

## Installing MySQL

4/10/2010 – MySQL version 5.1 - Kaminski

go to [www.mysql.com](http://www.mysql.com)

select downloads tab

under MySQL Community Server, click Download

select your platform

select your installer & click Download button

*[I selected the 1st one, Windows (x86, 32-bit), MSI Installer  
(mysql-essential-5.1.??-win32.msi)]*

register or ... "No thanks, just...downloads!"

select a mirror site & ftp to start the download

once it's downloaded, install it

*[wizard walks you through program installation & setting up a server instance]*

I used these options (& the other default options):

- typical setup (omits installation of the C API)
- standard configuration
- check the "include Bin Directory in Windows PATH"
- create an anonymous account

***[Remember the id/password info that you enter, including upper/lower case].***

*[If the wizard doesn't successfully complete all 4 steps of configuring the instance,*

*1) cancel it*

*2) then run the instance configuration wizard AGAIN*

*start > All Programs > MySQL > MySQL Server 5.1 >  
MySQL Server Instance Config Wizard*

*& select REMOVE INSTANCE to remove the partial configuration.*

*3) then run the wizard AGAIN to INSTALL the instance]*

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### SOME NOTES:

1. Find [MySQL documentation](http://dev.mysql.com/doc/) at: <http://dev.mysql.com/doc/>

2. There are various [client apps to run MySQL](#):

- the regular Windows Command Prompt – type: `mysql` to start it
- the MySQL Command Line Client app, installed by the wizard (~ same as above)
  - find it at: `start > All Programs > MySQL > MySQL Server 5.1 >  
MySQL Command Line Client`
- MySQL Workbench (GUI Tool) to design & manage a DB (downloadable from [www.mysql.com](http://www.mysql.com))

- other 3rd party GUI design/development environments

Since we're not doing any DB designing or setting up complicated DB's, we'll just use the Command Prompt window (or client). It's also a good idea to always understand how to run a DBS at the command-line level since that's the same across all platforms, regardless of what higher-level client apps you encounter.

3. What things are case-sensitive?

- Windows commands in the Command Prompt window are NOT
- SQL commands themselves are NOT
- values stored in the DB like root's PASSWORD ARE !!!

4. To start MySQL, open the Command Prompt window and type `mysql`. It'll ask for the password. Use the one which you specified during installation. You should then get the prompt: `mysql>`

To exit mysql, type `exit` at the prompt.

5. If the system can't find mysql when you type `mysql`, you may not have checked the option to have MySQL's bin directory (where `mysql.exe` is stored) included in Windows PATH list (i.e., the list of directories where Windows looks for .exe files). To fix the path from the command line do:

`PATH=%PATH%;C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 5.1\bin`

which appends MySQL's bin path to the existing Window's PATH list.

*You could instead have added this directory to the PATH list by doing: Control Panel / System icon / Advanced tab / Environment Variables button / System Variables (on bottom) / Edit Path / add to the end  
;C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 5.1\bin*

6. When you first start `mysql` you'll log in using root's password (specified during MySQL installation). It's better not to use root's account for general DB work since root, as DBA (Data Base Administrator,) can "get away with anything!". You should set up a separate account for yourself, giving that account more limited privileges so you can't accidentally do serious damage. The command to do that (where kaminski is the username and cs3310 is the account's password):

```
grant create, create temporary tables, delete,  
execute, index, insert, lock tables, select,  
show databases, update  
on *.*  
to kaminski identified by 'cs3310';
```

To see the list of user accounts use the command:

```
select user, host from mysql.user;
```