MySQL Installation Guide

Installing MySQL (Windows)

- How to Install MySQL on WIndows 10? | MySQL Tutorial for Beginners | MySQL Training | Edureka
    - https://youtu.be/GIRcpjg-3Eg
- Visit https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/windows/installer/8.0.html
- Make sure your computer's Operating System has been selected from the select menu.
- Choose the windows installer that does not have “web” in the package name. As of this writing it is mysql-installer-community-8.0.21.0.msi
    - The video I provided does use the “web” installer, but we will be using the standalone version.
- Select Download.
- On the next page, choose “No thanks, just start my download.”
- Double-click the .msi installer package to open and begin the installation process.
- Under “Choosing a Setup Type” make sure you select “Full” and click the “Next” button.
- Under the “Check Requirements” screen click “Execute.”
- Make sure you allow the installer to install any dependencies your computer might be missing.
- Click the “Next” button.
- Under the “Installation” window click “Execute.”
- Under the “Product Configuration” window click “Next.”
- Under the “High Availability” window select “Standalone MySQL Server / Classic MySQL Replication.”
- Under the “Type and Networking” click “Next.”
    - Leave the default values
- Under the “Authentication Method” select “Use Strong Password Encryption for Authentication (RECOMMENDED)” and click “Next.”
- Under the “Accounts and Roles” enter a new root password.
    - Make sure you write this password down someplace/or it has been set to something you will not easily forget.
- Under the “Windows Service” leave the default selected values and click “Next.”
- Under the “Apply Configuration” click “Execute.”
- Click “Finish.”
- Under “Product Configuration” click “Next.”
- Under “MySQL Router Configuration” click “Finish.”
    - Leave the preset default values.
- Under the “Product Configuration” click “Next”
- Under the “Connect To Server” window enter your root MySQL password and click “Check.”
- Once the password validates, click “Next.”

- Under the “Apply Configuration” click “Execute.”
- Click “Finish.”
- Under the “Product Configuration” window click “Next.”
- Under the “Installation Complete” window click finish.
- Workbench and MySQL shell should open up.
    - At this point we just need to verify the tools have opened and everything has been installed successfully.

If you followed the installation correctly, MySQL’s service will start every time your computer starts.

Starting MyQL (Windows)

- Click the start menu and locate “MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client.”
- Enter the root password you selected for the MySQL database.
- To show a listing of all the databases enter
    - **SHOW DATABASES;**
- To exit the shell enter
    - **exit** or **\q**

Installing MySQL (macOS)

- How to download and install MySQL for MAC OS X | 2019
    - https://youtu.be/9sbUsbDWTE8
- Visit https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/mysql/
- Make the correct Operating System has been selected under the select menu.
- Download the DMG Archive file.
- Select “No thanks, just start my download.”
- Open the downloaded file and double-click the package.
- Under the “Welcome to MySQL” installer click “Continue.”
- Click “Continue” and “Agree” to the license.
- Click “Install.”
- If you are prompted for a password, make sure you enter your computer’s sign-in password and click “Install Software.”
- Under “Configure MySQL Server” choose “Use Strong Password Encryption” and click “Next.”
- On the next screen, enter a root password for MySQL. Make sure you either write this password down or it’s something you can easily remember. And, click “Finish.”
- If you are prompted for a password, make sure you enter your computer’s sign-in password to allow the installation to continue.
- Once you receive a confirmation that the installation was successful, click “Close.”
- MySQL will be added to /usr/local/mysql

If you followed the installation correctly, MySQL’s service will start every time your computer starts.

Starting MySQL (macOS)

- Open System Preferences and select “Initialize Database.”
- Choose a root password; make sure you write the password down or at least use a password that is easily memorable.
- Enter your computer’s password.
- Click “Start MySQL Server” and if prompted reenter your computer’s password.
- Once the server has restarted, close the window.
- Open a terminal window and enter
    - **open -t .bash_profile**
    - We need to set MySQL as an environment variable.
    - Before you run this command make sure you are in your root directory
        - To get to your user’s root directory enter **cd ~**
- Add a entry for the location where MySQL was installed
    - **export PATH=${PATH}:/usr/local/mysql/bin/**
    - Save and exit
- Close the terminal window and open a new one
- Once the new terminal window opens enter
    - **mysql -u root -p**
- When prompted enter the root password for your MySQL database.
- To show a listing of all the databases enter
    - **SHOW DATABASES;**
- To exit the shell enter
    - **exit** or **\q**

Installing MySQL (Linux - Fedora)

- Tutorial: https://docs.fedoraproject.org/en-US/quick-docs/installing-mysql-mariadb/
- Open a terminal window and enter
    - **sudo dnf install https://repo.mysql.com//mysql80-community-release-fc31-1.noarch.rpm**
- Next, enter
    - **sudo dnf install mysql-community-server**
- Accept all “yes” prompts.

Starting MySQL (Linux - Fedora)

- Open a terminal window and enter
    - Start: **sudo systemctl start mysqld**
    - Stop: **sudo systemctl stop mysqld**
- Find the default password that was generated when MySQL was installed
    - **sudo grep ‘temporary password’ /var/log/mysqld.log**
    - Make sure you write down the password, as we will be changing it.
- Configure MySQL for it’s first use
    - **sudo mysql_secure_installation**

- When prompted, enter the temporary password and enter a new root password for MySQL.
- Accept “yes” to continue with the new password.
- Accept “yes” to remove anonymous users.
- Accept “yes” to disallow root login remotely.
- Accept “yes’ to remove the test database and access to it.
- Accept “yes” to reload privilege tables now.
- Restart the terminal
- Enter
    - **sudo mysql -u root -p**
- Enter your sudo password
- Enter the new root MySQL password
- To show a listing of all the databases
    - **SHOW DATABASES;**
- To exit the shell enter
    - **exit** or **\q**

For this course we will not be using MySQL workbench. All the work we do in this course will be done through Python and a VS Code extension. Workbench is a Graphical User Interface (GUI) that allows developers to visually see connected databases and tables. Fortunately, VS Code has a decent extension that provides similar functionality.