Mysql 5.0.41 Installation Instructions for Homework 3

1. Unpack the distribution, which creates the installation directory, from the class website account. This will save you 60MB of space that the file contains. Then create a symbolic link to that directory:

   gtar zvxf /home/scf-22/csci350/crowley/mysql5.tgz

   ln -s FULL-PATH-TO-MYSQL-VERSION-OS mysql

   To get the full path to your mysql, enter the 'pwd' command. This will print your current working directory. Append the mysql directory that was created when you unzipped and untarred mysql and you will have the FULL-PATH-TO-MYSQL-VERSION-OS.

   For example, I used my account for my install (had the available disk space). The full path to my home directory is /home/scf-22/crowley. When I untarred the file from the home directory, the full path to MySQL was /home/scf-22/crowley/mysql-5.0.41-solaris9-sparc.

   The gtar command creates a directory named mysql-5.0.41-solaris9-sparc. The ln command makes a symbolic link to that directory. This lets you refer more easily to the installation directory as mysql, instead of the full long name.

2. Change location into the installation directory:

   cd mysql

   If you created your link file correctly, you should now be in the directory created when you untarred mysql. If not, delete the 'mysql' file and retype the 'ln' command, being a bit more careful.

   You will find several files and subdirectories in the mysql directory. The most important for installation purposes are the bin and scripts subdirectories:

   - The bin directory contains client programs and the server. You should add the full pathname of this directory to your PATH environment variable (in your .cshrc file) so that your shell finds the MySQL programs properly.

- o The scripts directory contains the mysql_install_db script used to initialize the mysql database containing the grant tables that store the server access permissions.
3. You must create the MySQL data directory and initialize the grant tables, since this is probably your first time for installing MySQL in your Unix account. **NOTE: You must do this when logged into cs-server.usc.edu. Do not do this from aludra.usc.edu.**

   ./scripts/mysql_install_db

   The command should create the data directory and its contents with you as the owner. You'll also get a "public service announcement" to support MySQL by buying licenses. Don't feel compelled to go out and purchase MySQL.

   After creating or updating the grant tables, you need to restart the server manually.

4. You may have to change the location where mysqlaccess expects to find the mysql client. Edit the bin/mysqlaccess script at approximately line 20 (it was 20 for me). Search for a line that looks like this:

   $MYSQL = '/usr/local/bin/mysql'; # path to mysql executable

   Change the path to reflect the location where mysql actually is stored in your unix account, if it is not already set correctly. You can use the 'pwd' command from the mysql/bin directory to get the full path to the directory. If you do not do this, a Broken pipe error will occur when you run mysqlaccess.

5. You must now set the location of the socket file and port number. You will add two lines to your .cshrc file to create 2 new environment variables.
   - o To set the socket file, add a line like this to your .cshrc

     setenv MYSQL_UNIX_PORT /home/scf-XX/YOURUNIXID/mysql.sock

     All is required except the path to your home directory. Just use the full path and append '/mysql.sock' to that

   - o To set the port number, add another line to your .cshrc.

     setenv MYSQL_TCP_PORT XXXX

Where XXXX is the new port number where you will run your MySQL DBMS. This cannot be a port number anyone is using for anything else. It MUST be different from your Apache port number.

- o Then do a 'source .cshrc' for the changes you just made.
6. After everything has been unpacked and installed, you should test your distribution. To start the MySQL server, use the following command, from the mysql "home" directory. **Be sure that you are STILL logged into the cs-server computer for your Apache web server. Otherwise, you will probably start it up on aludra and get a nasty-gram from ITS.**

./bin/safe_mysqld &

Don't forget the leading period and slash AND the trailing ampersand (&). if it works, enter a 'ps -gx'. You should see a line that has 'mysql' in it.

If the command fails immediately and prints mysqld ended, you can find some information in the host_name.err file in the 'data' sub-directory within your Mysql installation directory..

7. Note: The accounts that are listed in the MySQL grant tables initially have no passwords.