

# MySQL Server Linux Installation Guidelines


This document consists of guidelines and steps for installing MySQL server on a Linux distribution. The installation will be done using the **MySQL APT Repository**. The following steps are shown on **Ubuntu**, but the installation guide is **generic**.

## Step 1. Download the MySQL APT Repository

The MySQL APT(**A**dvanced **P**ackage **T**ool) Repository is a tool which provides us a simple way to install MySQL Community Server. First, we need to download and upgrade it in order to continue with the server installation.

Go to the MySQL APT Repository [download page](#) and download the given package as shown in the screenshot below. It is found on the bottom of the webpage.

|                                                         |                                       |                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Ubuntu / Debian (Architecture Independent), DEB Package | 35.5K                                 | <a href="#">Download</a> |
| (mysql-apt-config_0.8.12-1_all.deb)                     | MD5: 65b0b081ce9cf90c7e2d3cc540aa8955 |                          |

 We suggest that you use the [MD5 checksums](#) and [GnuPG signatures](#) to verify the integrity of the packages you download.

Click the “Download” button and save the package file to a desired path.

## Step 2. Install MySQL APT Repository

1. Open the folder in which you’ve downloaded the package from the previous step. **Open a terminal there** and run the following command **replacing the “version-specific-package-name.deb” with the name of the package you’ve downloaded**.

```
sudo dpkg -i version-specific-package-name.deb
```

For example:

```
sudo dpkg -i mysql-apt-config_0.8.7-1_all.deb
```

You will be asked to provide **administrator password** in order to give permission to install.

2. After you run the command a **Package configuration window** will appear where you’ll have to configure which MySQL components you want to install.

## Package configuration

### Configuring mysql-apt-config

MySQL APT Repo features MySQL Server along with a variety of MySQL components. You may select the appropriate product to choose the version that you wish to receive.

Once you are satisfied with the configuration then select last option 'Ok' to save the configuration, then run 'apt-get update' to load package list. Advanced users can always change the configurations later, depending on their own needs.

Which MySQL product do you wish to configure?

MySQL Server & Cluster (Currently selected: mysql-5.7)

MySQL Tools & Connectors (Currently selected: Enabled)

MySQL Preview Packages (Currently selected: Disabled)

Ok

<Ok>

The version of MySQL that we are going to work with is 5.7 so explicitly select mysql-5.7.

## Package configuration

### Configuring mysql-apt-config

This configuration program has determined that mysql-5.7 is configured on your system, and has highlighted the most appropriate repository package. If you are not sure which version to install, do not change the auto-selected version. Advanced users can always change the version as needed later. Note that MySQL Cluster also contains MySQL Server.

Which server version do you wish to receive?

mysql-5.7

mysql-8.0 preview

mysql-cluster-7.5

mysql-cluster-7.6

None

<Ok>

Go back and select "Ok".

## Package configuration

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Ok

<Ok>

### Step 3. Update MySQL APT Repository

This step is very important and mandatory. We need to update the MySQL APT Repository with the following command:

```
sudo apt-get update
```

### Step 4. Installing MySQL with APT

We install MySQL with the following command:

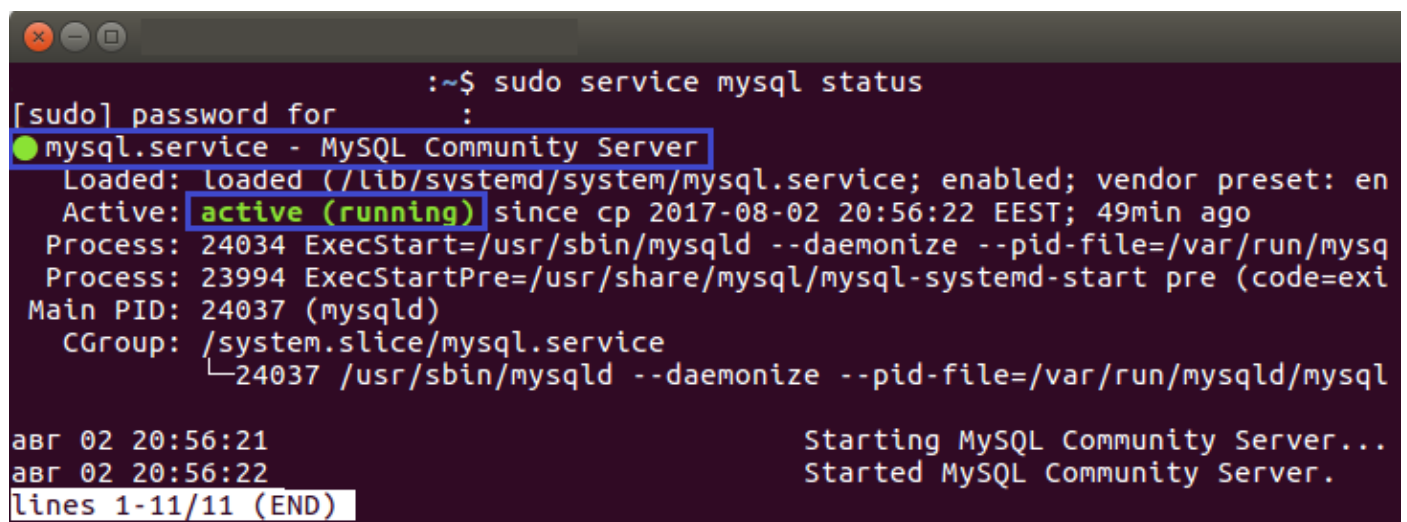
```
sudo apt-get install mysql-server
```

You will be asked again to **provide administrator password** and a **root password** for the server. Make sure you remember it to connect later.

### Step 5. Running the MySQL Service

After completing the installation of MySQL Community Server, it will automatically run. You can check it's status running this command:

```
sudo service mysql status
```



```
:~$ sudo service mysql status
[sudo] password for :
mysql.service - MySQL Community Server
  Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/mysql.service; enabled; vendor preset: en
  Active: active (running) since cp 2017-08-02 20:56:22 EEST; 49min ago
  Process: 24034 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/mysqld --daemonize --pid-file=/var/run/mysq
  Process: 23994 ExecStartPre=/usr/share/mysql/mysql-systemd-start pre (code=exi
  Main PID: 24037 (mysqld)
  CGroup: /system.slice/mysql.service
          └─24037 /usr/sbin/mysqld --daemonize --pid-file=/var/run/mysqld/mysql

abr 02 20:56:21 Starting MySQL Community Server...
abr 02 20:56:22 Started MySQL Community Server.
lines 1-11/11 (END)
```

You can **stop** the service running:

```
sudo service mysql stop
```

Or **start** it:

```
sudo service mysql start
```