MySQL Connector/ODBC Developer Guide

Abstract

This manual describes how to install and configure MySQL Connector/ODBC, the driver that enables ODBC applications to communicate with MySQL servers, and how to use it to develop database applications.

For notes detailing the changes in each release of Connector/ODBC, see MySQL Connector/ODBC Release Notes.

For legal information, see the Legal Notices.

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Preface and Legal Notices

This manual describes how to install, configure, and develop database applications using MySQL Connector/ODBC, the driver that allows ODBC applications to communicate with MySQL servers.

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Chapter 1 Introduction to MySQL Connector/ODBC

The MySQL Connector/ODBC is the name for the family of MySQL ODBC drivers (previously called MyODBC drivers) that provide access to a MySQL database using the industry standard Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) API. This reference covers Connector/ODBC 5.2, which includes the functionality of the Unicode driver and the ANSI driver, which formerly were split between Connector/ODBC 5.1 and Connector/ODBC 3.51.

MySQL Connector/ODBC provides both driver-manager based and native interfaces to the MySQL database, with full support for MySQL functionality, including stored procedures, transactions and, with Connector/ODBC 5.1 and higher, full Unicode compliance.

For more information on the ODBC API standard and how to use it, refer to http://support.microsoft.com/kb/110093.

The application development section of the ODBC API reference assumes a good working knowledge of C, general DBMS, and a familiarity with MySQL. For more information about MySQL functionality and its syntax, refer to http://dev.mysql.com/doc/.

Typically, you need to install Connector/ODBC only on Windows machines. For Unix and OS X, you can use the native MySQL network or named pipes to communicate with your MySQL database. You may need Connector/ODBC for Unix or OS X if you have an application that requires an ODBC interface to communicate with the database. Applications that require ODBC to communicate with MySQL include ColdFusion, Microsoft Office, and Filemaker Pro.

For notes detailing the changes in each release of Connector/ODBC, see MySQL Connector/ODBC Release Notes.

Key connector/ODBC topics include:

- Installing Connector/ODBC: Chapter 4, *Connector/ODBC Installation*.
- The configuration options: Section 5.2, “Connector/ODBC Connection Parameters”.
- An example that connects to a MySQL database from a Windows host: Section 6.2, “Step-by-step Guide to Connecting to a MySQL Database through Connector/ODBC”.
- An example that uses Microsoft Access as an interface to a MySQL database: Section 6.4, “Using Connector/ODBC with Microsoft Access”.
- General tips and notes, including how to obtain the last auto-increment ID: Section 8.1, “Connector/ODBC General Functionality”.
- Application-specific usage tips and notes: Section 8.2, “Connector/ODBC Application-Specific Tips”.
- A FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions) list: Section 8.4, “Connector/ODBC Errors and Resolutions (FAQ)”.
- Additional Connector/ODBC support options: Chapter 9, *Connector/ODBC Support*.

Chapter 2 Connector/ODBC Versions

These are the versions of Connector/ODBC that are currently available:

- Connector/ODBC 5.3 series, now in GA status, is suitable for use with any MySQL version since 4.1 (it will not work with 4.0 or earlier releases). It conforms to the ODBC 3.8 specification and contains key ODBC 3.8 features including self-identification as a ODBC 3.8 driver, streaming of output parameters (supported for binary types only), and support of the SQL_ATTR_RESET_CONNECTION connection attribute (for the Unicode driver only). Connector/ODBC 5.3 also introduces a GTK+-based setup library, providing GUI DSN setup dialog on some Unix-based systems. The library is currently included in the Oracle Linux 6 and Debian 6 binary packages. Other new features in the 5.3 series include file DSN and bookmark support; see the release notes for the 5.3 series for details.

- Connector/ODBC 5.2 upgrades the ANSI driver of Connector/ODBC 3.51 to the 5.x code base. It also includes new features, such as enabling server-side prepared statements by default. At installation time, you can choose the Unicode driver for the broadest compatibility with data sources using various character sets, or the ANSI driver for optimal performance with a more limited range of character sets. It works with MySQL versions 4.1.1 and higher.

- Connector/ODBC 5.1, is a partial rewrite of the of the 3.51 code base, and is designed to work with MySQL versions 4.1.1 and newer.

  Connector/ODBC 5.1 also includes the following changes and improvements over the 3.51 release:

  - Improved support on Windows 64-bit platforms.

  - Full Unicode support at the driver level. This includes support for the `SQL_WCHAR` data type, and support for Unicode login, password and DSN configurations. For more information, see Microsoft Knowledgebase Article #716246.

  - Support for the `SQL_NUMERIC_STRUCT` data type, which provides easier access to the precise definition of numeric values. For more information, see Microsoft Knowledgebase Article #714556

  - Native Windows setup library. This replaces the Qt library based interface for configuring DSN information within the ODBC Data Sources application.

  - Support for the ODBC descriptor, which improves the handling and metadata of columns and parameter data. For more information, see Microsoft Knowledgebase Article #716339.

- Connector/ODBC 3.51, also known as the MySQL ODBC 3.51 driver, is a 32-bit ODBC driver. Connector/ODBC 3.51 has support for ODBC 3.5x specification level 1 (complete core API + level 2 features) to continue to provide all functionality of ODBC for accessing MySQL.

The manual for versions of Connector/ODBC older than 5.3 can be located in the corresponding binary or source distribution.

> **Note**
>
> Versions of Connector/ODBC earlier than the 3.51 revision were not fully compliant with the ODBC specification.

> **Note**
>
> From this section onward, the primary focus of this guide is the Connector/ODBC 5.3 driver.

Note

Version numbers for MySQL products are formatted as X.X.X. However, Windows tools (Control Panel, properties display) may show the version numbers as XX.XX.XX. For example, the official MySQL formatted version number 5.0.9 may be displayed by Windows tools as 5.00.09. The two versions are the same; only the number display formats are different.

Chapter 3 General Information About ODBC and Connector/ODBC

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ODBC (Open Database Connectivity) provides a way for client programs to access a wide range of databases or data sources. ODBC is a standardized API that enables connections to SQL database servers. It was developed according to the specifications of the SQL Access Group and defines a set of function calls, error codes, and data types that can be used to develop database-independent applications. ODBC usually is used when database independence or simultaneous access to different data sources is required.

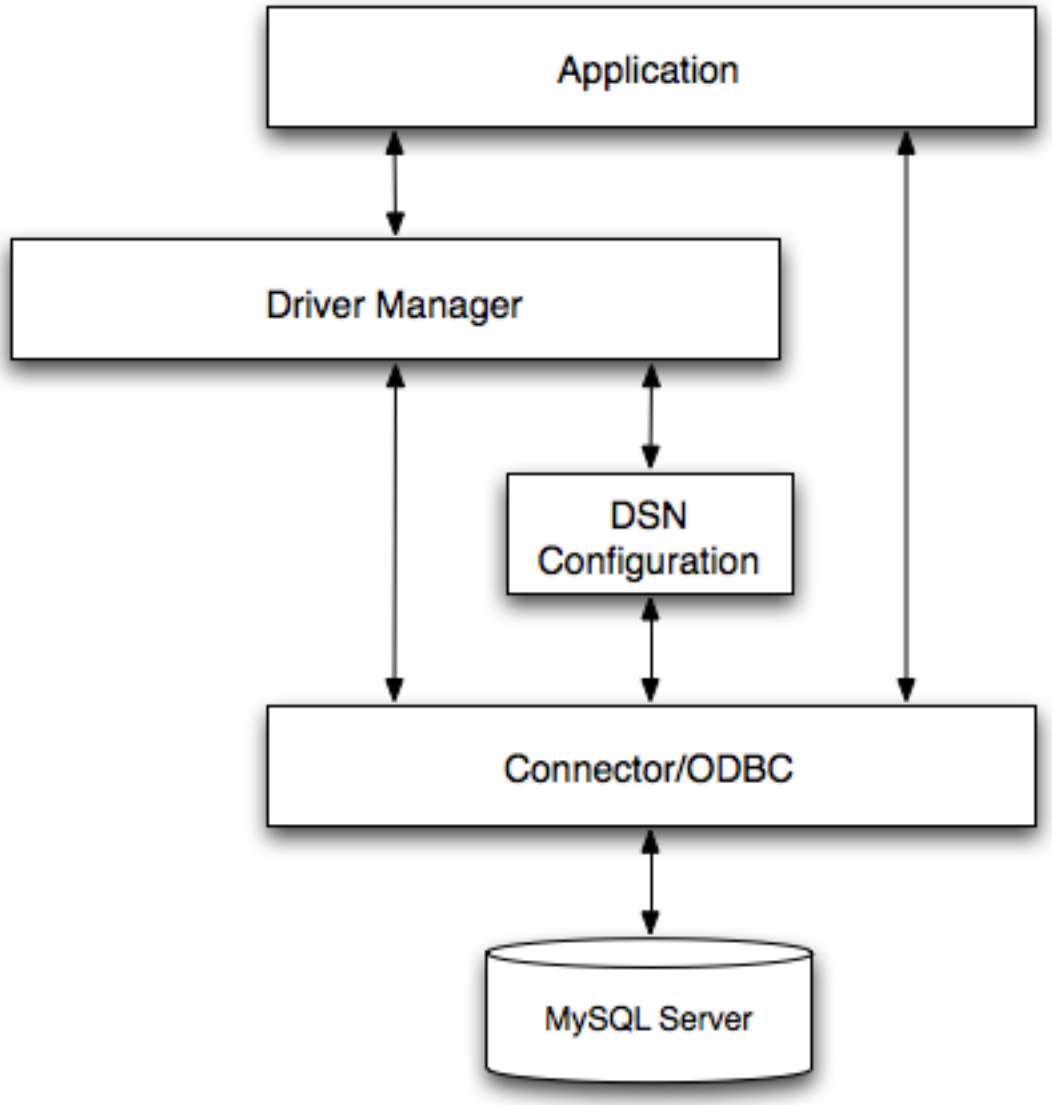
For more information about ODBC, refer to http://support.microsoft.com/kb/110093.

Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) is a widely accepted application-programming interface (API) for database access. It is based on the Call-Level Interface (CLI) specifications from X/Open and ISO/IEC for database APIs and uses Structured Query Language (SQL) as its database access language.

A survey of ODBC functions supported by Connector/ODBC is given at Section 7.1, “Connector/ODBC API Reference”. For general information about ODBC, see http://support.microsoft.com/kb/110093.

3.1 Connector/ODBC Architecture

The Connector/ODBC architecture is based on five components, as shown in the following diagram:



- **Application:**

  The Application uses the ODBC API to access the data from the MySQL server. The ODBC API in turn communicates with the Driver Manager. The Application communicates with the Driver Manager using the standard ODBC calls. The Application does not care where the data is stored, how it is stored, or even how the system is configured to access the data. It needs to know only the Data Source Name (DSN).

  A number of tasks are common to all applications, no matter how they use ODBC. These tasks are:

  - Selecting the MySQL server and connecting to it.
  - Submitting SQL statements for execution.
  - Retrieving results (if any).
  - Processing errors.

- Committing or rolling back the transaction enclosing the SQL statement.
- Disconnecting from the MySQL server.

Because most data access work is done with SQL, the primary tasks for applications that use ODBC are submitting SQL statements and retrieving any results generated by those statements.

- **Driver manager:**

  The Driver Manager is a library that manages communication between application and driver or drivers. It performs the following tasks:

  - Resolves Data Source Names (DSN). The DSN is a configuration string that identifies a given database driver, database, database host and optionally authentication information that enables an ODBC application to connect to a database using a standardized reference.

    Because the database connectivity information is identified by the DSN, any ODBC-compliant application can connect to the data source using the same DSN reference. This eliminates the need to separately configure each application that needs access to a given database; instead you instruct the application to use a pre-configured DSN.

  - Loading and unloading of the driver required to access a specific database as defined within the DSN. For example, if you have configured a DSN that connects to a MySQL database then the driver manager will load the Connector/ODBC driver to enable the ODBC API to communicate with the MySQL host.
  - Processes ODBC function calls or passes them to the driver for processing.

- **Connector/ODBC Driver:**

  The Connector/ODBC driver is a library that implements the functions supported by the ODBC API. It processes ODBC function calls, submits SQL requests to MySQL server, and returns results back to the application. If necessary, the driver modifies an application's request so that the request conforms to syntax supported by MySQL.

- **DSN Configuration:**

  The ODBC configuration file stores the driver and database information required to connect to the server. It is used by the Driver Manager to determine which driver to be loaded according to the definition in the DSN. The driver uses this to read connection parameters based on the DSN specified. For more information, Chapter 5, *Configuring Connector/ODBC*.

- **MySQL Server:**

  The MySQL database where the information is stored. The database is used as the source of the data (during queries) and the destination for data (during inserts and updates).

3.2 ODBC Driver Managers

An ODBC Driver Manager is a library that manages communication between the ODBC-aware application and any drivers. Its main functionality includes:

- Resolving Data Source Names (DSN).
- Driver loading and unloading.
- Processing ODBC function calls or passing them to the driver.

Most ODBC Driver Manager implementations also include an administration application that makes the configuration of DSN and drivers easier. Examples and information on ODBC Driver Managers for different operating systems are listed below:

- Windows: Microsoft Windows ODBC Driver Manager (`odbc32.dll`). It is included in the Windows operating system. See http://support.microsoft.com/kb/110093 for more information.
- OS X: ODBC Administrator is a GUI application for OS X. It provides a simplified configuration mechanism for the iODBC Driver Manager. You can configure DSN and driver information either through ODBC Administrator or through the iODBC configuration files. This also means that you can test ODBC Administrator configurations using the `iodbctest` command. See http://support.apple.com/kb/DL895 for more information.
- Unix:
  - `unixODBC` Driver Manager for Unix (`libodbc.so`). See http://www.unixodbc.org, for more information.
  - `iODBC` Driver Manager for Unix (`libiodbc.so`). See http://www.iodbc.org, for more information.

Chapter 4 Connector/ODBC Installation

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This section explains where to download Connector/ODBC, and how to run the installer, copy the files manually, or build from source.

Where to Get Connector/ODBC

You can get a copy of the latest version of Connector/ODBC binaries and sources from our Web site at http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/connector/odbc/.

For more information about Connector/ODBC, visit http://www.mysql.com/products/myodbc/.

For more information about licensing, visit http://www.mysql.com/company/legal/licensing/.

Choosing Binary or Source Installation Method

You can install the Connector/ODBC drivers using two different methods:

- The **binary installation** is the easiest and most straightforward method of installation. You receive all the necessary libraries and other files pre-built, with an installer program or batch script to perform all necessary copying and configuration.
- The **source installation** method is intended for platforms where a binary installation package is not available, or in situations where you want to customize or modify the installation process or Connector/ODBC drivers before installation.

  If a binary distribution is not available for a particular platform, and you build the driver from the original source code, you can contribute the binaries you create to MySQL by sending a mail message to `<myodbc@lists.mysql.com>`, so that it becomes available for other users.

Supported Platforms

Connector/ODBC can be used on all major platforms supported by MySQL. You can install it on:

- Windows XP, 2003, Vista and 7.
- All Unix-like Operating Systems, including: Amiga, BSDI, DEC, FreeBSD, HP-UX 10/11, Linux, NetBSD, OpenBSD, OS/2, SGI Irix, Solaris, SunOS, SCO OpenServer, SCO UnixWare, Tru64 Unix.

- OS X and OS X Server.

> **Note**
>
> On all non-Windows platforms except OS X, the driver is built against `unixODBC` and is expecting a 2-byte `SQLWCHAR`, not 4 bytes as `iODBC` is using. For this reason, the binaries are **only** compatible with `unixODBC`; recompile the driver against `iODBC` to use them together. For further information, see Section 3.2, "ODBC Driver Managers".

For further instructions, consult the documentation corresponding to the platform where you are installing and whether you are running a binary installer or building from source:

Platform	Binary Installer	Build from Source
Windows	Installation Instructions	Build Instructions
Unix/Linux	Installation Instructions	Build Instructions
OS X	Installation Instructions	

Choosing Unicode or ANSI Driver

Connector/ODBC offers the flexibility to handle data using any character set through its **Unicode-enabled** driver, or the maximum raw speed for a more limited range of character sets through its **ANSI** driver. Both kinds of drivers are provided in the same download package, and are both installed onto your systems by the installation program or script that comes with the download package. Users who install Connector/ODBC and register it to the ODBC manager manually can choose to install and register either one or both of the drivers; the different drivers are identified by a `w` (for "wide characters") for the Unicode driver and `a` for the ANSI driver at the end of the library names—for example, `myodbc5w.dll` versus `myodbc5a.dll`, or `libmyodbc5w.so` versus `libmyodbc5a.so`.

4.1 Installing Connector/ODBC on Windows

Before installing the Connector/ODBC drivers on Windows:

- Make sure your Microsoft Data Access Components (MDAC) are up to date. You can obtain the latest version from the Microsoft Data Access and Storage Web site.
- Make sure you have the Microsoft Visual C++ 2013 Redistributable Package installed on your system. The package is available at the Microsoft Download Center. Use the version of the package that matches the system type of your Connector/ODBC driver: use the 64-bit version (marked by "x64" in the package's title and filename) if you are running a 64-bit driver, and use the 32-bit version (marked by "x86" in the package's title and filename) if you are running a 32-bit driver.

There are different distribution types to use when installing for Windows. The software that is installed is identical in each case, only the installation method is different.

- The **zipped installer** consists of a zipped package containing a standalone installation application. To install from this package, unzip the installer, and then run the installation application.

  The **MSI installer** is an installation file that can be used with the installer included in Windows 2000, Windows XP and Windows Server 2003.

  See Section 4.1.1, "Installing the Windows Connector/ODBC Driver Using an Installer" for the steps to complete the installation with either of these installers.

- The **zipped DLL** package contains DLL files that must be manually installed. See Section 4.1.2, “Installing the Windows Connector/ODBC Driver Using the Zipped DLL Package” for the steps to complete this type of installation.

> **Note**
>
> An OLEDB/ODBC driver for Windows 64-bit is available from Microsoft Downloads.

4.1.1 Installing the Windows Connector/ODBC Driver Using an Installer

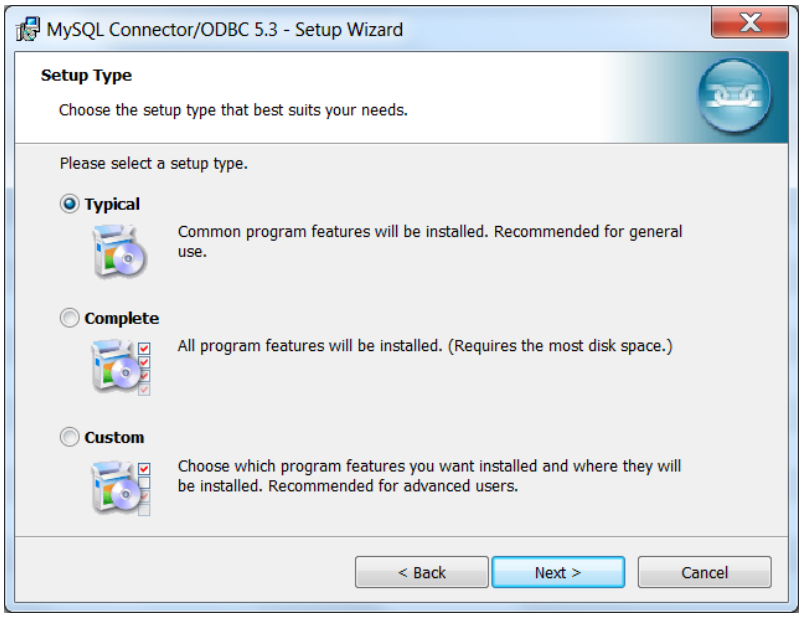
The zipped or MSI installer packages offer a very simple method for installing the Connector/ODBC drivers. If you have downloaded the zipped installer, extract the installer application. The basic installation process is identical for both installers.

Follow these steps to complete the installation:

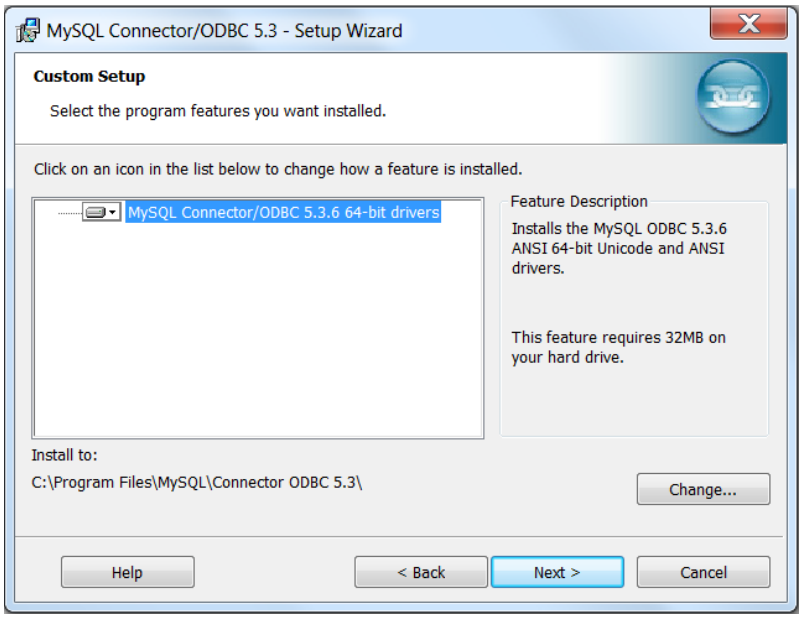
1. Double-click the standalone installer that you extracted, or the MSI file you downloaded.
2. The MySQL Connector/ODBC Setup Wizard starts. Click the **Next** button to begin the installation process.

3. After accepting the licensing agreement, choose the installation type. The **Typical** installation provides the standard files needed to connect to a MySQL database using ODBC. The **Complete** option installs all the available files, including debug and utility components. Oracle recommends choosing one of these two options to complete the installation. If you choose one of these methods, click **Next**, then proceed to step 5.

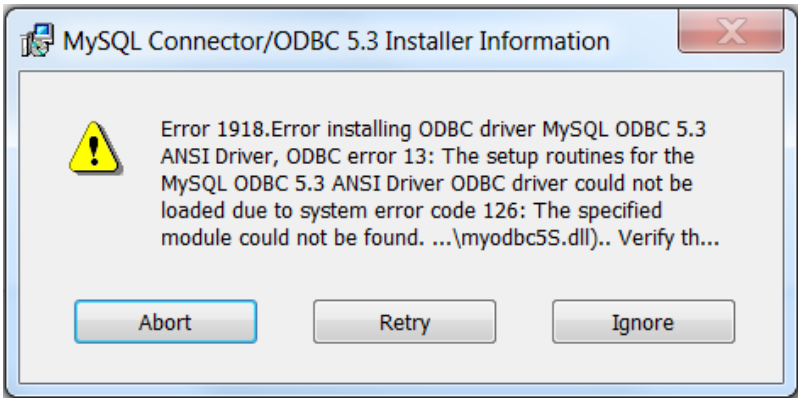
   You can also choose a **Custom** installation, where you select the individual components to install. If you choose this method, click **Next**, then proceed to step 4.



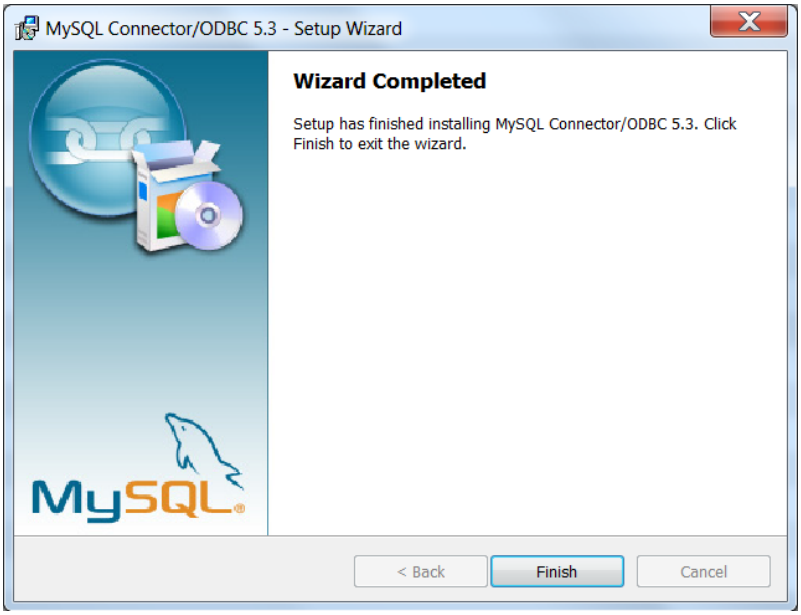
4. If you have chosen a custom installation, use the pop-ups to select which components to install, then click **Next** to install the necessary files.



5. If you get the following error message during the installation, it means you do not have the required Microsoft Visual C++ 2013 Redistributable Package installed. See the discussion here for details. Install the package before you click **Retry** and continue.



6. Once the files are copied to their final locations and the drivers registered with the Windows ODBC manager, the installation is complete. Click **Finish** to exit the installer.



Now that the installation is complete, configure your ODBC connections using Chapter 5, *Configuring Connector/ODBC*.

4.1.2 Installing the Windows Connector/ODBC Driver Using the Zipped DLL Package

If you have downloaded the zipped DLL package:

1. Unzip the installation files.
2. Run the included batch file to perform an installation to the default locations.
3. Alternatively, install the individual files required for Connector/ODBC operation manually.

> **Note**
>
> The following instructions only work for 32-bit Windows systems. If you have a 64-bit Windows system, use the MSI installer, which installs both the 32-bit and 64-bit drivers to the correct locations.

To install using the **batch file**:

1. Unzip the Connector/ODBC zipped DLL package.
2. Open a command prompt.
3. Change to the directory created when you unzipped the Connector/ODBC zipped DLL package.
4. Run `Install.bat`:

```
C:\> Install.bat
```

   This copies the necessary files into the default location, and then registers the Connector/ODBC driver with the Windows ODBC manager.

> **Note**
>
> Changing or adding a new DSN (data source name) may be accomplished using either the GUI, or from the command-line using `myodbc-installer.exe`.

Although Oracle recommends installing these files in the standard location, you can also copy the files by hand to an alternative location - for example, to run or test different versions of the Connector/ODBC driver on the same machine. To **copy the files** to a location of your choice, use the following steps:

1. Unzip the Connector/ODBC zipped DLL package.
2. Open a command prompt.
3. Change to the directory created when you unzipped the Connector/ODBC zipped DLL package.
4. Copy the library files to a suitable directory. The default location is the default Windows system directory `\Windows\System32`:

```
C:\> copy lib\myodbc5S.dll \Windows\System32
C:\> copy lib\myodbc5S.lib \Windows\System32

If installing the Unicode-enabled driver:
C:\> copy lib\myodbc5w.dll \Windows\System32
C:\> copy lib\myodbc5w.lib \Windows\System32

If installing the ANSI driver:
C:\> copy lib\myodbc5a.dll \Windows\System32
C:\> copy lib\myodbc5a.lib \Windows\System32
```

5. Copy the Connector/ODBC tools. These must be placed in a directory that is in the system `%PATH%`. The default is to install these into the Windows system directory `\Windows\System32`:

```
C:\> copy bin\myodbc-installer.exe \Windows\System32
```

6. Optionally, copy the help files. For these files to be accessible through the help system, they must be installed in the Windows system directory:

```
C:\> copy doc\*.hlp \Windows\System32
```

7. Finally, register the Connector/ODBC driver with the ODBC manager:

```
For Unicode-enabled driver:
C:\> myodbc-installer -a -d -t"MySQL ODBC 5.2 Driver;\
  DRIVER=myodbc5w.dll;SETUP=myodbc5S.dll"

For ANSI driver:
C:\> myodbc-installer -a -d -t"MySQL ODBC 5.2 Driver;\
  DRIVER=myodbc5a.dll;SETUP=myodbc5S.dll"
```

If you installed these files into a non-default location, change the references to the DLL files and command location in the above statement

4.2 Installing Connector/ODBC on Unix-like Systems

There are three methods available for installing Connector/ODBC on a Unix-like system from a binary distribution. For most Unix environments, you will use the **tarball** distribution. For Linux systems, **RPM** distributions are available, through the MySQL Yum repository (for some platforms) or direct download.

> **Note**
>
> Installing Connector/ODBC 5.x on Unix requires unixODBC 2.2.12 or later to be installed.

4.2.1 Installing Connector/ODBC Using the MySQL Yum Repository

For EL5, EL6, or EL7-based platforms and Fedora 19 or 20, you can install the Connector/ODBC using the MySQL Yum repository. You must have the MySQL Yum repository on your system's repository list (see Adding the MySQL Yum Repository for details). Make sure your Yum repository setup is up-to-date by running:

```
shell> su root
shell> yum update mysql-community-release
```

You can then install Connector/ODBC by the following command:

```
shell> yum install mysql-connector-odbc
```

See Installing Additional MySQL Products and Components with Yum for more details.

4.2.2 Installing Connector/ODBC from a Binary Tarball Distribution

To install the driver from a tarball distribution (`.tar.gz` file), download the latest version of the driver for your operating system and follow these steps, substituting the appropriate file and directory names based on the package you download (some of the steps below might require superuser privileges):

1. Extract the archive:

   ```
   shell> gunzip mysql-connector-odbc-5.2.2-i686-pc-linux.tar.gz
   shell> tar xvf mysql-connector-odbc-5.2.2-i686-pc-linux.tar
   ```

2. The extra directory contains two subdirectories, `lib` and `bin`. Copy their contents to the proper locations on your system (we use `/usr/local/bin` and `/usr/local/lib` in this example; replace them with the destinations of your choice):

   ```
   shell> cp bin/* /usr/local/bin
   shell> cp lib/* /usr/local/lib
   ```

The last command copies both the Connector/ODBC ANSI and the Unicode drivers from `lib` into `/usr/local/lib`; if you do not need both, you can just copy the one you want. See Choosing Unicode or ANSI Driver for details.

3. Finally, register the driver version of your choice (the ANSI version, the Unicode version, or both) with your system's ODBC manager (for example, iODBC or unixodbc) using the `myodbc-installer` tool that was included in the package under the `bin` subdirectory (and is now under the `/usr/local/bin` directory, if the last step was followed); for example, this registers the Unicode driver with the ODBC manager:

```
shell> myodbc-installer -a -d -n "MySQL ODBC 5.2 Driver" -t "Driver=/usr/local/lib/libmyodbc5w.so"
```

This registers the ANSI driver:

```
shell> myodbc-installer -a -d -n "MySQL ODBC 5.2 Driver" -t "Driver=/usr/local/lib/libmyodbc5a.so"
```

4. Verify that the driver is installed and registered using the ODBC manager, or the `myodbc-installer` utility:

```
shell> myodbc-installer -d -l
```

Next, see Section 5.5, “Configuring a Connector/ODBC DSN on Unix” on how to configure a DSN for Connector/ODBC.

4.2.3 Installing Connector/ODBC from an RPM Distribution

To install or upgrade Connector/ODBC from an RPM distribution on Linux, simply download the RPM distribution of the latest version of Connector/ODBC and follow the instructions below. Use `su root` to become `root`, then install the RPM file.

If you are installing for the first time:

```
shell> su root
shell> rpm -ivh mysql-connector-odbc-5.2.2.i386.rpm
```

If the driver exists, upgrade it like this:

```
shell> su root
shell> rpm -Uvh mysql-connector-odbc-5.2.2.i386.rpm
```

If there is any dependency error for MySQL client library, `libmysqlclient`, simply ignore it by supplying the `--nodeps` option, and then make sure the MySQL client shared library is in the path or set through `LD_LIBRARY_PATH`.

This installs the driver libraries and related documents to `/usr/local/lib` and `/usr/share/doc/MyODBC`, respectively. See Section 5.5, “Configuring a Connector/ODBC DSN on Unix” for the post-installation configuration steps.

To **uninstall** the driver, become `root` and execute an `rpm` command:

```
shell> su root
shell> rpm -e mysql-connector-odbc
```

4.3 Installing Connector/ODBC on OS X

OS X is based on the FreeBSD operating system, and you can normally use the MySQL network port for connecting to MySQL servers on other hosts. Installing the Connector/ODBC driver lets you connect to MySQL databases on any platform through the ODBC interface. If your application requires an ODBC interface, install the Connector/ODBC driver. Applications that require or can use ODBC (and therefore the Connector/ODBC driver) include ColdFusion, Filemaker Pro, 4th Dimension and many other applications.

On OS X, the ODBC Administrator, based on the `iODBC` manager, provides easy administration of ODBC drivers and configuration, allowing the updates of the underlying `iODBC` configuration files through a GUI tool. The tool is included in OS X v10.5 and earlier; users of later versions of OS X need to download it from http://www.iodbc.org/dataspace/doc/iodbc/wiki/iodbcWiki/Downloads and install it manually.

There are two ways to install Connector/ODBC on OS X. You can use either the package provided in a compressed tar archive that you manually install, or use a compressed disk image (`.dmg`) file, which includes an installer.

To install using the compressed tar archive (some of the steps below might require superuser privileges):

1. Download the compressed tar archive.
2. Extract the archive:

```
shell> tar xvzf mysql-connector-odbc-5.x.y-osx10.z-x86-(32|64)bit.tar.gz
```

3. The directory created contains two subdirectories, `lib` and `bin`. Copy these to a suitable location such as `/usr/local`:

```
shell> cp bin/* /usr/local/bin
shell> cp lib/* /usr/local/lib
```

4. Finally, register the driver with iODBC using the `myodbc-installer` tool that was included in the package:

```
shell> myodbc-installer -a -d -n "MySQL ODBC 5.2 Driver" -t "Driver=/usr/local/lib/libmyodbc5w.so"
```

To install using the a compressed disk image (`.dmg`) file:

> **Note**
>
> For Connector/ODBC 5.3.7 and later, you have to install iODBC before you can install Connector/ODBC using the `.dmg` file. See the discussion above on iODBC.

1. Download the disk image.
2. Double click the disk image to open it. You see the Connector/ODBC installer inside.
3. Double click the Connector/ODBC installer, and you will be guided through the rest of the installation process. You need superuser privileges to finish the installation.

To verify the installed drivers, either use the ODBC Administrator application or the `myodbc-installer` utility:

```
shell> myodbc-installer -d -l
```

4.4 Building Connector/ODBC from a Source Distribution on Windows

You only need to build Connector/ODBC from source on Windows to modify the source or installation location. If you are unsure whether to install from source, please use the binary installation detailed in Section 4.1, “Installing Connector/ODBC on Windows”.

Building Connector/ODBC from source on Windows requires a number of different tools and packages:

- MDAC, Microsoft Data Access SDK from http://support.microsoft.com/kb/110093.
- Suitable C compiler, such as Microsoft Visual C++ or the C compiler included with Microsoft Visual Studio.

  Microsoft Visual Studio 7 and 8 are preferred, and well-tested.
- Connector/ODBC 5.2: `cmake`.
- MySQL client libraries and include files from MySQL 4.0.0 or higher. (Preferably MySQL 4.0.16 or higher). This is required because Connector/ODBC uses calls and structures that exist only starting from this version of the library. To get the client libraries and include files, visit http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/.

Build Steps

Set the environment variables for the Visual Studio toolchain. Visual Studio includes a batch file to set these for you, and installs a **Start** menu shortcut that opens a command prompt with these variables set.

Set `MYSQL_DIR` to the MySQL server installation path, while using the short-style file names. For example:

```
C:\> set MYSQL_DIR=C:\PROGRA~1\MySQL\MYSQLS~1.0
```

Build Connector/ODBC using the `cmake` command-line tool by executing the following from the source root directory (in a command prompt window):

```
C:\> cmake -G "Visual Studio 8 2005"
```

This produces a project file that you can open with Visual Studio, or build from the command line with either of the following commands:

```
C:\> devenv.com MySQL_Connector_ODBC.sln /build Release
C:\> devenv.com MySQL_Connector_ODBC.sln /build RelWithDebInfo
```

By default, Connector/ODBC is linked statically with the MySQL client library `mysqlclient.lib`. If you want to link dynamically or to another MySQL client library, use the `MYSQLCLIENT_LIB_NAME` option to supply the client library's name:

```
C:\> cmake -G "Visual Studio 8 2005" -DMYSQLCLIENT_LIB_NAME=client_lib_name_with_extension
```

To compile a debug build, set the `cmake` build type so that the correct versions of the MySQL client libraries are used:

```
C:\> cmake -G "Visual Studio 8 2005" -DWITH_DEBUG=1
```

```
C:\> devenv.com MySQL_Connector_ODBC.sln /build Debug
```

Upon completion, the executables are in the `bin/` and `lib/` subdirectories.

See Section 4.1.2, “Installing the Windows Connector/ODBC Driver Using the Zipped DLL Package” for the `copy` commands to complete the installation.

4.5 Building Connector/ODBC from a Source Distribution on Unix

You need the following tools to build MySQL from source on Unix:

- A working ANSI C++ compiler. GCC 4.2.1 or later, Sun Studio 10 or later, Visual Studio 2008 or later, and many current vendor-supplied compilers are known to work.
- `cmake`.
- MySQL client libraries and include files from MySQL 4.0.0 or higher (preferably 4.0.16 or higher). This is required because Connector/ODBC uses calls and structures that exist only starting from that version of the library. To get the client libraries and include files, visit http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/.
- A compatible ODBC manager must be installed. Connector/ODBC is known to work with the `iODBC` and `unixODBC` managers. See Section 3.2, “ODBC Driver Managers” for more information.
- If you are using a character set that is not compiled into the MySQL client library, install the MySQL character definitions from the `charsets` directory into *`SHAREDIR`* (by default, `/usr/local/mysql/share/mysql/charsets`). These should be in place if you have installed the MySQL server on the same machine. See Character Set Support for more information on character set support.

Once you have all the required files, unpack the source files to a separate directory, then run `cmake` with the following command:

```
shell> cmake -G "Unix Makefiles"
```

Typical `cmake` Parameters and Options

You might need to help `cmake` find the MySQL headers and libraries by setting the environment variables `MYSQL_INCLUDE_DIR`, `MYSQL_LIB_DIR`, and `MYSQL_DIR` to the appropriate locations; for example:

```
shell> export MYSQL_INCLUDE_DIR=/usr/local/mysql/include
shell> export MYSQL_LIB_DIR=/usr/local/mysql/lib
shell> export MYSQL_DIR=/usr/local/mysql
```

When you run `cmake`, you might add options to the command line. Here are some examples:

- `-DODBC_INCLUDES=`*`dir_name`*: Use when the ODBC include directory is not found within the system `$PATH`.
- `-DODBC_LIB_DIR=`*`dir_name`*: Use when the ODBC library directory is not found within the system `$PATH`.
- `-DWITH_UNIXODBC=`*`1`*: Enables unixODBC support. `iODBC` is the default ODBC library used by Connector/ODBC. Alternatively, `unixODBC` may be used by setting this option to “1”.
- `-DMYSQLCLIENT_LIB_NAME=`*`client_lib_name_with_extension`*: By default, Connector/ODBC is linked statically with the MySQL client library `libmysqlclient.a`. If you want to link dynamically or to another MySQL client library, use this option to supply the client library's name.

- `-DMYSQL_CONFIG_EXECUTABLE=/path/to/mysql_config`: Specifies location of the utility mysql_config, which is used to fetch values of the variables `MYSQL_INCLUDE_DIR`, `MYSQL_LIB_DIR`, `MYSQL_LINK_FLAGS`, and `MYSQL_CXXFLAGS`. Values fetched by mysql_config can be overridden by values provided directly to `cmake` as parameters.
- `-DMYSQL_LINK_FLAGS=MySQL link flags`
- `-DMYSQL_CXXFLAGS=MySQL C++ linkage flags`
- `-DMYSQL_CXX_LINKAGE=1`: Enables C++ linkage to MySQL client library. By default, `MYSQL_CXX_LINKAGE` is enabled for MySQL 5.6.4 or later. For MySQL 5.6.3 and earlier, this option must be set explicitly to `1`.

Build Steps for Unix

To build the driver libraries, execute `make`:

```
shell> make
```

If any errors occur, correct them and continue with the build process. If you are not able to finish the build, see Section 9.1, “Connector/ODBC Community Support”.

Installing Driver Libraries

To install the driver libraries, execute the following command:

```
shell> make install
```

For more information on build process, refer to the `BUILD` file that comes with the source distribution.

Testing Connector/ODBC on Unix

Some tests for Connector/ODBC are provided in the distribution with the libraries that you built. To run the tests:

1. Make sure you have an `odbc.ini` file in place, by which you can configure your DSN entries. A sample `odbc.ini` file is generated by the build process under the `test` folder. Set the environment variable `ODBCINI` to the location of your `odbc.ini` file.
2. Set up a test DSN in your `odbc.ini` file (see Section 5.5, “Configuring a Connector/ODBC DSN on Unix” for details). A sample DSN entry, which you can use for your tests, can be found in the sample `odbc.ini` file.
3. Set the environment variable `TEST_DSN` to the name of your test DSN.
4. Set the environment variable `TEST_UID` and perhaps also `TEST_PASSWORD` to the user name and password for the tests, if needed. By default, the tests use “root” as the user and do not enter a password; if you want the tests to use another user name or password, set `TEST_UID` and `TEST_PASSWORD` accordingly.
5. Make sure that your MySQL server is running.
6. Run the following command:

   ```
   shell> make test
   ```

4.6 Building Connector/ODBC from a Source Distribution on OS X

To build the driver on OS X (Darwin), make use of the following `configure` example:

```
shell> ./configure --prefix=/usr/local
          --with-unixODBC=/usr/local
          --with-mysql-path=/usr/local/mysql
          --disable-shared
          --enable-gui=no
          --host=powerpc-apple
```

The command assumes that the `unixODBC` and MySQL are installed in the default locations. If not, configure accordingly.

On OS X, `--enable-shared` builds `.dylib` files by default. You can build `.so` files like this:

```
shell> make
shell> cd driver
shell> CC=/usr/bin/gcc \
          $CC -bundle -flat_namespace -undefined error
          -o .libs/libmyodbc3-3.51.01.so *.o
          -L/usr/local/mysql/lib/
          -L/usr/local/iodbc/lib
          -liodbcinst -lmysqlclient -lz -lc
```

To build the thread-safe driver library:

```
shell> CC=/usr/bin/gcc \
          $CC -bundle -flat_namespace -undefined error
          -o .libs/libmyodbc3-3.51.01.so *.o
          -L/usr/local/mysql/lib/
          -L/usr/local/iodbc/lib
          -liodbcinst -lmysqlclienti_r -lz -lc -lpthread
```

Make sure to change the `-liodbcinst` to `-lodbcinst` in case of using `unixODBC` instead of `iODBC` and configure the libraries path accordingly.

By default, Connector/ODBC is linked statically with the MySQL client library `libmysqlclient.a`. If you want to link dynamically or to another MySQL client library, use the `mysqlclient_lib_name` option to supply the client library's name.

In Apple's version of GCC, both `cc` and `gcc` are actually symbolic links to `gcc3`.

Copy this library to the `$prefix/lib` directory and symlink to `libmyodbc3.so`.

You can cross-check the output shared-library properties using this command:

```
shell> otool -LD .libs/libmyodbc3-3.51.01.so
```

4.7 Installing Connector/ODBC from the Development Source Tree

> **Caution**
>
> This section is only for users who are interested in helping us test our new code. To just get MySQL Connector/ODBC up and running on your system, use a standard release distribution.

The Connector/ODBC code repository uses Git. To check out the latest source code, visit GitHub: https://github.com/mysql/mysql-connector-odbc To clone the Git repository to your machine, use this command

```
git clone https://github.com/mysql/mysql-connector-odbc.git
```

You should now have a copy of the entire Connector/ODBC source tree in the directory `mysql-connector-odbc`. To build and then install the driver libraries from this source tree on Unix or Linux, use the same steps outlined in Section 4.5, “Building Connector/ODBC from a Source Distribution on Unix”.

If you have gotten to the `make` stage and the distribution does not compile, please report it to `<myodbc@lists.mysql.com>`.

On Windows, make use of Windows Makefiles `WIN-Makefile` and `WIN-Makefile_debug` in building the driver. For more information, see Section 4.4, “Building Connector/ODBC from a Source Distribution on Windows”.

After the initial checkout operation to get the source tree, run `git pull` periodically to update your source according to the latest version.

Chapter 5 Configuring Connector/ODBC

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Before you connect to a MySQL database using the Connector/ODBC driver, you configure an ODBC Data Source Name (DSN). The DSN associates the various configuration parameters required to communicate with a database to a specific name. You use the DSN in an application to communicate with the database, rather than specifying individual parameters within the application itself. DSN information can be user-specific, system-specific, or provided in a special file. ODBC data source names are configured in different ways, depending on your platform and ODBC driver.

5.1 Overview of Connector/ODBC Data Source Names

A Data Source Name associates the configuration parameters for communicating with a specific database. Generally, a DSN consists of the following parameters:

- Name
- Host Name
- Database Name
- Login
- Password

In addition, different ODBC drivers, including Connector/ODBC, may accept additional driver-specific options and parameters.

There are three types of DSN:

- A *System DSN* is a global DSN definition that is available to any user and application on a particular system. A System DSN can normally only be configured by a systems administrator, or by a user who has specific permissions that let them create System DSNs.
- A *User DSN* is specific to an individual user, and can be used to store database connectivity information that the user regularly uses.

- A *File DSN* uses a simple file to define the DSN configuration. File DSNs can be shared between users and machines and are therefore more practical when installing or deploying DSN information as part of an application across many machines.

DSN information is stored in different locations depending on your platform and environment.

5.2 Connector/ODBC Connection Parameters

You can specify the parameters in the following tables for Connector/ODBC when configuring a DSN:

- Table 5.1, “Connector/ODBC DSN Configuration Options”
- Table 5.3, “Connector/ODBC Option Parameters”

Users on Windows can use the `ODBC Data Source Administrator` to set these parameters; see Section 5.3, “Configuring a Connector/ODBC DSN on Windows” on how to do that, and see Table 5.1, “Connector/ODBC DSN Configuration Options” for information on the options and the fields and check boxes they corrrespond to on the graphical user interface of the `ODBC Data Source Administrator`. On Unix and OS X, use the parameter name and value as the keyword/value pair in the DSN configuration. Alternatively, you can set these parameters within the `InConnectionString` argument in the `SQLDriverConnect()` call.

Table 5.1 Connector/ODBC DSN Configuration Options

Parameter	GUI Option	Default Value	Comment
`user`	User	ODBC	The user name used to connect to MySQL.
`uid`	User	ODBC	Synonymous with `user`. Added in 3.51.16.
`server`	TCP/IP Server	`localhost`	The host name of the MySQL server.
`database`	Database	-	The default database.
`option`	-	0	Options that specify how Connector/ODBC works. See Table 5.3, “Connector/ODBC Option Parameters” and Table 5.4, “Recommended Connector/ODBC Option Values for Different Configurations”.
`port`	Port	3306	The TCP/IP port to use if `server` is not `localhost`.
`initstmt`	Initial Statement	-	Initial statement. A statement to execute when connecting to MySQL. In version 3.51 the parameter is called `stmt`. The driver supports the initial statement being executed only at the time of the initial connection.
`password`	Password	-	The password for the `user` account on `server`.
`pwd`	Password	-	Synonymous with `password`. Added in 3.51.16.
`socket`	-	-	The Unix socket file or Windows named pipe to connect to if `server` is `localhost`.
`sslca`	SSL Certificate	-	The path to a file with a list of trust SSL CAs. Added in 3.51.16.
`sslcapath`	SSL CA Path	-	The path to a directory that contains trusted SSL CA certificates in PEM format. Added in 3.51.16.
`sslcert`	SSL Certificate	-	The name of the SSL certificate file to use for establishing a secure connection. Added in 3.51.16.
`sslcipher`	SSL Cipher	-	A list of permissible ciphers to use for SSL encryption. The cipher list has the same format as the `openssl ciphers` command. Added in 3.51.16.

Parameter	GUI Option	Default Value	Comment
sslkey	SSL Key	-	The name of the SSL key file to use for establishing a secure connection. Added in 3.51.16.
rsakey	RSA Public Key	-	The full-path name of the PEM file that contains the RSA public key for using the SHA256 authentication plugin of MySQL. Added in 5.3.4.
sslverify	Verify SSL	0	If set to 1, the SSL certificate will be verified when used with the MySQL connection. If not set, then the default behavior is to ignore SSL certificate verification. **Note** The option has been deprecated since 5.3.7. It is preferable to use the SSLMODE option parameter instead.
charset	Character Set	-	The character set to use for the connection. Added in 3.51.17.
readtimeout	-	-	The timeout in seconds for attempts to read from the server. Each attempt uses this timeout value and there are retries if necessary, so the total effective timeout value is three times the option value. You can set the value so that a lost connection can be detected earlier than the TCP/IP Close_Wait_Timeout value of 10 minutes. This option works only for TCP/IP connections, and only for Windows prior to MySQL 5.1.12. Corresponds to the MYSQL_OPT_READ_TIMEOUT option of the MySQL Client Library. Added in 3.51.27.
writetimeout	-	-	The timeout in seconds for attempts to write to the server. Each attempt uses this timeout value and there are net_retry_count retries if necessary, so the total effective timeout value is net_retry_count times the option value. This option works only for TCP/IP connections, and only for Windows prior to MySQL 5.1.12. Corresponds to the MYSQL_OPT_WRITE_TIMEOUT option of the MySQL Client Library. Added in 3.51.27.
interactive	Interactive Client	0	If set to 1, the CLIENT_INTERACTIVE connection option of mysql-real-connect() is enabled. Added in 5.1.7.
prefetch	Prefetch from server by _ rows at a time	0	When set to a non-zero value *N*, causes all queries in the connection to return *N* rows at a time rather than the entire result set. Useful for queries against very large tables where it is not practical to retrieve the whole result set at once. You can scroll through the result set, *N* records at a time. This option works only with forward-only cursors. It does not work when the option parameter MULTI_STATEMENTS is set. It can be used in combination with the option parameter NO_CACHE. Its behavior in ADO applications is undefined: the prefetching might or might not occur. Added in 5.1.11.

Parameter	GUI Option	Default Value	Comment
no_ssps	-	0	In Connector/ODBC 5.2, by default, server-side prepared statements are used. When this option is set to a non-zero value, prepared statements are emulated on the client side, which is the same behavior as in 5.1 and 3.51. Added in 5.2.0.
can_handle_exp_pwd	Can Handle Expired Password	0	Indicates that the application can deal with an expired password, which is signalled by an SQL state of 08004 ("Server rejected the connection") and a native error code ER_MUST_CHANGE_PASSWORD_LOGIN (1862). The connection is "sandboxed", and can do nothing other than issue a SET PASSWORD statement. To establish a connection in this case, your application must either use the initstmt connection option to set a new password at the start, or issue a SET PASSWORD statement immediately after connecting. Once the expired password is reset, the restrictions on the connection are lifted. See ALTER USER Syntax for details about password expiration for MySQL server accounts. Added in 5.2.4.
ENABLE_CLEARTEXT_PLUGIN	Enable Cleartext Authentication	0	Enables cleartext authentication. Added in 5.1.13 and 5.2.5.
NO_TLS_1_0	Disable TLS 1.0	0	Disallows the use of TLS 1.0 for connection encryption. All versions of TLS are allowed by default, and this option excludes version 1.0 from being used. Added in 5.3.7.
NO_TLS_1_1	Disable TLS 1.1	0	Disallows the use of TLS 1.1 for connection encryption. All versions of TLS are allowed by default, and this option exudes version 1.1 from being used. Added in 5.3.7.
NO_TLS_1_2	Disable TLS 1.2	0	Disallows the use of TLS 1.2 for connection encryption. All versions of TLS are allowed by default, and this option exudes version 1.1 from being used. Added in 5.3.7.
SSL_ENFORCE	Enforce SSL	0	Enforce the requirement to use SSL for connections to server. See Table 5.2, "Combined Effects of SSL_ENFORCE and DISABLE_SSL_DEFAULT". Added in 5.3.6. **Note** The option has been deprecated since 5.3.7. It is preferable to use the SSLMODE option parameter instead.
DISABLE_SSL_DEFAULT	Disable default SSL	0	Disable the default requirement to use SSL for connections to server. When set to "0" [default], Connector/ODBC tries to connect with SSL first, and falls back to unencrypted connection if it is not possible to establish an SSL connection. When set to "1," Connection with SSL is not attempted, and unencrypted connection is used, unless SSL_ENFORCE is also set to "1." See Table 5.2, "Combined Effects of SSL_ENFORCE and DISABLE_SSL_DEFAULT". Added in 5.3.6.

Parameter	GUI Option	Default Value	Comment
			Note The option has been deprecated since 5.3.7. It is preferable to use the `SSLMODE` option parameter instead.
`SSLMODE`	SSL Mode	-	Sets the SSL mode of the server connection. The option can be set to any of the following values: `DISABLED`, `PREFERRED`, `REQUIRED`, `VERIFY_CA`, or `VERIFY_IDENTITY`. See description for the `--ssl-mode` option in the MySQL 5.7 Reference Manual for the meaning of each of the option values. If `SSLMODE` is not explicitly set, use of the `sslca` or `sslcapath` option implies `SSLMODE=VERIFY_CA`. Added in 5.3.7. This option overrides the deprecated `sslverify` and `SSL_ENFORCE` options.

Note

The SSL configuration parameters can also be automatically loaded from a `my.ini` or `my.cnf` file. See Using Option Files.

Table 5.2 Combined Effects of `SSL_ENFORCE` and `DISABLE_SSL_DEFAULT`

	`DISABLE_SSL_DEFAULT = 0`	`DISABLE_SSL_DEFAULT = 1`
`SSL_ENFORCE = 0`	(Default) Connection with SSL is attempted first; if not possible, fall back to unencrypted connection.	Connection with SSL is not attempted; use unencrypted connection.
`SSL_ENFORCE = 1`	Connect with SSL; throw an error if an SSL connection cannot be established.	Connect with SSL; throw an error if an SSL connection cannot be established. `DISABLE_SSL_DEFAULT=1` is overridden.

The behavior of Connector/ODBC can be also modified by using special option parameters listed in Table 5.3, “Connector/ODBC Option Parameters”, specified in the connection string or through the GUI dialog box. All of the connection parameters also have their own numeric constant values, which can be added up as a combined value for the `option` parameter for specifying those options. However, the numerical `option` value in the connection string can only enable, but not disable parameters enabled on the DSN, which can only be overridden by specifying the option parameters using their text names in the connection string.

Note

While the combined numerical value for the `option` parameter can be easily constructed by addition of the options' constant values, decomposing the value to verify if particular options are enabled can be difficult. We recommend using the options' parameter names instead in the connection string, because they are self-explanatory.

Table 5.3 Connector/ODBC Option Parameters

Parameter Name	GUI Option	Constant Value	Description
FOUND_ROWS	Return matched rows instead of affected rows	2	The client cannot handle when MySQL returns the true value of affected rows. If this flag is set, MySQL returns “found rows” instead. You must have MySQL 3.21.14 or newer for this to work.
BIG_PACKETS	Allow big result set	8	Do not set any packet limit for results and bind parameters. Without this option, parameter binding will be truncated to 255 characters.
NO_PROMPT	Don't prompt when connecting	16	Do not prompt for questions even if driver would like to prompt.
DYNAMIC_CURSOR	Enable Dynamic Cursors	32	Enable or disable the dynamic cursor support.
NO_SCHEMA	Ignore schema in column specifications	64	Ignore use of database name in *db_name.tbl_name.col_name*.
NO_DEFAULT_CURSOR	Disable driver-provided cursor support	128	Force use of ODBC manager cursors (experimental).
NO_LOCALE	Don't use setlocale()	256	Disable the use of extended fetch (experimental).
PAD_SPACE	Pad CHAR to full length with space	512	Pad CHAR columns to full column length.
FULL_COLUMN_NAMES	Include table name in SQLDescribeCol()	1024	SQLDescribeCol() returns fully-qualified column names.
COMPRESSED_PROTO	Use compression	2048	Use the compressed client/server protocol.
IGNORE_SPACE	Ignore space after function names	4096	Tell server to ignore space after function name and before “(” (needed by PowerBuilder). This makes all function names keywords.
NAMED_PIPE	Named Pipe	8192	Connect with named pipes to a mysqld server running on NT.
NO_BIGINT	Treat BIGINT columns as INT columns	16384	Change BIGINT columns to INT columns (some applications cannot handle BIGINT).
NO_CATALOG	Disable catalog support	32768	Forces results from the catalog functions, such as SQLTables, to always return NULL and the driver to report that catalogs are not supported.

Parameter Name	GUI Option	Constant Value	Description
USE_MYCNF	Read options from my.cnf	65536	Read parameters from the [client] and [odbc] groups from my.cnf.
SAFE	Enable safe options	131072	Add some extra safety checks.
NO_TRANSACTIONS	Disable transaction support	262144	Disable transactions.
LOG_QUERY	Log queries to %TEMP% \myodbc.sql	524288	Enable query logging to c:\myodbc.sql(/tmp/myodbc.sql) file. (Enabled only in debug mode.)
NO_CACHE	Don't cache results of forward-only cursors	1048576	Do not cache the results locally in the driver, instead read from server (mysql_use_result()). This works only for forward-only cursors. This option is very important in dealing with large tables when you do not want the driver to cache the entire result set.
FORWARD_CURSOR	Force use of forward-only cursors	2097152	Force the use of Forward-only cursor type. In cases of applications setting the default static/dynamic cursor type and one wants the driver to use noncache result sets, this option ensures the forward-only cursor behavior.
AUTO_RECONNECT	Enable automatic reconnect	4194304	Enables auto-reconnection functionality. Do not use this option with transactions, since an auto-reconnection during a incomplete transaction may cause corruption. An auto-reconnected connection will not inherit the same settings and environment as the original connection. Added in 3.51.13.
AUTO_IS_NULL	Enable SQL_AUTO_IS_NULL	8388608	When AUTO_IS_NULL is set, the driver does not change the default value of sql_auto_is_null, leaving it at 1, so you get the MySQL default, not the SQL standard behavior. When AUTO_IS_NULL is not set, the driver changes the default value of SQL_AUTO_IS_NULL to 0 after connecting, so you get the

Parameter Name	GUI Option	Constant Value	Description
			SQL standard, not the MySQL default behavior. Thus, omitting the flag disables the compatibility option and forces SQL standard behavior. See `IS NULL`. Added in 3.51.13.
`ZERO_DATE_TO_MIN`	Return SQL_NULL_DATA for zero date	16777216	Translates zero dates (`XXXX-00-00`) into the minimum date values supported by ODBC, `XXXX-01-01`. This resolves an issue where some statements will not work because the date returned and the minimum ODBC date value are incompatible. Added in 3.51.17.
`MIN_DATE_TO_ZERO`	Bind minimal date as zero date	33554432	Translates the minimum ODBC date value (`XXXX-01-01`) to the zero date format supported by MySQL (`XXXX-00-00`). This resolves an issue where some statements will not work because the date returned and the minimum ODBC date value are incompatible. Added in 3.51.17.
`MULTI_STATEMENTS`	Allow multiple statements	67108864	Enables support for batched statements. Added in 3.51.18.
`COLUMN_SIZE_S32`	Limit column size to signed 32-bit range	134217728	Limits the column size to a signed 32-bit value to prevent problems with larger column sizes in applications that do not support them. This option is automatically enabled when working with ADO applications. Added in 3.51.22.
`NO_BINARY_RESULT`	Always handle binary function results as character data	268435456	When set, this option disables charset 63 for columns with an empty `org_table`. Added in 3.51.26.
`DFLT_BIGINT_BIND_STR`	[This option is not on the GUI dialog box]	536870912	Causes `BIGINT` parameters to be bound as strings. Microsoft Access treats `BIGINT` as a string on linked tables. The value is read correctly, but bound as a string. This option is used automatically if the driver is used by Microsoft Access. Added in 5.1.3.

Parameter Name	GUI Option	Constant Value	Description
NO_INFORMATION_SCHEMA	Don't use INFORMATION_SCHEMA for metadata	1073741824	Tells catalog functions not to use INFORMATION_SCHEMA, but rather use legacy algorithms. The trade-off here is usually speed for information quality. Using INFORMATION_SCHEMA is often slow, but the information obtained is more complete. Added in 5.1.7.

Table 5.4, “Recommended Connector/ODBC Option Values for Different Configurations” shows some recommended parameter settings and their corresponding option values for various configurations:

Table 5.4 Recommended Connector/ODBC Option Values for Different Configurations

Configuration	Parameter Settings	Option Value
Microsoft Access, Visual Basic	FOUND_ROWS=1;	2
Microsoft Access (with improved DELETE queries)	FOUND_ROWS=1;DYNAMIC_CURSOR=1;	34
Microsoft SQL Server	COLUMN_SIZE_S32=1;	134217728
Large tables with too many rows	COMPRESSED_PROTO=1;	2048
Sybase PowerBuilder	IGNORE_SPACE=1;FLAG_SAFE=1;	135168
Query log generation (Debug mode)	LOG_QUERY=1;	524288
Large tables with no-cache results	NO_CACHE=1;FORWARD_CURSOR=1;	3145728
Applications that run full-table "SELECT * FROM ... " query, but read only a small number (*N*) of rows from the result	PREFETCH=*N*	Not Applicable

5.3 Configuring a Connector/ODBC DSN on Windows

The ODBC Data Source Administrator within Windows lets you create DSNs, check driver installation and configure ODBC systems such as tracing (used for debugging) and connection pooling.

Different editions and versions of Windows store the ODBC Data Source Administrator in different locations depending on the version of Windows that you are using.

To open the ODBC Data Source Administrator in Windows Server 2003:

> **Tip**
>
> To identify whether a DSN was created using the 32-bit or the 64-bit driver, include the driver being used within the DSN identifier. This will help you to identify the right DSN to use with applications such as Excel that are only compatible with the 32-bit driver. For example, you might add Using32bitCODBC to the DSN identifier for the 32-bit interface and Using64bitCODBC for those using the 64-bit Connector/ODBC driver.

1. On the Start menu, choose Administrative Tools, and then click Data Sources (ODBC).

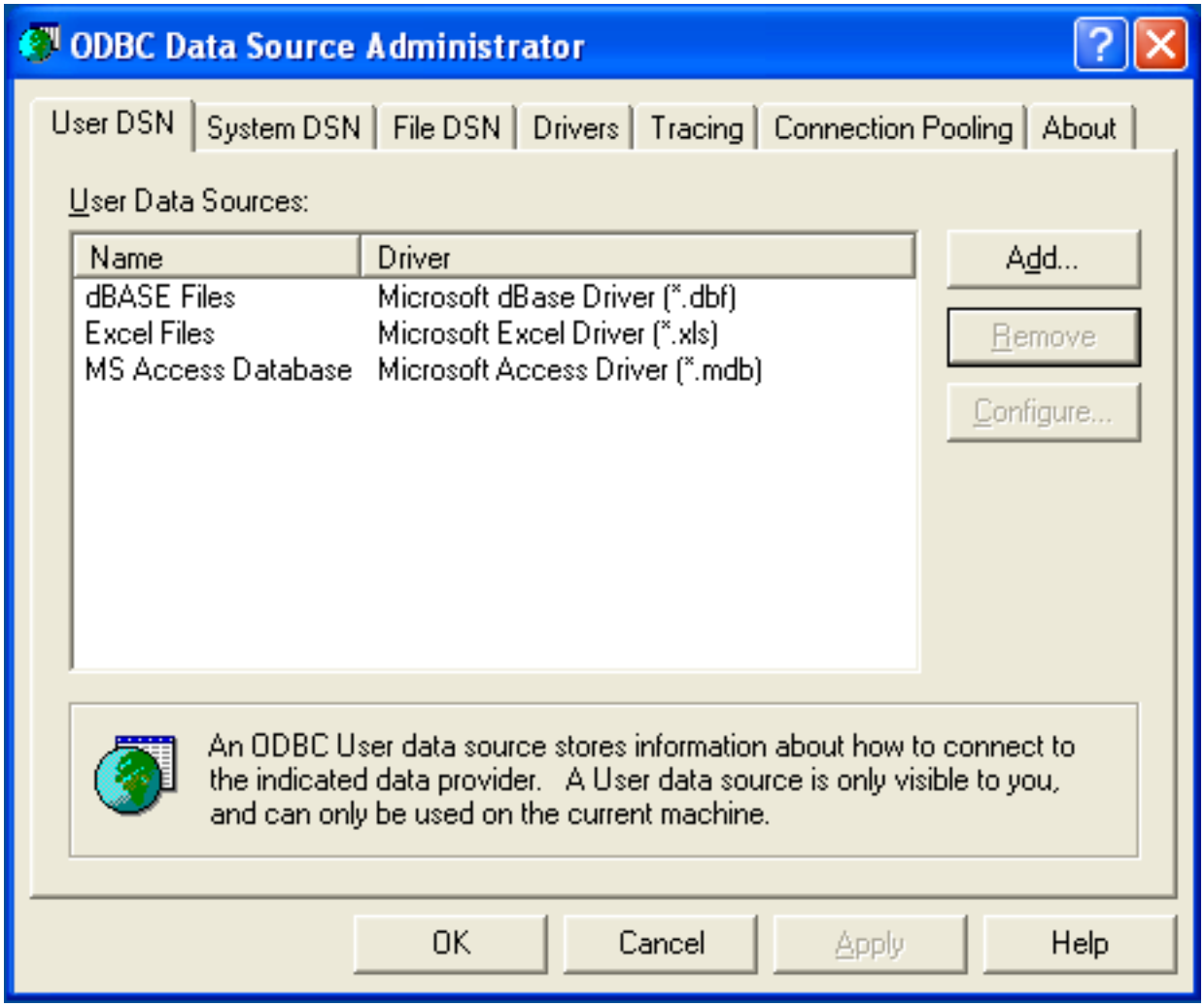
To open the ODBC Data Source Administrator in Windows 2000 Server or Windows 2000 Professional:

1. On the `Start` menu, choose `Settings`, and then click `Control Panel`.
2. In `Control Panel`, click `Administrative Tools`.
3. In `Administrative Tools`, click `Data Sources (ODBC)`.

To open the `ODBC Data Source Administrator` on Windows XP:

1. On the `Start` menu, click `Control Panel`.
2. In the `Control Panel` when in `Category View` click `Performance and Maintenance` and then click `Administrative Tools.`. If you are viewing the `Control Panel` in `Classic View`, click `Administrative Tools`.
3. In `Administrative Tools`, click `Data Sources (ODBC)`.

Irrespective of your Windows version, you should be presented the `ODBC Data Source Administrator` window:



Within Windows XP, you can add the `Administrative Tools` folder to your **Start** menu to make it easier to locate the ODBC Data Source Administrator. To do this:

1. Right-click the **Start** menu.

2. Select `Properties`.
3. Click **Customize...**.
4. Select the **Advanced** tab.
5. Within `Start menu items`, within the `System Administrative Tools` section, select `Display on the All Programs menu`.

Within both Windows Server 2003 and Windows XP, consider permanently adding the `ODBC Data Source Administrator` to your **Start** menu. To do this, locate the `Data Sources (ODBC)` icon using the methods shown, then right-click on the icon and then choose **Pin to Start Menu**.

The interfaces for the 3.51 and 5.x versions of the Connector/ODBC driver are different, although the fields and information that you need to enter remain the same.

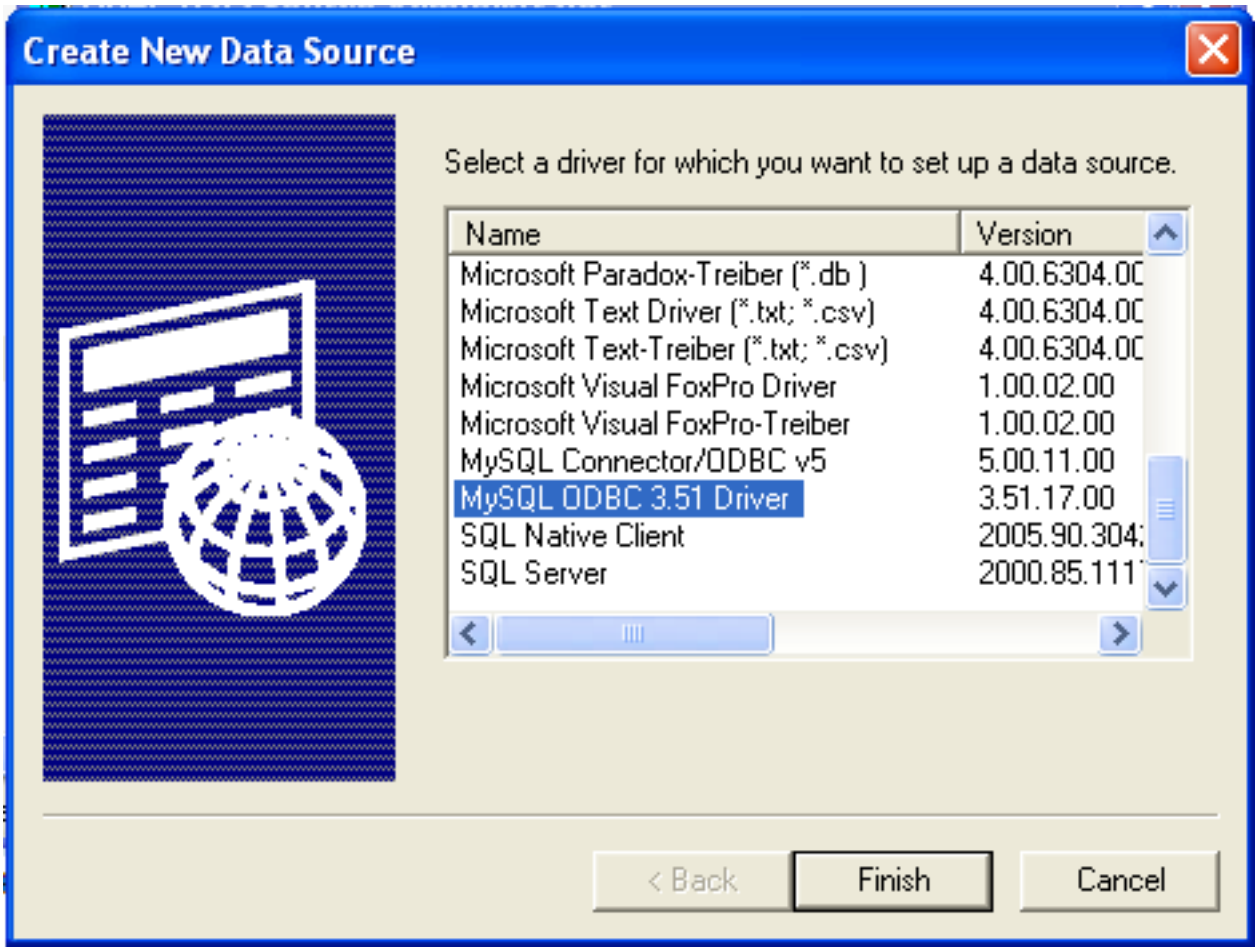
To configure a DSN using Connector/ODBC 5.2, see Section 5.3.1, “Configuring a Connector/ODBC 5.x DSN on Windows”.

5.3.1 Configuring a Connector/ODBC 5.x DSN on Windows

Due to the native Unicode support within Connector/ODBC, you do not need to specify the initial character set to be used with your connection.

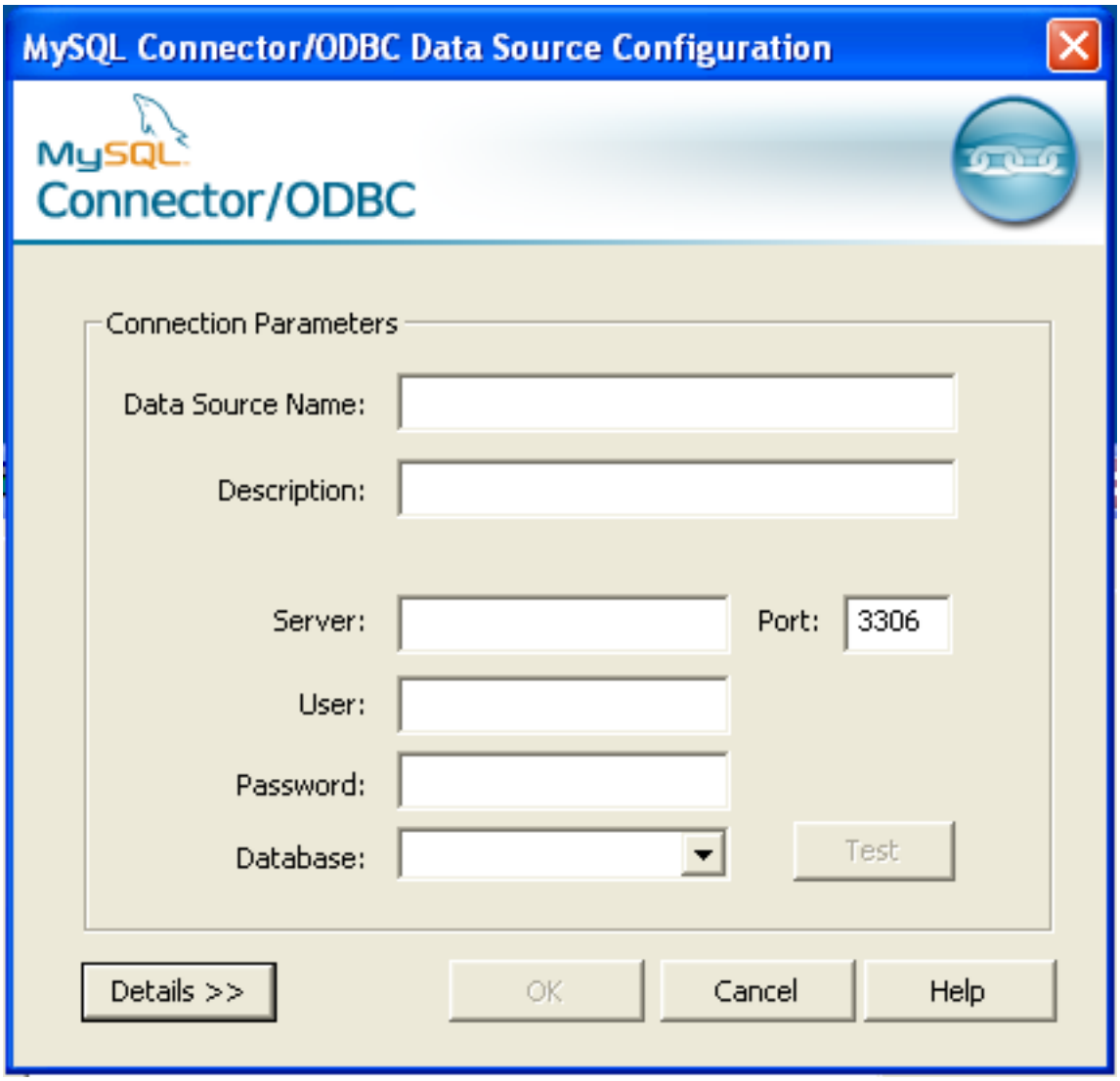
To add or configure a Connector/ODBC 5.x DSN on Windows, use either the command-line, or the `ODBC Data Source Administrator` GUI.

1. Open the `ODBC Data Source Administrator`.
2. To create a System DSN (which will be available to all users), select the **System DSN** tab. To create a User DSN, which will be unique only to the current user, click the **Add...** button.
3. Select the ODBC driver for this DSN.



Select `MySQL ODBC 5.x Driver` for the appropriate level of Connector/ODBC, then click **Finish**.

4. You now need to configure the specific fields for the DSN you are creating through the `Connection Parameters` dialog.

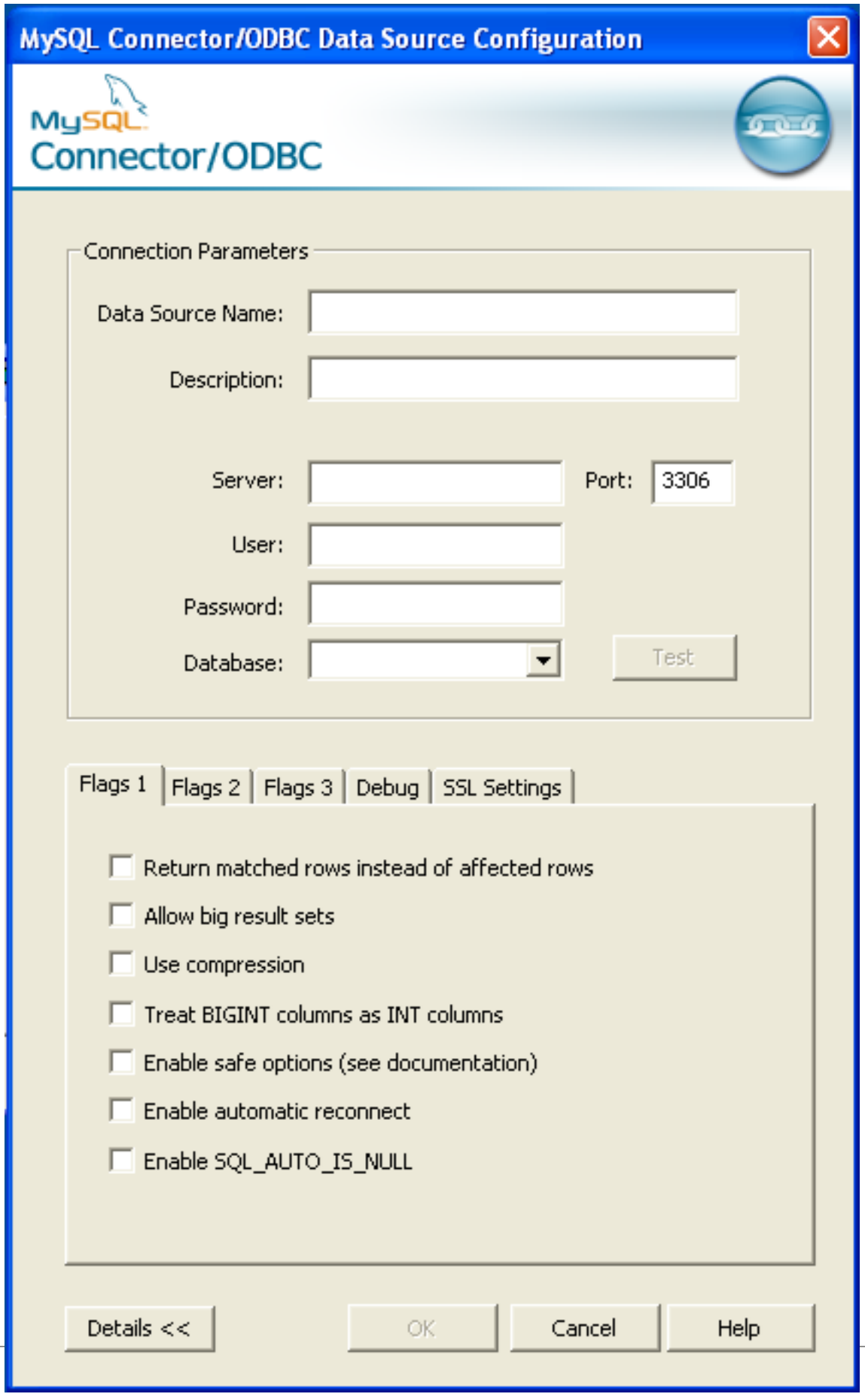


In the **Data Source Name** box, enter the name of the data source to access. It can be any valid name that you choose.

5. In the **Description** box, enter some text to help identify the connection.
6. In the **Server** field, enter the name of the MySQL server host to access. By default, it is `localhost`.
7. In the **User** field, enter the user name to use for this connection.
8. In the **Password** field, enter the corresponding password for this connection.
9. The **Database** pop-up should automatically populate with the list of databases that the user has permissions to access.
10. To communicate over a different TCP/IP port than the default (3306), change the value of the **Port**.
11. Click **OK** to save the DSN.

To verify the connection using the parameters you have entered, click the **Test** button. If the connection could be made successfully, you will be notified with a `Success; connection was made!` dialog.

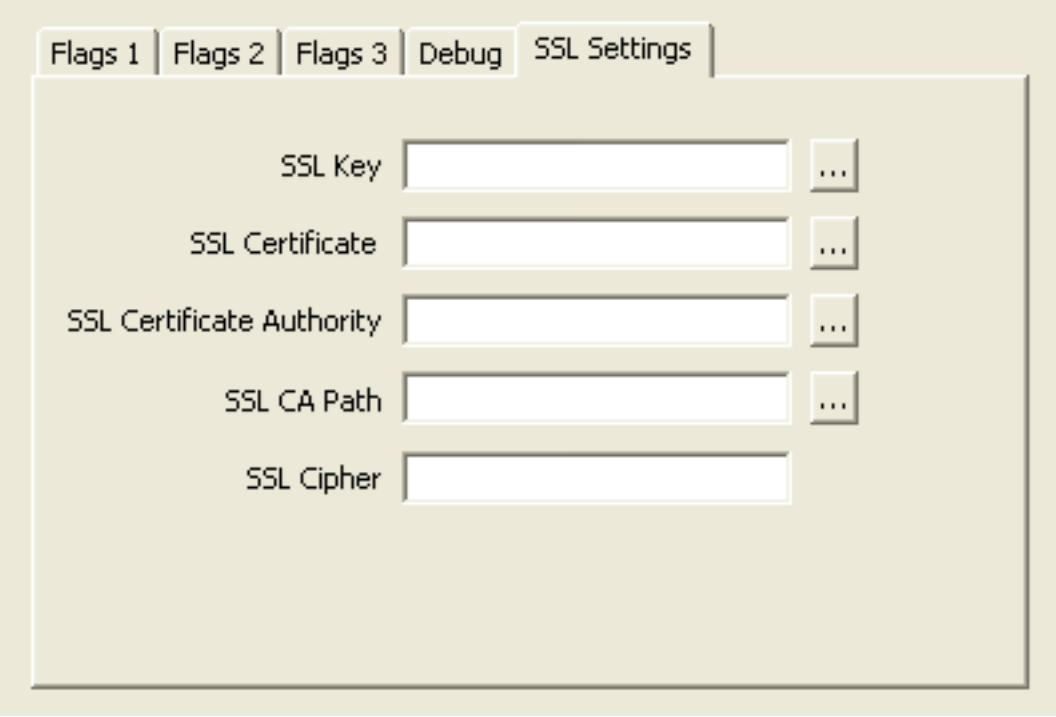
You can configure a number of options for a specific DSN by using the **Details** button.


MySQL Connector/ODBC Data Source Configuration
MySQL
Connector/ODBC
Connection Parameters
Data Source Name:
Description:
Server:
Port:
3306
User:
Password:
Database:
Test
Flags 1
Flags 2
Flags 3
Debug
SSL Settings
Return matched rows instead of affected rows
Allow big result sets
Use compression
Treat BIGINT columns as INT columns
Enable safe options (see documentation)
Enable automatic reconnect
Enable SQL_AUTO_IS_NULL
Details <<
OK
Cancel
Help

The **Details** button opens a tabbed display where you set additional options:

- **Flags 1**, **Flags 2**, and **Flags 3** enable you to select the additional flags for the DSN connection. For more information on these flags, see Section 5.2, “Connector/ODBC Connection Parameters”.
- **Debug** lets you turn on ODBC debugging to record the queries you execute through the DSN to the `myodbc.sql` file. For more information, see Section 5.8, “Getting an ODBC Trace File”.
- **SSL Settings** configures the additional options required for using the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) when communicating with MySQL server.

  You must also enable SSL and configure the MySQL server with suitable certificates to communicate over SSL.



The **Advanced** tab lets you configure Connector/ODBC connection parameters. Refer to Section 5.2, “Connector/ODBC Connection Parameters”, for information about the meaning of these options.

5.3.2 Configuring a Connector/ODBC 5.x DSN on Windows, Using the Command Line

Use `myodbc-installer.exe` when configuring Connector/ODBC 5.1 or later from the command-line.

Execute `myodbc-installer.exe` without arguments to view a list of available options.

5.3.3 Troubleshooting ODBC Connection Problems

This section answers Connector/ODBC connection-related questions.

- **While configuring a Connector/ODBC DSN, a `Could Not Load Translator or Setup Library` error occurs**

  For more information, refer to MS KnowledgeBase Article(Q260558). Also, make sure you have the latest valid `ctl3d32.dll` in your system directory.

- On Windows, the default `myodbc5w.dll` (Unicode) or `myodbc5a.dll` (ANSI) is compiled for optimal performance. To debug Connector/ODBC (for example, to enable tracing), instead use `myodbc5d.dll`. To install this file, copy `myodbc5d.dll` over the installed `myodbc5w.dll` or `myodbc5a.dll` file. Make sure to revert back to the release version of the driver DLL once you are done with the debugging, because the debug version may cause performance issues.

5.4 Configuring a Connector/ODBC DSN on OS X

To configure a DSN on OS X, you can either use the command-line utility (`myodbc-installer`), edit the `odbc.ini` file within the `Library/ODBC` directory of the user, or use the ODBC Administrator GUI. If you have OS X 10.2 or earlier, refer to Section 5.5, “Configuring a Connector/ODBC DSN on Unix”. Select whether to create a User DSN or a System DSN. When adding a System DSN, you might need to authenticate with the system. Click the padlock and enter a user and password with administrator privileges.

For correct operation of ODBC Administrator, ensure that the `/Library/ODBC/odbc.ini` file used to set up ODBC connectivity and DSNs are writable by the `admin` group. If this file is not writable by this group, then the ODBC Administrator may fail, or may appear to work but not generate the correct entry.

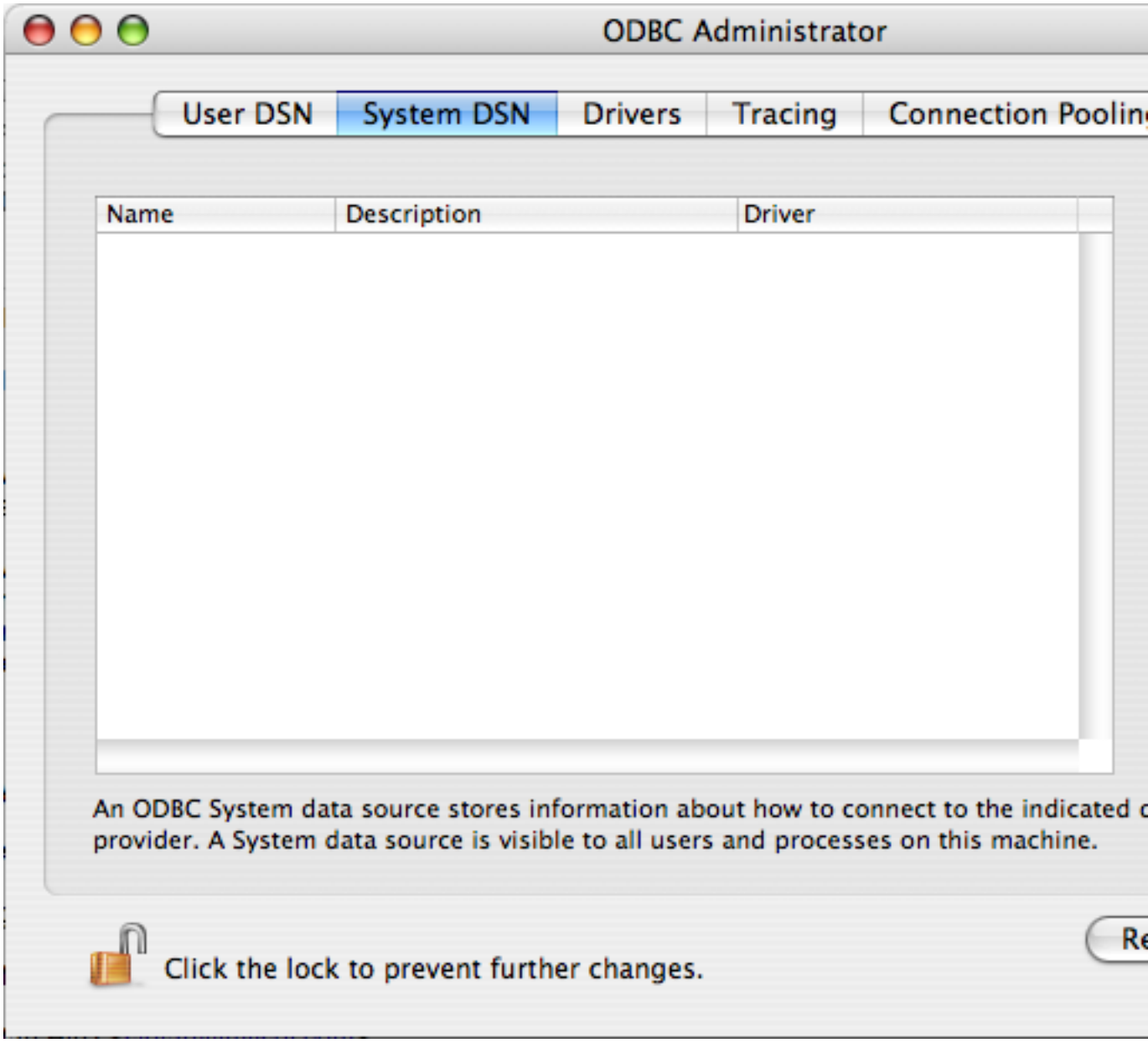
> **Warning**
>
> There are known issues with the OS X ODBC Administrator and Connector/ODBC that may prevent you from creating a DSN using this method. In this case, use the command line or edit the `odbc.ini` file directly. Existing DSNs or those that you created using the `myodbc-installer` tool can still be checked and edited using ODBC Administrator.

To create a DSN using the `myodbc-installer` utility, you need only specify the DSN type and the DSN connection string. For example:

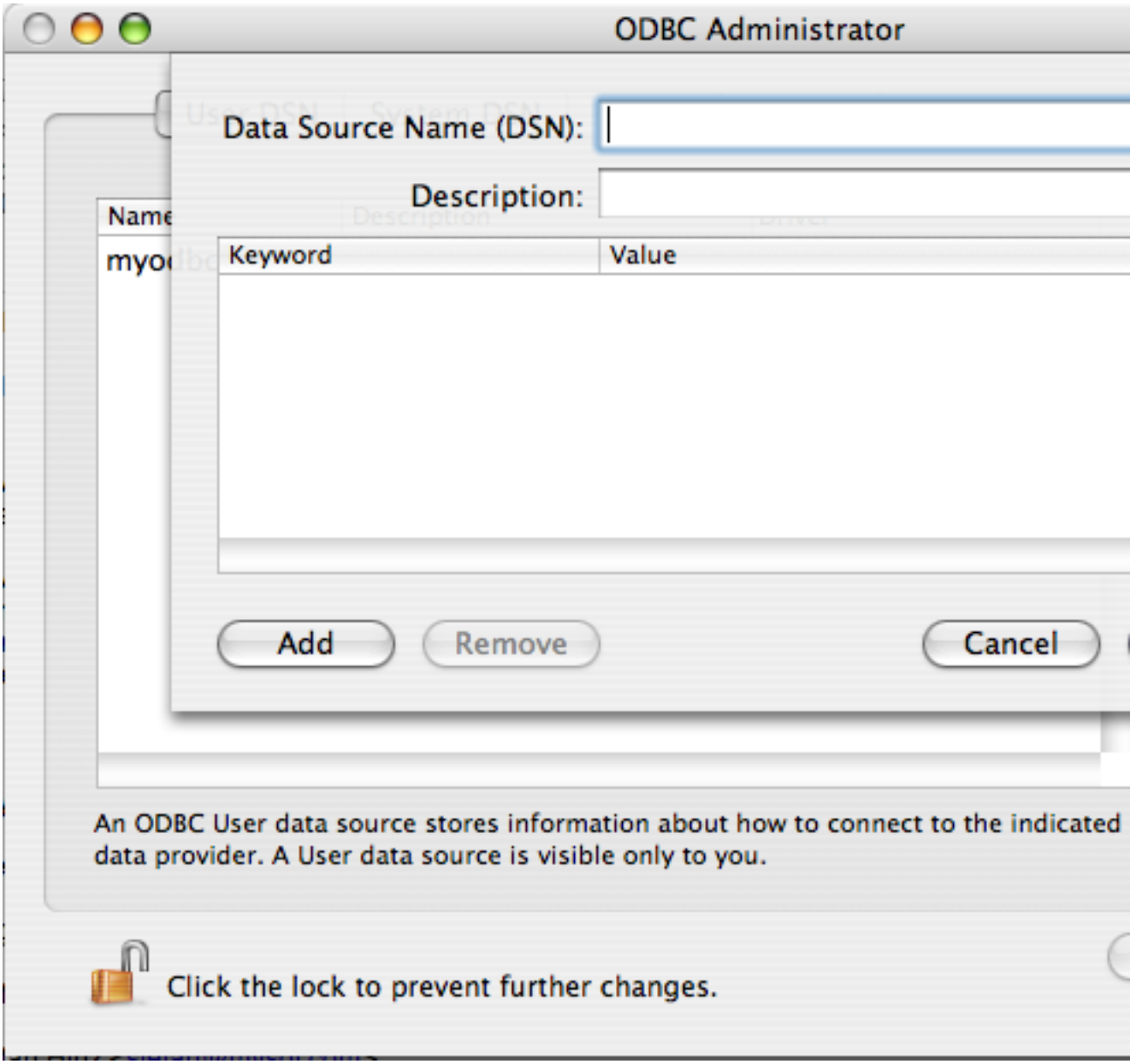
```
shell> myodbc-installer -a -s -t"DSN=mydb;DRIVER=MySQL ODBC 5.2 Driver;SERVER=mysql;USER=username;PASSWORD=
```

To use ODBC Administrator:

1. Open the ODBC Administrator from the `Utilities` folder in the `Applications` folder.



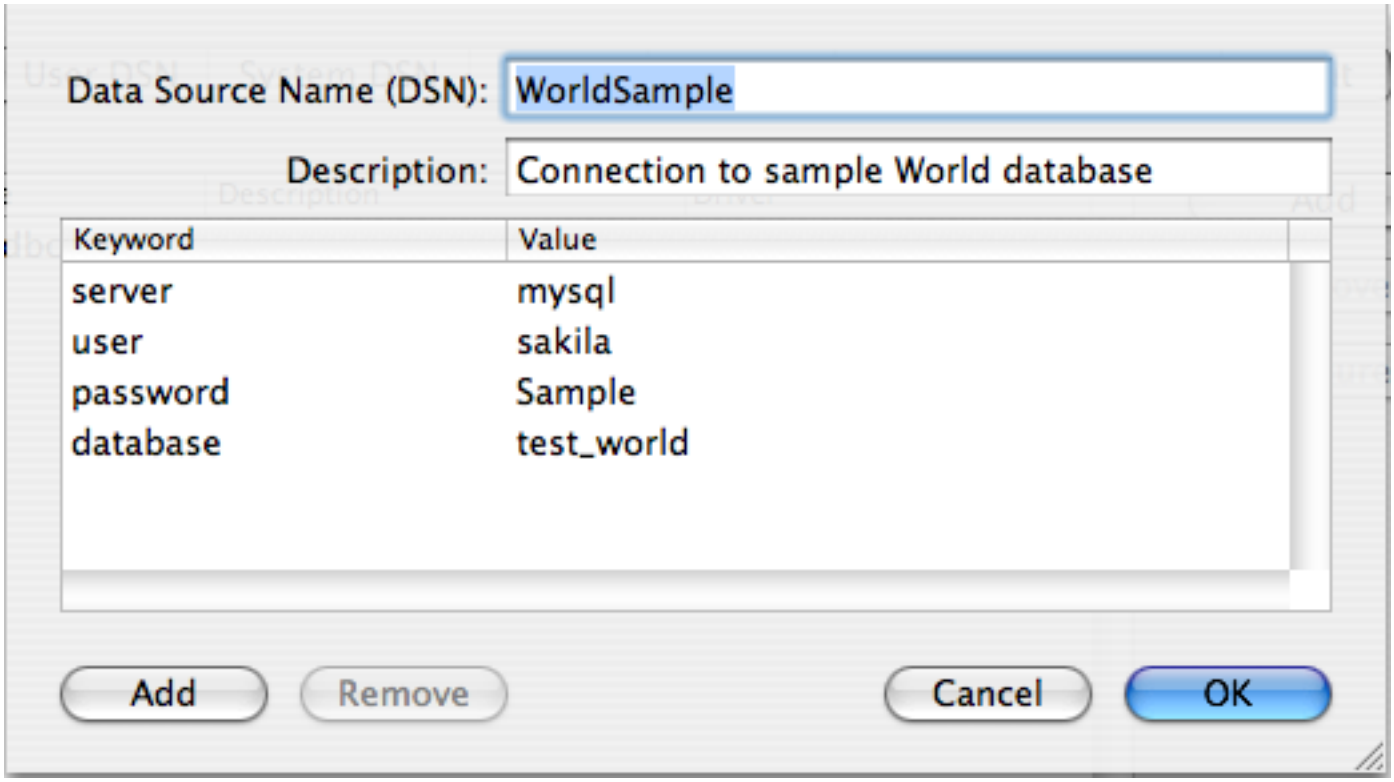
2. On the User DSN or System DSN panel, click **Add**.
3. Select the Connector/ODBC driver and click **OK**.
4. You will be presented with the `Data Source Name` dialog. Enter the `Data Source Name` and an optional `Description` for the DSN.



5. Click **Add** to add a new keyword/value pair to the panel. Configure at least four pairs to specify the `server`, `username`, `password` and `database` connection parameters. See Section 5.2, “Connector/ODBC Connection Parameters”.

6. Click **OK** to add the DSN to the list of configured data source names.

A completed DSN configuration may look like this:



You can configure other ODBC options in your DSN by adding further keyword/value pairs and setting the corresponding values. See Section 5.2, “Connector/ODBC Connection Parameters”.

5.5 Configuring a Connector/ODBC DSN on Unix

On `Unix`, you configure DSN entries directly in the `odbc.ini` file. Here is a typical `odbc.ini` file that configures `myodbc3` as the DSN name for Connector/ODBC 3.51:

```
;
;  odbc.ini configuration for Connector/ODBC and Connector/ODBC 3.51 drivers
;

[ODBC Data Sources]
myodbc3     = MyODBC 3.51 Driver DSN

[myodbc3]
Driver       = /usr/local/lib/libmyodbc3.so
Description  = Connector/ODBC 3.51 Driver DSN
SERVER       = localhost
PORT         =
USER         = root
Password     =
Database     = test
OPTION       = 3
SOCKET       =

[Default]
Driver       = /usr/local/lib/libmyodbc3.so
Description  = Connector/ODBC 3.51 Driver DSN
SERVER       = localhost
PORT         =
USER         = root
Password     =
```

```
Database     = test
OPTION       = 3
SOCKET       =
```

Refer to the Section 5.2, “Connector/ODBC Connection Parameters”, for the list of connection parameters that can be supplied.

> **Note**
>
> If you are using `unixODBC`, you can use the following tools to set up the DSN:

- `ODBCConfig` GUI tool (HOWTO: ODBCConfig)
- `odbcinst`

In some cases when using `unixODBC`, you might get this error:

```
Data source name not found and no default driver specified
```

If this happens, make sure the `ODBCINI` and `ODBCSYSINI` environment variables are pointing to the right `odbc.ini` file. For example, if your `odbc.ini` file is located in `/usr/local/etc`, set the environment variables like this:

```
export ODBCINI=/usr/local/etc/odbc.ini
export ODBCSYSINI=/usr/local/etc
```

5.6 Connecting Without a Predefined DSN

You can connect to the MySQL server using `SQLDriverConnect`, by specifying the `DRIVER` name field. Here are the connection strings for Connector/ODBC using DSN-less connections:

For Connector/ODBC 5.3:

```
ConnectionString = "DRIVER={MySQL ODBC 5.3 Driver};\
                   SERVER=localhost;\
                   DATABASE=test;\
                   USER=venu;\
                   PASSWORD=venu;\
                   OPTION=3;"
```

Substitute “MySQL ODBC 5.3 Driver” with the name by which you have registered your Connector/ODBC driver with the ODBC driver manager, if it is different. If your programming language converts backslash followed by whitespace to a space, it is preferable to specify the connection string as a single long string, or to use a concatenation of multiple strings that does not add spaces in between. For example:

```
ConnectionString = "DRIVER={MySQL ODBC 5.3 Driver};"
                   "SERVER=localhost;"
                   "DATABASE=test;"
                   "USER=venu;"
                   "PASSWORD=venu;"
                   "OPTION=3;"
```

Note. On OS X, you might need to specify the full path to the Connector/ODBC driver library.

Refer to Section 5.2, “Connector/ODBC Connection Parameters” for the list of connection parameters that can be supplied.

5.7 ODBC Connection Pooling

Connection pooling enables the ODBC driver to re-use existing connections to a given database from a pool of connections, instead of opening a new connection each time the database is accessed. By enabling connection pooling you can improve the overall performance of your application by lowering the time taken to open a connection to a database in the connection pool.

For more information about connection pooling: http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?scid=kb;EN-US;q169470.

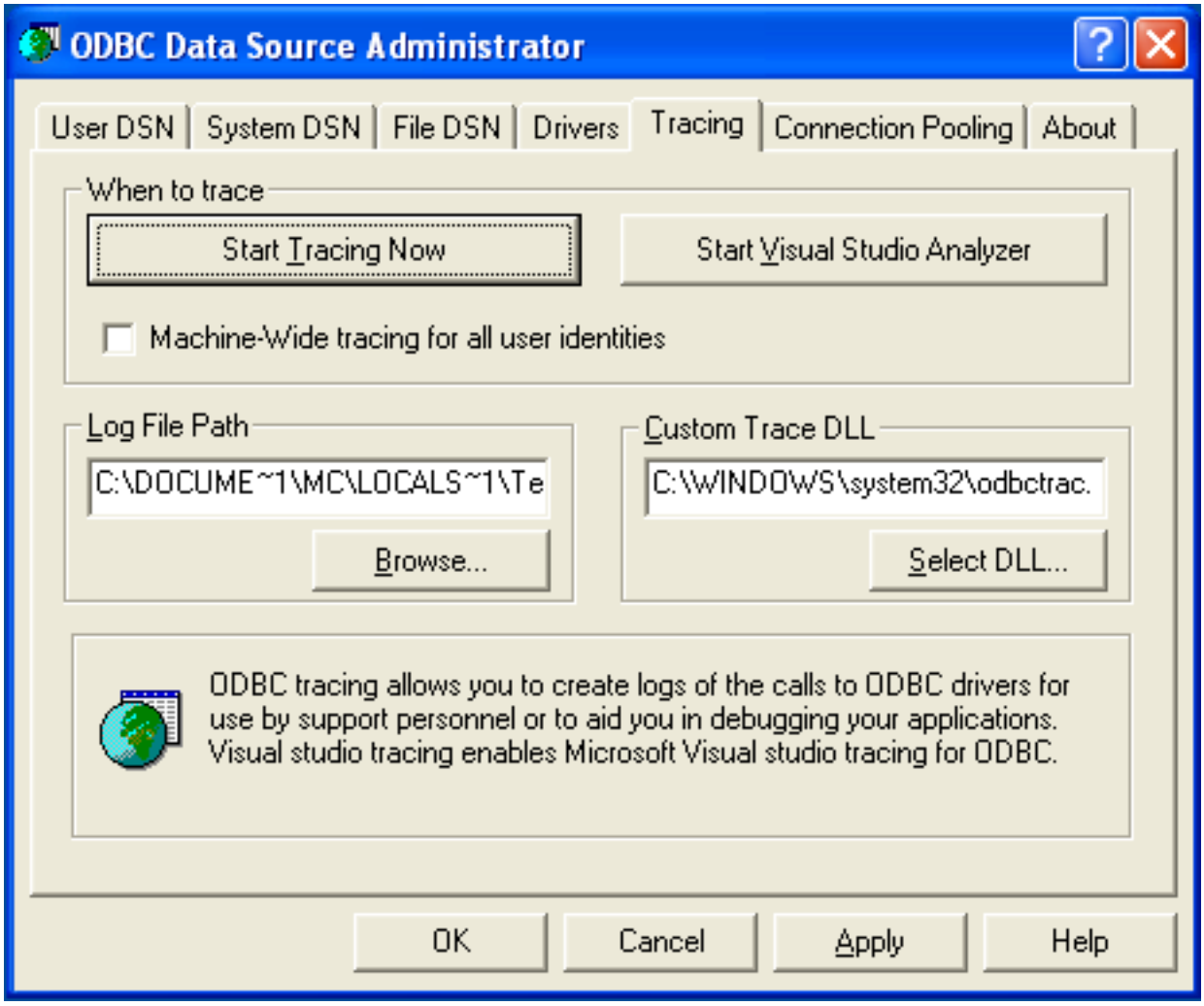
5.8 Getting an ODBC Trace File

If you encounter difficulties or problems with Connector/ODBC, start by making a log file from the `ODBC Manager` and Connector/ODBC. This is called *tracing*, and is enabled through the ODBC Manager. The procedure for this differs for Windows, OS X and Unix.

5.8.1 Enabling ODBC Tracing on Windows

To enable the trace option on Windows:

1. The `Tracing` tab of the ODBC Data Source Administrator dialog box lets you configure the way ODBC function calls are traced.

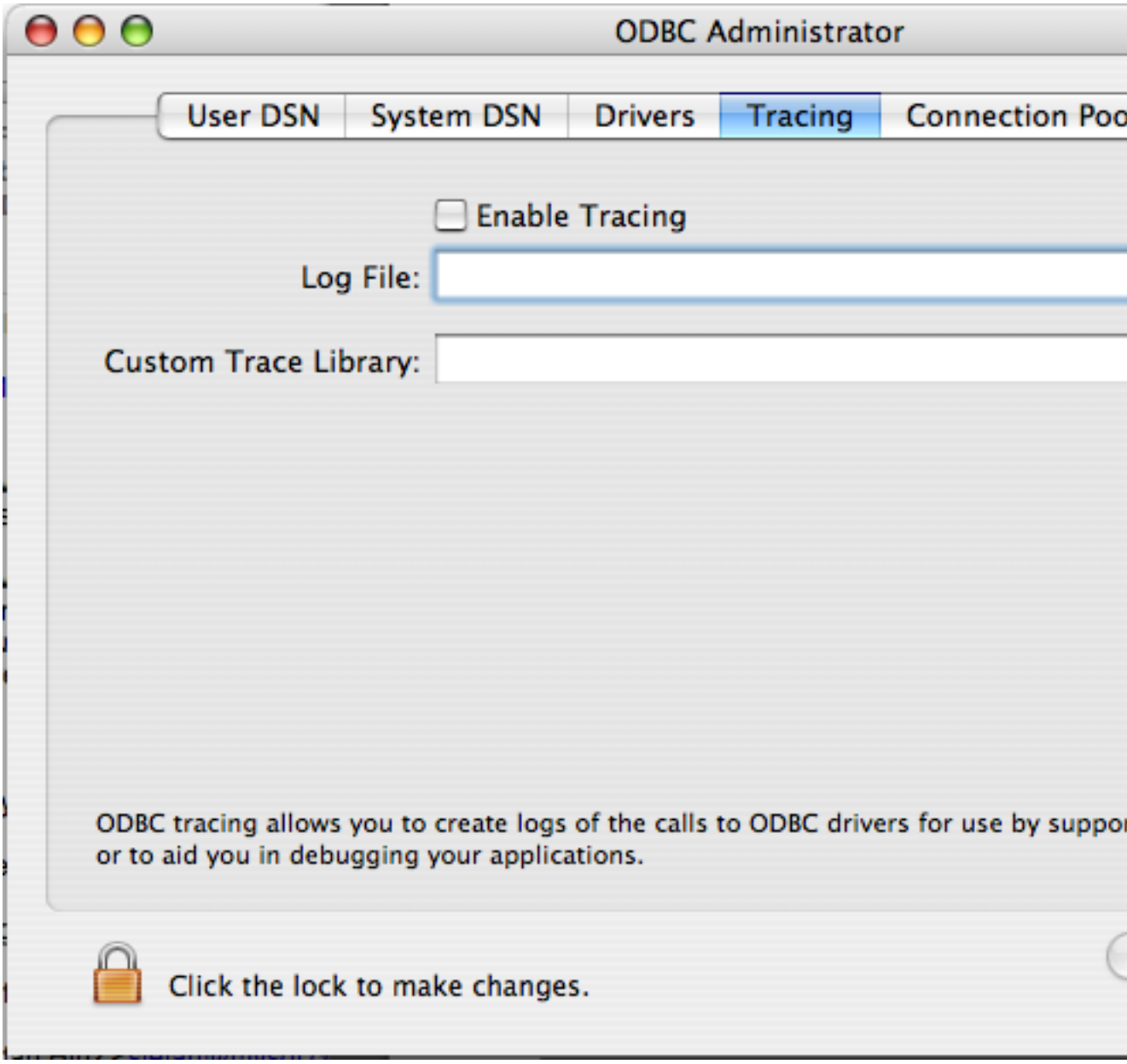


2. When you activate tracing from the `Tracing` tab, the `Driver Manager` logs all ODBC function calls for all subsequently run applications.
3. ODBC function calls from applications running before tracing is activated are not logged. ODBC function calls are recorded in a log file you specify.
4. Tracing ceases only after you click `Stop Tracing Now`. Remember that while tracing is on, the log file continues to increase in size and that tracing affects the performance of all your ODBC applications.

5.8.2 Enabling ODBC Tracing on OS X

To enable the trace option on OS X 10.3 or later, use the `Tracing` tab within ODBC Administrator .

1. Open the ODBC Administrator.
2. Select the `Tracing` tab.



3. Select the `Enable Tracing` check box.

4. Enter the location to save the Tracing log. To append information to an existing log file, click the **Choose...** button.

5.8.3 Enabling ODBC Tracing on Unix

To enable the trace option on OS X 10.2 (or earlier) or Unix, add the `trace` option to the ODBC configuration:

1. On Unix, explicitly set the `Trace` option in the `ODBC.INI` file.

   Set the tracing `ON` or `OFF` by using `TraceFile` and `Trace` parameters in `odbc.ini` as shown below:

   ```
   TraceFile  = /tmp/odbc.trace
   Trace      = 1
   ```

   `TraceFile` specifies the name and full path of the trace file and `Trace` is set to `ON` or `OFF`. You can also use `1` or `YES` for `ON` and `0` or `NO` for `OFF`. If you are using `ODBCConfig` from `unixODBC`, then follow the instructions for tracing `unixODBC` calls at HOWTO-ODBCConfig.

5.8.4 Enabling a Connector/ODBC Log

To generate a Connector/ODBC log, do the following:

1. Within Windows, enable the `Trace Connector/ODBC` option flag in the Connector/ODBC connect/configure screen. The log is written to file `C:\myodbc.log`. If the trace option is not remembered when you are going back to the above screen, it means that you are not using the `myodbcd.dll` driver, see Section 5.3.3, “Troubleshooting ODBC Connection Problems”.

   On OS X, Unix, or if you are using a DSN-less connection, either supply `OPTION=4` in the connection string, or set the corresponding keyword/value pair in the DSN.

2. Start your application and try to get it to fail. Then check the Connector/ODBC trace file to find out what could be wrong.

If you need help determining what is wrong, see Section 9.1, “Connector/ODBC Community Support”.

Chapter 6 Connector/ODBC Examples

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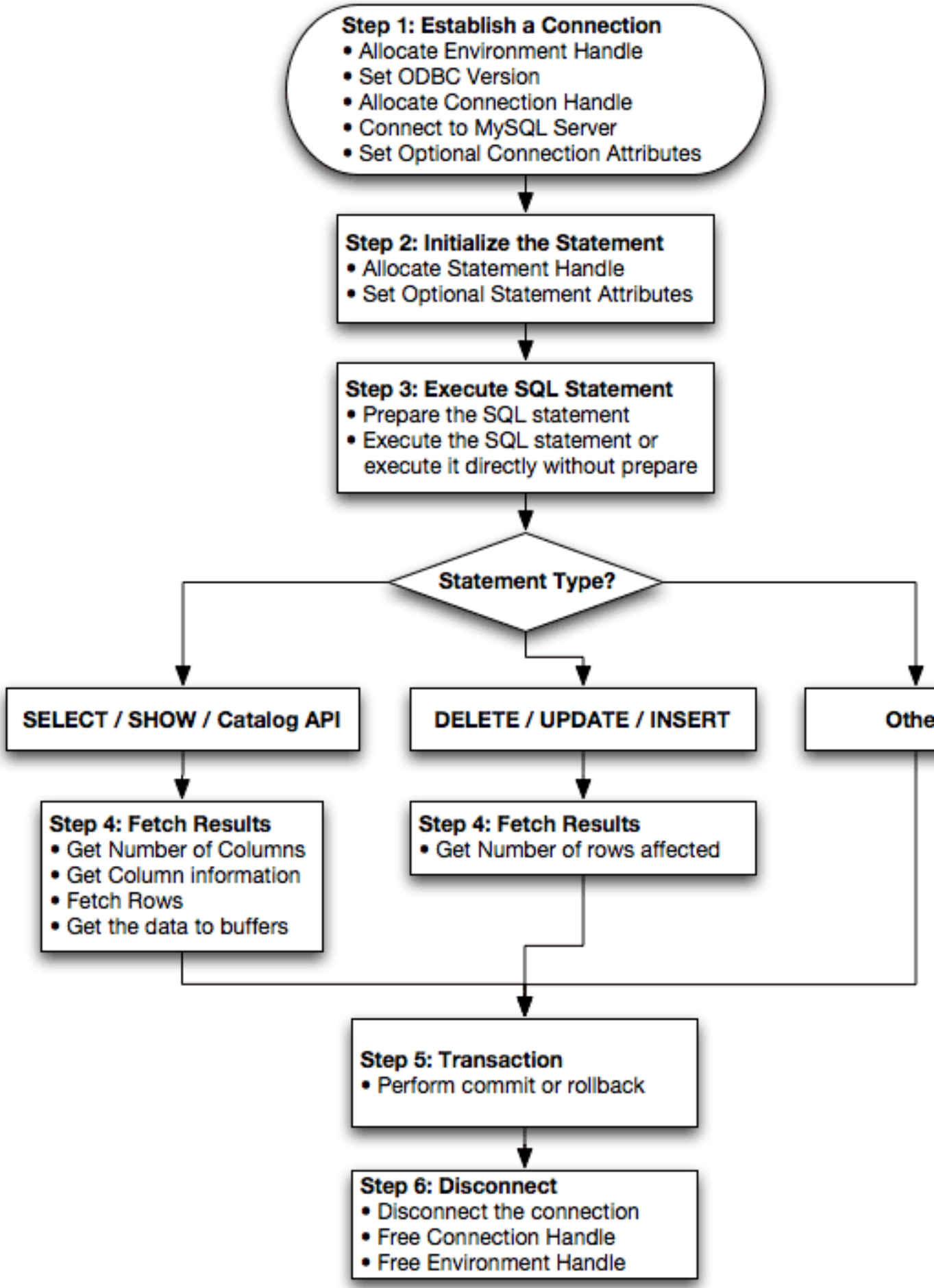
Once you have configured a DSN to provide access to a database, how you access and use that connection is dependent on the application or programming language. As ODBC is a standardized interface, any application or language that supports ODBC can use the DSN and connect to the configured database.

6.1 Basic Connector/ODBC Application Steps

Interacting with a MySQL server from an applications using the Connector/ODBC typically involves the following operations:

- Configure the Connector/ODBC DSN.
- Connect to MySQL server.
- Initialization operations.
- Execute SQL statements.
- Retrieve results.
- Perform transactions.
- Disconnect from the server.

Most applications use some variation of these steps. The basic application steps are shown in the following diagram:


Step 1: Establish a Connection
• Allocate Environment Handle
• Set ODBC Version
• Allocate Connection Handle
• Connect to MySQL Server
• Set Optional Connection Attributes
Step 2: Initialize the Statement
• Allocate Statement Handle
• Set Optional Statement Attributes
Step 3: Execute SQL Statement
• Prepare the SQL statement
• Execute the SQL statement or execute it directly without prepare
Statement Type?
SELECT / SHOW / Catalog API
DELETE / UPDATE / INSERT
Othe
Step 4: Fetch Results
• Get Number of Columns
• Get Column information
• Fetch Rows
• Get the data to buffers
Step 4: Fetch Results
• Get Number of rows affected
Step 5: Transaction
• Perform commit or rollback
Step 6: Disconnect
• Disconnect the connection
• Free Connection Handle
• Free Environment Handle

6.2 Step-by-step Guide to Connecting to a MySQL Database through Connector/ODBC

A typical situation where you would install Connector/ODBC is to access a database on a Linux or Unix host from a Windows machine.

As an example of the process required to set up access between two machines, the steps below take you through the basic steps. These instructions assume that you connect to system ALPHA from system BETA with a user name and password of `myuser` and `mypassword`.

On system ALPHA (the MySQL server) follow these steps:

1. Start the MySQL server.
2. Use `GRANT` to set up an account with a user name of `myuser` that can connect from system BETA using a password of `myuser` to the database `test`:

   ```
   GRANT ALL ON test.* to 'myuser'@'BETA' IDENTIFIED BY 'mypassword';
   ```

   For more information about MySQL privileges, refer to MySQL User Account Management.

On system BETA (the Connector/ODBC client), follow these steps:

1. Configure a Connector/ODBC DSN using parameters that match the server, database and authentication information that you have just configured on system ALPHA.

Parameter	Value	Comment
DSN	remote_test	A name to identify the connection.
SERVER	ALPHA	The address of the remote server.
DATABASE	test	The name of the default database.
USER	myuser	The user name configured for access to this database.
PASSWORD	mypassword	The password for `myuser`.

2. Using an ODBC-capable application, such as Microsoft Office, connect to the MySQL server using the DSN you have just created. If the connection fails, use tracing to examine the connection process. See Section 5.8, “Getting an ODBC Trace File”, for more information.

6.3 Connector/ODBC and Third-Party ODBC Tools

Once you have configured your Connector/ODBC DSN, you can access your MySQL database through any application that supports the ODBC interface, including programming languages and third-party applications. This section contains guides and help on using Connector/ODBC with various ODBC-compatible tools and applications, including Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel and Adobe/Macromedia ColdFusion.

Connector/ODBC has been tested with the following applications:

Publisher	Application	Notes
Adobe	ColdFusion	Formerly Macromedia ColdFusion
Borland	C++ Builder	
	Builder 4	

Publisher	Application	Notes
	Delphi	
Business Objects	Crystal Reports	
Claris	Filemaker Pro	
Corel	Paradox	
Computer Associates	Visual Objects	Also known as CAVO
	AllFusion ERwin Data Modeler	
Gupta	Team Developer	Previously known as Centura Team Developer; Gupta SQL/Windows
Gensym	G2-ODBC Bridge	
Inline	iHTML	
Lotus	Notes	Versions 4.5 and 4.6
Microsoft	Access	
	Excel	
	Visio Enterprise	
	Visual C++	
	Visual Basic	
	ODBC.NET	Using C#, Visual Basic, C++
	FoxPro	
	Visual Interdev	
OpenOffice.org	OpenOffice.org	
Perl	DBD::ODBC	
Pervasive Software	DataJunction	
Sambar Technologies	Sambar Server	
SPSS	SPSS	
SoftVelocity	Clarion	
SQLExpress	SQLExpress for Xbase++	
Sun	StarOffice	
SunSystems	Vision	
Sybase	PowerBuilder	
	PowerDesigner	
theKompany.com	Data Architect	

If you know of any other applications that work with Connector/ODBC, please send mail to <myodbc@lists.mysql.com> about them.

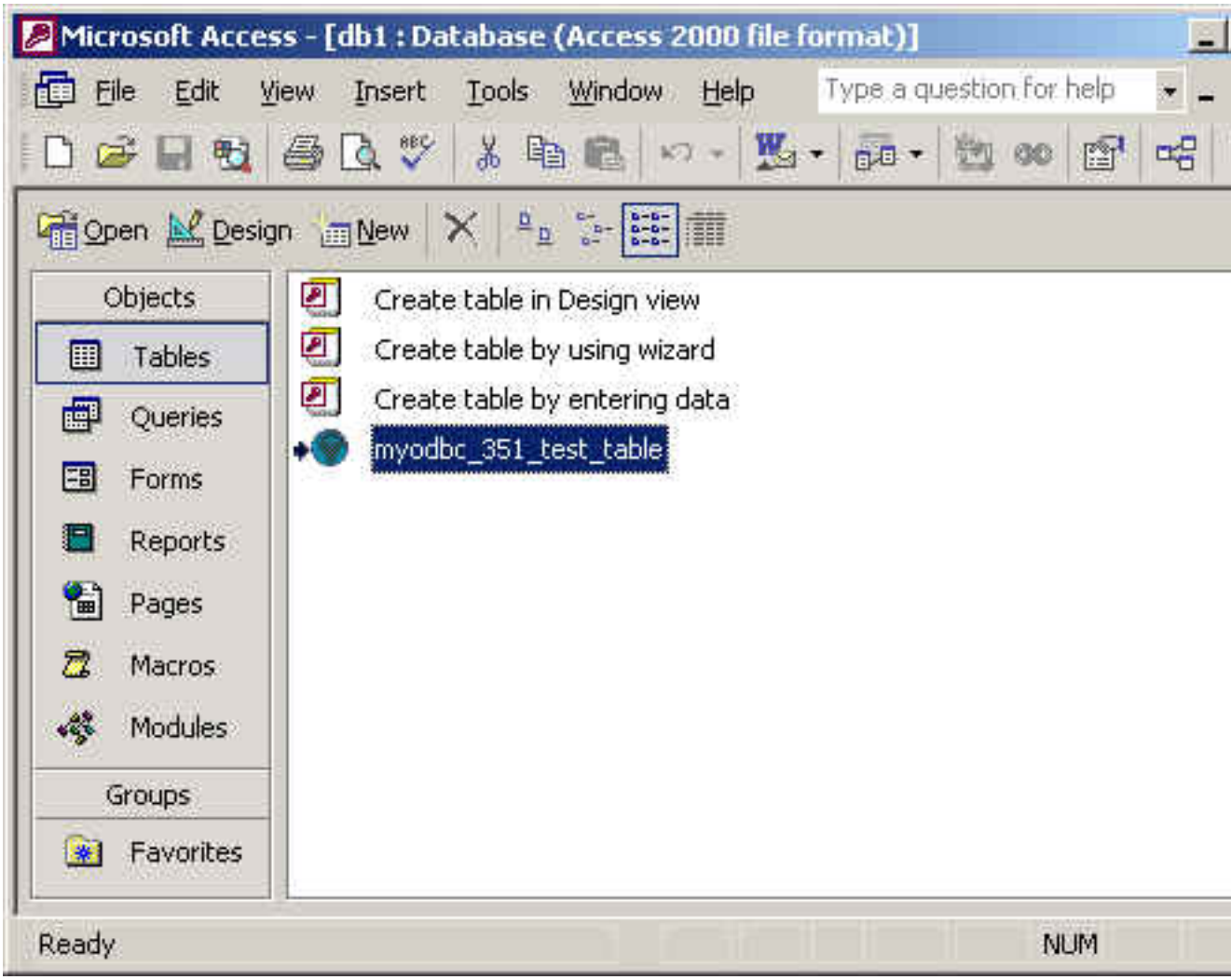
6.4 Using Connector/ODBC with Microsoft Access

You can use MySQL database with Microsoft Access using Connector/ODBC. The MySQL database can be used as an import source, an export source, or as a linked table for direct use within an Access application, so you can use Access as the front-end interface to a MySQL database.

6.4.1 Exporting Access Data to MySQL

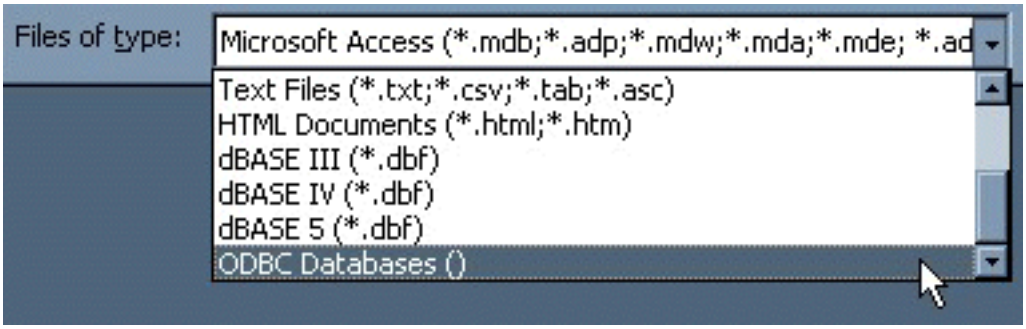
To export a table of data from an Access database to MySQL, follow these instructions:

1. When you open an Access database or an Access project, a Database window appears. It displays shortcuts for creating new database objects and opening existing objects.



2. Click the name of the `table` or `query` to export, and then in the `File` menu, select `Export`.

3. In the `Export Object Type` *`Object name`* `To` dialog box, in the `Save As Type` box, select `ODBC Databases ()` as shown here:



4. In the `Export` dialog box, enter a name for the file (or use the suggested name), and then select `OK`.

5. The Select Data Source dialog box is displayed; it lists the defined data sources for any ODBC drivers installed on your computer. Click either the File Data Source or Machine Data Source tab, and then double-click the Connector/ODBC or Connector/ODBC 3.51 data source to export to. To define a new data source for Connector/ODBC, please Section 5.3, “Configuring a Connector/ODBC DSN on Windows”.

   > **Note**
   >
   > Ensure that the information that you are exporting to the MySQL table is valid for the corresponding MySQL data types. Values that are outside of the supported range of the MySQL data type but valid within Access may trigger an “overflow” error during the export.

Microsoft Access connects to the MySQL Server through this data source and exports new tables and or data.

6.4.2 Importing MySQL Data to Access

To import a table or tables from MySQL to Access, follow these instructions:

1. Open a database, or switch to the Database window for the open database.

2. To import tables, on the `File` menu, point to `Get External Data`, and then click `Import`.

3. In the `Import` dialog box, in the Files Of Type box, select **ODBC Databases ()**. The Select Data Source dialog box lists the defined data sources **The Select Data Source** dialog box is displayed; it lists the defined data source names.

4. If the ODBC data source that you selected requires you to log on, enter your login ID and password (additional information might also be required), and then click `OK`.

5. Microsoft Access connects to the MySQL server through `ODBC data source` and displays the list of tables that you can `import`.

6. Click each table to `import`, and then click `OK`.

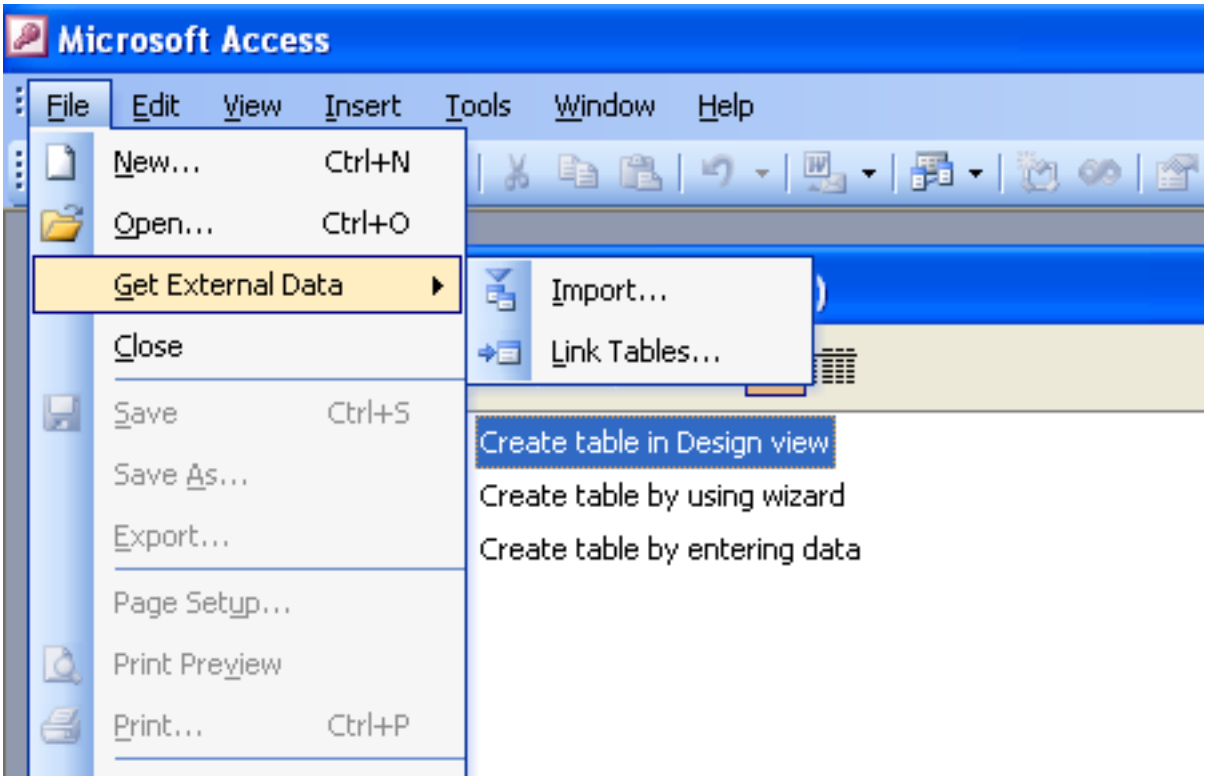
6.4.3 Using Microsoft Access as a Front-end to MySQL

You can use Microsoft Access as a front end to a MySQL database by linking tables within your Microsoft Access database to tables that exist within your MySQL database. When a query is requested on a table within Access, ODBC is used to execute the queries on the MySQL database instead.

To create a linked table:

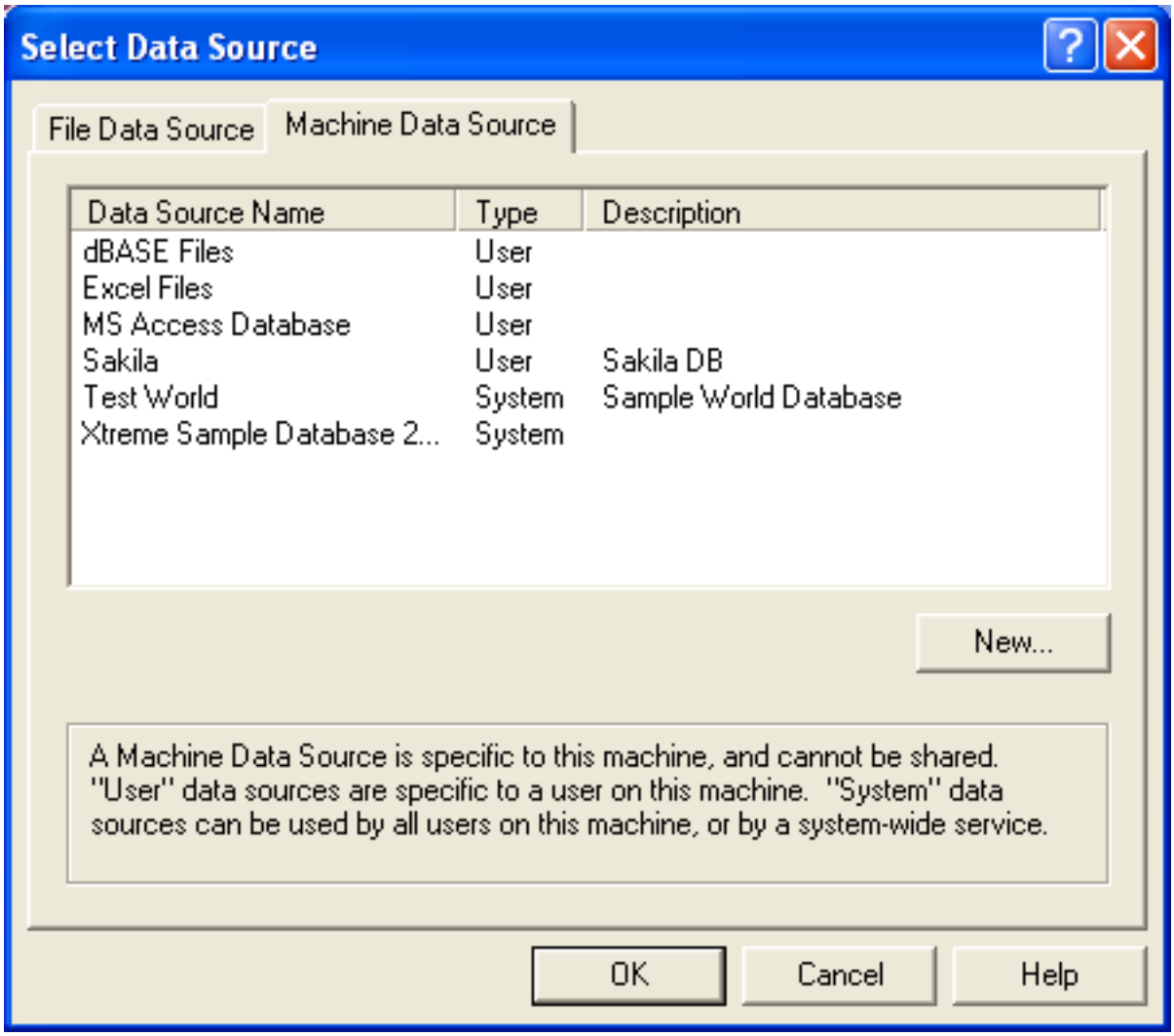
1. Open the Access database that you want to link to MySQL.

2. From the **File**, choose **Get External Data->Link Tables**.

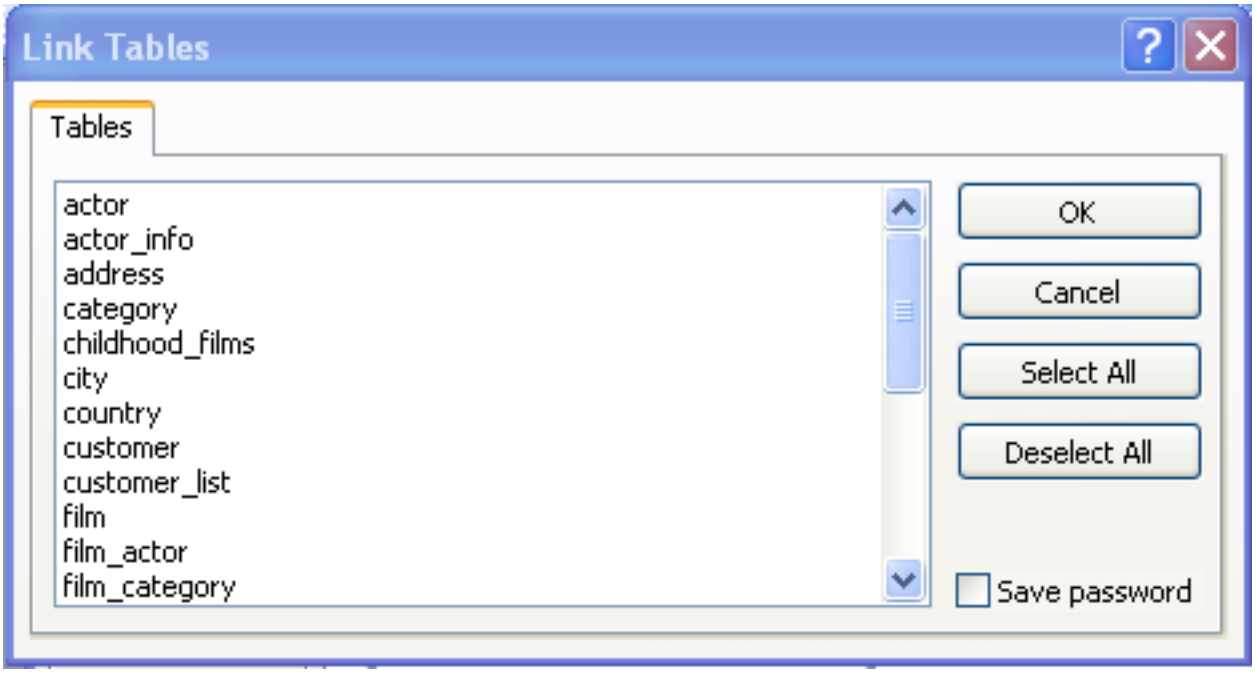


3. From the browser, choose **ODBC Databases ()** from the **Files of type** pop-up.

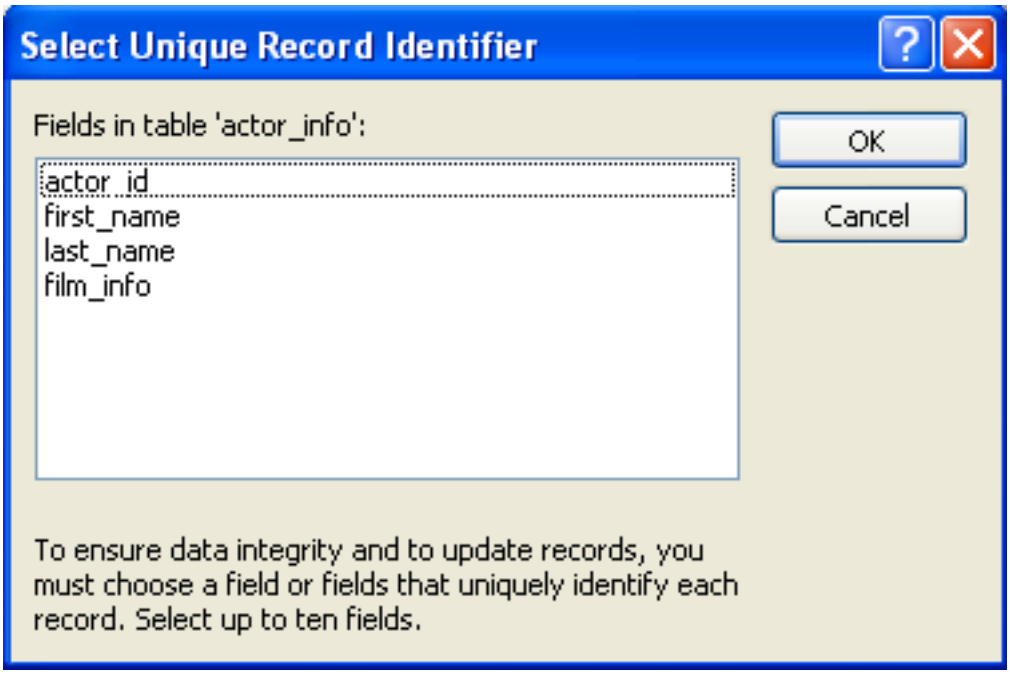
4. In the **Select Data Source** window, choose an existing DSN, either from a **File Data Source** or **Machine Data Source**.You can also create a new DSN using the **New...** button. For more information on creating a DSN see Section 5.3, “Configuring a Connector/ODBC DSN on Windows”.



5. In the **Link Tables** dialog, select one or more tables from the MySQL database. A link will be created to each table that you select from this list.



6. If Microsoft Access is unable to determine the unique record identifier for a table automatically then it may ask you to confirm the column, or combination of columns, to be used to uniquely identify each row from the source table. Select the columns to use and click **OK**.



Once the process has been completed, you can now build interfaces and queries to the linked tables just as you would for any Access database.

Use the following procedure to view or to refresh links when the structure or location of a linked table has changed. The Linked Table Manager lists the paths to all currently linked tables.

To view or refresh links:

1. Open the database that contains links to MySQL tables.
2. On the `Tools` menu, point to `Add-ins` (`Database Utilities` in Access 2000 or newer), and then click `Linked Table Manager`.
3. Select the check box for the tables whose links you want to refresh.
4. Click OK to refresh the links.

Microsoft Access confirms a successful refresh or, if the table wasn't found, displays the `Select New Location of` <table name> dialog box in which you can specify its the table's new location. If several selected tables have moved to the new location that you specify, the Linked Table Manager searches that location for all selected tables, and updates all links in one step.

To change the path for a set of linked tables:

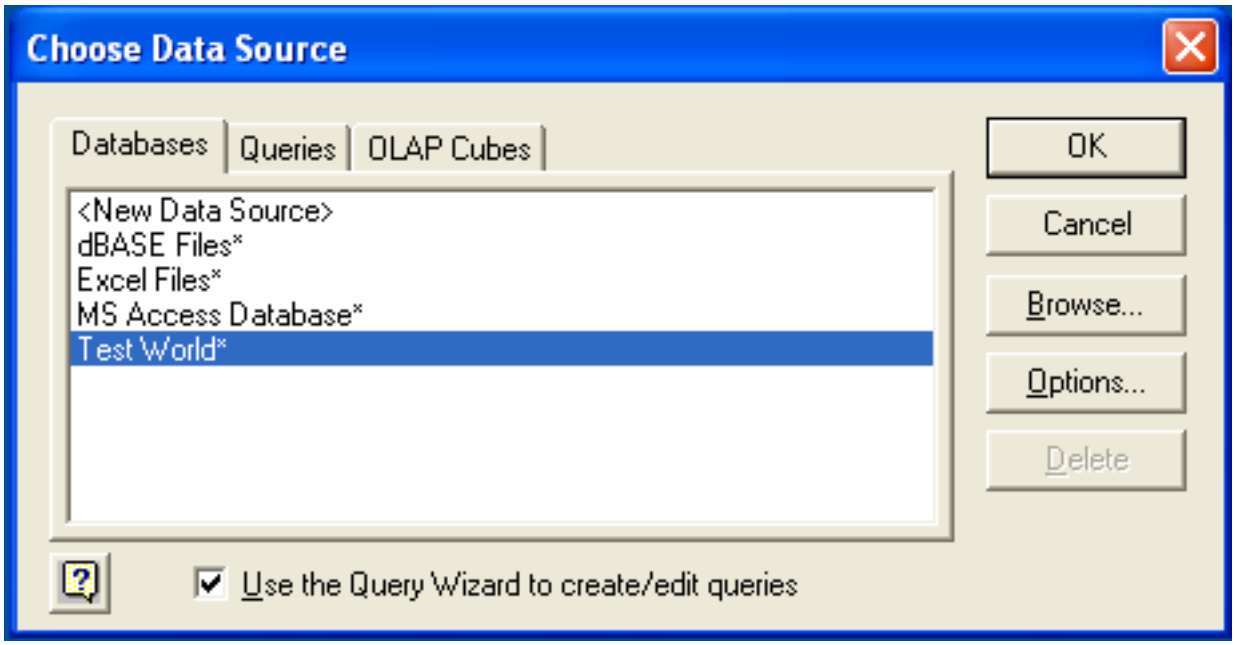
1. Open the database that contains links to tables.
2. On the `Tools` menu, point to `Add-ins` (`Database Utilities` in Access 2000 or newer), and then click `Linked Table Manager`.
3. Select the `Always Prompt For A New Location` check box.
4. Select the check box for the tables whose links you want to change, and then click `OK`.
5. In the `Select New Location of` <table name> dialog box, specify the new location, click `Open`, and then click `OK`.

6.5 Using Connector/ODBC with Microsoft Word or Excel

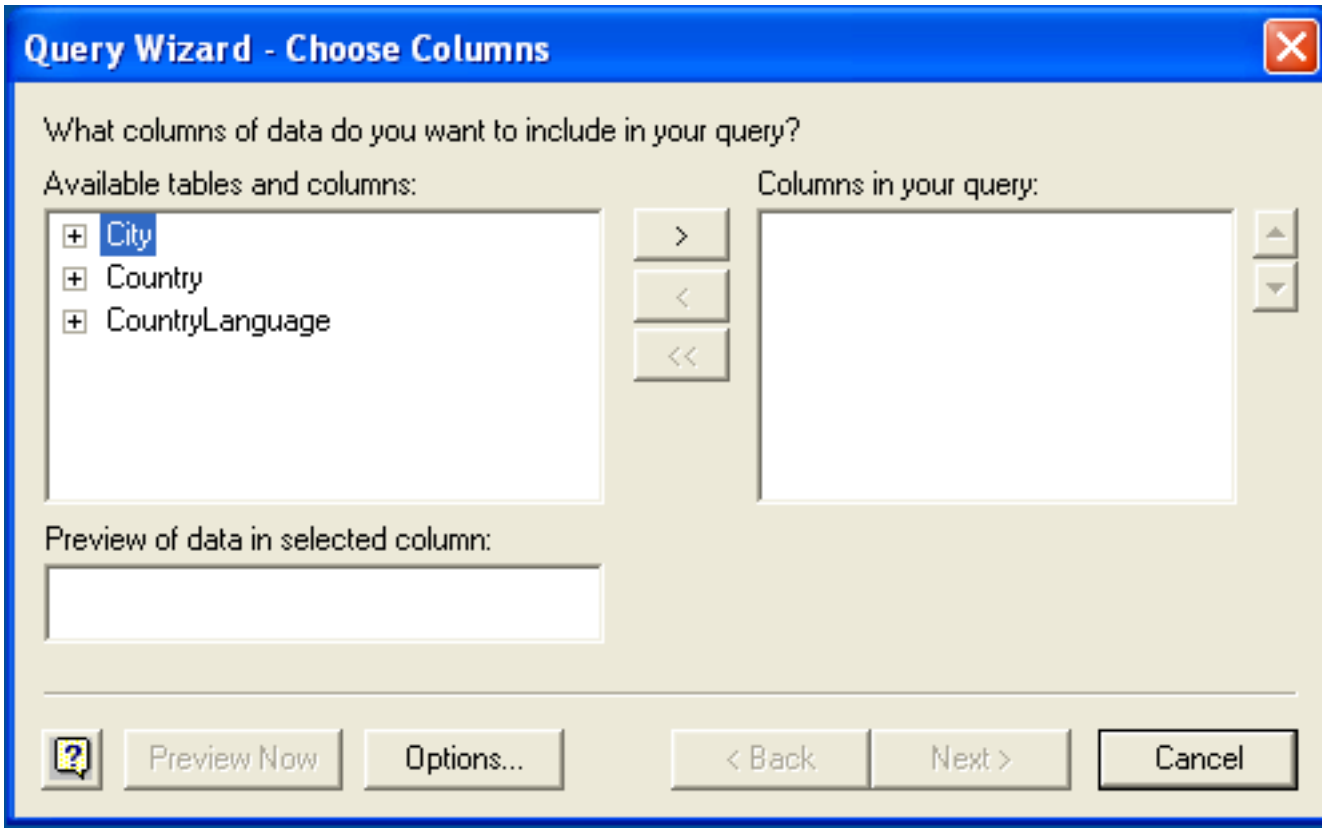
You can use Microsoft Word and Microsoft Excel to access information from a MySQL database using Connector/ODBC. Within Microsoft Word, this facility is most useful when importing data for mailmerge, or for tables and data to be included in reports. Within Microsoft Excel, you can execute queries on your MySQL server and import the data directly into an Excel Worksheet, presenting the data as a series of rows and columns.

With both applications, data is accessed and imported into the application using Microsoft Query, which lets you execute a query though an ODBC source. You use Microsoft Query to build the SQL statement to be executed, selecting the tables, fields, selection criteria and sort order. For example, to insert information from a table in the World test database into an Excel spreadsheet, using the DSN samples shown in Chapter 5, *Configuring Connector/ODBC*:

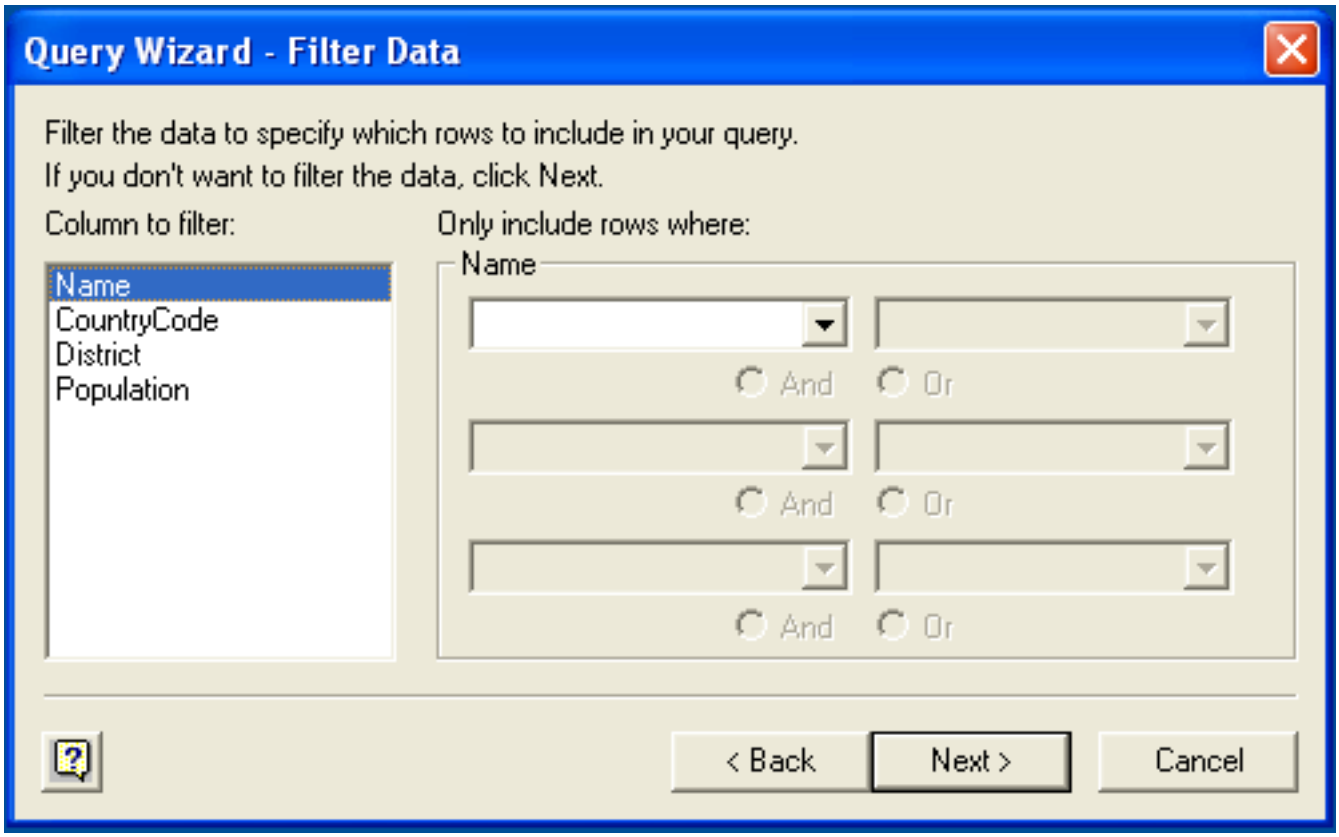
1. Create a new Worksheet.
2. From the `Data` menu, choose `Import External Data`, and then select `New Database Query`.
3. Microsoft Query will start. First, you need to choose the data source, by selecting an existing Data Source Name.



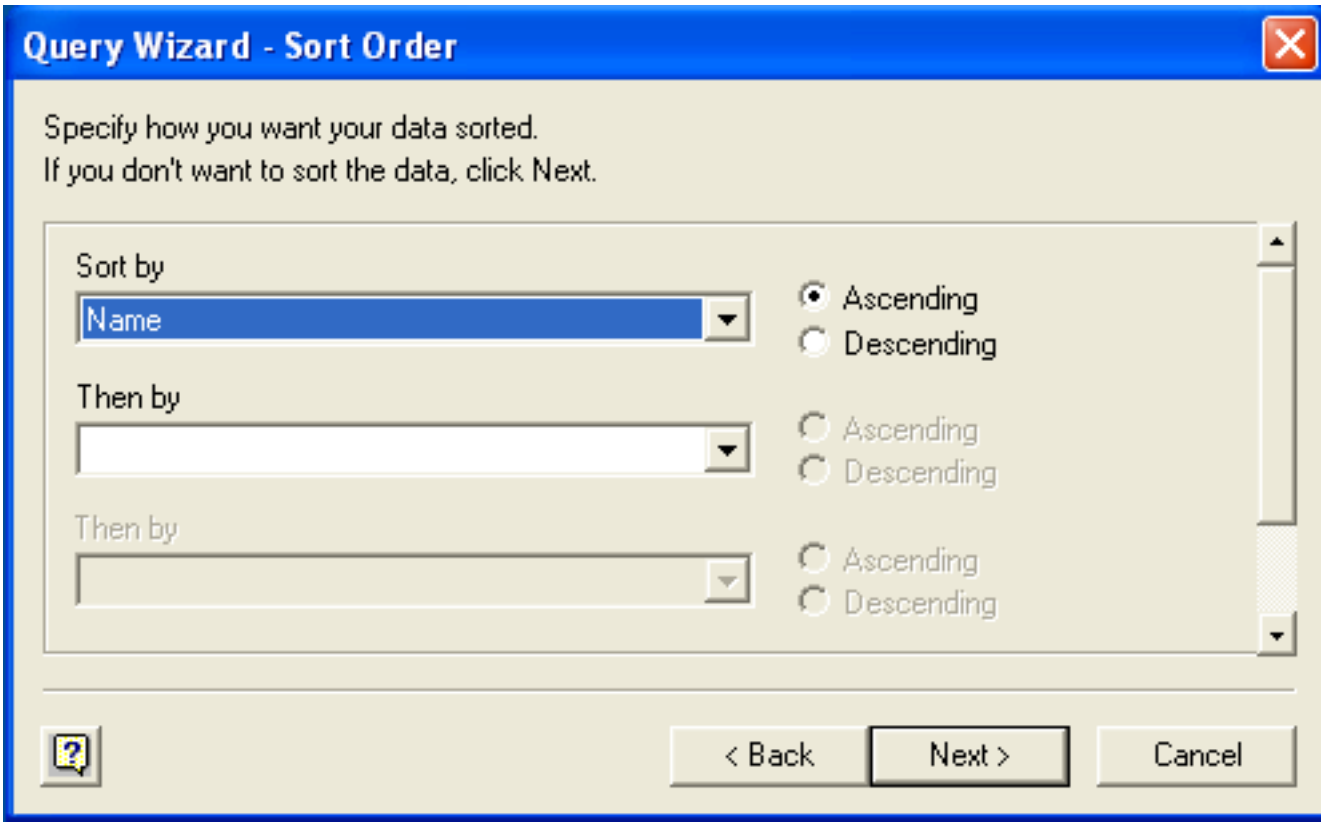
4. Within the `Query Wizard`, choose the columns to import. The list of tables available to the user configured through the DSN is shown on the left, the columns that will be added to your query are shown on the right. The columns you choose are equivalent to those in the first section of a `SELECT` query. Click **Next** to continue.



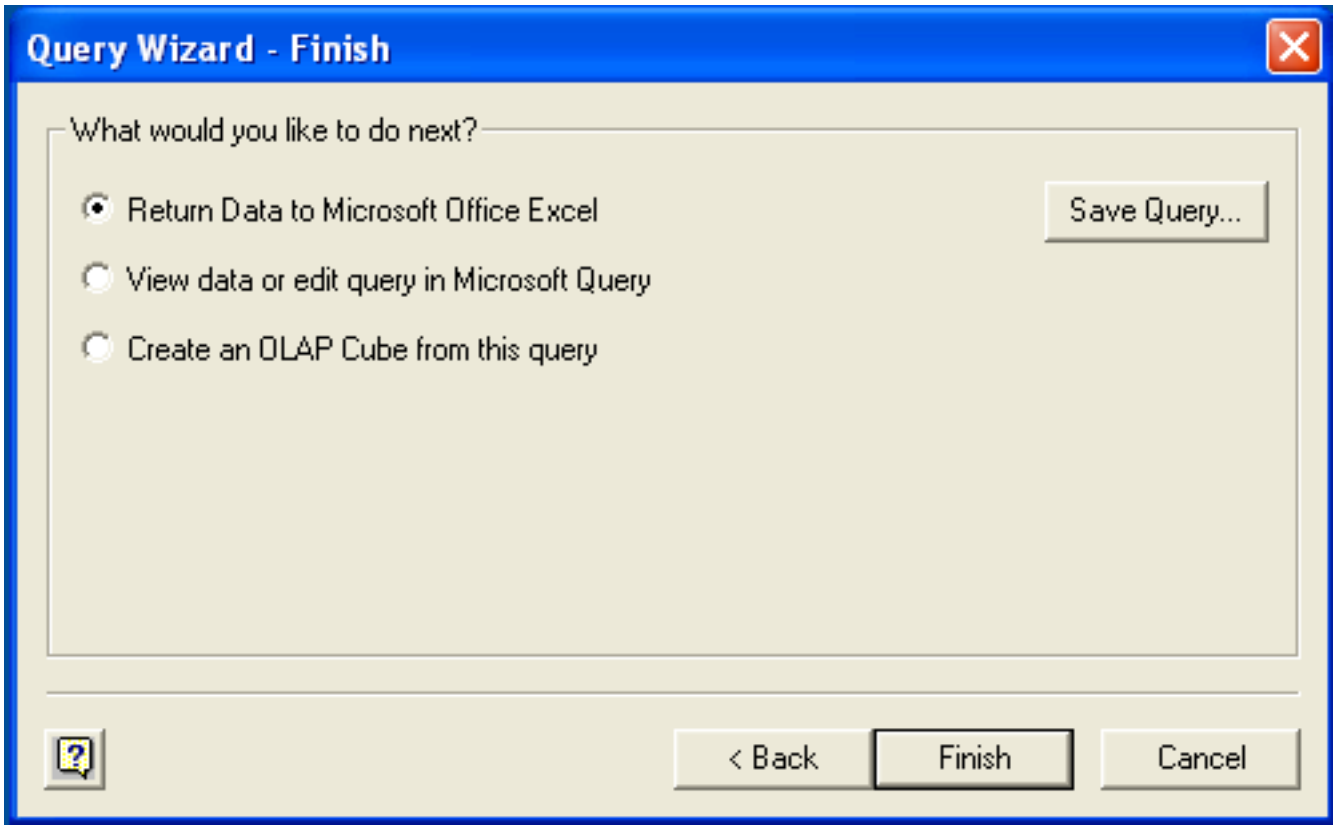
5. You can filter rows from the query (the equivalent of a `WHERE` clause) using the `Filter Data` dialog. Click **Next** to continue.



6. Select an (optional) sort order for the data. This is equivalent to using a `ORDER BY` clause in your SQL query. You can select up to three fields for sorting the information returned by the query. Click **Next** to continue.



7. Select the destination for your query. You can select to return the data Microsoft Excel, where you can choose a worksheet and cell where the data will be inserted; you can continue to view the query and results within Microsoft Query, where you can edit the SQL query and further filter and sort the information returned; or you can create an OLAP Cube from the query, which can then be used directly within Microsoft Excel. Click **Finish**.



The same process can be used to import data into a Word document, where the data will be inserted as a table. This can be used for mail merge purposes (where the field data is read from a Word table), or where you want to include data and reports within a report or other document.

6.6 Using Connector/ODBC with Crystal Reports

Crystal Reports can use an ODBC DSN to connect to a database from which you to extract data and information for reporting purposes.

> **Note**
>
> There is a known issue with certain versions of Crystal Reports where the application is unable to open and browse tables and fields through an ODBC connection. Before using Crystal Reports with MySQL, please ensure that you have update to the latest version, including any outstanding service packs and hotfixes. For more information on this issue, see the Business) Objects Knowledgebase for more information.

For example, to create a simple crosstab report within Crystal Reports XI, follow these steps:

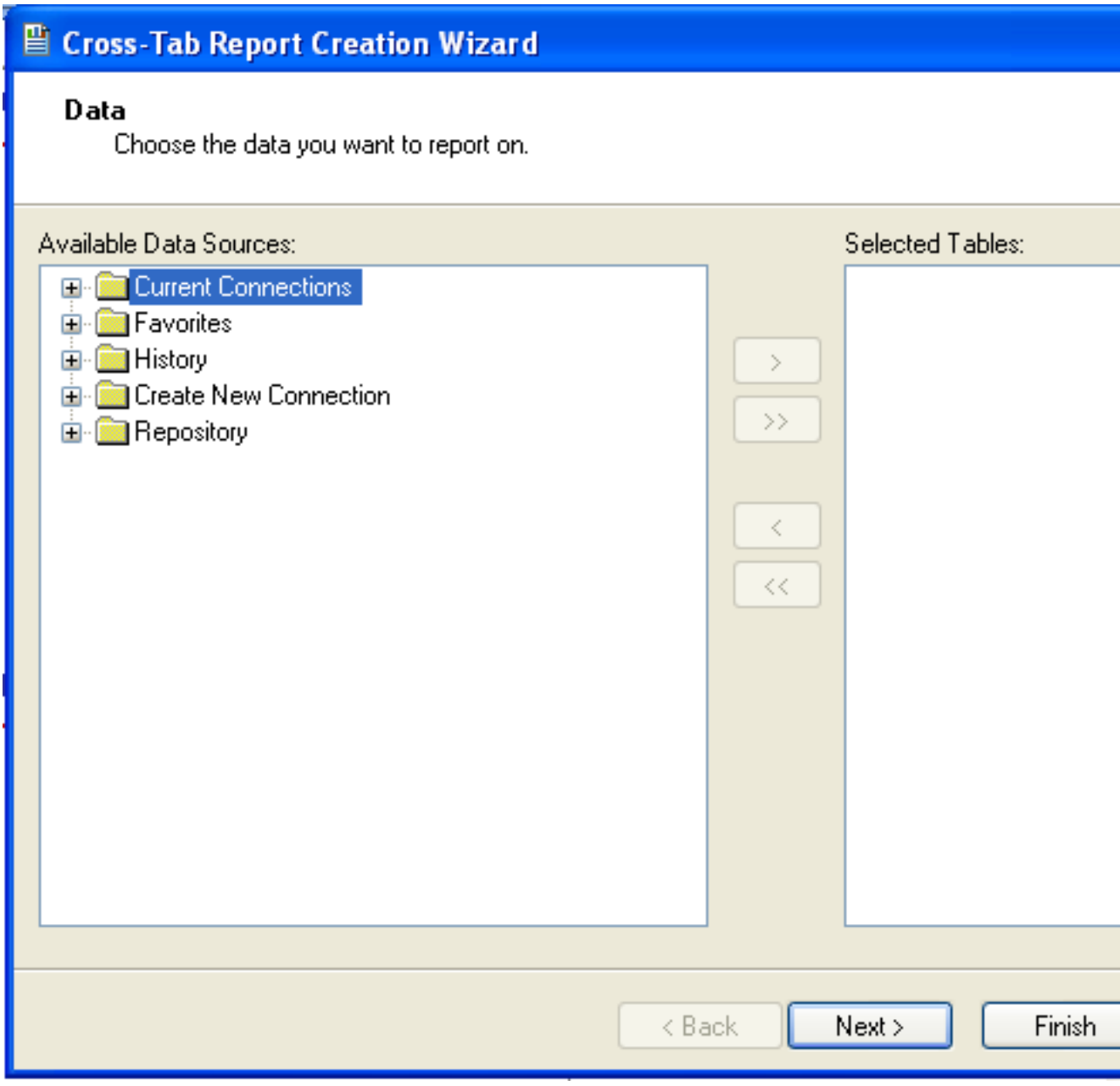
1. Create a DSN using the `Data Sources (ODBC)` tool. You can either specify a complete database, including user name and password, or you can build a basic DSN and use Crystal Reports to set the user name and password.

   For the purposes of this example, a DSN that provides a connection to an instance of the MySQL Sakila sample database has been created.

2. Open Crystal Reports and create a new project, or an open an existing reporting project into which you want to insert data from your MySQL data source.

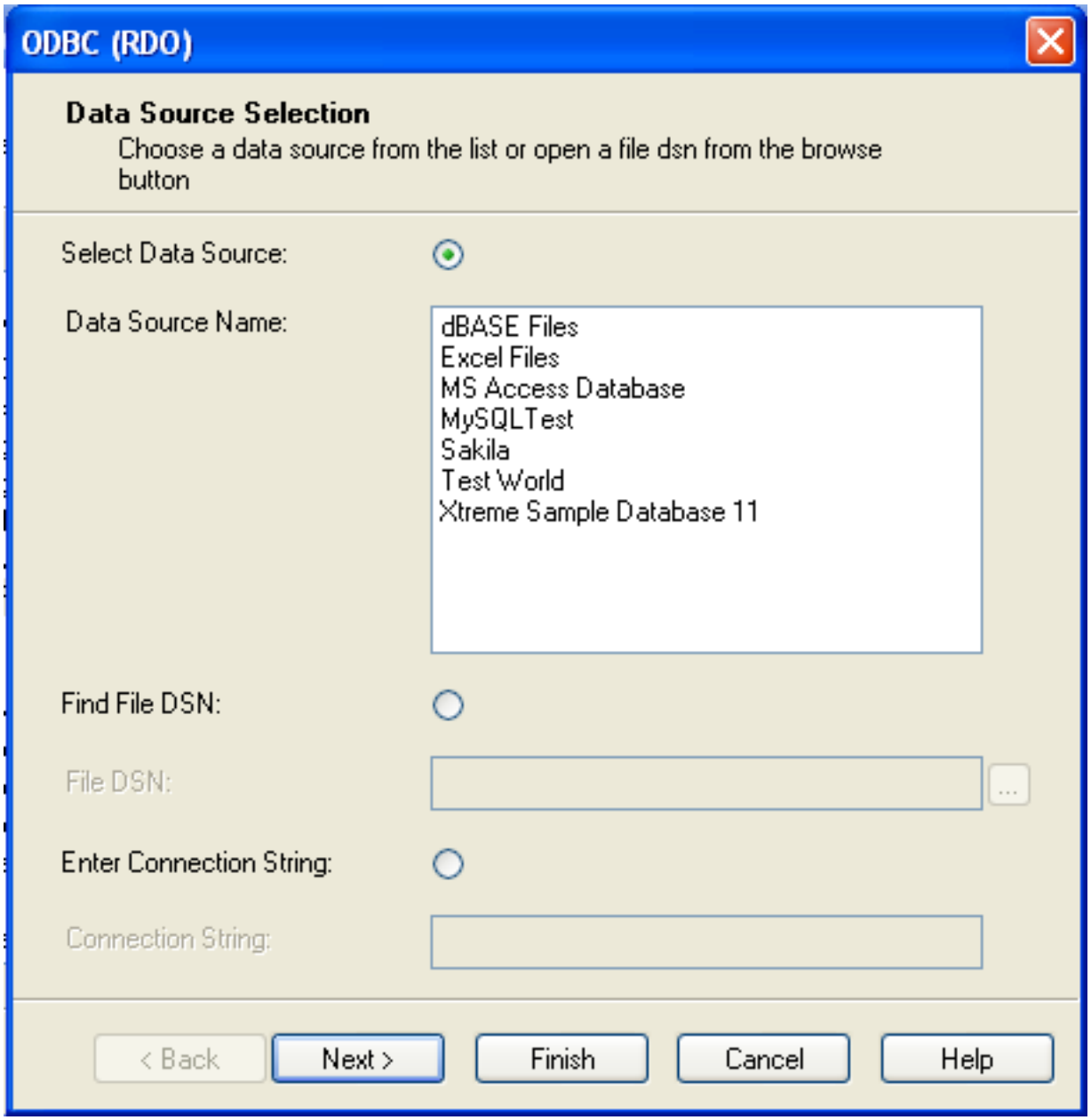
3. Start the Cross-Tab Report Wizard, either by clicking the option on the Start Page. Expand the **Create New Connection** folder, then expand the **ODBC (RDO)** folder to obtain a list of ODBC data sources.

   You will be asked to select a data source.



4. When you first expand the **ODBC (RDO)** folder you will be presented the Data Source Selection screen. From here you can select either a pre-configured DSN, open a file-based DSN or enter and manual connection string. For this example, the **Sakila** DSN will be used.

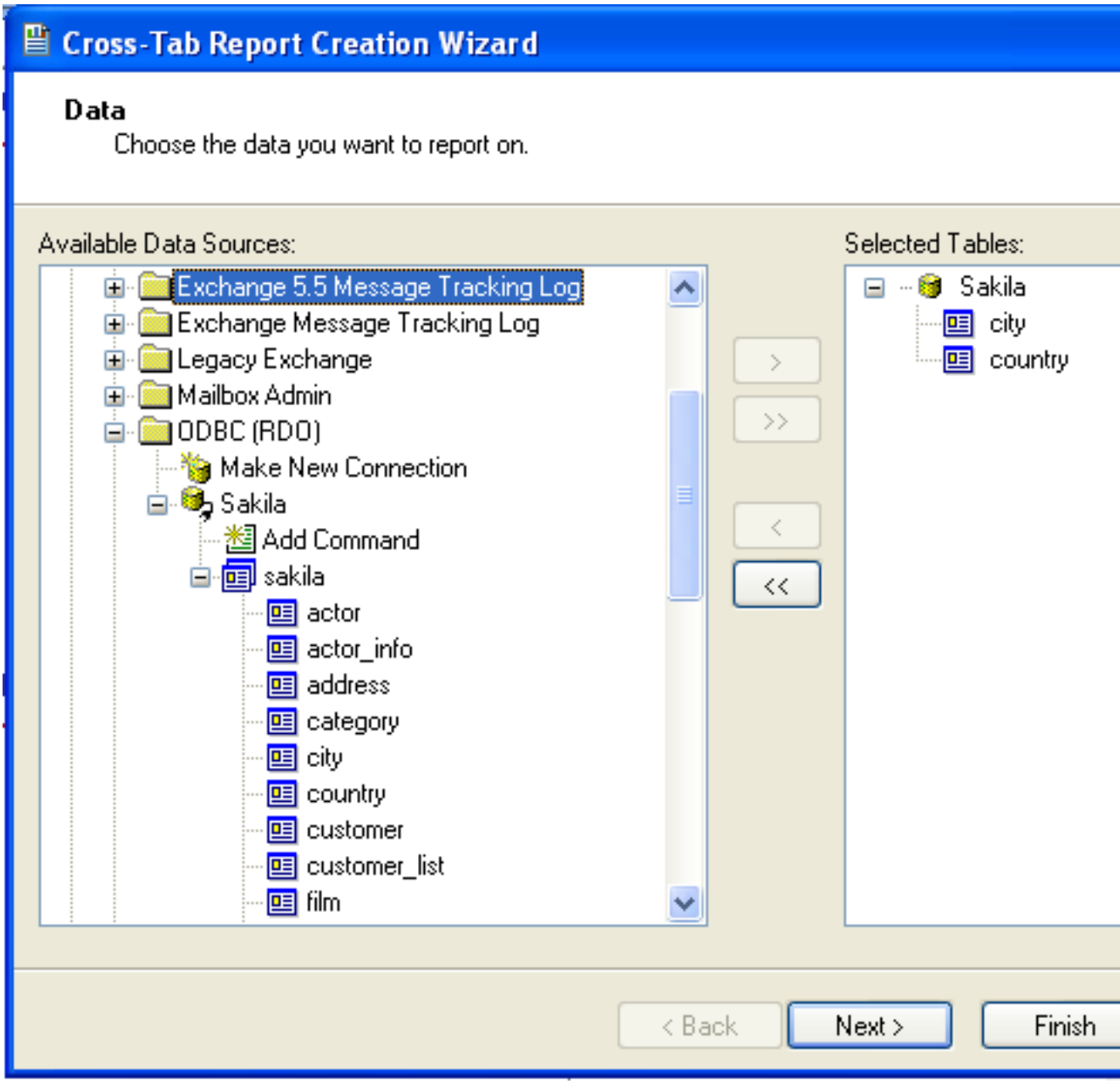
   If the DSN contains a user name/password combination, or you want to use different authentication credentials, click **Next** to enter the user name and password that you want to use. Otherwise, click **Finish** to continue the data source selection wizard.



5. You will be returned the Cross-Tab Report Creation Wizard. You now need to select the database and tables that you want to include in your report. For our example, we will expand the selected Sakila database. Click the `city` table and use the **>** button to add the table to the report. Then repeat the action with the `country` table. Alternatively you can select multiple tables and add them to the report.

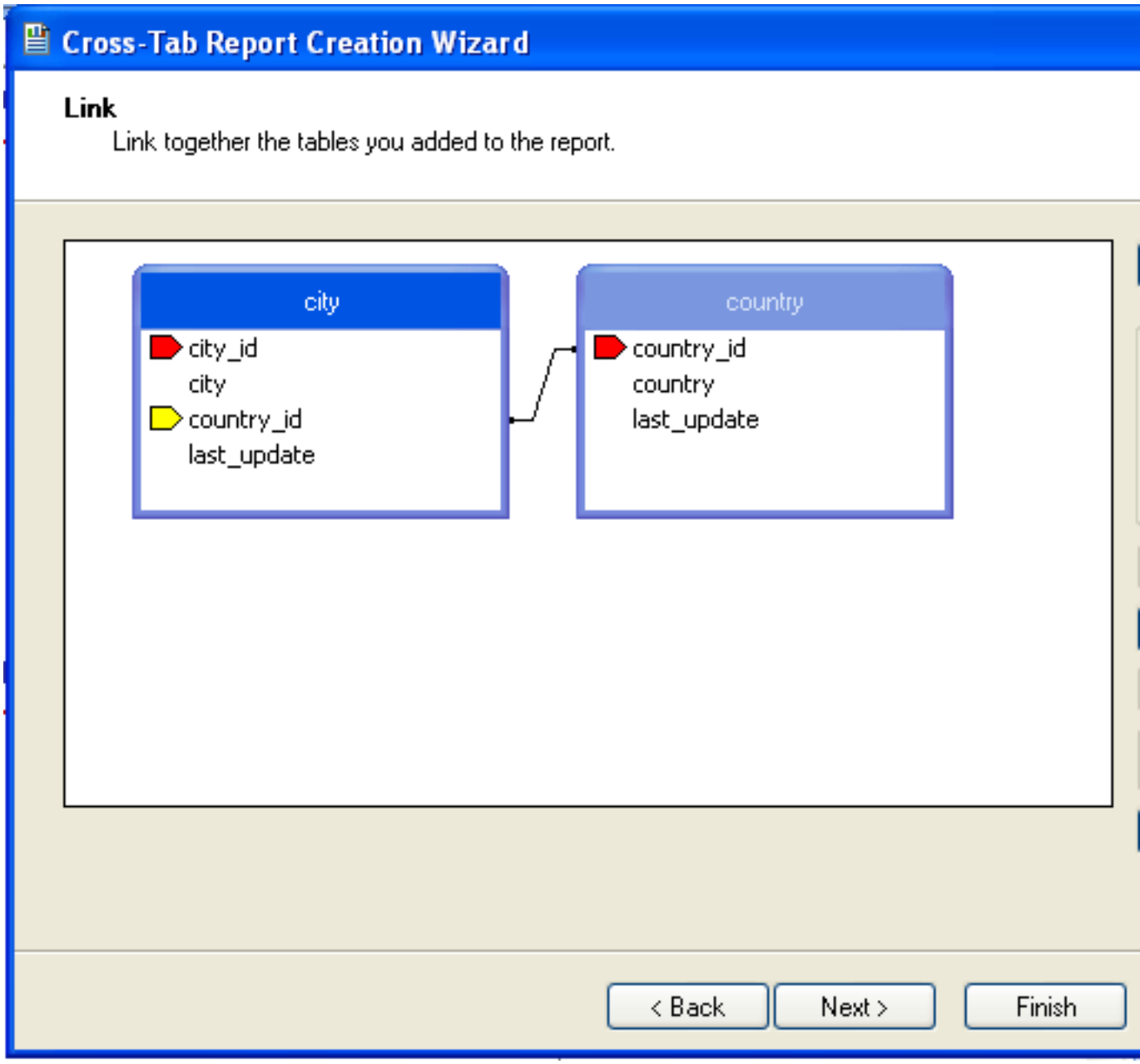
   Finally, you can select the parent **Sakila** resource and add of the tables to the report.

   Once you have selected the tables you want to include, click **Next** to continue.



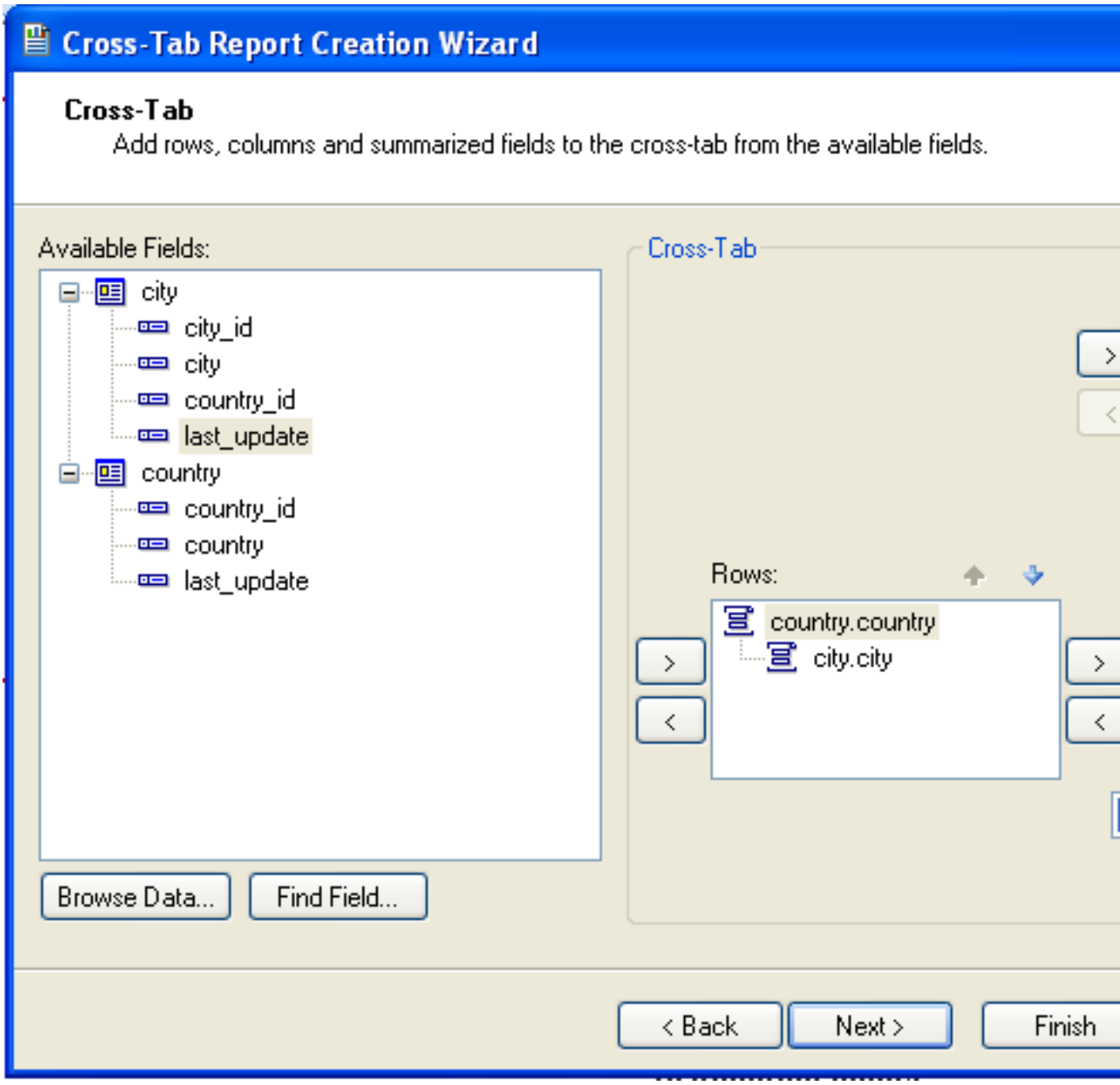
6. Crystal Reports will now read the table definitions and automatically identify the links between the tables. The identification of links between tables enables Crystal Reports to automatically lookup and summarize information based on all the tables in the database according to your query. If Crystal Reports is unable to perform the linking itself, you can manually create the links between fields in the tables you have selected.

   Click **Next** to continue the process.



7. You can now select the columns and rows that to include within the Cross-Tab report. Drag and drop or use the **>** buttons to add fields to each area of the report. In the example shown, we will report on cities, organized by country, incorporating a count of the number of cities within each country. If you want to browse the data, select a field and click the **Browse Data...** button.

   Click **Next** to create a graph of the results. Since we are not creating a graph from this data, click **Finish** to generate the report.



8. The finished report will be shown, a sample of the output from the Sakila sample database is shown below.

		Total
Total		600
Afghanistan	Total	1
	Kabul	1
Algeria	Total	3
	Batna	1
	Bchar	1
	Skikda	1
American Samoa	Total	1
	Tafuna	1
Angola	Total	2
	Benguela	1
	Namibe	1
Anguilla	Total	1
	South Hill	1
Argentina	Total	13
	Almirante Brow	1

Once the ODBC connection has been opened within Crystal Reports, you can browse and add any fields within the available tables into your reports.

6.7 Connector/ODBC Programming

With a suitable ODBC Manager and the Connector/ODBC driver installed, any programming language or environment that can support ODBC can connect to a MySQL database through Connector/ODBC.

This includes, but is not limited to, Microsoft support languages (including Visual Basic, C# and interfaces such as ODBC.NET), Perl (through the DBI module, and the DBD::ODBC driver).

6.7.1 Using Connector/ODBC with Visual Basic Using ADO, DAO and RDO

This section contains simple examples of the use of Connector/ODBC with ADO, DAO and RDO.

6.7.1.1 ADO: `rs.addNew`, `rs.delete`, and `rs.update`

The following ADO (ActiveX Data Objects) example creates a table `my_ado` and demonstrates the use of `rs.addNew`, `rs.delete`, and `rs.update`.

```
Private Sub myodbc_ado_Click()

Dim conn As ADODB.Connection
Dim rs As ADODB.Recordset
Dim fld As ADODB.Field
Dim sql As String

'connect to MySQL server using Connector/ODBC
Set conn = New ADODB.Connection
conn.ConnectionString = "DRIVER={MySQL ODBC 3.51 Driver};"_
& "SERVER=localhost;"_
& " DATABASE=test;"_
& "UID=venu;PWD=venu; OPTION=3"

conn.Open

'create table
conn.Execute "DROP TABLE IF EXISTS my_ado"
conn.Execute "CREATE TABLE my_ado(id int not null primary key, name varchar(20)," _
& "txt text, dt date, tm time, ts timestamp)"

'direct insert
conn.Execute "INSERT INTO my_ado(id,name,txt) values(1,100,'venu')"
conn.Execute "INSERT INTO my_ado(id,name,txt) values(2,200,'MySQL')"
conn.Execute "INSERT INTO my_ado(id,name,txt) values(3,300,'Delete')"

Set rs = New ADODB.Recordset
rs.CursorLocation = adUseServer

'fetch the initial table ..
rs.Open "SELECT * FROM my_ado", conn
Debug.Print rs.RecordCount
rs.MoveFirst
Debug.Print String(50, "-") & "Initial my_ado Result Set " & String(50, "-")
For Each fld In rs.Fields
Debug.Print fld.Name,
Next
Debug.Print

Do Until rs.EOF
For Each fld In rs.Fields
Debug.Print fld.Value,
Next
rs.MoveNext
Debug.Print
Loop
rs.Close

'rs insert
rs.Open "select * from my_ado", conn, adOpenDynamic, adLockOptimistic
rs.AddNew
rs!Name = "Monty"
rs!txt = "Insert row"
rs.Update
rs.Close
```

```
'rs update
rs.Open "SELECT * FROM my_ado"
rs!Name = "update"
rs!txt = "updated-row"
rs.Update
rs.Close

'rs update second time..
rs.Open "SELECT * FROM my_ado"
rs!Name = "update"
rs!txt = "updated-second-time"
rs.Update
rs.Close

'rs delete
rs.Open "SELECT * FROM my_ado"
rs.MoveNext
rs.MoveNext
rs.Delete
rs.Close

'fetch the updated table ..
rs.Open "SELECT * FROM my_ado", conn
Debug.Print rs.RecordCount
rs.MoveFirst
Debug.Print String(50, "-") & "Updated my_ado Result Set " & String(50, "-")
For Each fld In rs.Fields
Debug.Print fld.Name,
Next
Debug.Print

Do Until rs.EOF
For Each fld In rs.Fields
Debug.Print fld.Value,
Next
rs.MoveNext
Debug.Print
Loop
rs.Close
conn.Close
End Sub
```

6.7.1.2 DAO: `rs.addNew`, `rs.update`, and Scrolling

The following DAO (Data Access Objects) example creates a table `my_dao` and demonstrates the use of `rs.addNew`, `rs.update`, and result set scrolling.

```
Private Sub myodbc_dao_Click()

Dim ws As Workspace
Dim conn As Connection
Dim queryDef As queryDef
Dim str As String

'connect to MySQL using MySQL ODBC 3.51 Driver
Set ws = DBEngine.CreateWorkspace("", "venu", "venu", dbUseODBC)
str = "odbc;DRIVER={MySQL ODBC 3.51 Driver};"_
& "SERVER=localhost;"_
& " DATABASE=test;"_
& "UID=venu;PWD=venu; OPTION=3"
Set conn = ws.OpenConnection("test", dbDriverNoPrompt, False, str)

'Create table my_dao
Set queryDef = conn.CreateQueryDef("", "drop table if exists my_dao")
queryDef.Execute
```

```
Set queryDef = conn.CreateQueryDef("", "create table my_dao(Id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY, " _
& "Ts TIMESTAMP(14) NOT NULL, Name varchar(20), Id2 INT)")
queryDef.Execute

'Insert new records using rs.addNew
Set rs = conn.OpenRecordset("my_dao")
Dim i As Integer

For i = 10 To 15
rs.AddNew
rs!Name = "insert record" & i
rs!Id2 = i
rs.Update
Next i
rs.Close

'rs update..
Set rs = conn.OpenRecordset("my_dao")
rs.Edit
rs!Name = "updated-string"
rs.Update
rs.Close

'fetch the table back...
Set rs = conn.OpenRecordset("my_dao", dbOpenDynamic)
str = "Results:"
rs.MoveFirst
While Not rs.EOF
str = " " & rs!Id & " , " & rs!Name & ", " & rs!Ts & ", " & rs!Id2
Debug.Print "DATA:" & str
rs.MoveNext
Wend

'rs Scrolling
rs.MoveFirst
str = " FIRST ROW: " & rs!Id & " , " & rs!Name & ", " & rs!Ts & ", " & rs!Id2
Debug.Print str

rs.MoveLast
str = " LAST ROW: " & rs!Id & " , " & rs!Name & ", " & rs!Ts & ", " & rs!Id2
Debug.Print str

rs.MovePrevious
str = " LAST-1 ROW: " & rs!Id & " , " & rs!Name & ", " & rs!Ts & ", " & rs!Id2
Debug.Print str

'free all resources
rs.Close
queryDef.Close
conn.Close
ws.Close

End Sub
```

6.7.1.3 RDO: `rs.addNew` and `rs.update`

The following RDO (Remote Data Objects) example creates a table `my_rdo` and demonstrates the use of `rs.addNew` and `rs.update`.

```
Dim rs As rdoResultset
Dim cn As New rdoConnection
Dim cl As rdoColumn
Dim SQL As String
```

```
'cn.Connect = "DSN=test;"
cn.Connect = "DRIVER={MySQL ODBC 3.51 Driver};"_
& "SERVER=localhost;"_
& " DATABASE=test;"_
& "UID=venu;PWD=venu; OPTION=3"

cn.CursorDriver = rdUseOdbc
cn.EstablishConnection rdDriverPrompt


'drop table my_rdo
SQL = "drop table if exists my_rdo"
cn.Execute SQL, rdExecDirect

'create table my_rdo
SQL = "create table my_rdo(id int, name varchar(20))"
cn.Execute SQL, rdExecDirect

'insert - direct
SQL = "insert into my_rdo values (100,'venu')"
cn.Execute SQL, rdExecDirect

SQL = "insert into my_rdo values (200,'MySQL')"
cn.Execute SQL, rdExecDirect

'rs insert
SQL = "select * from my_rdo"
Set rs = cn.OpenResultset(SQL, rdOpenStatic, rdConcurRowVer, rdExecDirect)
rs.AddNew
rs!id = 300
rs!Name = "Insert1"
rs.Update
rs.Close

'rs insert
SQL = "select * from my_rdo"
Set rs = cn.OpenResultset(SQL, rdOpenStatic, rdConcurRowVer, rdExecDirect)
rs.AddNew
rs!id = 400
rs!Name = "Insert 2"
rs.Update
rs.Close

'rs update
SQL = "select * from my_rdo"
Set rs = cn.OpenResultset(SQL, rdOpenStatic, rdConcurRowVer, rdExecDirect)
rs.Edit
rs!id = 999
rs!Name = "updated"
rs.Update
rs.Close

'fetch back...
SQL = "select * from my_rdo"
Set rs = cn.OpenResultset(SQL, rdOpenStatic, rdConcurRowVer, rdExecDirect)
Do Until rs.EOF
For Each cl In rs.rdoColumns
Debug.Print cl.Value,
Next
rs.MoveNext
Debug.Print
Loop
Debug.Print "Row count="; rs.RowCount

'close
rs.Close
cn.Close
```

```
End Sub
```

6.7.2 Using Connector/ODBC with .NET

This section contains simple examples that demonstrate the use of Connector/ODBC drivers with ODBC.NET.

6.7.2.1 Using Connector/ODBC with ODBC.NET and C# (C sharp)

The following sample creates a table `my_odbc_net` and demonstrates its use in C#.

```
/**
 * @sample    : mycon.cs
 * @purpose   : Demo sample for ODBC.NET using Connector/ODBC
 * @author    : Venu, <myodbc@lists.mysql.com>
 *
 * (C) Copyright MySQL AB, 1995-2006
 *
 **/

/* build command
 *
 *  csc /t:exe
 *      /out:mycon.exe mycon.cs
 *      /r:Microsoft.Data.Odbc.dll
 */

using Console = System.Console;
using Microsoft.Data.Odbc;

namespace myodbc3
{
  class mycon
  {
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
      try
        {
          //Connection string for Connector/ODBC 3.51
          string MyConString = "DRIVER={MySQL ODBC 3.51 Driver};" +
            "SERVER=localhost;" +
            "DATABASE=test;" +
            "UID=venu;" +
            "PASSWORD=venu;" +
            "OPTION=3";

          //Connect to MySQL using Connector/ODBC
          OdbcConnection MyConnection = new OdbcConnection(MyConString);
          MyConnection.Open();

          Console.WriteLine("\n !!! success, connected successfully !!!\n");

          //Display connection information
          Console.WriteLine("Connection Information:");
          Console.WriteLine("\tConnection String:" +
                            MyConnection.ConnectionString);
          Console.WriteLine("\tConnection Timeout:" +
                            MyConnection.ConnectionTimeout);
          Console.WriteLine("\tDatabase:" +
                            MyConnection.Database);
          Console.WriteLine("\tDataSource:" +
                            MyConnection.DataSource);
          Console.WriteLine("\tDriver:" +
                            MyConnection.Driver);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("\tServerVersion:" +
                          MyConnection.ServerVersion);

        //Create a sample table
        OdbcCommand MyCommand =
          new OdbcCommand("DROP TABLE IF EXISTS my_odbc_net",
                          MyConnection);
        MyCommand.ExecuteNonQuery();
        MyCommand.CommandText =
          "CREATE TABLE my_odbc_net(id int, name varchar(20), idb bigint)";
        MyCommand.ExecuteNonQuery();

        //Insert
        MyCommand.CommandText =
          "INSERT INTO my_odbc_net VALUES(10,'venu', 300)";
        Console.WriteLine("INSERT, Total rows affected:" +
                          MyCommand.ExecuteNonQuery());;

        //Insert
        MyCommand.CommandText =
          "INSERT INTO my_odbc_net VALUES(20,'mysql',400)";
        Console.WriteLine("INSERT, Total rows affected:" +
                          MyCommand.ExecuteNonQuery());

        //Insert
        MyCommand.CommandText =
          "INSERT INTO my_odbc_net VALUES(20,'mysql',500)";
        Console.WriteLine("INSERT, Total rows affected:" +
                          MyCommand.ExecuteNonQuery());

        //Update
        MyCommand.CommandText =
          "UPDATE my_odbc_net SET id=999 WHERE id=20";
        Console.WriteLine("Update, Total rows affected:" +
                          MyCommand.ExecuteNonQuery());

        //COUNT(*)
        MyCommand.CommandText =
          "SELECT COUNT(*) as TRows FROM my_odbc_net";
        Console.WriteLine("Total Rows:" +
                          MyCommand.ExecuteScalar());

        //Fetch
        MyCommand.CommandText = "SELECT * FROM my_odbc_net";
        OdbcDataReader MyDataReader;
        MyDataReader =  MyCommand.ExecuteReader();
        while (MyDataReader.Read())
          {
            if(string.Compare(MyConnection.Driver,"myodbc3.dll") == 0) {
              //Supported only by Connector/ODBC 3.51
              Console.WriteLine("Data:" + MyDataReader.GetInt32(0) + " " +
                                MyDataReader.GetString(1) + " " +
                                MyDataReader.GetInt64(2));
            }
            else {
              //BIGINTs not supported by Connector/ODBC
              Console.WriteLine("Data:" + MyDataReader.GetInt32(0) + " " +
                                MyDataReader.GetString(1) + " " +
                                MyDataReader.GetInt32(2));
            }
          }

        //Close all resources
        MyDataReader.Close();
        MyConnection.Close();
      }
    catch (OdbcException MyOdbcException) //Catch any ODBC exception ..
```

```
        {
          for (int i=0; i < MyOdbcException.Errors.Count; i++)
            {
              Console.Write("ERROR #" + i + "\n" +
                            "Message: " +
                            MyOdbcException.Errors[i].Message + "\n" +
                            "Native: " +
                            MyOdbcException.Errors[i].NativeError.ToString() + "\n" +
                            "Source: " +
                            MyOdbcException.Errors[i].Source + "\n" +
                            "SQL: " +
                            MyOdbcException.Errors[i].SQLState + "\n");
            }
        }
    }
  }
}
```

6.7.2.2 Using Connector/ODBC with ODBC.NET and Visual Basic

The following sample creates a table `my_vb_net` and demonstrates the use in VB.

```
' @sample    : myvb.vb
' @purpose   : Demo sample for ODBC.NET using Connector/ODBC
' @author    : Venu, <myodbc@lists.mysql.com>
'
' (C) Copyright MySQL AB, 1995-2006
'
'


'
' build command
'
' vbc /target:exe
'     /out:myvb.exe
'     /r:Microsoft.Data.Odbc.dll
'     /r:System.dll
'     /r:System.Data.dll
'

Imports Microsoft.Data.Odbc
Imports System

Module myvb
  Sub Main()
    Try

      'Connector/ODBC 3.51 connection string
      Dim MyConString As String = "DRIVER={MySQL ODBC 3.51 Driver};" & _
      "SERVER=localhost;" & _
      "DATABASE=test;" & _
      "UID=venu;" & _
      "PASSWORD=venu;" & _
      "OPTION=3;"

      'Connection
      Dim MyConnection As New OdbcConnection(MyConString)
      MyConnection.Open()

      Console.WriteLine("Connection State::" & MyConnection.State.ToString)

      'Drop
      Console.WriteLine("Dropping table")
      Dim MyCommand As New OdbcCommand()
      MyCommand.Connection = MyConnection
      MyCommand.CommandText = "DROP TABLE IF EXISTS my_vb_net"
```

```
    MyCommand.ExecuteNonQuery()

    'Create
    Console.WriteLine("Creating....")
    MyCommand.CommandText = "CREATE TABLE my_vb_net(id int, name varchar(30))"
    MyCommand.ExecuteNonQuery()

    'Insert
    MyCommand.CommandText = "INSERT INTO my_vb_net VALUES(10,'venu')"
    Console.WriteLine("INSERT, Total rows affected:" & _
    MyCommand.ExecuteNonQuery())

    'Insert
    MyCommand.CommandText = "INSERT INTO my_vb_net VALUES(20,'mysql')"
    Console.WriteLine("INSERT, Total rows affected:" & _
    MyCommand.ExecuteNonQuery())

    'Insert
    MyCommand.CommandText = "INSERT INTO my_vb_net VALUES(20,'mysql')"
    Console.WriteLine("INSERT, Total rows affected:" & _
    MyCommand.ExecuteNonQuery())

    'Insert
    MyCommand.CommandText = "INSERT INTO my_vb_net(id) VALUES(30)"
    Console.WriteLine("INSERT, Total rows affected:" & _
                      MyCommand.ExecuteNonQuery())

    'Update
    MyCommand.CommandText = "UPDATE my_vb_net SET id=999 WHERE id=20"
    Console.WriteLine("Update, Total rows affected:" & _
    MyCommand.ExecuteNonQuery())

    'COUNT(*)
    MyCommand.CommandText = "SELECT COUNT(*) as TRows FROM my_vb_net"
    Console.WriteLine("Total Rows:" & MyCommand.ExecuteScalar())

    'Select
    Console.WriteLine("Select * FROM my_vb_net")
    MyCommand.CommandText = "SELECT * FROM my_vb_net"
    Dim MyDataReader As OdbcDataReader
    MyDataReader = MyCommand.ExecuteReader
    While MyDataReader.Read
      If MyDataReader("name") Is DBNull.Value Then
        Console.WriteLine("id = " & _
        CStr(MyDataReader("id")) & "  name = " & _
        "NULL")
      Else
        Console.WriteLine("id = " & _
        CStr(MyDataReader("id")) & "  name = " & _
        CStr(MyDataReader("name")))
      End If
    End While

    'Catch ODBC Exception
  Catch MyOdbcException As OdbcException
    Dim i As Integer
    Console.WriteLine(MyOdbcException.ToString)

    'Catch program exception
  Catch MyException As Exception
    Console.WriteLine(MyException.ToString)
  End Try
End Sub
```

Chapter 7 Connector/ODBC Reference

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This section provides reference material for the Connector/ODBC API, showing supported functions and methods, supported MySQL column types and the corresponding native type in Connector/ODBC, and the error codes returned by Connector/ODBC when a fault occurs.

7.1 Connector/ODBC API Reference

This section summarizes ODBC routines, categorized by functionality.

For the complete ODBC API reference, please refer to the ODBC Programmer's Reference at http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms714177.aspx.

An application can call `SQLGetInfo` function to obtain conformance information about Connector/ODBC. To obtain information about support for a specific function in the driver, an application can call `SQLGetFunctions`.

> **Note**
>
> For backward compatibility, the Connector/ODBC driver supports all deprecated functions.

The following tables list Connector/ODBC API calls grouped by task:

Table 7.1 ODBC API Calls for Connecting to a Data Source

Function Name	Connector/ODBC Supports?	Standard	Purpose
`SQLAllocHandle`	Yes	ISO 92	Obtains an environment, connection, statement, or descriptor handle.
`SQLConnect`	Yes	ISO 92	Connects to a specific driver by data source name, user ID, and password.
`SQLDriverConnect`	Yes	ODBC	Connects to a specific driver by connection string or requests that the Driver Manager and driver display connection dialog boxes for the user.
`SQLAllocEnv`	Yes	Deprecated	Obtains an environment handle allocated from driver.
`SQLAllocConnect`	Yes	Deprecated	Obtains a connection handle

Table 7.2 ODBC API Calls for Obtaining Information about a Driver and Data Source

Function Name	Connector/ODBC Supports?	Standard	Purpose
`SQLDataSources`	No	ISO 92	Returns the list of available data sources, handled by the Driver Manager

Function Name	Connector/ODBC Supports?	Standard	Purpose
SQLDrivers	No	ODBC	Returns the list of installed drivers and their attributes, handles by Driver Manager
SQLGetInfo	Yes	ISO 92	Returns information about a specific driver and data source.
SQLGetFunctions	Yes	ISO 92	Returns supported driver functions.
SQLGetTypeInfo	Yes	ISO 92	Returns information about supported data types.

Table 7.3 ODBC API Calls for Setting and Retrieving Driver Attributes

Function Name	Connector/ODBC Supports?	Standard	Purpose
SQLSetConnectAttr	Yes	ISO 92	Sets a connection attribute.
SQLGetConnectAttr	Yes	ISO 92	Returns the value of a connection attribute.
SQLSetConnectOption	Yes	Deprecated	Sets a connection option
SQLGetConnectOption	Yes	Deprecated	Returns the value of a connection option
SQLSetEnvAttr	Yes	ISO 92	Sets an environment attribute.
SQLGetEnvAttr	Yes	ISO 92	Returns the value of an environment attribute.
SQLSetStmtAttr	Yes	ISO 92	Sets a statement attribute.
SQLGetStmtAttr	Yes	ISO 92	Returns the value of a statement attribute.
SQLSetStmtOption	Yes	Deprecated	Sets a statement option
SQLGetStmtOption	Yes	Deprecated	Returns the value of a statement option

Table 7.4 ODBC API Calls for Preparing SQL Requests

Function Name	Connector/ODBC Supports?	Standard	Purpose
SQLAllocStmt	Yes	Deprecated	Allocates a statement handle
SQLPrepare	Yes	ISO 92	Prepares an SQL statement for later execution.
SQLBindParameter	Yes	ODBC	Assigns storage for a parameter in an SQL statement. Connector/ODBC 5.2 adds support for “out” and “inout” parameters, through the SQL_PARAM_OUTPUT or SQL_PARAM_INPUT_OUTPUT type specifiers. (“Out” and “inout” parameters are not supported for LONGTEXT and LONGBLOB columns.)
SQLGetCursorName	Yes	ISO 92	Returns the cursor name associated with a statement handle.
SQLSetCursorName	Yes	ISO 92	Specifies a cursor name.
SQLSetScrollOptions	Yes	ODBC	Sets options that control cursor behavior.

Table 7.5 ODBC API Calls for Submitting Requests

Function Name	Connector/ODBC Supports?	Standard	Purpose
SQLExecute	Yes	ISO 92	Executes a prepared statement.
SQLExecDirect	Yes	ISO 92	Executes a statement
SQLNativeSql	Yes	ODBC	Returns the text of an SQL statement as translated by the driver.
SQLDescribeParam	No	ODBC	Returns the description for a specific parameter in a statement. Not supported by Connector/ODBC—the returned results should not be trusted.
SQLNumParams	Yes	ISO 92	Returns the number of parameters in a statement.
SQLParamData	Yes	ISO 92	Used in conjunction with SQLPutData to supply parameter data at execution time. (Useful for long data values.)
SQLPutData	Yes	ISO 92	Sends part or all of a data value for a parameter. (Useful for long data values.)

Table 7.6 ODBC API Calls for Retrieving Results and Information about Results

Function Name	Connector/ODBC Supports?	Standard	Purpose
SQLRowCount	Yes	ISO 92	Returns the number of rows affected by an insert, update, or delete request.
SQLNumResultCols	Yes	ISO 92	Returns the number of columns in the result set.
SQLDescribeCol	Yes	ISO 92	Describes a column in the result set.
SQLColAttribute	Yes	ISO 92	Describes attributes of a column in the result set.
SQLColAttributes	Yes	Deprecated	Describes attributes of a column in the result set.
SQLFetch	Yes	ISO 92	Returns multiple result rows.
SQLFetchScroll	Yes	ISO 92	Returns scrollable result rows.
SQLExtendedFetch	Yes	Deprecated	Returns scrollable result rows.
SQLSetPos	Yes	ODBC	Positions a cursor within a fetched block of data and enables an application to refresh data in the rowset or to update or delete data in the result set.
SQLBulkOperations	Yes	ODBC	Performs bulk insertions and bulk bookmark operations, including update, delete, and fetch by bookmark.

Table 7.7 ODBC API Calls for Retrieving Error or Diagnostic Information

Function Name	Connector/ODBC Supports?	Standard	Purpose
SQLError	Yes	Deprecated	Returns additional error or status information
SQLGetDiagField	Yes	ISO 92	Returns additional diagnostic information (a single field of the diagnostic data structure).

Function Name	Connector/ODBC Supports?	Standard	Purpose
SQLGetDiagRec	Yes	ISO 92	Returns additional diagnostic information (multiple fields of the diagnostic data structure).

Table 7.8 ODBC API Calls for Obtaining Information about the Data Source's System Tables (Catalog Functions) Item

Function Name	Connector/ODBC Supports?	Standard	Purpose
SQLColumnPrivileges	Yes	ODBC	Returns a list of columns and associated privileges for one or more tables.
SQLColumns	Yes	X/Open	Returns the list of column names in specified tables.
SQLForeignKeys	Yes	ODBC	Returns a list of column names that make up foreign keys, if they exist for a specified table.
SQLPrimaryKeys	Yes	ODBC	Returns the list of column names that make up the primary key for a table.
SQLSpecialColumns	Yes	X/Open	Returns information about the optimal set of columns that uniquely identifies a row in a specified table, or the columns that are automatically updated when any value in the row is updated by a transaction.
SQLStatistics	Yes	ISO 92	Returns statistics about a single table and the list of indexes associated with the table.
SQLTablePrivileges	Yes	ODBC	Returns a list of tables and the privileges associated with each table.
SQLTables	Yes	X/Open	Returns the list of table names stored in a specific data source.

Table 7.9 ODBC API Calls for Performing Transactions

Function Name	Connector/ODBC Supports?	Standard	Purpose
SQLTransact	Yes	Deprecated	Commits or rolls back a transaction
SQLEndTran	Yes	ISO 92	Commits or rolls back a transaction.

Table 7.10 ODBC API Calls for Terminating a Statement

Function Name	Connector/ODBC Supports?	Standard	Purpose
SQLFreeStmt	Yes	ISO 92	Ends statement processing, discards pending results, and, optionally, frees all resources associated with the statement handle.
SQLCloseCursor	Yes	ISO 92	Closes a cursor that has been opened on a statement handle.

Function Name	Connector/ODBC Supports?	Standard	Purpose
SQLCancel	Yes	ISO 92	Cancels an SQL statement.

Table 7.11 ODBC API Calls for Terminating a Connection

Function Name	Connector/ODBC Supports?	Standard	Purpose
SQLDisconnect	Yes	ISO 92	Closes the connection.
SQLFreeHandle	Yes	ISO 92	Releases an environment, connection, statement, or descriptor handle.
SQLFreeConnect	Yes	Deprecated	Releases connection handle.
SQLFreeEnv	Yes	Deprecated	Releases an environment handle.

7.2 Connector/ODBC Data Types

The following table illustrates how Connector/ODBC maps the server data types to default SQL and C data types.

Table 7.12 How Connector/ODBC Maps MySQL Data Types to SQL and C Data Types

Native Value	SQL Type	C Type
bigint unsigned	SQL_BIGINT	SQL_C_UBIGINT
bigint	SQL_BIGINT	SQL_C_SBIGINT
bit	SQL_BIT	SQL_C_BIT
bit	SQL_CHAR	SQL_C_CHAR
blob	SQL_LONGVARBINARY	SQL_C_BINARY
bool	SQL_CHAR	SQL_C_CHAR
char	SQL_CHAR	SQL_C_CHAR
date	SQL_DATE	SQL_C_DATE
datetime	SQL_TIMESTAMP	SQL_C_TIMESTAMP
decimal	SQL_DECIMAL	SQL_C_CHAR
double precision	SQL_DOUBLE	SQL_C_DOUBLE
double	SQL_FLOAT	SQL_C_DOUBLE
enum	SQL_VARCHAR	SQL_C_CHAR
float	SQL_REAL	SQL_C_FLOAT
int unsigned	SQL_INTEGER	SQL_C_ULONG
int	SQL_INTEGER	SQL_C_SLONG
integer unsigned	SQL_INTEGER	SQL_C_ULONG
integer	SQL_INTEGER	SQL_C_SLONG
long varbinary	SQL_LONGVARBINARY	SQL_C_BINARY
long varchar	SQL_LONGVARCHAR	SQL_C_CHAR

Native Value	SQL Type	C Type
longblob	SQL_LONGVARBINARY	SQL_C_BINARY
longtext	SQL_LONGVARCHAR	SQL_C_CHAR
mediumblob	SQL_LONGVARBINARY	SQL_C_BINARY
mediumint unsigned	SQL_INTEGER	SQL_C_ULONG
mediumint	SQL_INTEGER	SQL_C_SLONG
mediumtext	SQL_LONGVARCHAR	SQL_C_CHAR
numeric	SQL_NUMERIC	SQL_C_CHAR
real	SQL_FLOAT	SQL_C_DOUBLE
set	SQL_VARCHAR	SQL_C_CHAR
smallint unsigned	SQL_SMALLINT	SQL_C_USHORT
smallint	SQL_SMALLINT	SQL_C_SSHORT
text	SQL_LONGVARCHAR	SQL_C_CHAR
time	SQL_TIME	SQL_C_TIME
timestamp	SQL_TIMESTAMP	SQL_C_TIMESTAMP
tinyblob	SQL_LONGVARBINARY	SQL_C_BINARY
tinyint unsigned	SQL_TINYINT	SQL_C_UTINYINT
tinyint	SQL_TINYINT	SQL_C_STINYINT
tinytext	SQL_LONGVARCHAR	SQL_C_CHAR
varchar	SQL_VARCHAR	SQL_C_CHAR
year	SQL_SMALLINT	SQL_C_SHORT

7.3 Connector/ODBC Error Codes

The following tables lists the error codes returned by Connector/ODBC apart from the server errors.

Table 7.13 Special Error Codes Returned by Connector/ODBC

Native Code	SQLSTATE 2	SQLSTATE 3	Error Message
500	01000	01000	General warning
501	01004	01004	String data, right truncated
502	01S02	01S02	Option value changed
503	01S03	01S03	No rows updated/deleted
504	01S04	01S04	More than one row updated/deleted
505	01S06	01S06	Attempt to fetch before the result set returned the first row set
506	07001	07002	SQLBindParameter not used for all parameters
507	07005	07005	Prepared statement not a cursor-specification
508	07009	07009	Invalid descriptor index
509	08002	08002	Connection name in use
510	08003	08003	Connection does not exist

Native Code	SQLSTATE 2	SQLSTATE 3	Error Message
511	24000	24000	Invalid cursor state
512	25000	25000	Invalid transaction state
513	25S01	25S01	Transaction state unknown
514	34000	34000	Invalid cursor name
515	S1000	HY000	General driver defined error
516	S1001	HY001	Memory allocation error
517	S1002	HY002	Invalid column number
518	S1003	HY003	Invalid application buffer type
519	S1004	HY004	Invalid SQL data type
520	S1009	HY009	Invalid use of null pointer
521	S1010	HY010	Function sequence error
522	S1011	HY011	Attribute can not be set now
523	S1012	HY012	Invalid transaction operation code
524	S1013	HY013	Memory management error
525	S1015	HY015	No cursor name available
526	S1024	HY024	Invalid attribute value
527	S1090	HY090	Invalid string or buffer length
528	S1091	HY091	Invalid descriptor field identifier
529	S1092	HY092	Invalid attribute/option identifier
530	S1093	HY093	Invalid parameter number
531	S1095	HY095	Function type out of range
532	S1106	HY106	Fetch type out of range
533	S1117	HY117	Row value out of range
534	S1109	HY109	Invalid cursor position
535	S1C00	HYC00	Optional feature not implemented
0	21S01	21S01	Column count does not match value count
0	23000	23000	Integrity constraint violation
0	42000	42000	Syntax error or access violation
0	42S02	42S02	Base table or view not found
0	42S12	42S12	Index not found
0	42S21	42S21	Column already exists
0	42S22	42S22	Column not found
0	08S01	08S01	Communication link failure

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Here are some common notes and tips for using Connector/ODBC within different environments, applications and tools. The notes provided here are based on the experiences of Connector/ODBC developers and users.

8.1 Connector/ODBC General Functionality

This section provides help with common queries and areas of functionality in MySQL and how to use them with Connector/ODBC.

8.1.1 Obtaining Auto-Increment Values

Obtaining the value of column that uses `AUTO_INCREMENT` after an `INSERT` statement can be achieved in a number of different ways. To obtain the value immediately after an `INSERT`, use a `SELECT` query with the `LAST_INSERT_ID()` function.

For example, using Connector/ODBC you would execute two separate statements, the `INSERT` statement and the `SELECT` query to obtain the auto-increment value.

```
INSERT INTO tbl (auto,text) VALUES(NULL,'text');
SELECT LAST_INSERT_ID();
```

If you do not require the value within your application, but do require the value as part of another `INSERT`, the entire process can be handled by executing the following statements:

```
INSERT INTO tbl (auto,text) VALUES(NULL,'text');
INSERT INTO tbl2 (id,text) VALUES(LAST_INSERT_ID(),'text');
```

Certain ODBC applications (including Delphi and Access) may have trouble obtaining the auto-increment value using the previous examples. In this case, try the following statement as an alternative:

```
SELECT * FROM tbl WHERE auto IS NULL;
```

This alternative method requires that `sql_auto_is_null` variable is not set to 0. See Server System Variables.

See also How to Get the Unique ID for the Last Inserted Row.

8.1.2 Dynamic Cursor Support

Support for the `dynamic cursor` is provided in Connector/ODBC 3.51, but dynamic cursors are not enabled by default. You can enable this function within Windows by selecting the `Enable Dynamic Cursor` check box within the ODBC Data Source Administrator.

On other platforms, you can enable the dynamic cursor by adding `32` to the `OPTION` value when creating the DSN.

8.1.3 Connector/ODBC Performance

The Connector/ODBC driver has been optimized to provide very fast performance. If you experience problems with the performance of Connector/ODBC, or notice a large amount of disk activity for simple queries, there are a number of aspects to check:

- Ensure that `ODBC Tracing` is not enabled. With tracing enabled, a lot of information is recorded in the tracing file by the ODBC Manager. You can check, and disable, tracing within Windows using the **Tracing** panel of the ODBC Data Source Administrator. Within OS X, check the **Tracing** panel of ODBC Administrator. See Section 5.8, “Getting an ODBC Trace File”.
- Make sure you are using the standard version of the driver, and not the debug version. The debug version includes additional checks and reporting measures.
- Disable the Connector/ODBC driver trace and query logs. These options are enabled for each DSN, so make sure to examine only the DSN that you are using in your application. Within Windows, you can disable the Connector/ODBC and query logs by modifying the DSN configuration. Within OS X and Unix, ensure that the driver trace (option value 4) and query logging (option value 524288) are not enabled.

8.1.4 Setting ODBC Query Timeout in Windows

For more information on how to set the query timeout on Microsoft Windows when executing queries through an ODBC connection, read the Microsoft knowledgebase document at http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?scid=kb%3Ben-us%3B153756.

8.2 Connector/ODBC Application-Specific Tips

Most programs should work with Connector/ODBC, but for each of those listed here, there are specific notes and tips to improve or enhance the way you work with Connector/ODBC and these applications.

With all applications, ensure that you are using the latest Connector/ODBC drivers, ODBC Manager and any supporting libraries and interfaces used by your application. For example, on Windows, using the latest version of Microsoft Data Access Components (MDAC) will improve the compatibility with ODBC in general, and with the Connector/ODBC driver.

8.2.1 Using Connector/ODBC with Microsoft Applications

The majority of Microsoft applications have been tested with Connector/ODBC, including Microsoft Office, Microsoft Access and the various programming languages supported within ASP and Microsoft Visual Studio.

8.2.1.1 Microsoft Access

To improve the integration between Microsoft Access and MySQL through Connector/ODBC:

- For all versions of Access, enable the Connector/ODBC `Return matching rows` option. For Access 2.0, also enable the `Simulate ODBC 1.0` option.
- Include a `TIMESTAMP` column in all tables that you want to be able to update. For maximum portability, do not use a length specification in the column declaration (which is unsupported within MySQL in versions earlier than 4.1).
- Include a primary key in each MySQL table you want to use with Access. If not, new or updated rows may show up as `#DELETED#`.
- Use only `DOUBLE` float fields. Access fails when comparing with single-precision floats. The symptom usually is that new or updated rows may show up as `#DELETED#` or that you cannot find or update rows.
- If you are using Connector/ODBC to link to a table that has a `BIGINT` column, the results are displayed as `#DELETED#`. The work around solution is:
  - Have one more dummy column with `TIMESTAMP` as the data type.
  - Select the `Change BIGINT columns to INT` option in the connection dialog in ODBC DSN Administrator.
  - Delete the table link from Access and re-create it.

  Old records may still display as `#DELETED#`, but newly added/updated records are displayed properly.
- If you still get the error `Another user has changed your data` after adding a `TIMESTAMP` column, the following trick may help you:

  Do not use a `table` data sheet view. Instead, create a form with the fields you want, and use that `form` data sheet view. Set the `DefaultValue` property for the `TIMESTAMP` column to `NOW()`. Consider hiding the `TIMESTAMP` column from view so your users are not confused.
- In some cases, Access may generate SQL statements that MySQL cannot understand. You can fix this by selecting `"Query|SQLSpecific|Pass-Through"` from the Access menu.
- On Windows NT, Access reports `BLOB` columns as `OLE OBJECTS`. If you want to have `MEMO` columns instead, change `BLOB` columns to `TEXT` with `ALTER TABLE`.
- Access cannot always handle the MySQL `DATE` column properly. If you have a problem with these, change the columns to `DATETIME`.
- If you have in Access a column defined as `BYTE`, Access tries to export this as `TINYINT` instead of `TINYINT UNSIGNED`. This gives you problems if you have values larger than 127 in the column.
- If you have very large (long) tables in Access, it might take a very long time to open them. Or you might run low on virtual memory and eventually get an `ODBC Query Failed` error and the table cannot open. To deal with this, select the following options:
  - Return Matching Rows (2)
  - Allow BIG Results (8).

  These add up to a value of 10 (`OPTION=10`).

Some external articles and tips that may be useful when using Access, ODBC and Connector/ODBC:

- Read How to Trap ODBC Login Error Messages in Access
- Optimizing Access ODBC Applications
  - Optimizing for Client/Server Performance
  - Tips for Converting Applications to Using ODBCDirect
  - Tips for Optimizing Queries on Attached SQL Tables
- For a list of tools that can be used with Access and ODBC data sources, refer to http://www.mysql.com/portal/software/convertors/.

8.2.1.2 Microsoft Excel and Column Types

If you have problems importing data into Microsoft Excel, particularly numeric, date, and time values, this is probably because of a bug in Excel, where the column type of the source data is used to determine the data type when that data is inserted into a cell within the worksheet. The result is that Excel incorrectly identifies the content and this affects both the display format and the data when it is used within calculations.

To address this issue, use the `CONCAT()` function in your queries. The use of `CONCAT()` forces Excel to treat the value as a string, which Excel will then parse and usually correctly identify the embedded information.

However, even with this option, some data may be incorrectly formatted, even though the source data remains unchanged. Use the `Format Cells` option within Excel to change the format of the displayed information.

8.2.1.3 Microsoft Visual Basic

To be able to update a table, you must define a primary key for the table.

Visual Basic with ADO cannot handle big integers. This means that some queries like `SHOW PROCESSLIST` do not work properly. The fix is to use `OPTION=16384` in the ODBC connect string or to select the `Change BIGINT columns to INT` option in the Connector/ODBC connect screen. You may also want to select the `Return matching rows` option.

8.2.1.4 Microsoft Visual InterDev

If you have a `BIGINT` in your result, you may get the error `[Microsoft][ODBC Driver Manager] Driver does not support this parameter`. Try selecting the `Change BIGINT columns to INT` option in the Connector/ODBC connect screen.

8.2.1.5 Visual Objects

Select the `Don't optimize column widths` option.

8.2.1.6 Microsoft ADO

When you are coding with the ADO API and Connector/ODBC, you need to pay attention to some default properties that aren't supported by the MySQL server. For example, using the `CursorLocation Property` as `adUseServer` returns a result of −1 for the `RecordCount Property`. To have the right value, you need to set this property to `adUseClient`, as shown in the VB code here:

```
Dim myconn As New ADODB.Connection
Dim myrs As New Recordset
Dim mySQL As String
Dim myrows As Long

myconn.Open "DSN=MyODBCsample"
mySQL = "SELECT * from user"
myrs.Source = mySQL
Set myrs.ActiveConnection = myconn
myrs.CursorLocation = adUseClient
myrs.Open
myrows = myrs.RecordCount

myrs.Close
myconn.Close
```

Another workaround is to use a `SELECT COUNT(*)` statement for a similar query to get the correct row count.

To find the number of rows affected by a specific SQL statement in ADO, use the `RecordsAffected` property in the ADO execute method. For more information on the usage of execute method, refer to http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/default.asp?url=/library/en-us/ado270/htm/mdmthcnnexecute.asp.

For information, see ActiveX Data Objects(ADO) Frequently Asked Questions.

8.2.1.7 Using Connector/ODBC with Active Server Pages (ASP)

Select the `Return matching rows` option in the DSN.

For more information about how to access MySQL through ASP using Connector/ODBC, refer to the following articles:

- Using MyODBC To Access Your MySQL Database Via ASP
- ASP and MySQL at DWAM.NT

A Frequently Asked Questions list for ASP can be found at http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?scid=/Support/ActiveServer/faq/data/adofaq.asp.

8.2.1.8 Using Connector/ODBC with Visual Basic (ADO, DAO and RDO) and ASP

Some articles that may help with Visual Basic and ASP:

- MySQL BLOB columns and Visual Basic 6 by Mike Hillyer (`<mike@openwin.org>`).
- How to map Visual basic data type to MySQL types by Mike Hillyer (`<mike@openwin.org>`).

8.2.2 Using Connector/ODBC with Borland Applications

With all Borland applications where the Borland Database Engine (BDE) is used, follow these steps to improve compatibility:

- Update to BDE 3.2 or newer.
- Enable the `Don't optimize column widths` option in the DSN.
- Enabled the `Return matching rows` option in the DSN.

8.2.2.1 Using Connector/ODBC with Borland Builder 4

When you start a query, you can use the `Active` property or the `Open` method.

The `Active` property starts by automatically issuing a `SELECT * FROM ...` query. That may affect performance for large tables.

8.2.2.2 Using Connector/ODBC with Delphi

Also, here is some potentially useful Delphi code that sets up both an ODBC entry and a BDE entry for Connector/ODBC. The BDE entry requires a BDE Alias Editor that is free at a Delphi Super Page near you. (Thanks to Bryan Brunton `<bryan@flesherfab.com>` for this):

```
fReg:= TRegistry.Create;
fReg.OpenKey('\Software\ODBC\ODBC.INI\DocumentsFab', True);
fReg.WriteString('Database', 'Documents');
fReg.WriteString('Description', ' ');
fReg.WriteString('Driver', 'C:\WINNT\System32\myodbc.dll');
fReg.WriteString('Flag', '1');
fReg.WriteString('Password', '');
fReg.WriteString('Port', ' ');
fReg.WriteString('Server', 'xmark');
fReg.WriteString('User', 'winuser');
fReg.OpenKey('\Software\ODBC\ODBC.INI\ODBC Data Sources', True);
fReg.WriteString('DocumentsFab', 'MySQL');
fReg.CloseKey;
fReg.Free;

Memo1.Lines.Add('DATABASE NAME=');
Memo1.Lines.Add('USER NAME=');
Memo1.Lines.Add('ODBC DSN=DocumentsFab');
Memo1.Lines.Add('OPEN MODE=READ/WRITE');
Memo1.Lines.Add('BATCH COUNT=200');
Memo1.Lines.Add('LANGDRIVER=');
Memo1.Lines.Add('MAX ROWS=-1');
Memo1.Lines.Add('SCHEMA CACHE DIR=');
Memo1.Lines.Add('SCHEMA CACHE SIZE=8');
Memo1.Lines.Add('SCHEMA CACHE TIME=-1');
Memo1.Lines.Add('SQLPASSTHRU MODE=SHARED AUTOCOMMIT');
Memo1.Lines.Add('SQLQRYMODE=');
Memo1.Lines.Add('ENABLE SCHEMA CACHE=FALSE');
Memo1.Lines.Add('ENABLE BCD=FALSE');
Memo1.Lines.Add('ROWSET SIZE=20');
Memo1.Lines.Add('BLOBS TO CACHE=64');
Memo1.Lines.Add('BLOB SIZE=32');

AliasEditor.Add('DocumentsFab','MySQL',Memo1.Lines);
```

8.2.2.3 Using Connector/ODBC with C++ Builder

Tested with BDE 3.0. The only known problem is that when the table schema changes, query fields are not updated. BDE, however, does not seem to recognize primary keys, only the index named `PRIMARY`, although this has not been a problem.

8.2.3 Using Connector/ODBC with ColdFusion

The following information is taken from the ColdFusion documentation:

Use the following information to configure ColdFusion Server for Linux to use the `unixODBC` driver with Connector/ODBC for MySQL data sources. You can download Connector/ODBC at http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/connector/odbc/.

ColdFusion version 4.5.1 lets you use the ColdFusion Administrator to add the MySQL data source. However, the driver is not included with ColdFusion version 4.5.1. Before the MySQL driver appears in the ODBC data sources drop-down list, build and copy the Connector/ODBC driver to `/opt/coldfusion/lib/libmyodbc.so`.

The Contrib directory contains the program `mydsn-xxx.zip` which lets you build and remove the DSN registry file for the Connector/ODBC driver on ColdFusion applications.

For more information and guides on using ColdFusion and Connector/ODBC, see the following external sites:

- Troubleshooting Data Sources and Database Connectivity for Unix Platforms.

8.2.4 Using Connector/ODBC with OpenOffice.org

Open Office (http://www.openoffice.org) How-to: MySQL + OpenOffice. How-to: OpenOffice + MyODBC + unixODBC.

8.2.5 Using Connector/ODBC with Sambar Server

Sambar Server (http://www.sambarserver.info) How-to: MyODBC + SambarServer + MySQL.

8.2.6 Using Connector/ODBC with Pervasive Software DataJunction

You have to change it to output `VARCHAR` rather than `ENUM`, as it exports the latter in a manner that causes MySQL problems.

8.2.7 Using Connector/ODBC with SunSystems Vision

Select the `Return matching rows` option.

8.3 Connector/ODBC and the Application Both Use OpenSSL

If Connector/ODBC is connecting securely with the MySQL server and the application using the connection makes calls itself to an OpenSSL library, the application might then fail, as two copies of the OpenSSL library will then be in use. Possible workarounds to the issue include:

- Disable SSL by setting the option SSLMODE to DISABLED for Connector/ODBC, if that satisfies the security requirement for your application.
- Use a build of Connector/ODBC that links (statically or dynamically) to a version of the `libmysqlclient` library that is in turn dynamically linked to the same OpenSSL library that the application calls.

8.4 Connector/ODBC Errors and Resolutions (FAQ)

The following section details some common errors and their suggested fix or alternative solution. If you are still experiencing problems, use the Connector/ODBC mailing list; see Section 9.1, “Connector/ODBC Community Support”.

Many problems can be resolved by upgrading your Connector/ODBC drivers to the latest available release. On Windows, make sure that you have the latest versions of the Microsoft Data Access Components (MDAC) installed.

64-Bit Windows and ODBC Data Source Administrator

I have installed Connector/ODBC on Windows XP x64 Edition or Windows Server 2003 R2 x64. The installation completed successfully, but the Connector/ODBC driver does not appear in `ODBC Data Source Administrator`.

This is not a bug, but is related to the way Windows x64 editions operate with the ODBC driver. On Windows x64 editions, the Connector/ODBC driver is installed in the `%SystemRoot%\SysWOW64` folder. However, the default `ODBC Data Source Administrator` that is available through the `Administrative Tools` or `Control Panel` in Windows x64 Editions is located in the `%SystemRoot%\system32` folder, and only searches this folder for ODBC drivers.

On Windows x64 editions, use the ODBC administration tool located at `%SystemRoot%\SysWOW64\odbcad32.exe`, this will correctly locate the installed Connector/ODBC drivers and enable you to create a Connector/ODBC DSN.

This issue was originally reported as Bug #20301.

Error 10061 (Cannot connect to server)

When connecting or using the **Test** button in `ODBC Data Source Administrator` I get error 10061 (Cannot connect to server)

This error can be raised by a number of different issues, including server problems, network problems, and firewall and port blocking problems. For more information, see Can't connect to [local] MySQL server.

"Transactions are not enabled" Error

The following error is reported when using transactions: `Transactions are not enabled`

This error indicates that you are trying to use transactions with a MySQL table that does not support transactions. Transactions are supported within MySQL when using the `InnoDB` database engine, which is the default storage engine in MySQL 5.5 and higher. In versions of MySQL before MySQL 5.1, you may also use the `BDB` engine.

Check the following before continuing:

- Verify that your MySQL server supports a transactional database engine. Use `SHOW ENGINES` to obtain a list of the available engine types.
- Verify that the tables you are updating use a transactional database engine.
- Ensure that you have not enabled the `disable transactions` option in your DSN.

#DELETED# Records Reported by Access

Access reports records as `#DELETED#` when inserting or updating records in linked tables.

If the inserted or updated records are shown as `#DELETED#` in Access, then:

- If you are using Access 2000, get and install the newest (version 2.6 or higher) Microsoft MDAC (`Microsoft Data Access Components`) from http://support.microsoft.com/kb/110093. This fixes a bug in Access that when you export data to MySQL, the table and column names aren't specified.

  Also, get and apply the Microsoft Jet 4.0 Service Pack 5 (SP5), which can be found at http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?scid=kb;EN-US;q239114. This fixes some cases where columns are marked as `#DELETED#` in Access.

- For all versions of Access, enable the Connector/ODBC `Return matching rows` option. For Access 2.0, also enable the `Simulate ODBC 1.0` option.
- Include a `TIMESTAMP` in all tables that you want to be able to update.
- Include a primary key in the table. If not, new or updated rows may show up as `#DELETED#`.
- Use only `DOUBLE` float fields. Access fails when comparing with single-precision floats. The symptom usually is that new or updated rows may show up as `#DELETED#` or that you cannot find or update rows.
- If you are using Connector/ODBC to link to a table that has a `BIGINT` column, the results are displayed as `#DELETED`. The work around solution is:
  - Have one more dummy column with `TIMESTAMP` as the data type.
  - Select the `Change BIGINT columns to INT` option in the connection dialog in ODBC DSN Administrator.
  - Delete the table link from Access and re-create it.

  Old records still display as `#DELETED#`, but newly added/updated records are displayed properly.

Write Conflicts or Row Location Errors

How do I handle Write Conflicts or Row Location errors?

If you see the following errors, select the `Return Matching Rows` option in the DSN configuration dialog, or specify `OPTION=2`, as the connection parameter:

```
Write Conflict. Another user has changed your data.

Row cannot be located for updating. Some values may have been changed
since it was last read.
```

Importing from Access 97

Exporting data from Access 97 to MySQL reports a `Syntax Error`.

This error is specific to Access 97 and versions of Connector/ODBC earlier than 3.51.02. Update to the latest version of the Connector/ODBC driver to resolve this problem.

Importing from Microsoft DTS

Exporting data from Microsoft DTS to MySQL reports a `Syntax Error`.

This error occurs only with MySQL tables using the `TEXT` or `VARCHAR` data types. You can fix this error by upgrading your Connector/ODBC driver to version 3.51.02 or higher.

SQL_NO_DATA Exception from ODBC.NET

Using ODBC.NET with Connector/ODBC, while fetching empty string (0 length), it starts giving the `SQL_NO_DATA` exception.

You can get the patch that addresses this problem from http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?scid=kb;EN-US;q319243.

Error with SELECT COUNT(*)

Using `SELECT COUNT(*) FROM tbl_name` within Visual Basic and ASP returns an error.

This error occurs because the `COUNT(*)` expression is returning a `BIGINT`, and ADO cannot make sense of a number this big. Select the `Change BIGINT columns to INT` option (option value 16384).

Multiple-Step Operation Error

Using the `AppendChunk()` or `GetChunk()` ADO methods, the `Multiple-step operation generated errors. Check each status value` error is returned.

The `GetChunk()` and `AppendChunk()` methods from ADO do not work as expected when the cursor location is specified as `adUseServer`. On the other hand, you can overcome this error by using `adUseClient`.

A simple example can be found from http://www.dwam.net/iishelp/ado/docs/adomth02_4.htm

Modified Record Error

Access returns `Another user had modified the record that you have modified` while editing records on a Linked Table.

In most cases, this can be solved by doing one of the following things:

- Add a primary key for the table if one doesn't exist.
- Add a timestamp column if one doesn't exist.
- Only use double-precision float fields. Some programs may fail when they compare single-precision floats.

If these strategies do not help, start by making a log file from the ODBC manager (the log you get when requesting logs from ODBCADMIN) and a Connector/ODBC log to help you figure out why things go wrong. For instructions, see Section 5.8, “Getting an ODBC Trace File”.

Direct Application Linking Under Unix or Linux

When linking an application directly to the Connector/ODBC library under Unix or Linux, the application crashes.

Connector/ODBC under Unix or Linux is not compatible with direct application linking. To connect to an ODBC source, use a driver manager, such as `iODBC` or `unixODBC`.

Microsoft Office and DATE or TIMESTAMP Columns

Applications in the Microsoft Office suite cannot update tables that have `DATE` or `TIMESTAMP` columns.

This is a known issue with Connector/ODBC. Ensure that the field has a default value (rather than `NULL`) and that the default value is nonzero (that is, something other than `0000-00-00 00:00:00`).

INFORMATION_SCHEMA Database

When connecting Connector/ODBC 5.x to a MySQL 4.x server, the error `1044 Access denied for user 'xxx'@'%' to database 'information_schema'` is returned.

Connector/ODBC 5.x is designed to work with MySQL 5.0 or later, taking advantage of the `INFORMATION_SCHEMA` database to determine data definition information. Support for MySQL 4.1 is planned for the final release.

S1T00 Error

When calling `SQLTables`, the error `S1T00` is returned, but I cannot find this in the list of error numbers for Connector/ODBC.

The `S1T00` error indicates that a general timeout has occurred within the ODBC system and is not a MySQL error. Typically it indicates that the connection you are using is stale, the server is too busy to accept your request or that the server has gone away.

"Table does not exist" Error in Access 2000

When linking to tables in Access 2000 and generating links to tables programmatically, rather than through the table designer interface, you may get errors about tables not existing.

There is a known issue with a specific version of the `msjet40.dll` that exhibits this issue. The version affected is 4.0.9025.0. Reverting to an older version will enable you to create the links. If you have recently updated your version, check your `WINDOWS` directory for the older version of the file and copy it to the drivers directory.

Batched Statements

When I try to use batched statements, the execution of the batched statements fails.

Batched statement support was added in 3.51.18. Support for batched statements is not enabled by default. Enable option `FLAG_MULTI_STATEMENTS`, value 67108864, or select the **Allow multiple statements** flag within a GUI configuration.

Packet Errors with ADODB and Excel

When connecting to a MySQL server using ADODB and Excel, occasionally the application fails to communicate with the server and the error `Got an error reading communication packets` appears in the error log.

This error may be related to Keyboard Logger 1.1 from PanteraSoft.com, which is known to interfere with the network communication between MySQL Connector/ODBC and MySQL.

Outer Join Error

When using some applications to access a MySQL server using Connector/ODBC and outer joins, an error is reported regarding the Outer Join Escape Sequence.

This is a known issue with MySQL Connector/ODBC which is not correctly parsing the "Outer Join Escape Sequence", as per the specs at Microsoft ODBC Specs. Currently, Connector/ODBC will return a value > 0 when asked for `SQL_OJ_CAPABILITIES` even though no parsing takes place in the driver to handle the outer join escape sequence.

Hebrew/CJK Characters

I can correctly store extended characters in the database (Hebrew/CJK) using Connector/ODBC 5.1, but when I retrieve the data, the text is not formatted correctly and I get garbled characters.

When using ASP and UTF8 characters, add the following to your ASP files to ensure that the data returned is correctly encoded:

```
Response.CodePage = 65001
Response.CharSet = "utf-8"
```

Duplicate Entry in Installed Programs List

I have a duplicate MySQL Connector/ODBC entry within my **Installed Programs** list, but I cannot delete one of them.

This problem can occur when you upgrade an existing Connector/ODBC installation, rather than removing and then installing the updated version.

> **Warning**
>
> To fix the problem, use any working uninstallers to remove existing installations; then may have to edit the contents of the registry. Make sure you have a backup of your registry information before attempting any editing of the registry contents.

Values Truncated to 255 Characters

When submitting queries with parameter binding using `UPDATE`, my field values are being truncated to 255 characters.

Ensure that the `FLAG_BIG_PACKETS` option is set for your connection. This removes the 255 character limitation on bound parameters.

Disabling Data-At-Execution

Is it possible to disable data-at-execution using a flag?

If you do not want to use data-at-execution, remove the corresponding calls. For example:

```
SQLLEN ylen = SQL_LEN_DATA_AT_EXEC(10);
SQLBindCol(hstmt,2,SQL_C_BINARY, buf, 10, &ylen);
```

Would become:

```
SQLBindCol(hstmt,2,SQL_C_BINARY, buf, 10, NULL);
```

This example also replaced &ylen with NULL in the call to `SQLBindCol()`.

For further information, refer to the MSDN documentation for `SQLBindCol()`.

NULLABLE Attribute for AUTO_INCREMENT Columns

When you call `SQLColumns()` for a table column that is `AUTO_INCREMENT`, the `NULLABLE` column of the result set is always `SQL_NULLABLE (1)`.

This is because MySQL reports the `DEFAULT` value for such a column as `NULL`. It means, if you insert a `NULL` value into the column, you will get the next integer value for the table's `auto_increment` counter.

Chapter 9 Connector/ODBC Support

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There are many different places where you can get support for using Connector/ODBC. Always try the Connector/ODBC Mailing List or Connector/ODBC Forum. See Section 9.1, “Connector/ODBC Community Support”, for help before reporting a specific bug or issue to MySQL.

9.1 Connector/ODBC Community Support

Oracle provides assistance to the user community by means of its mailing lists. For Connector/ODBC-related issues, you can get help from experienced users by using the `<myodbc@lists.mysql.com>` mailing list. Archives are available online at http://lists.mysql.com/myodbc.

For information about subscribing to MySQL mailing lists or to browse list archives, visit http://lists.mysql.com/. See MySQL Mailing Lists.

Community support from experienced users is also available through the ODBC Forum. You may also find help from other users in the other MySQL Forums, located at http://forums.mysql.com. See MySQL Community Support at the MySQL Forums.

9.2 How to Report Connector/ODBC Problems or Bugs

If you encounter difficulties or problems with Connector/ODBC, start by making a log file from the `ODBC Manager` (the log you get when requesting logs from `ODBC ADMIN`) and Connector/ODBC. The procedure for doing this is described in Section 5.8, “Getting an ODBC Trace File”.

Check the Connector/ODBC trace file to find out what could be wrong. Determine what statements were issued by searching for the string `>mysql_real_query` in the `myodbc.log` file.

Also, try issuing the statements from the `mysql` client program or from `admndemo`. This helps you determine whether the error is in Connector/ODBC or MySQL.

If you find out something is wrong, please only send the relevant rows (maximum 40 rows) to the `myodbc` mailing list. See MySQL Mailing Lists. Please never send the whole Connector/ODBC or ODBC log file!

Ideally, include the following information with the email:

- Operating system and version
- Connector/ODBC version
- ODBC Driver Manager type and version
- MySQL server version
- ODBC trace from Driver Manager
- Connector/ODBC log file from Connector/ODBC driver

- Simple reproducible sample

Remember that the more information you can supply to us, the more likely it is that we can fix the problem!

Also, before posting the bug, check the MyODBC mailing list archive at http://lists.mysql.com/myodbc.

If you are unable to find out what is wrong, the last option is to create an archive in `tar` or `zip` format that contains a Connector/ODBC trace file, the ODBC log file, and a `README` file that explains the problem. Initiate a bug report for our bugs database at http://bugs.mysql.com/, then click the Files tab in the bug report for instructions on uploading the archive to the bugs database. Only MySQL engineers have access to the files you upload, and we are very discreet with the data.

If you can create a program that also demonstrates the problem, please include it in the archive as well.

If the program works with another SQL server, include an ODBC log file where you perform exactly the same SQL statements so that we can compare the results between the two systems.

Remember that the more information you can supply to us, the more likely it is that we can fix the problem.

9.3 How to Submit a Connector/ODBC Patch

You can send a patch or suggest a better solution for any existing code or problems by sending a mail message to `<myodbc@lists.mysql.com>`.