- The operating system name and version. If you work with Windows, you can usually get the name and version number by double-clicking your My Computer icon and pulling down the "Help/About Windows" menu. For most Unix-like operating systems, you can get this information by executing the command `uname -a`.

- Sometimes the amount of memory (real and virtual) is relevant. If in doubt, include these values.

- The contents of the `docs/INFO_BIN` file from your MySQL installation. This file contains information about how MySQL was configured and compiled.

- If you are using a source distribution of the MySQL software, include the name and version number of the compiler that you used. If you have a binary distribution, include the distribution name.

- If the problem occurs during compilation, include the exact error messages and also a few lines of context around the offending code in the file where the error occurs.

- If `mysqld` died, you should also report the statement that caused `mysqld` to unexpectedly exit. You can usually get this information by running `mysqld` with query logging enabled, and then looking in the log after `mysqld` exits. See Section 5.9, "Debugging MySQL".

- If a database table is related to the problem, include the output from the `SHOW CREATE TABLE` `db_name.tbl_name` statement in the bug report. This is a very easy way to get the definition of any table in a database. The information helps us create a situation matching the one that you have experienced.

- The SQL mode in effect when the problem occurred can be significant, so please report the value of the `sql_mode` system variable. For stored procedure, stored function, and trigger objects, the relevant `sql_mode` value is the one in effect when the object was created. For a stored procedure or function, the `SHOW CREATE PROCEDURE` or `SHOW CREATE FUNCTION` statement shows the relevant SQL mode, or you can query `INFORMATION_SCHEMA` for the information:

  ```
  SELECT ROUTINE_SCHEMA, ROUTINE_NAME, SQL_MODE
  FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.ROUTINES;
  ```

  For triggers, you can use this statement:

  ```
  SELECT EVENT_OBJECT_SCHEMA, EVENT_OBJECT_TABLE, TRIGGER_NAME, SQL_MODE
  FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TRIGGERS;
  ```

- For performance-related bugs or problems with `SELECT` statements, you should always include the output of `EXPLAIN SELECT ...`, and at least the number of rows that the `SELECT` statement produces. You should also include the output from `SHOW CREATE TABLE` `tbl_name` for each table that is involved. The more information you provide about your situation, the more likely it is that someone can help you.

  The following is an example of a very good bug report. The statements are run using the `mysql` command-line tool. Note the use of the `\G` statement terminator for statements that would otherwise provide very long output lines that are difficult to read.

  ```
  mysql> SHOW VARIABLES;
  mysql> SHOW COLUMNS FROM ...\G
         <output from SHOW COLUMNS>
  mysql> EXPLAIN SELECT ...\G
         <output from EXPLAIN>
  mysql> FLUSH STATUS;
  mysql> SELECT ...;
         <A short version of the output from SELECT,
         including the time taken to run the query>
  mysql> SHOW STATUS;
         <output from SHOW STATUS>
  ```