line parameter methods are available: in line SQL statement(s) specification or file name(s) containing SQL select statement(s). This value determines how command line parameters are processed.

Possible values: *SQLStatement* or *SQLFile*. Default value: *SQLStatement*

In *SQLFile* mode, SQL file contains select statements delimited by ;. And the lines starting with # or - are ignored.

-o, --overwrite

Overwrite existing files.

`--outdelim comma | tab | semicolon`

Output text file delimiter. Possible values: *comma, tab, or semicolon* Default value: *comma*.

`-q, --quote yes | no`

Put quotes around column values in output text file. Possible values: *yes or no*. Default value: *yes*.

`-r, --root rootname`

New file name is generated using the root: `<Root><No>.<Ext>`. Default new file file names: `SQLStatement<No>.<Ext>`, or `<SQLFileName><StatementNo>.<Ext>`. The `csv` and `tsv` `<Ext>` values are used for comma/semicolon, and tab delimited text files respectively. This option is ignored for multiple input parameters.

`--replacenullstr string`

Replace NULL or undefined row values with specified value. Default: *none*

For importing output text files into MySQL database using "load data local infile '<tablename>.tsv' into table <tablename>" command, use `--replacenullstr "NULL"` in conjunction with `--exportdatalabels no`, `--quote no`, and `--outdelim tab` options: it'll generate files for direct import into MySQL assuming tables already exists.

`-w --workingdir dirname`

Location of working directory. Default: current directory.

EXAMPLES

To export all data in `user_info` table from a MySQL server running on a local machine using `username/password` from `DBI_USER` and `DBI_PASS` environmental variables, type:

```
% DBSQLToTextFiles.pl -o "select * from user_info"
```

To describe `user` table in a MySQL server running on a remote machine using explicit `username/password` and capturing the output into a `UserTable.csv` file, type:

```
% DBSQLToTextFiles.pl --dbdriver mysql --dbuser <name> --dbpassword
<password> --dbname mysql --dbhost <mysqlhostname.org> -r UserTable
-m SQLStatement -o "select * from user_info"
```

To describe table `all_tables` in Oracle running on a remote machine using explicit `username/password` and capturing the output into a `AllTable.tsv` file, type:

```
% DBSQLToTextFiles.pl --dbdriver Oracle --dbuser <name> --dbpassword
<password> --dbhost <oraclehostname.com> -r AllTable -m SQLStatement
--outdelim tab --quote no -o "select * from all_tables"
```

To run all SQL statement in a file `sample.sql` on a local Oracle host and capturing output in a `SampleSQL.csv` file, type:

```
% DBSQLToTextFiles.pl --dbdriver Oracle --dbuser <name> --dbpassword
<password> -r SampleSQL -m SQLFile -o sample.sql
```

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SEE ALSO

`DBSchemaTablesToTextFiles.pl`, `DBTablesToTextFiles.pl`

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