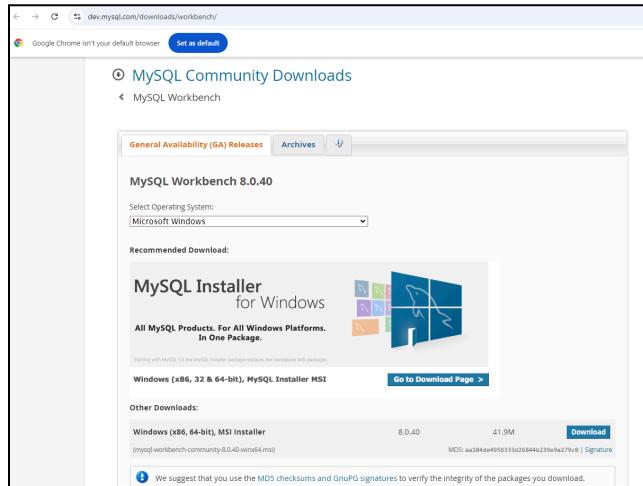


Setting up the MySQL workbench and MySQL server

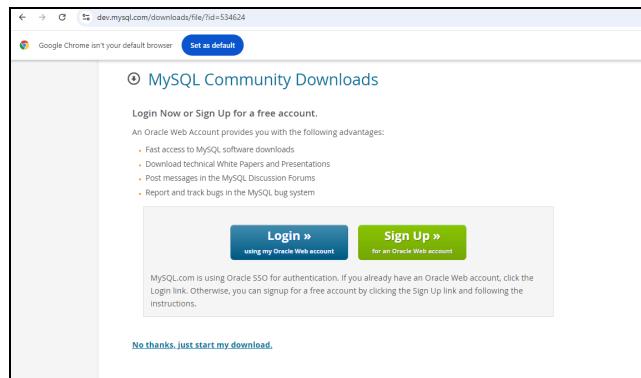
1. Install MySQL Workbench on Windows

Step 1: Download MySQL Workbench

- Go to the official MySQL website: [MySQL Downloads](#)
- Under the **MySQL Workbench** section, choose the **Windows** version. The page will auto-detect your OS.

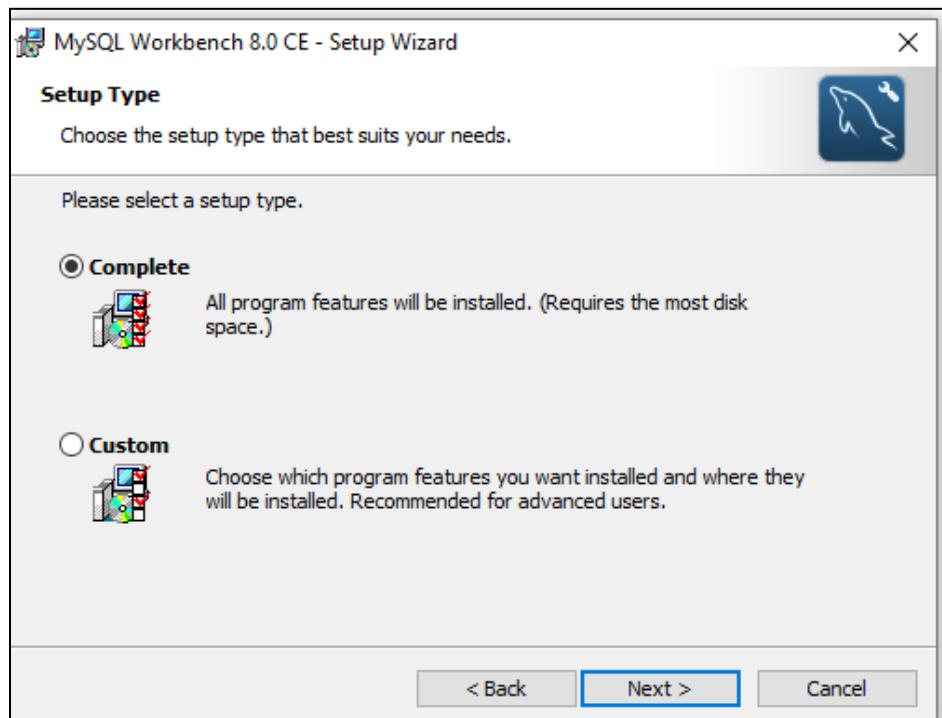
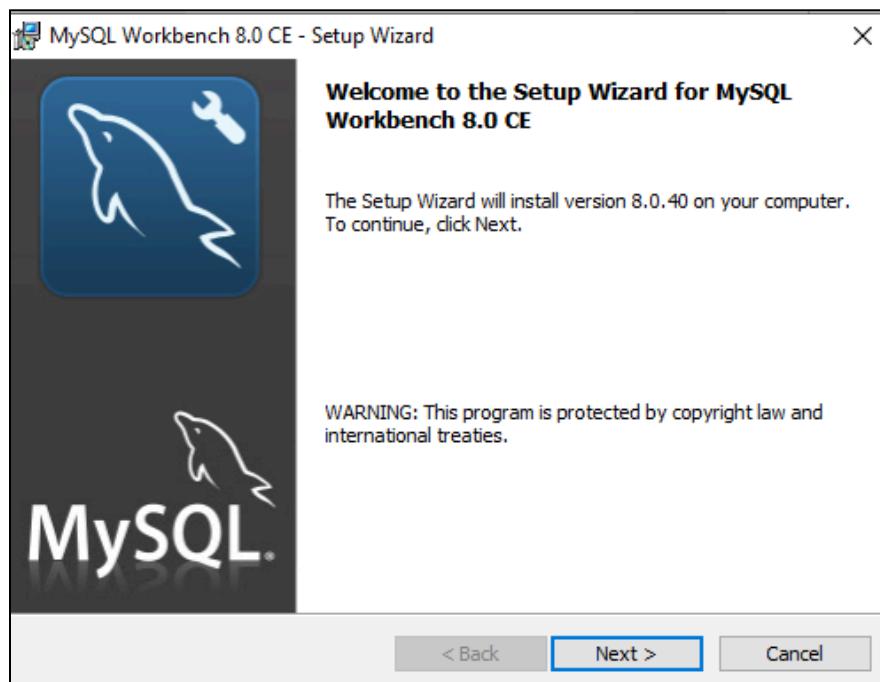


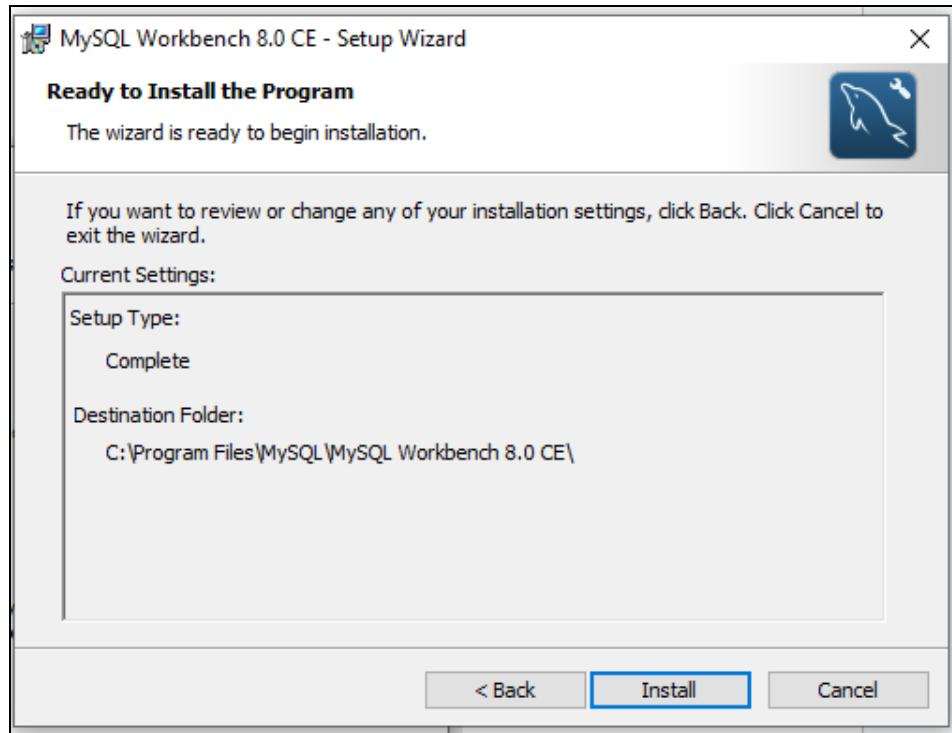
- Click on **Download** (or you can choose **Windows (x86, 32-bit), MSI Installer**).
- You'll be redirected to a page to either log in or skip this step and click **No thanks, just start my download** to begin the download.



Step 2: Run the Installer

- After the download completes, locate the **.msi** file and double-click to run the installer.
- The MySQL Installer will launch. You can select the **Developer Default** setup type to install both MySQL Server and Workbench, or you can just select **MySQL Workbench** if you already have a MySQL server running.





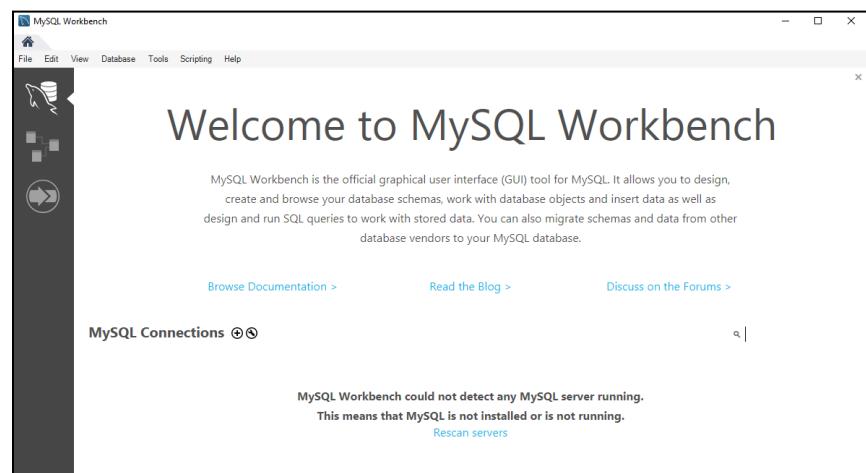
Step 3: Follow the Installation Wizard

- Click **Next** through the installation steps.
- The installer will check for prerequisites (such as Visual C++ Redistributables) and will prompt you to install any missing components.
- Follow the prompts to install the required components and continue.
- Once installation is complete, click **Next** and then **Finish**.
-

Step 4: Launch MySQL Workbench

- After installation, you can launch MySQL Workbench by searching for it in the Start menu or finding it in the program list.

- Once launched, you'll be able to connect to a MySQL server by providing your server's hostname, port (default: 3306), username, and password. (Since we have not yet installed MySQL server, this step cannot be done at the moment. In the next section we will look into how to install MySQL server)



2. Install MySQL Server on Your Local Machine

Since you installed MySQL Workbench but not the MySQL Server, you'll need to install the **MySQL Server** package as well. Here's how to do that:

Step 1: Download MySQL Server

- Go to the [MySQL Downloads page](#).
- Under **MySQL Installer**, select the **Windows (x86, 64-bit), MSI Installer** option.

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the MySQL Community Downloads page at dev.mysql.com/downloads/installer/. The page title is "MySQL Community Downloads" under "MySQL Installer". There are three tabs at the top: "General Availability (GA) Releases" (selected), "Archives", and "Downloads". Below the tabs, it says "MySQL Installer 8.0.40". A note states: "MySQL 8.0 is the final series with MySQL Installer. As of MySQL 8.1, use a MySQL product's MSI or Zip archive for installation. MySQL Server 8.1 and higher also bundle MySQL Configurator, a tool that helps configure MySQL Server." A dropdown menu "Select Version:" has "8.0.40" selected. Another dropdown "Select Operating System:" has "Microsoft Windows" selected. Two download options are listed:

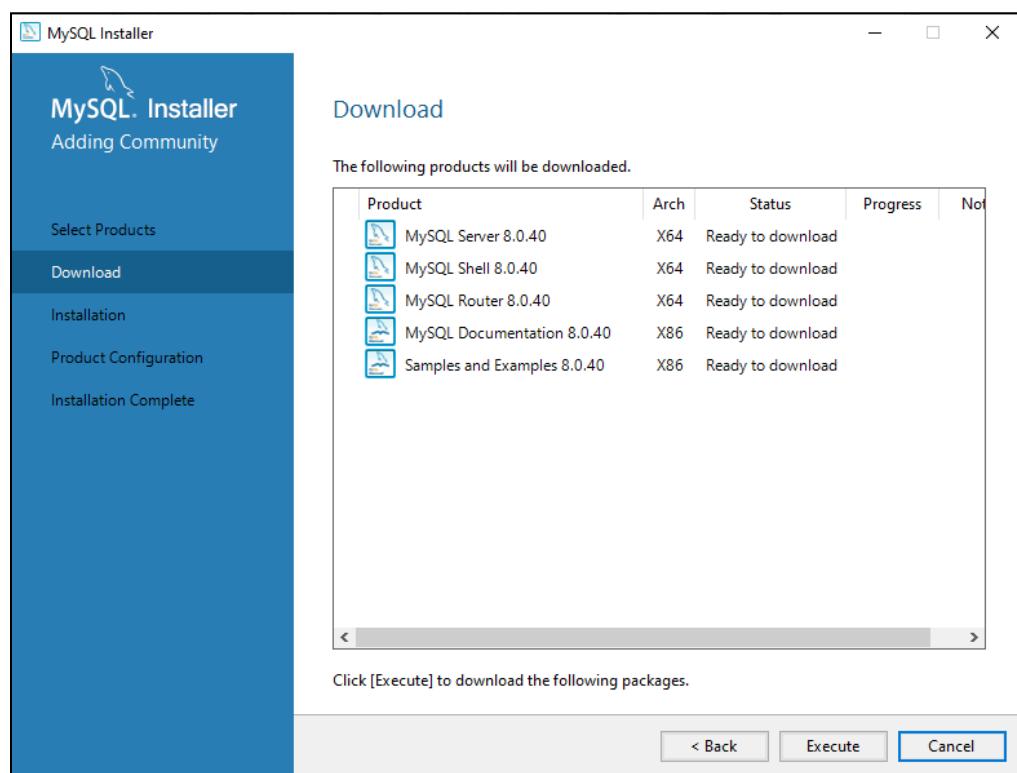
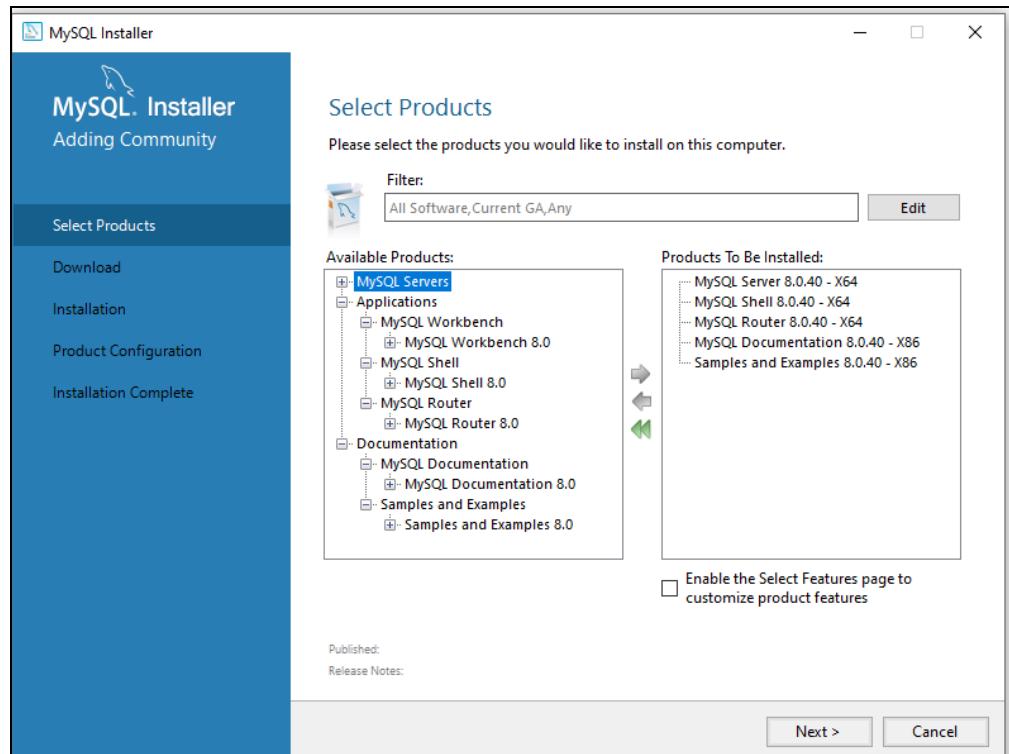
- Windows (x86, 32-bit), MSI Installer**: Version 8.0.40, 2.1M, Download button, MD5: e3b10c3cd4be4bbdf4f8a23afe375917 | Signature
- Windows (x86, 32-bit), MSI Installer**: Version 8.0.40, 306.5M, Download button, MD5: 9e91b6b515dde4495b62fffb7ceef21 | Signature

A note at the bottom suggests using MD5 checksums and GnuPG signatures to verify package integrity.

- Click on the **Download** button. You may choose to log in or skip the login and click **No thanks, just start my download**.

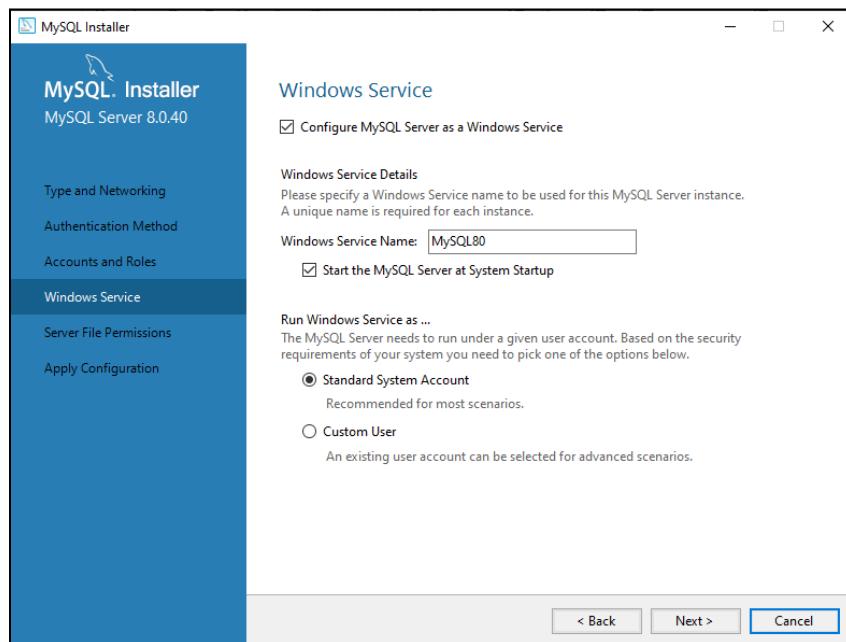
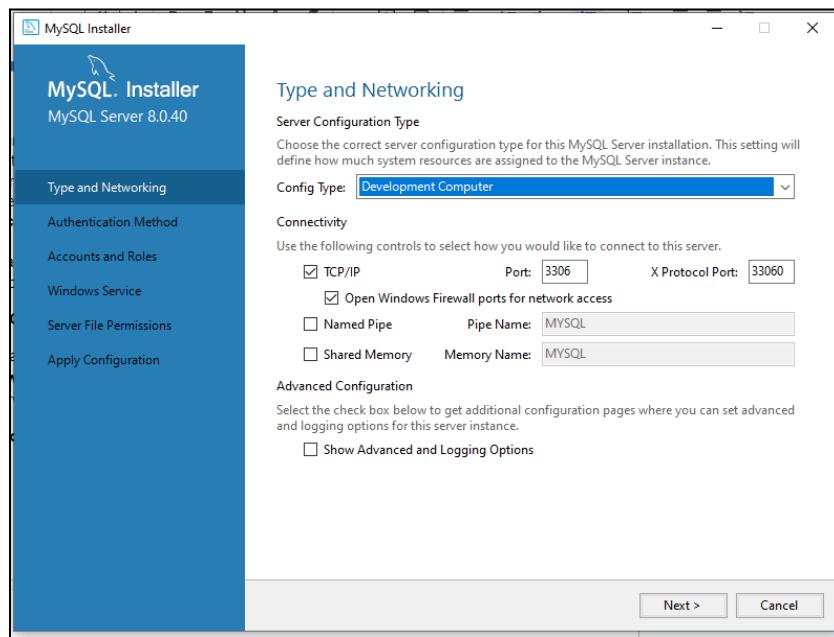
Step 2: Run the Installer

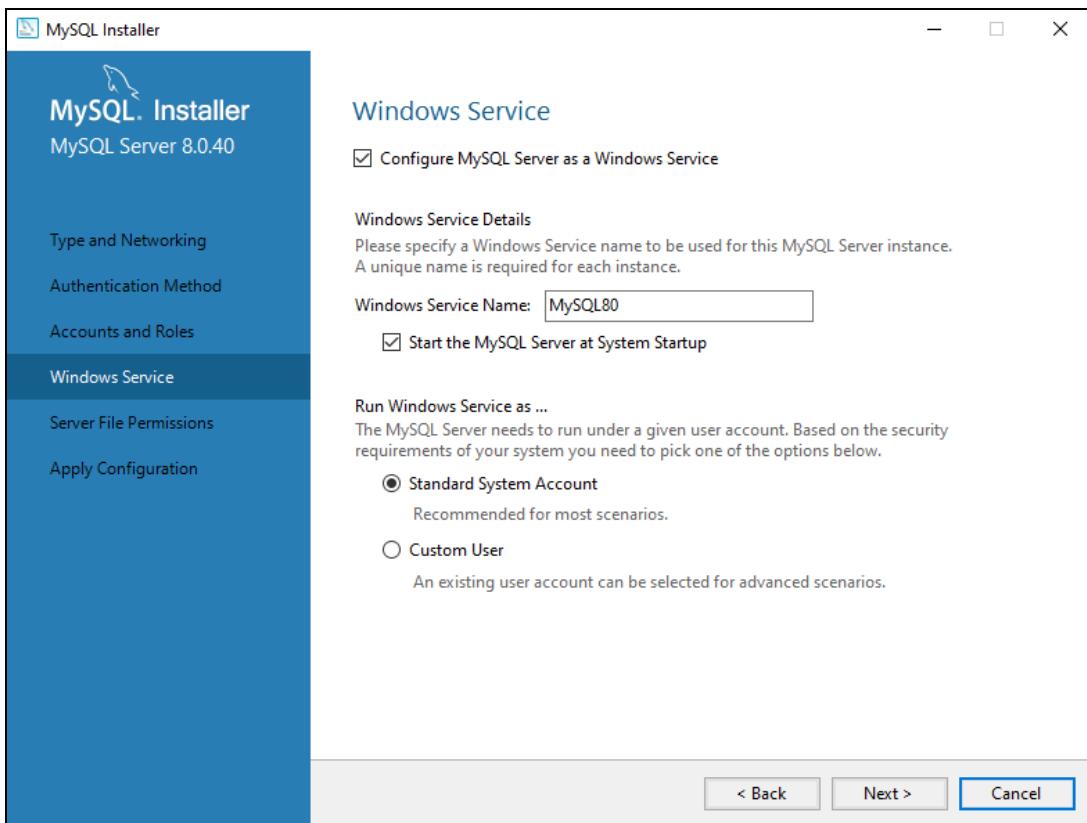
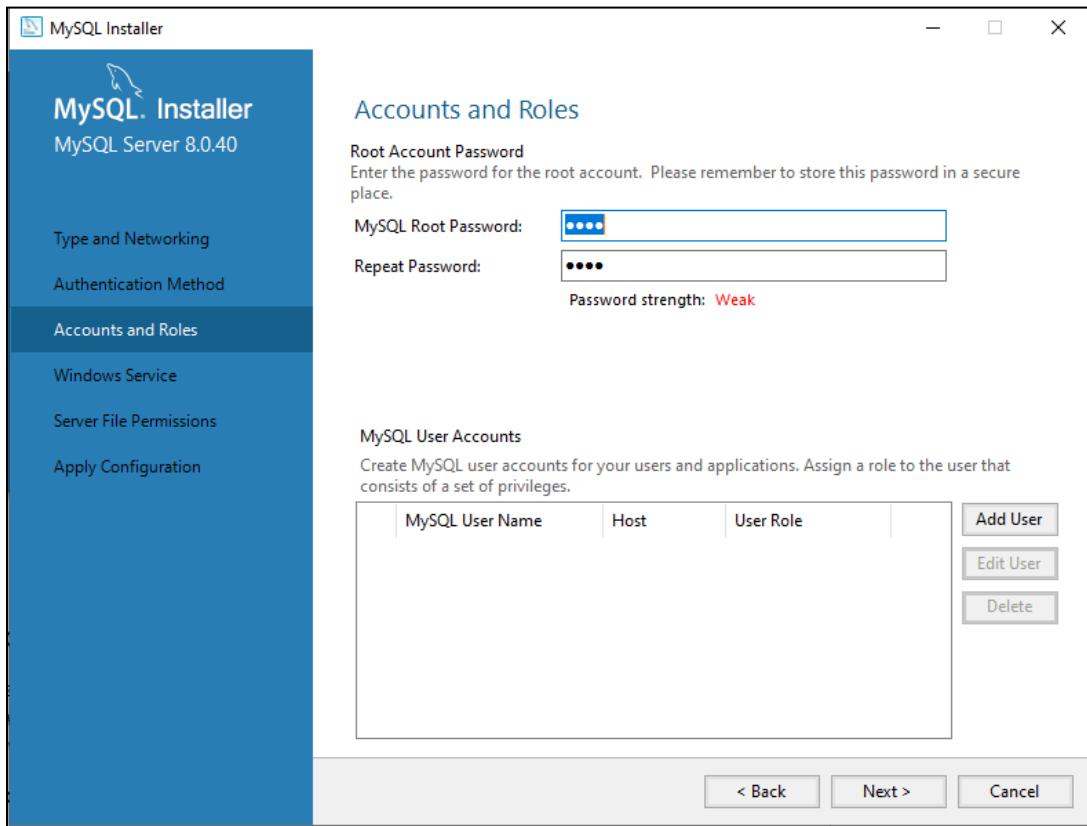
- Once the download is complete, run the **.msi** installer.
- The installer will open and provide several installation options. You can choose the **Developer Default** or **Server Only** installation.
 - **Developer Default**: Installs MySQL Server, Workbench, and other tools commonly used by developers.
 - **Server Only**: Only installs the MySQL Server.
- Click **Next** and follow the steps. If you choose **Developer Default**, MySQL Workbench and MySQL Server will be installed together.

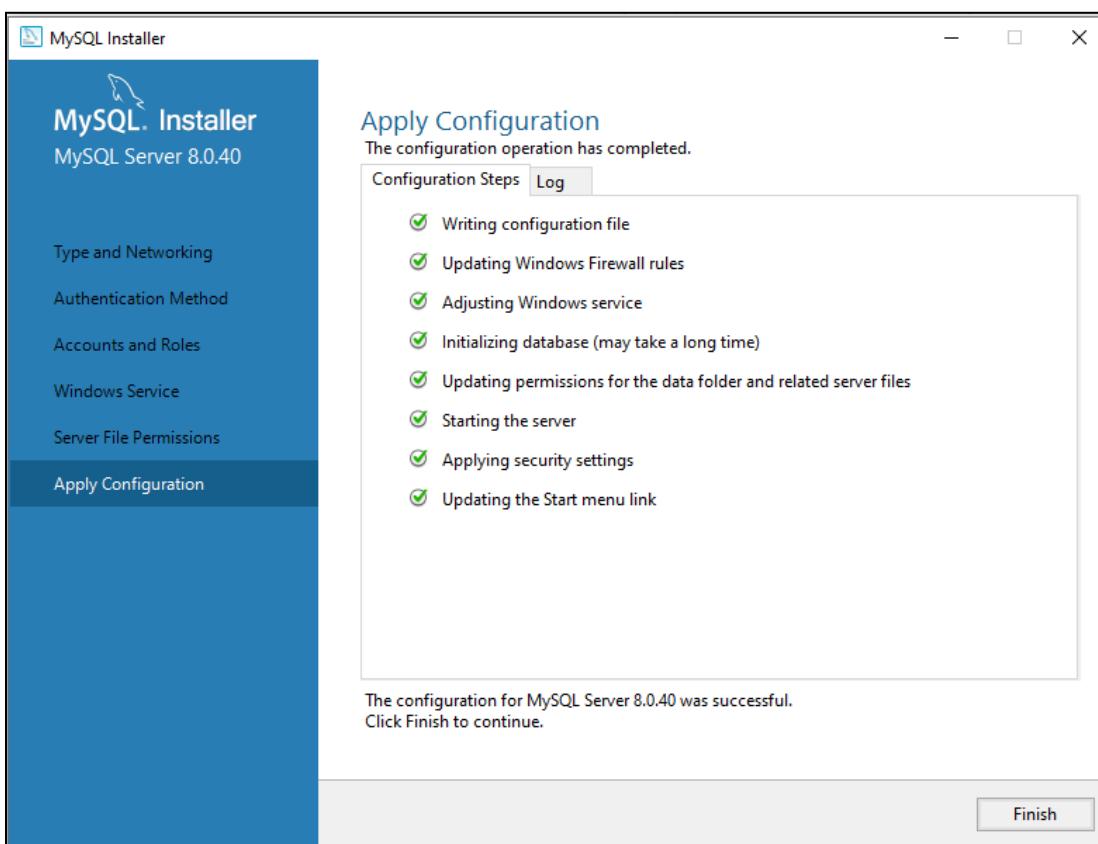
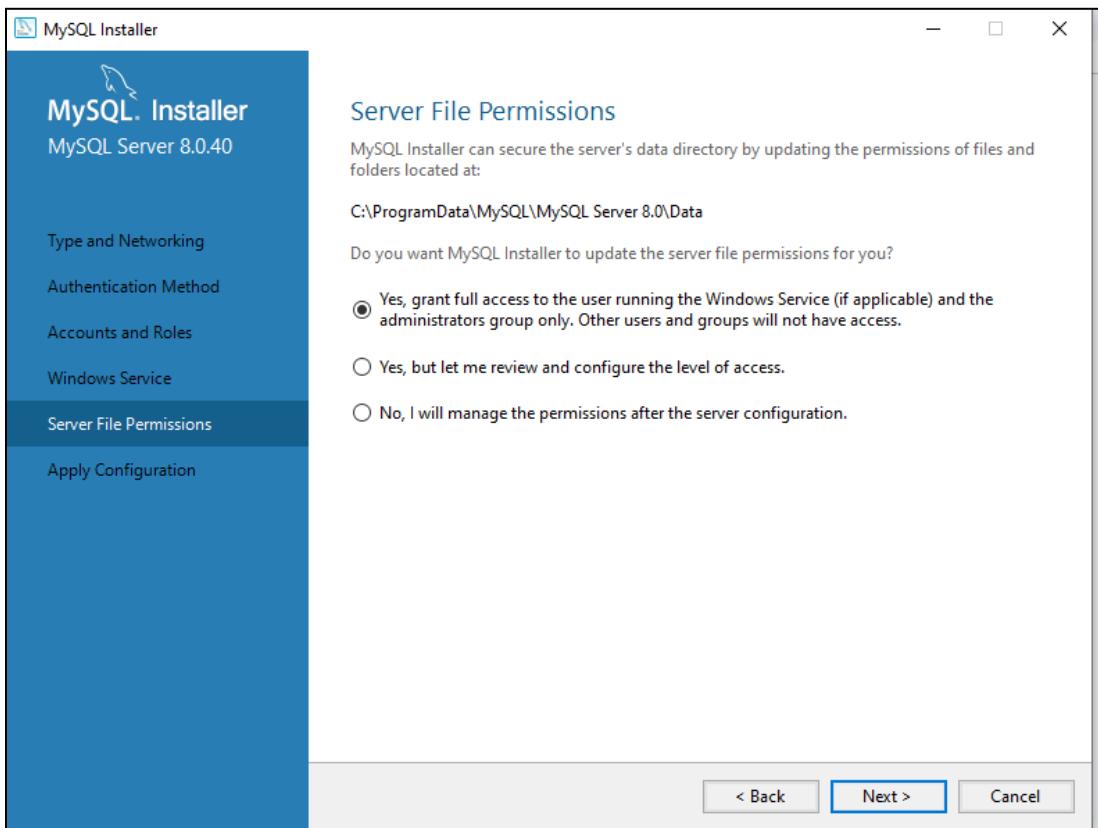


Step 3: Configure MySQL Server

- During the installation, you'll need to configure the MySQL Server.
 - Set the **root password** (make sure to remember this, as you'll need it later to connect to the server).
 - Select the **server configuration type** (for most people, the default **Development Machine** setting will work).
 - You can choose to enable the **MySQL Server as a Windows Service**, which means MySQL will start automatically whenever you start your computer.
- Once the configuration is complete, click **Next** to finish the installation.

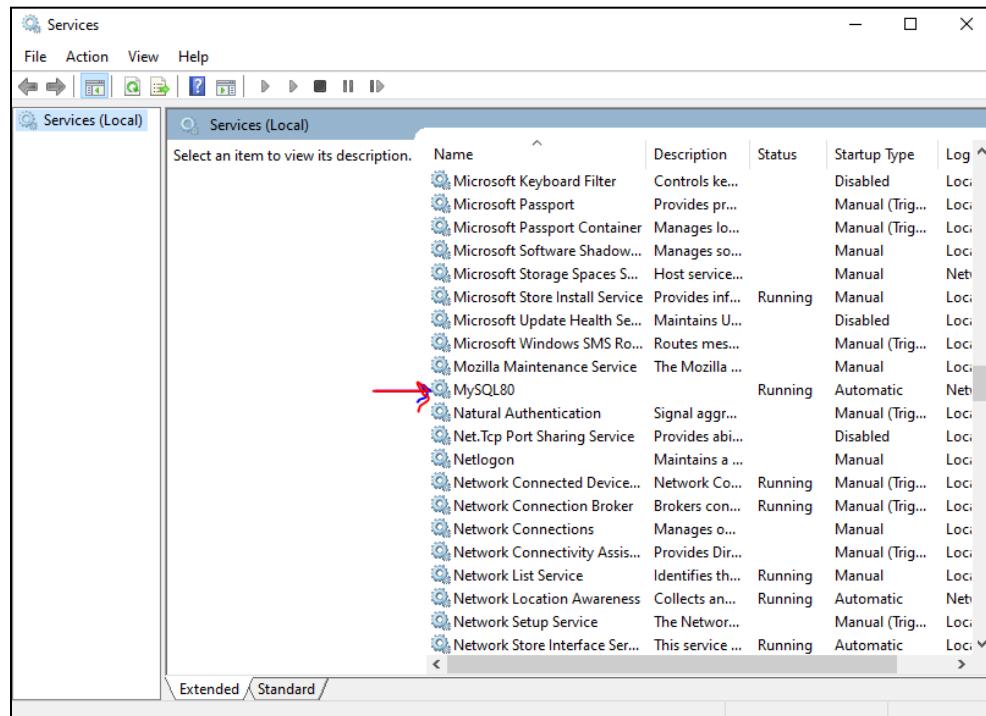






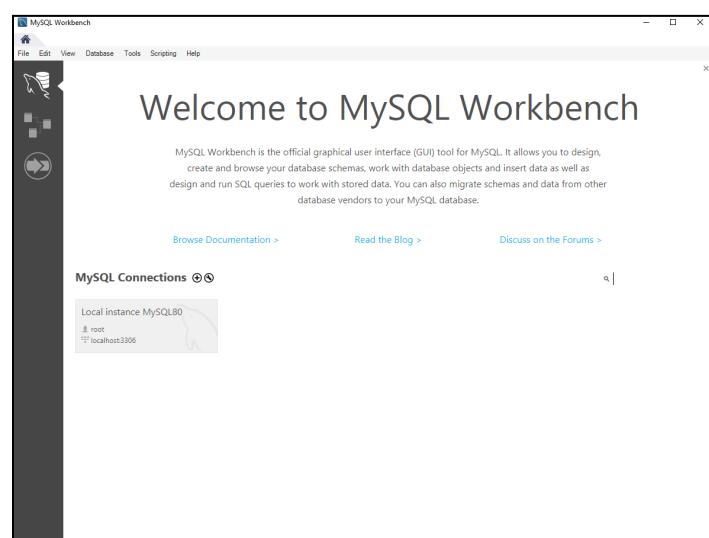
Step 4: Start MySQL Server

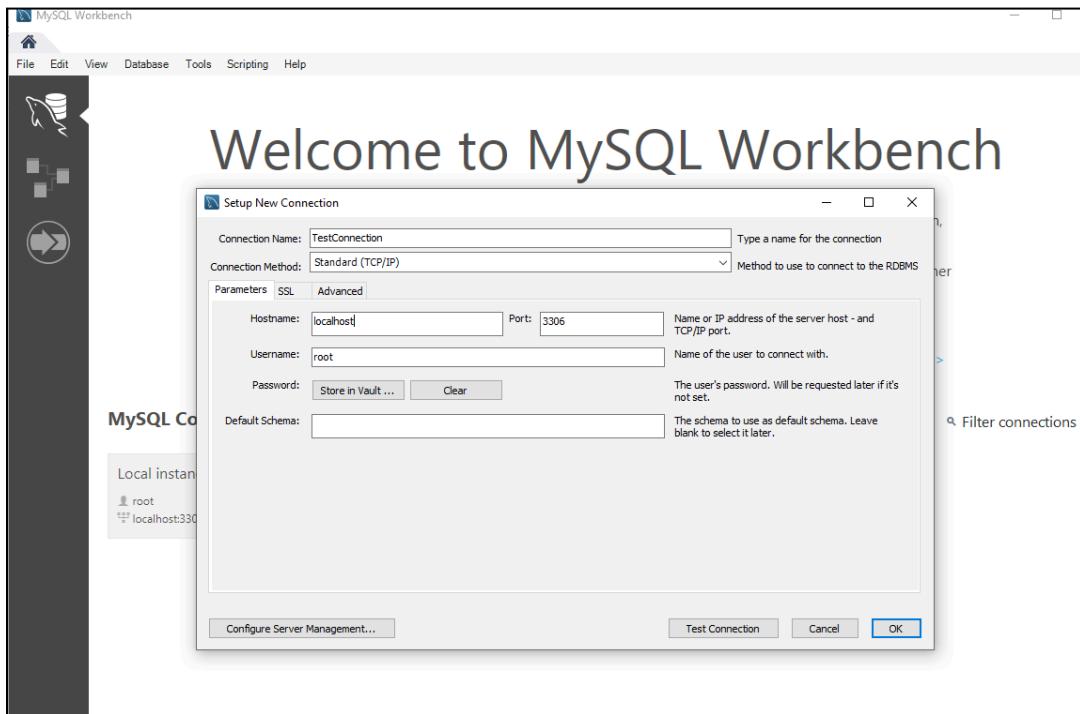
- After installation, the MySQL Server should be running. You can check this by looking in the **Windows Services** (type `services.msc` in the Start menu search box) to see if the **MySQL** service is listed and running.



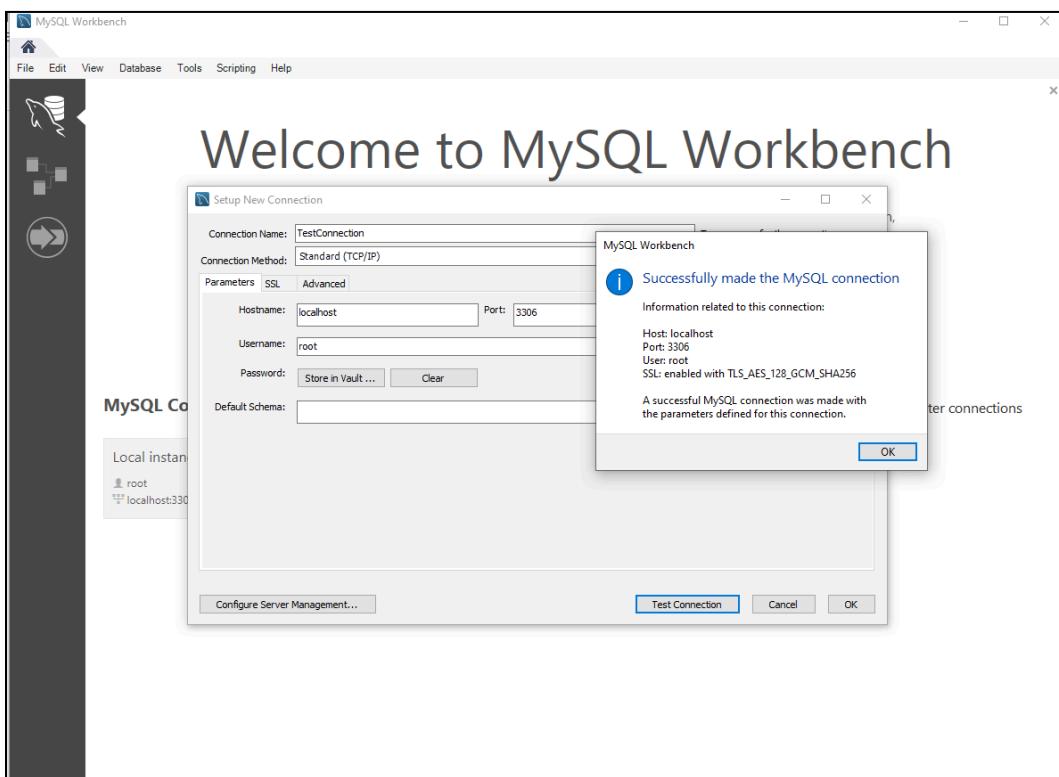
Step 5: Connect to MySQL Server using MySQL Workbench

- Open **MySQL Workbench** again.
- Click the + icon to create a new connection.
- In the **Hostname** field, type **localhost** (this means you are connecting to MySQL running on your own computer).
- For **Port**, leave it as the default **3306**.
- In the **Username** field, type **root** (or any other MySQL user you set up during installation).
- Enter the **root password** (the one you set during installation).





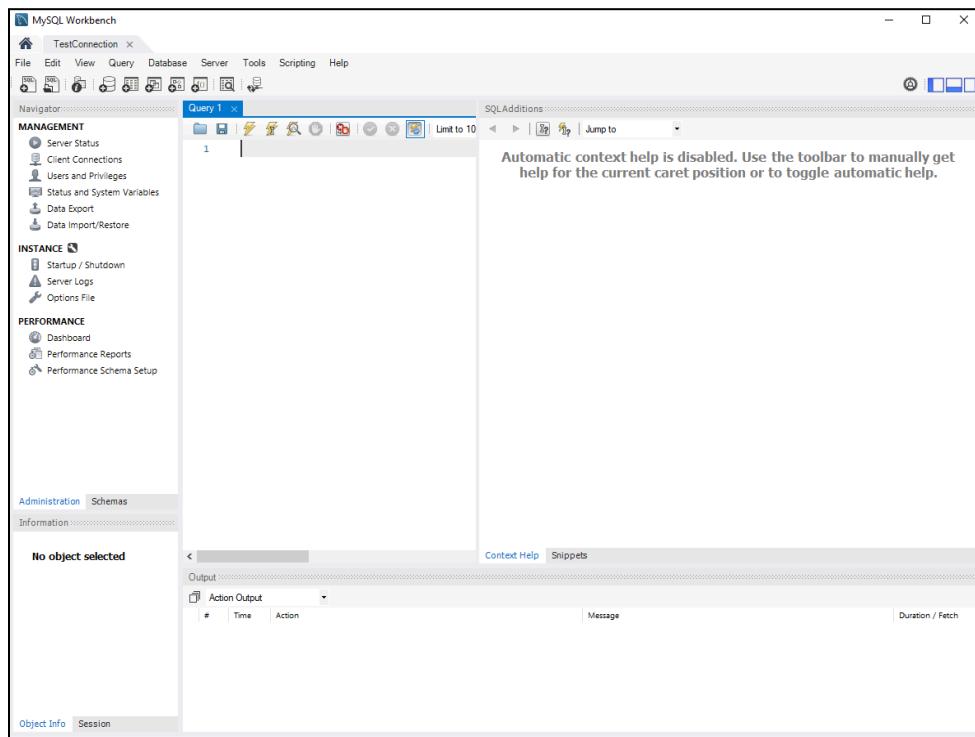
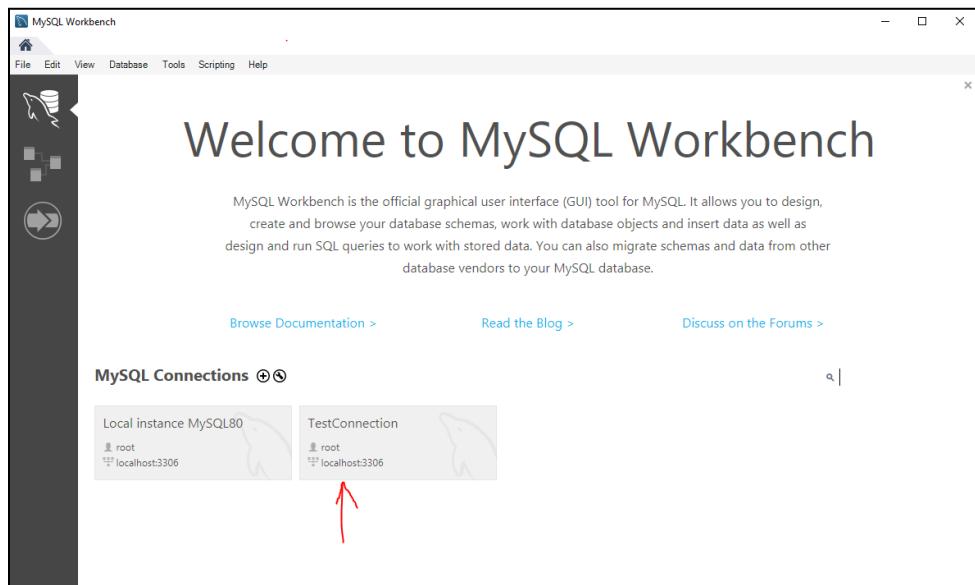
- Click the “**Test Connection**” button to verify that the connection works.



3. How to create a Database and Table in MySQL Workbench

Step 1: Open MySQL Workbench and Connect to Your MySQL Server

1. Open MySQL Workbench.
2. In the **MySQL Connections** section, click on the connection you created (e.g., Local MySQL).
3. Enter the **root password** (or the password you set) if prompted and click **OK** to connect.



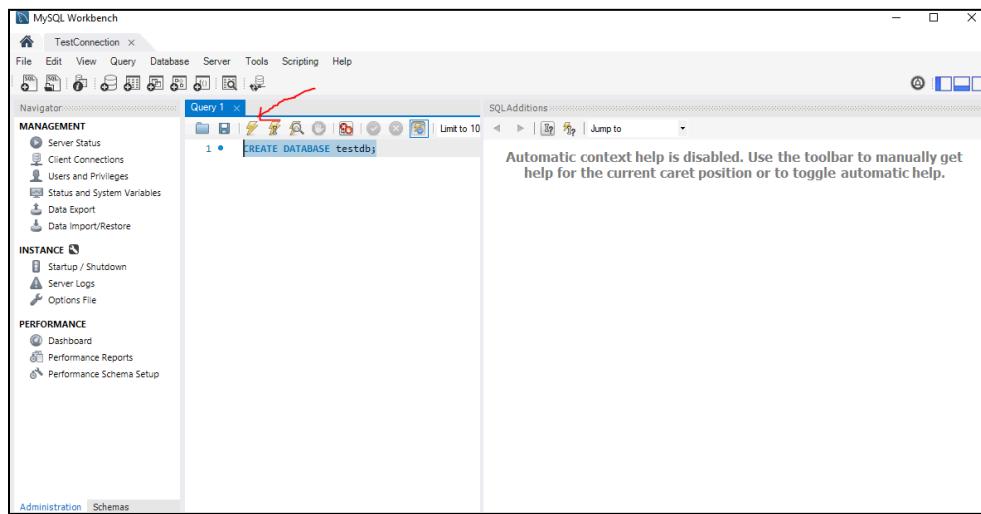
Step 2: Create a New Database

- Once you're connected, you'll see the **SQL Editor** window, which allows you to execute SQL commands.
- In the SQL Editor, you can write SQL queries directly. Let's start by creating a new database. In the SQL query box, type the following command to create a database called **testdb**:

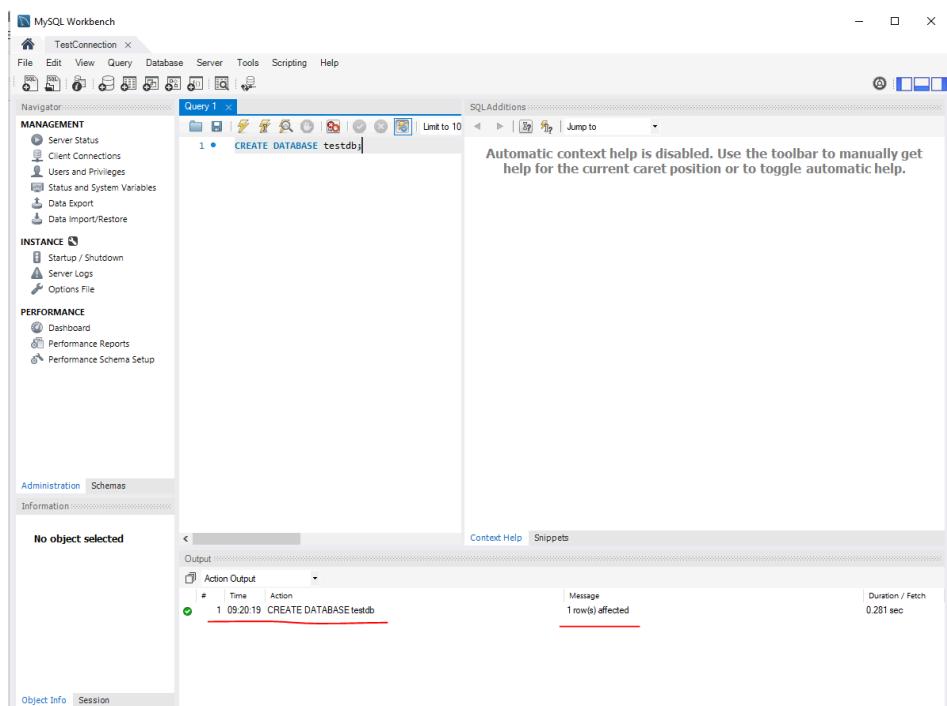
`CREATE DATABASE testdb;`

3. Execute the query:

- Click the **lightning bolt** icon (Execute button) in the toolbar or press **Ctrl + Shift + Enter** to run the query.

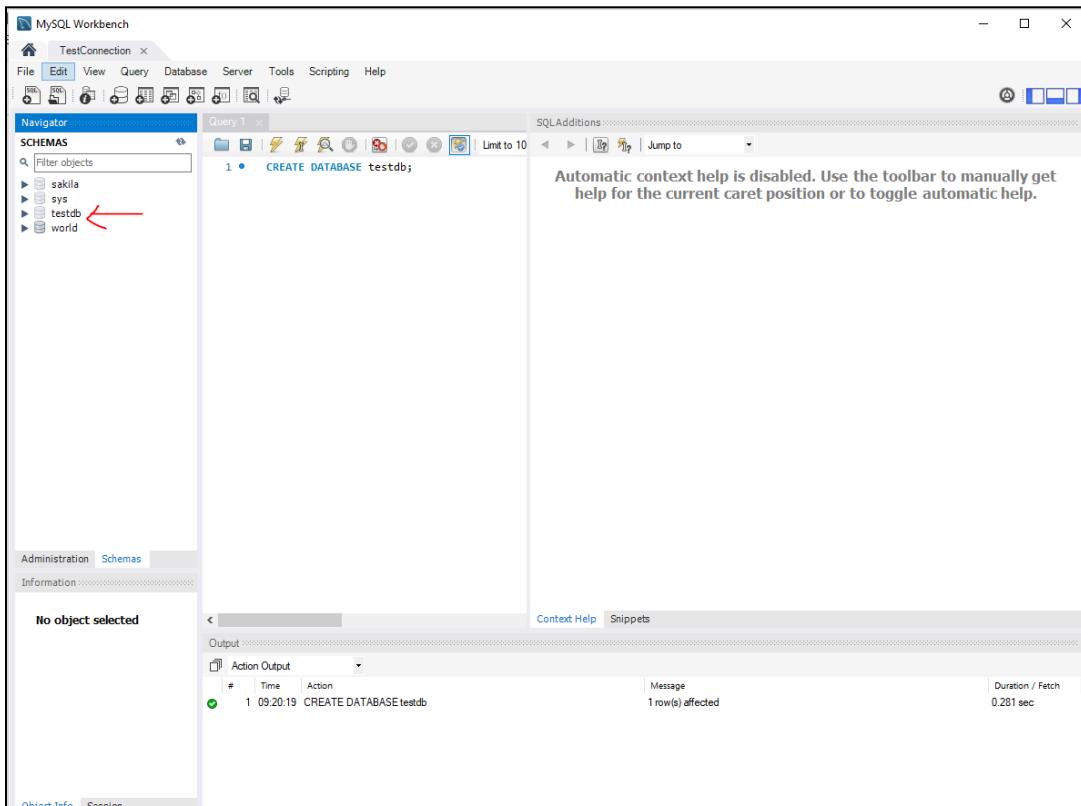


- If successful, you'll see a message like **Query OK, 1 row affected**.



4. Refresh the Schemas:

- In the left sidebar, under **Schemas**, right-click and select **Refresh**. This will show the newly created database **testdb**.

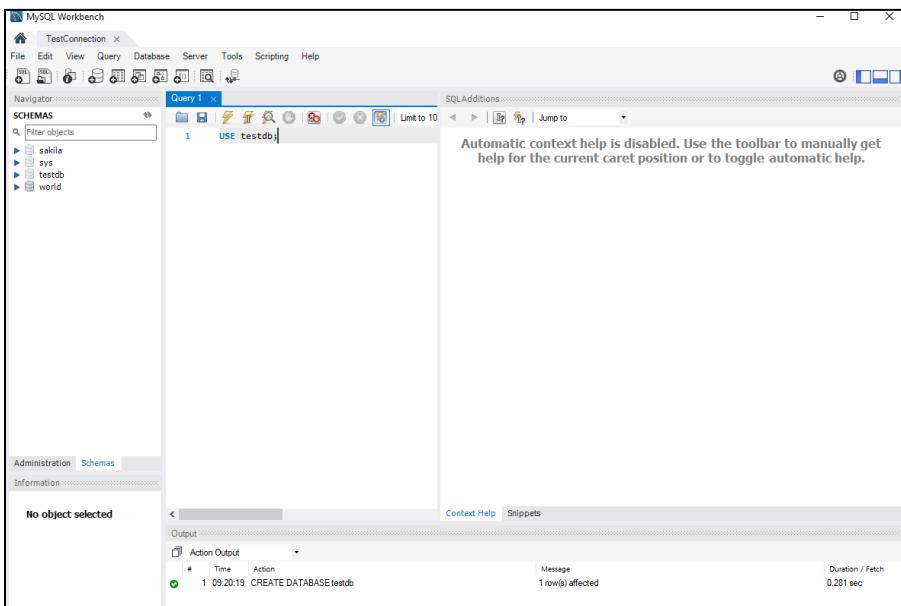


Step 3: Select the Database

- To work with the **testdb** database, you first need to select it. In the SQL query window, type the following command:

USE testdb;

- Execute the query as you did earlier by clicking the **Execute** button or pressing **Ctrl + Shift + Enter**.



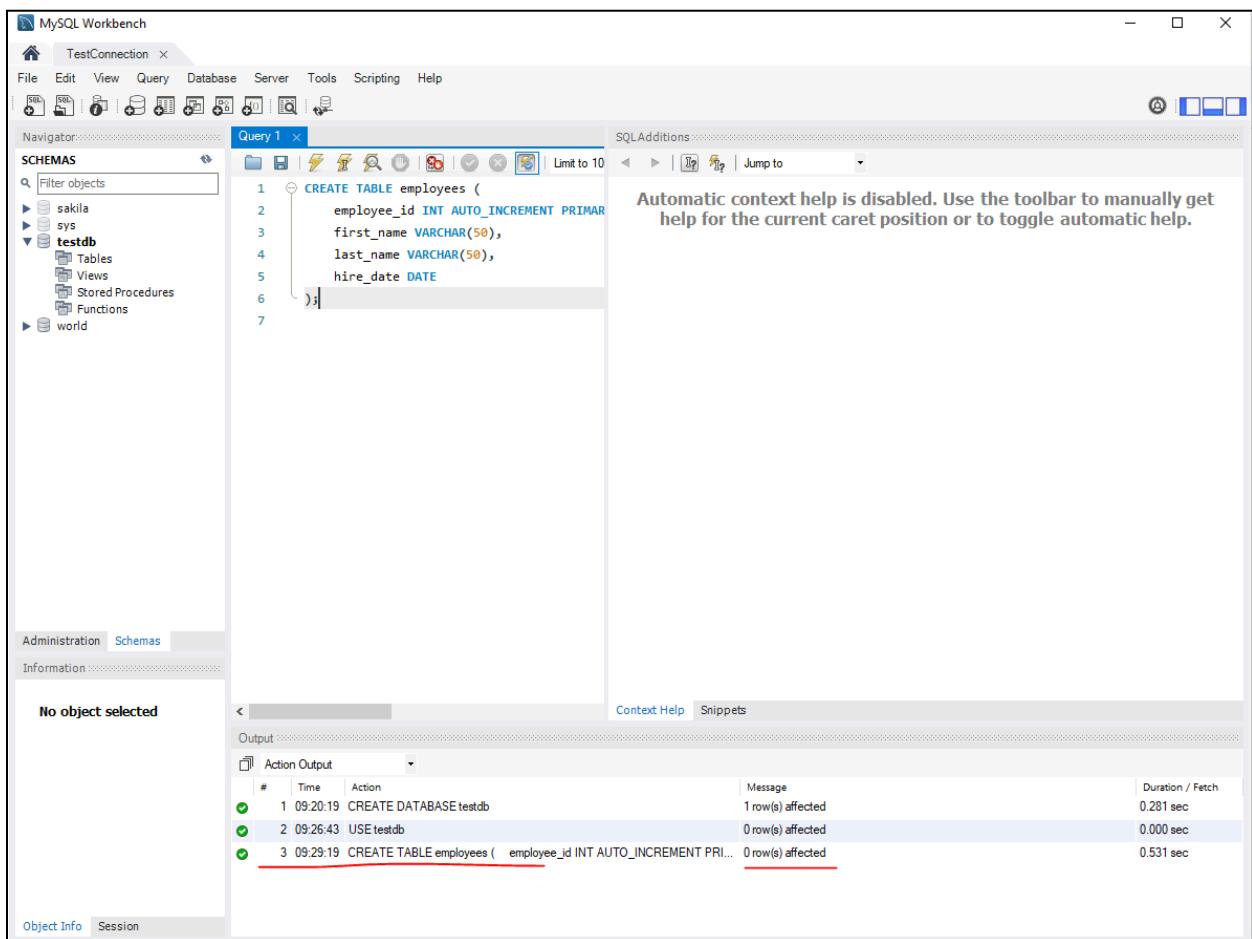
Step 4 : Create a Table in the Database

Now that we have a database selected, let's create a simple table within it. We'll create a table called **employees** that will hold basic information like employee IDs, names, and hire dates.

- In the **SQL Editor** window, type the following SQL command to create the table:

```
CREATE TABLE employees (
    employee_id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
    first_name VARCHAR(50),
    last_name VARCHAR(50),
    hire_date DATE
);
```

- Execute the query by clicking the Execute button or pressing **Ctrl + Shift + Enter**.
 - If successful, you should see **Query OK, 0 rows affected.**



Step 5: Insert Data into the Table

Let's now insert some data into the `employees` table. For this, you'll use the `INSERT INTO` statement. Here's how you can add a few employee records:

In the SQL query window, type the following command:

```
INSERT INTO employees (first_name, last_name, hire_date)
```

```
VALUES
```

```
('John', 'Doe', '2022-01-15'),
```

```
('Jane', 'Smith', '2021-06-10'),
```

```
('Sam', 'Brown', '2023-03-05');
```

