

Installation Guide

I. Software Requirement.

Java SE 8 or Newer

MySQL 8.0 or Newer

Eclipse latest versions.

II. Configuration

1. Java Installation Guide

This Java Development Kit (JDK) allows you to code and run Java programs. It's possible that you install multiple JDK versions on the same PC. But Its recommended that you install only latest version.

Following are steps to install Java in Windows

Step 1) Go to [link](#). Click on Download JDK. For java latest version.

Java SE Downloads



Java Platform (JDK) 9



NetBeans with JDK 8

Java Platform, Standard Edition	
Java SE 9.0.1 Java SE 9.0.1 includes important bug fixes. Oracle strongly recommends that all Java SE 9 users upgrade to this release. Learn more ▶	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Installation InstructionsRelease NotesOracle LicenseJava SE Licensing Information User ManualThird Party LicensesCertified System ConfigurationsReadme	<div>JDK DOWNLOAD ▼</div> <div>Server JRE DOWNLOAD ▼</div> <div>JRE DOWNLOAD ▼</div>

Step 2) Next,

1. Accept License Agreement
2. Download latest Java JDK for your version(32 or 64 bit) of java for Windows.

Java SE Development Kit 9 Downloads

Thank you for downloading this release of the Java™ Platform, Standard Edition Development Kit (JDK™). The JDK is a development environment for building applications, and components using the Java programming language.

The JDK includes tools useful for developing and testing programs written in the Java programming language and running on the Java platform.

See also:

- [Java Developer Newsletter](#): From your Oracle account, select **Subscriptions**, expand **Technology**, and subscribe to **Java**.
- [Java Developer Day hands-on workshops \(free\) and other events](#)
- [Java Magazine](#)

[JDK 9.0.1 checksum](#)

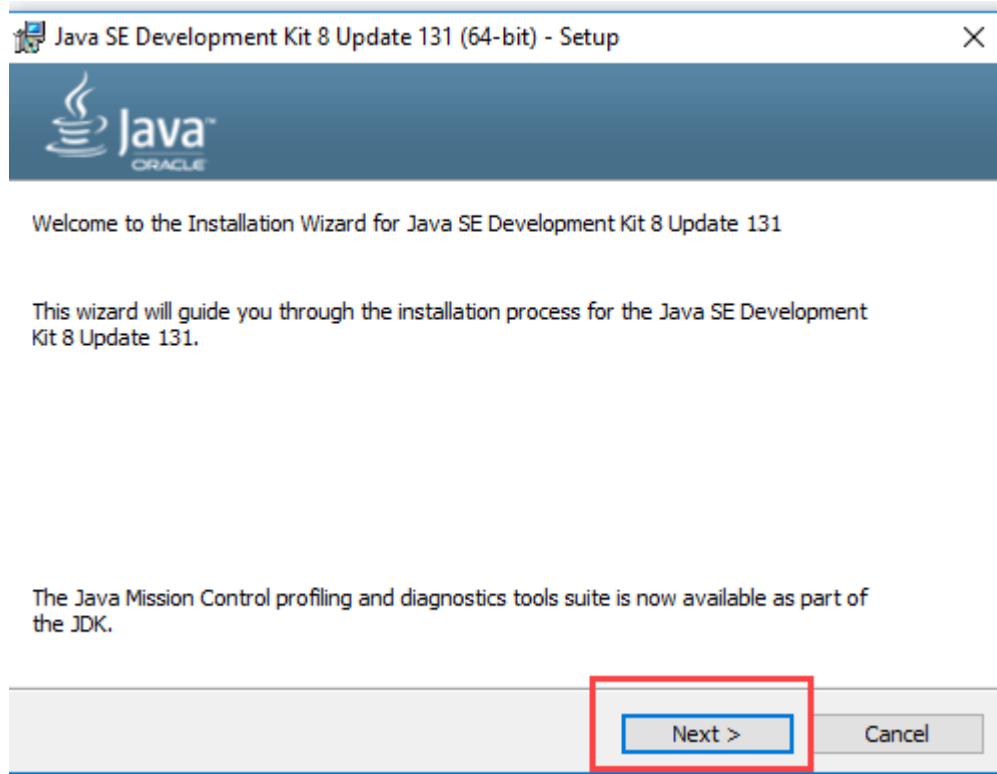
Java SE Development Kit 9.0.1

You must accept the [Oracle Binary Code License Agreement for Java SE](#) to download this software.

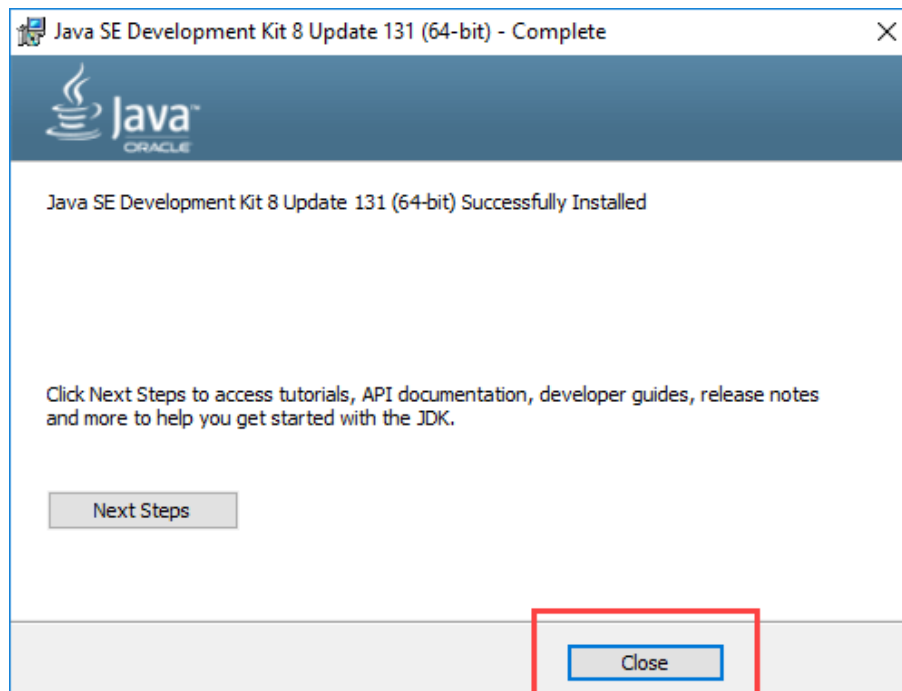
1 ☐ Accept License Agreement ☒ Decline License Agreement

Product / File Description	File Size	Download
Linux	304.99 MB	jdk-9.0.1_linux-x64_bin.rpm
Linux	338.11 MB	jdk-9.0.1_linux-x64_bin.tar.gz
macOS	382.11 MB	jdk-9.0.1_osx-x64_bin.dmg
Windows	375.51 MB	jdk-9.0.1_windows-x64_bin.exe
Solaris SPARC	206.85 MB	jdk-9.0.1_solaris-sparcv9_bin.tar.gz

Step 3) Once the download is complete, run the exe for install JDK. Click Next



Step 4) Once installation is complete click Close



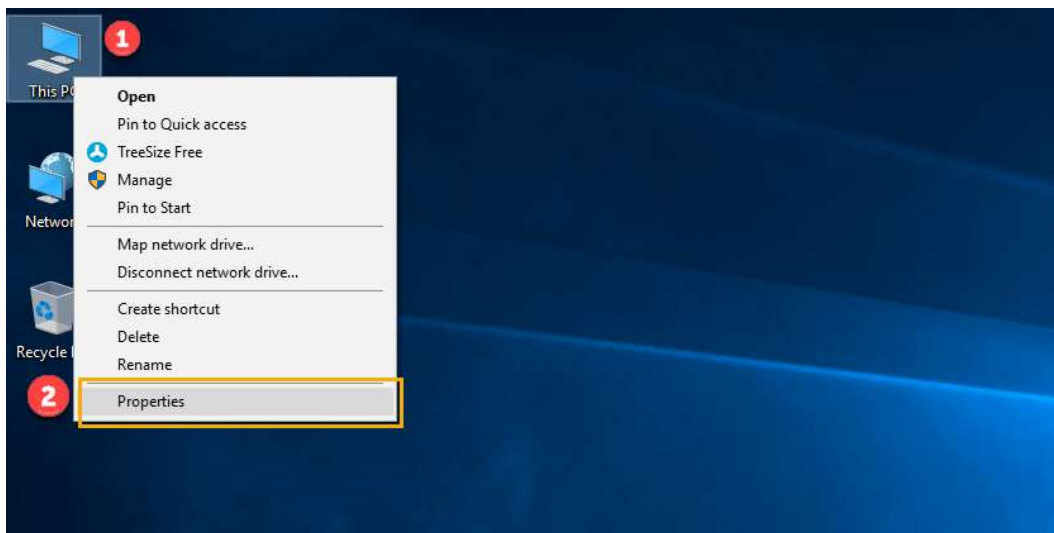
How to set Environment Variables in Java: Path and Classpath

The PATH variable gives the location of executables like javac, java etc. It is possible to run a program without specifying the PATH but you will need to give full path of executable like ***C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_131\bin\javac A.java*** instead of simple ***javac A.java***

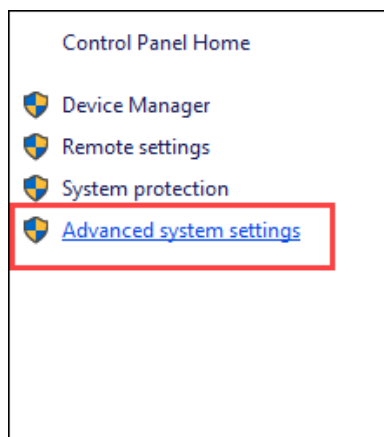
The CLASSPATH variable gives location of the Library Files.

Let's look into the steps to set the PATH and CLASSPATH

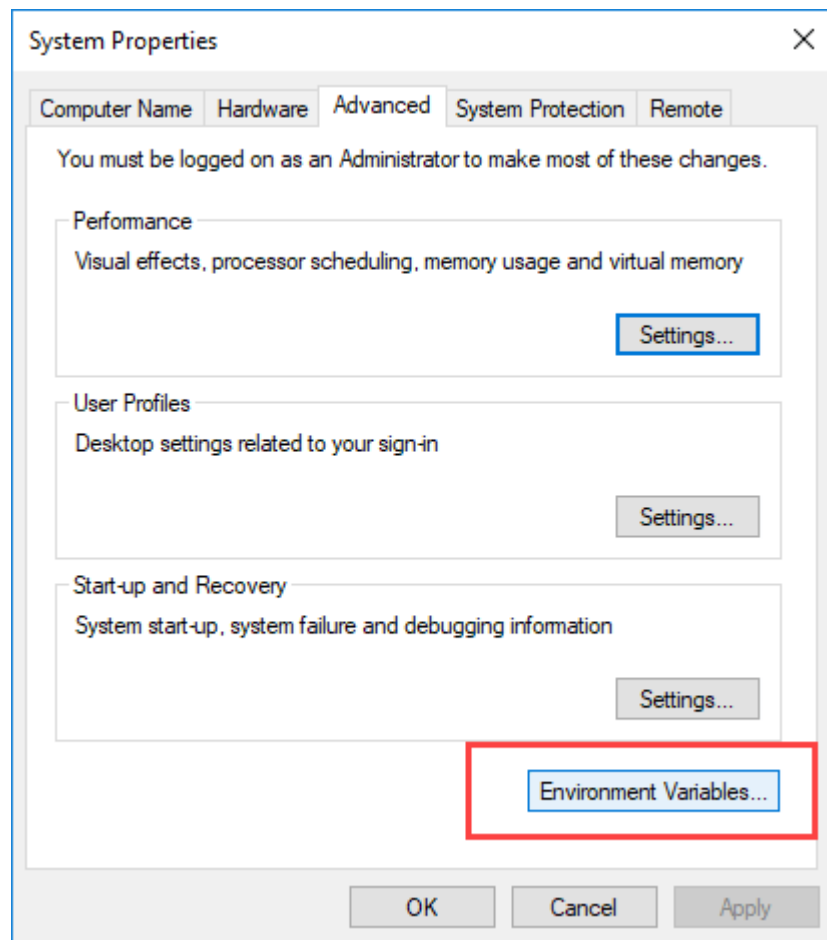
Step 1) Right Click on the My Computer and Select the properties



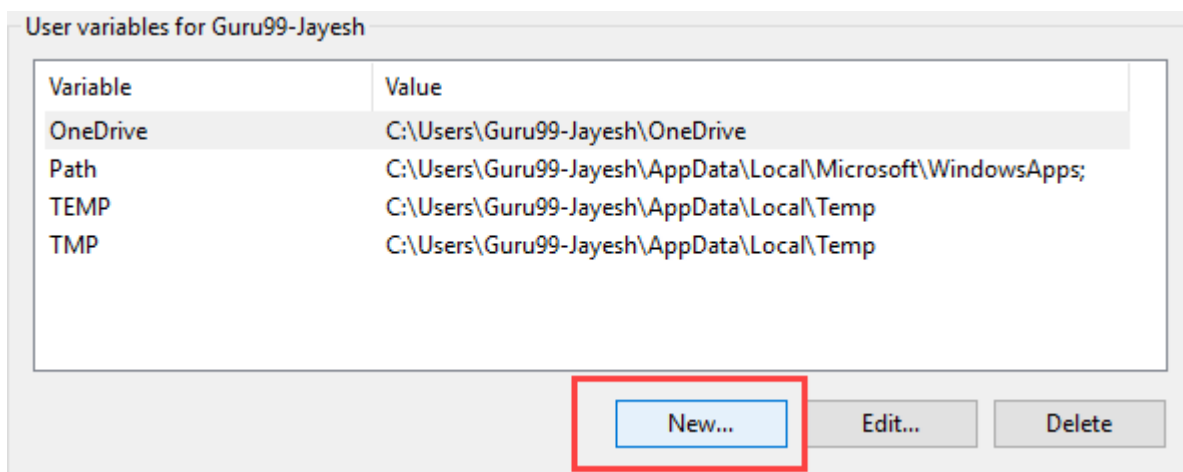
Step 2) Click on advanced system settings



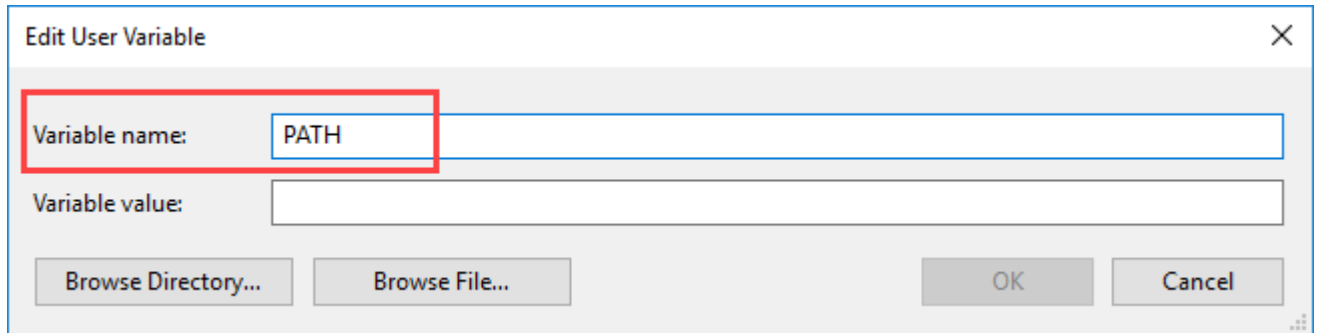
Step 3) Click on Environment Variables



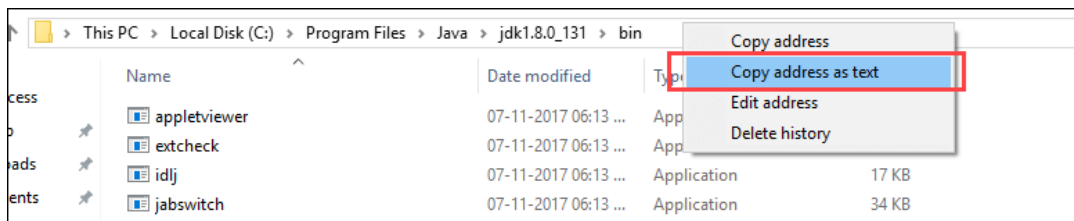
Step 4) Click on new Button of User variables



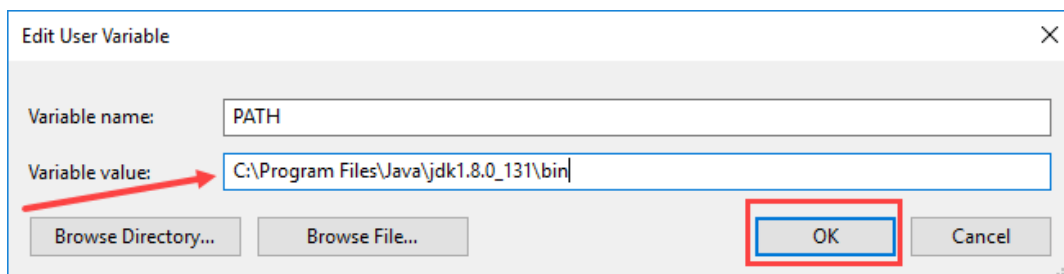
Step 5) Type PATH in the Variable name.



Step 6) Copy the path of bin folder which is installed in JDK folder.



Step 7) Paste Path of bin folder in Variable value and click on OK Button.

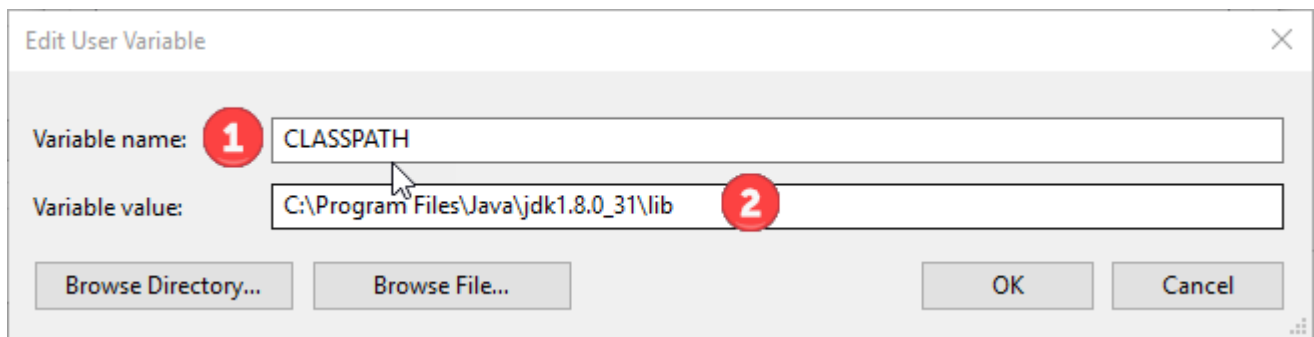


Note: In case you already have a PATH variable created in your PC, edit the PATH variable to

PATH = <JDK installation directory>\bin;%PATH%;

Here, %PATH% appends the existing path variable to our new value

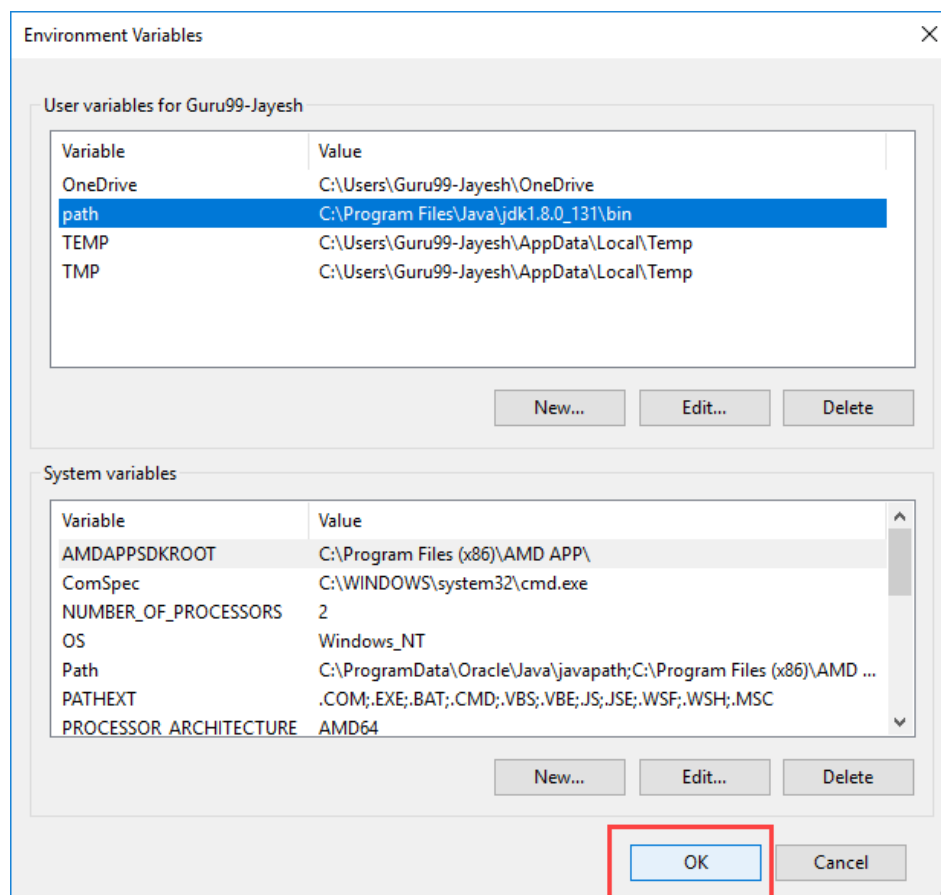
Step 8) You can follow a similar process to set CLASSPATH.



Note: In case you java installation does not work after installation, change classpath to

CLASSPATH = <JDK installation directory>\lib\tools.jar;

Step 9) Click on OK button



Step 10) Go to command prompt and type javac commands.

If you see a screen like below, Java is installed.

```
C:\Users\Guru99-Jayesh> javac
Usage: javac <options> <source files>
where possible options include:
  -g                      Generate all debugging info
  -g:none                 Generate no debugging info
  -g:{lines,vars,source}  Generate only some debugging info
  -nowarn                 Generate no warnings
  -verbose                Output messages about what the compiler is doing
  -deprecation            Output source locations where deprecated APIs are used
  -classpath <path>       Specify where to find user class files and annotation processors
  -cp <path>              Specify where to find user class files and annotation processors
  -sourcepath <path>       Specify where to find input source files
  -bootclasspath <path>    Override location of bootstrap class files
  -extdirs <dirs>          Override location of installed extensions
  -endorseddirs <dirs>     Override location of endorsed standards path
  -proc:{none,only}        Control whether annotation processing and/or compilation is done.
  -processor <class1>[,<class2>,<class3>...] Names of the annotation processors to run; bypasses default discovery process
  -processorpath <path>    Specify where to find annotation processors
  -parameters             Generate metadata for reflection on method parameters
  -d <directory>           Specify where to place generated class files
  -s <directory>           Specify where to place generated source files
  -h <directory>           Specify where to place generated native header files
  -implicit:{none,class}   Specify whether or not to generate class files for implicitly referenced files
  -encoding <encoding>     Specify character encoding used by source files
  -source <release>         Provide source compatibility with specified release
  -target <release>         Generate class files for specific VM version
  -profile <profile>        Check that API used is available in the specified profile
  -version                 Version information
  -help                   Print a synopsis of standard options
  -Akey[=value]            Options to pass to annotation processors
  -X                       Print a synopsis of nonstandard options
  -J<flag>                 Pass <flag> directly to the runtime system
  -Werror                  Terminate compilation if warnings occur
  @<filename>              Read options and filenames from file

C:\Users\Guru99-Jayesh>
```

2. MySQL Installation Guide

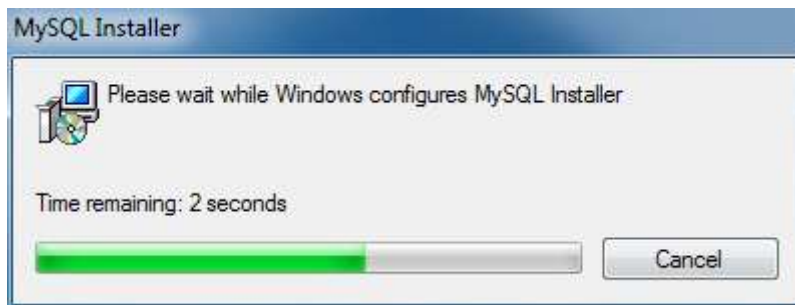
If you want to install MySQL on Windows environment, using MySQL installer is the easiest way. MySQL installer provides you with an easy-to-use wizard that helps you to install MySQL with the following components:

- MySQL Server
- All Available Connectors
- MySQL Workbench with Sample Data Models
- MySQL Notifier
- Tools for Excel and Microsoft Visual Studio
- MySQL Sample Databases
- MySQL Documentation

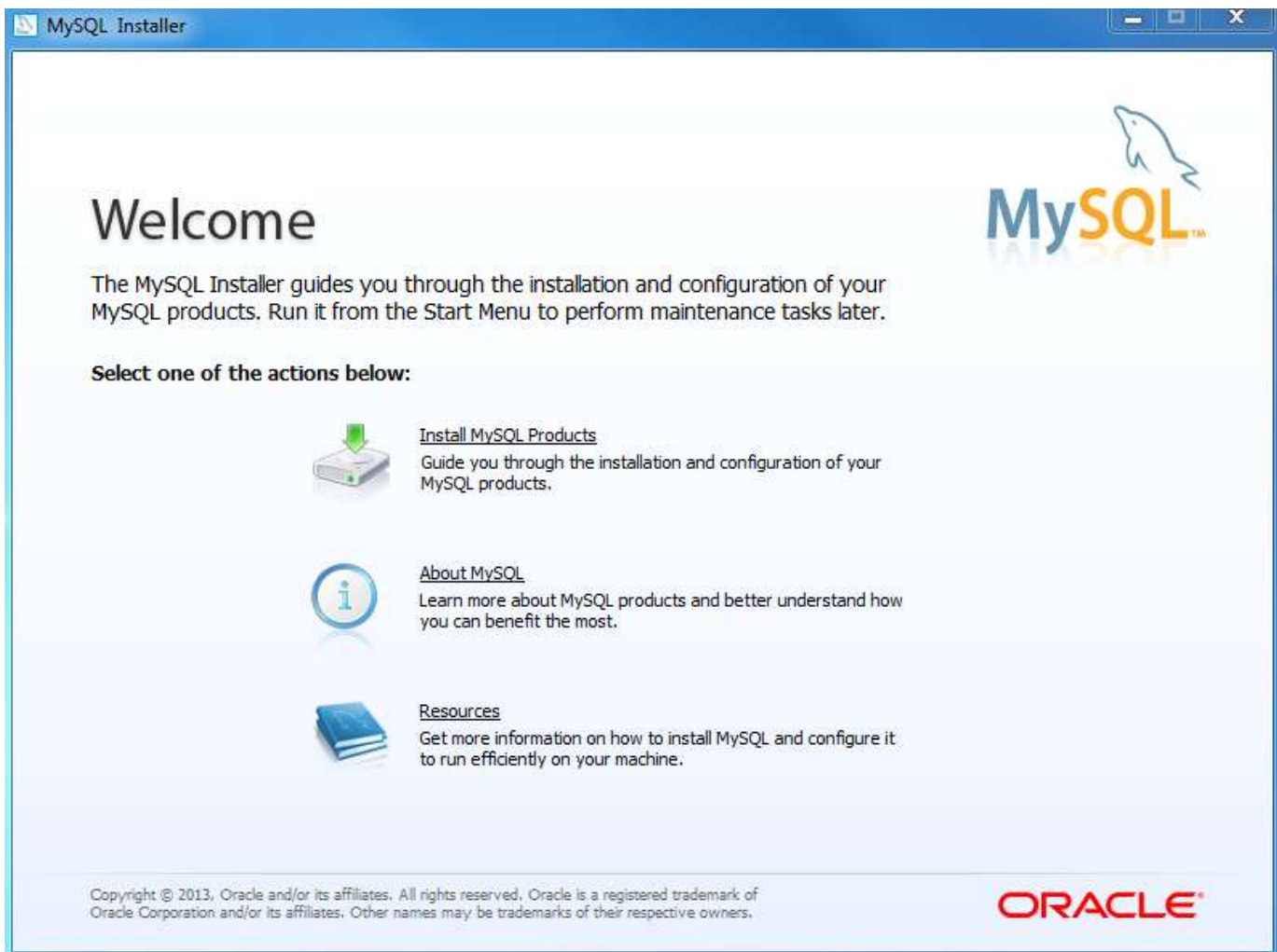
To download MySQL installer, go to the following link <http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/installer/>. There are two files available. If you are connecting to the internet while installing MySQL, you

can choose the online installation version [mysql-installer-web-community.exe](#) . If you want to install MySQL offline, you can download the [mysql-installer-community.exe](#) file.
Install MySQL via MySQL Installer

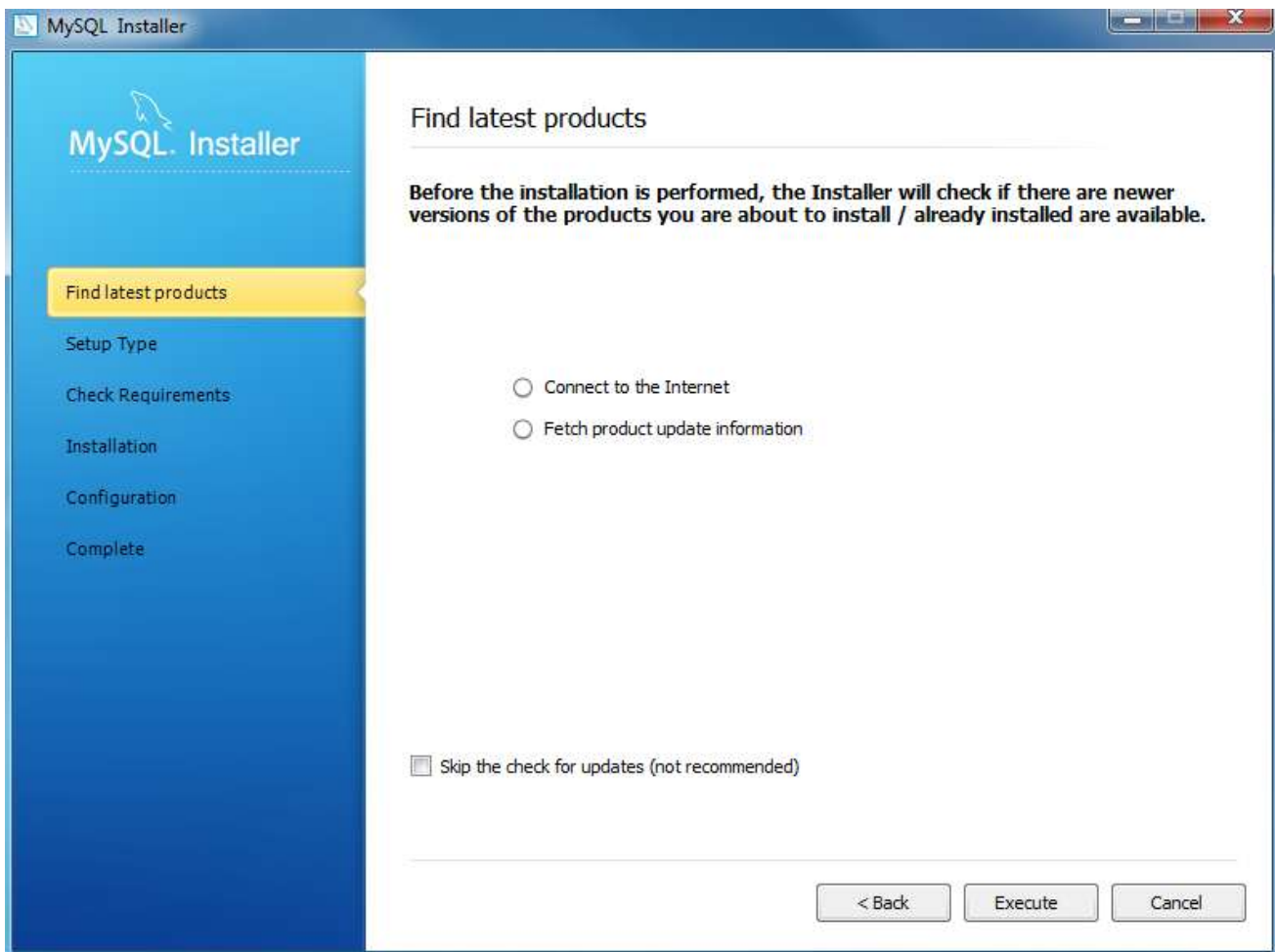
To install MySQL using the MySQL installer, double-click on the MySQL installer file and follow the steps below:



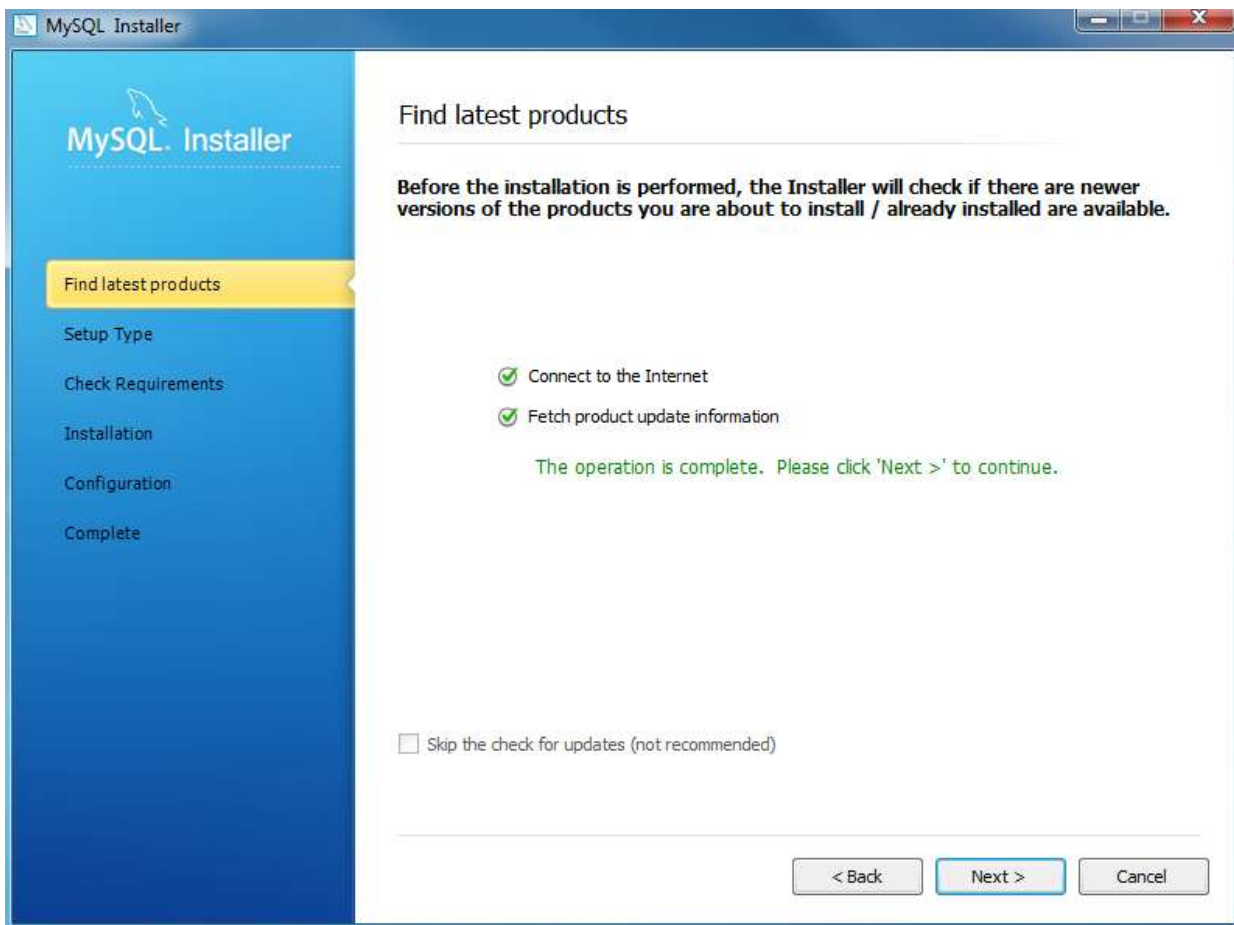
Install MySQL Step 1: Windows configures MySQL Installer



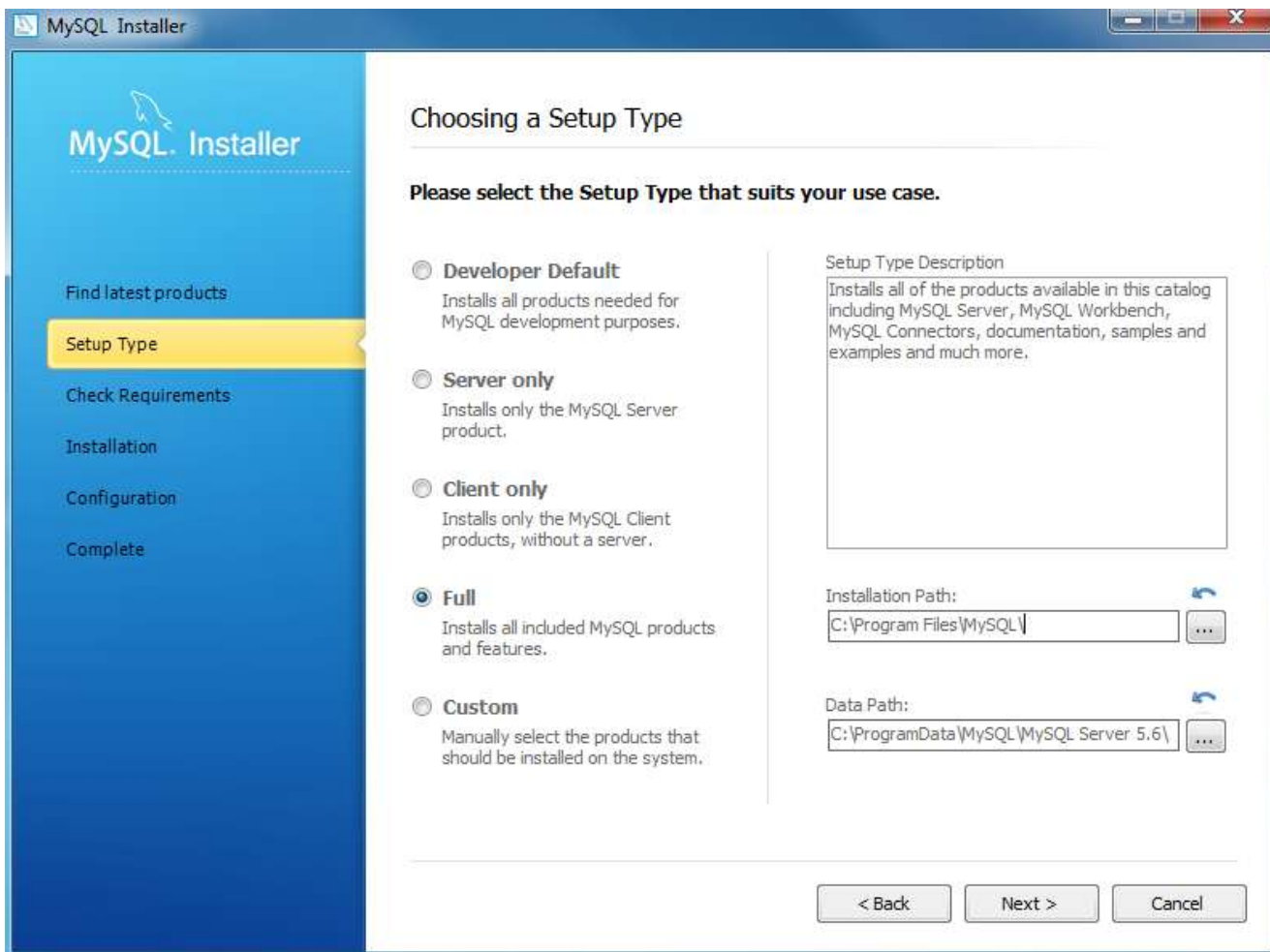
Install MySQL Step 2 – Welcome Screen: A welcome screen provides several options. Choose the first option: Install MySQL Products



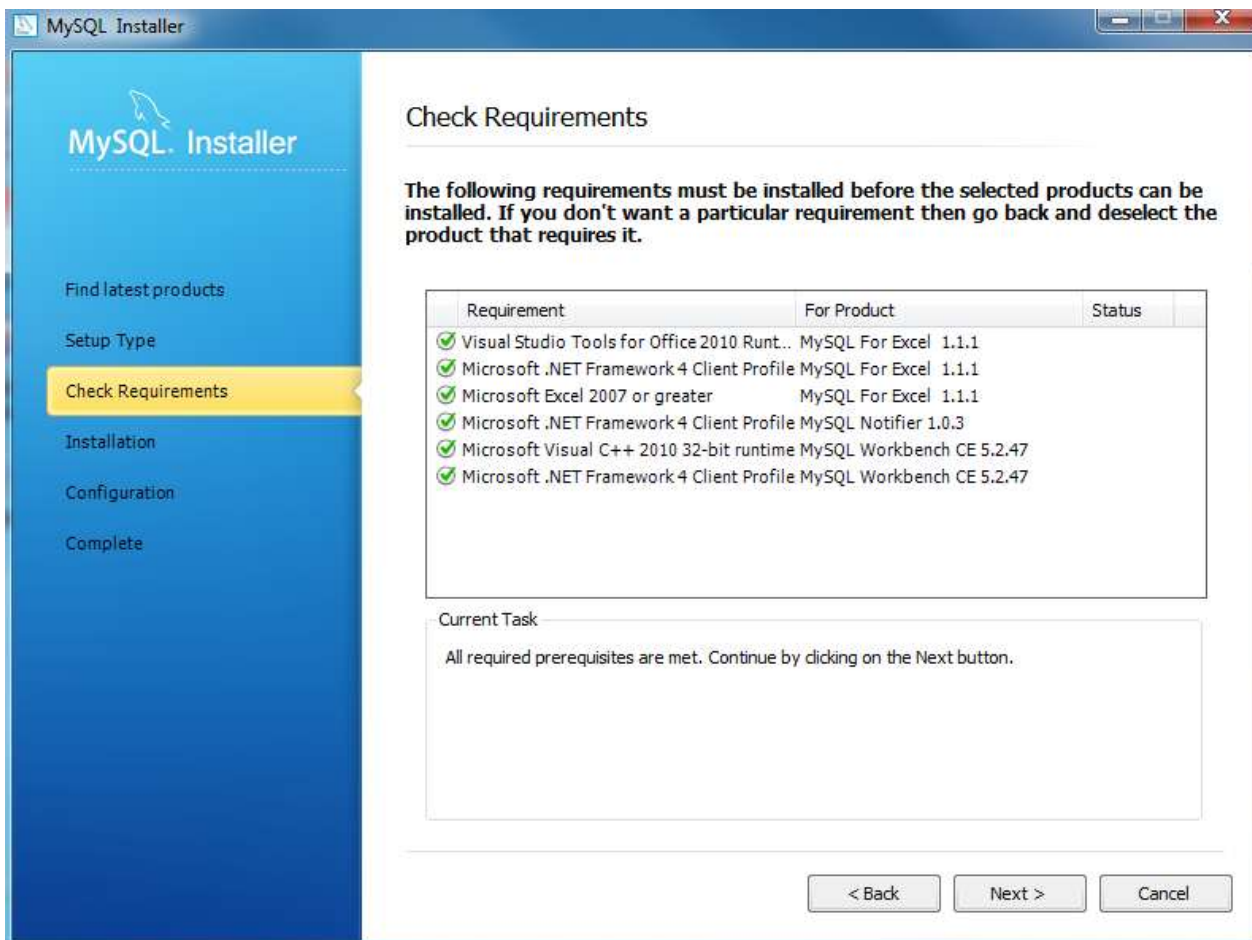
Install MySQL Step 3 – Download the latest MySQL products: MySQL installer checks and downloads the latest MySQL products including MySQL server, MySQL Workbench, etc.



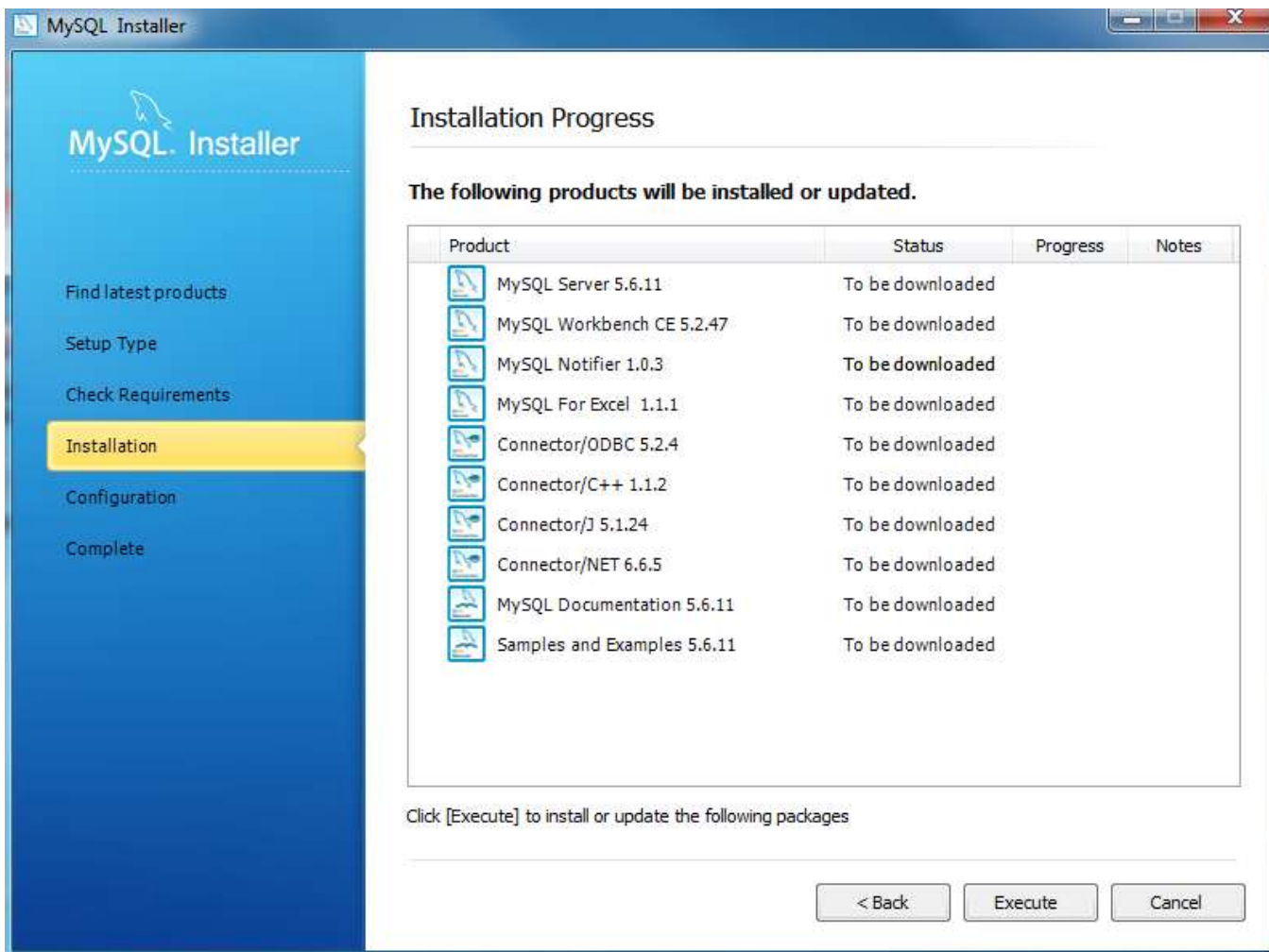
Install MySQL Step 4: Click Next button to continue



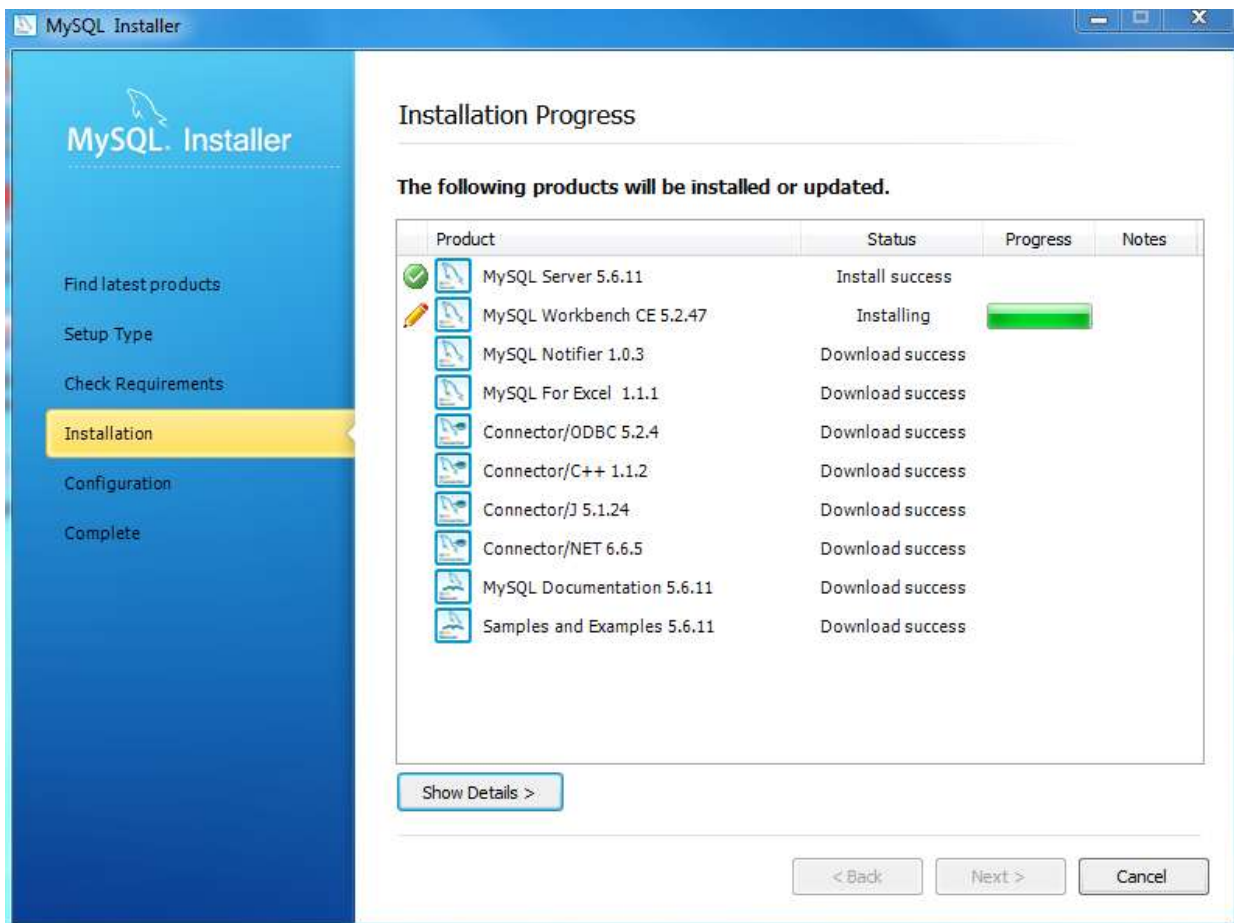
Install MySQL Step 5 – Choosing a Setup Type: there are several setup types available. Choose the Full option to install all MySQL products and features.



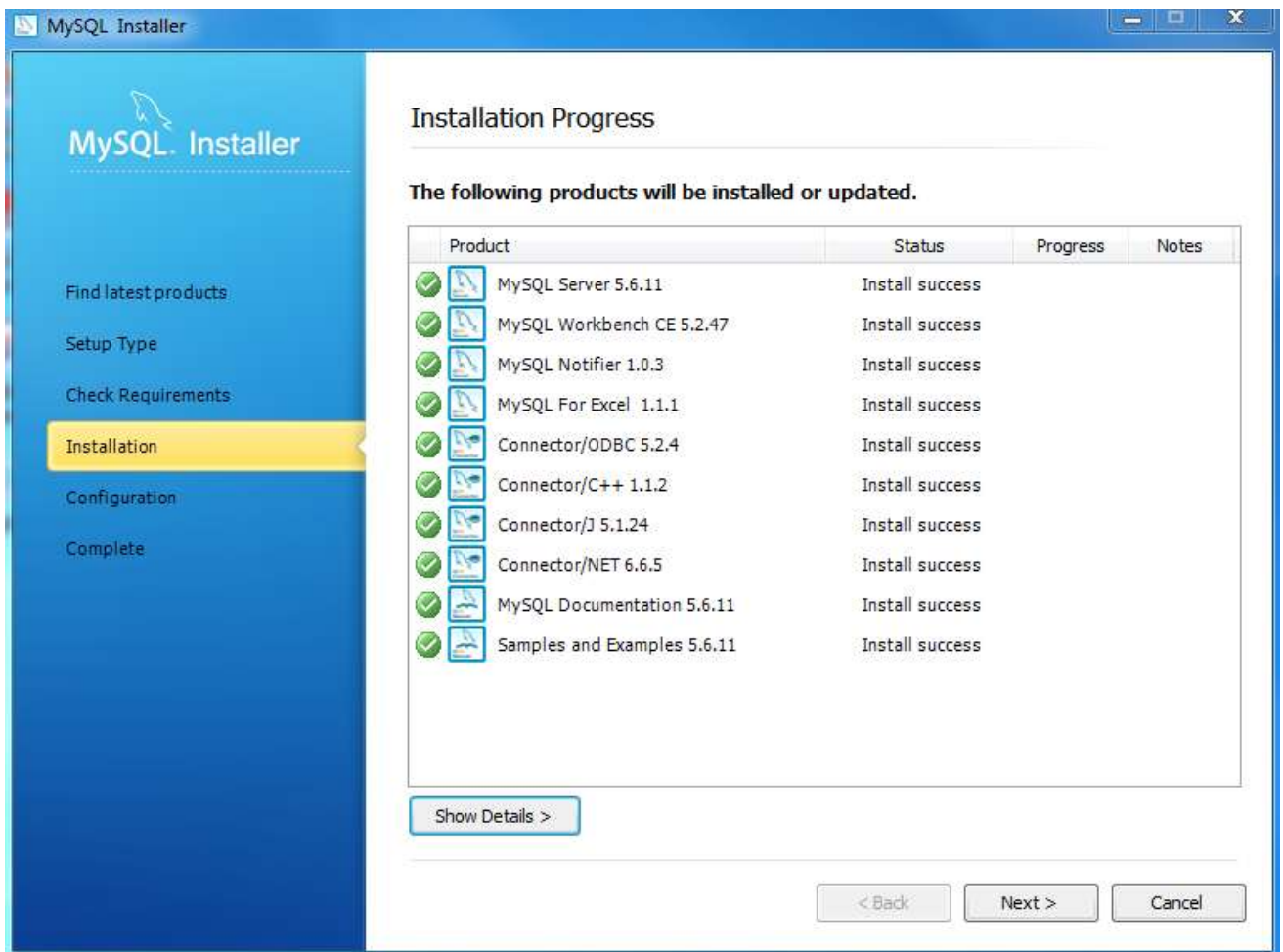
Install MYSQL Step 6 – Checking Requirements



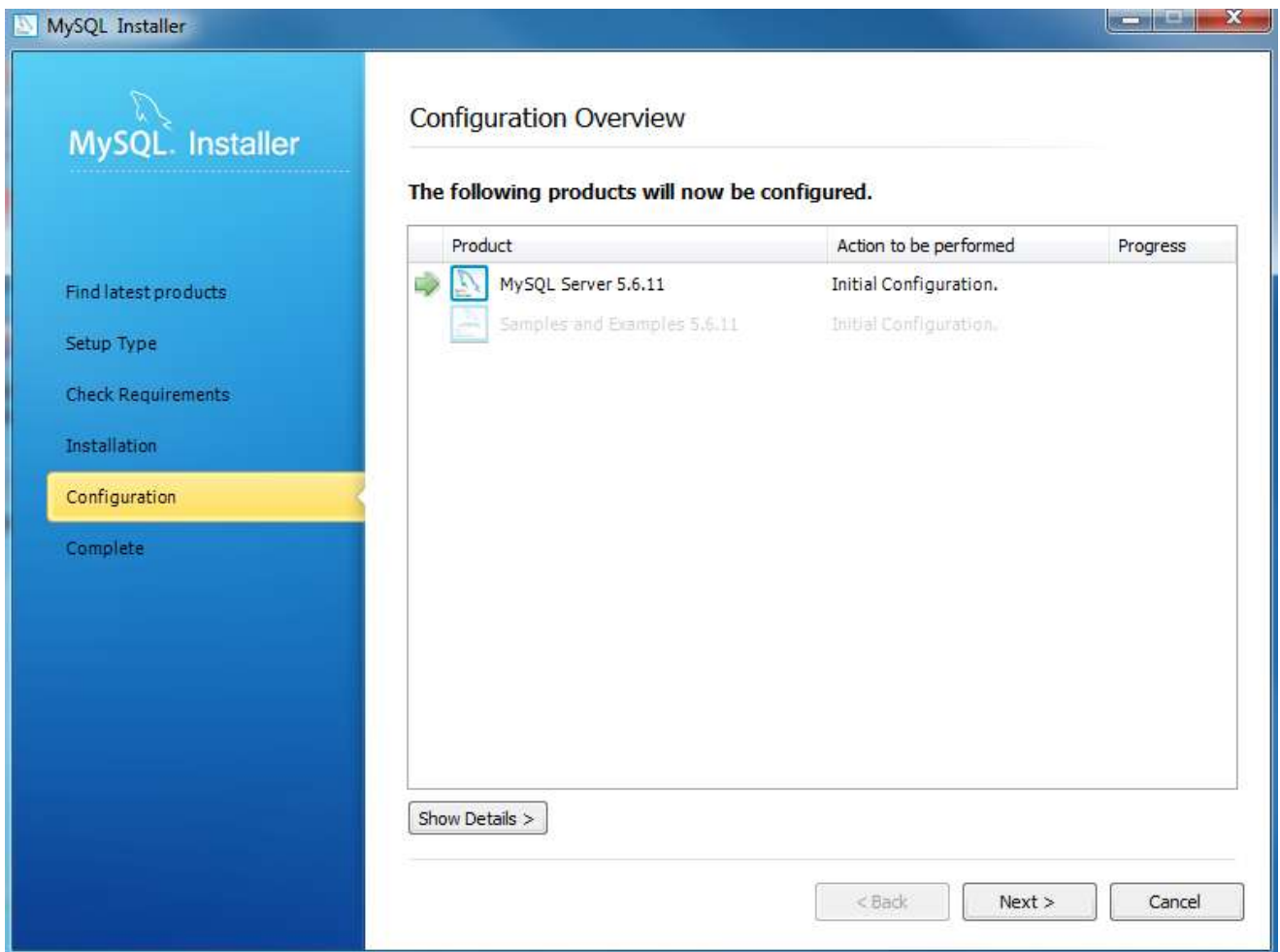
Install MySQL Step 7 – Installation Progress: MySQL Installer downloads all selected products. It will take a while, depending on which products that you selected and the speed of your internet connection.



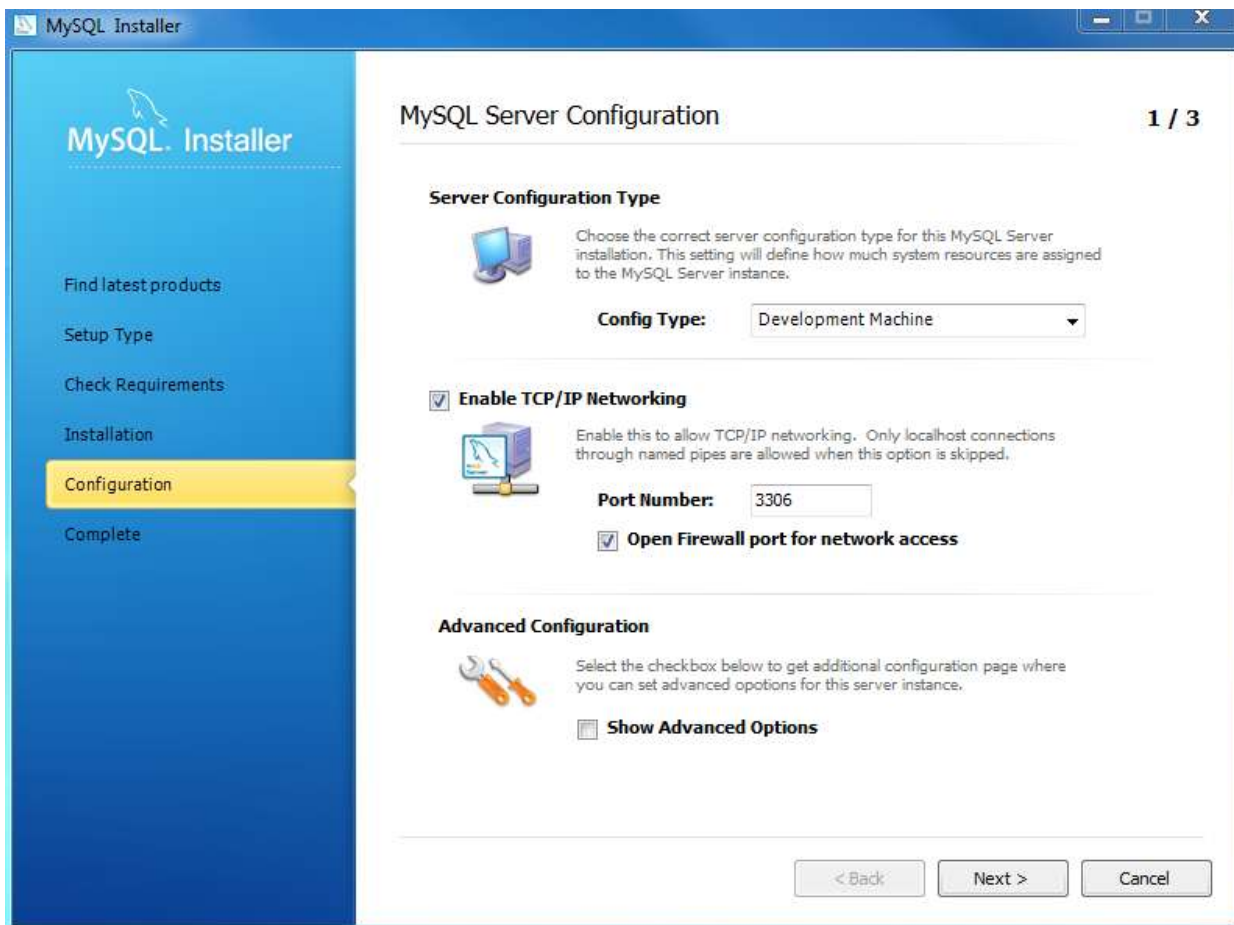
Install MySQL Step 7 – Installation Progress: downloading Products in progress.



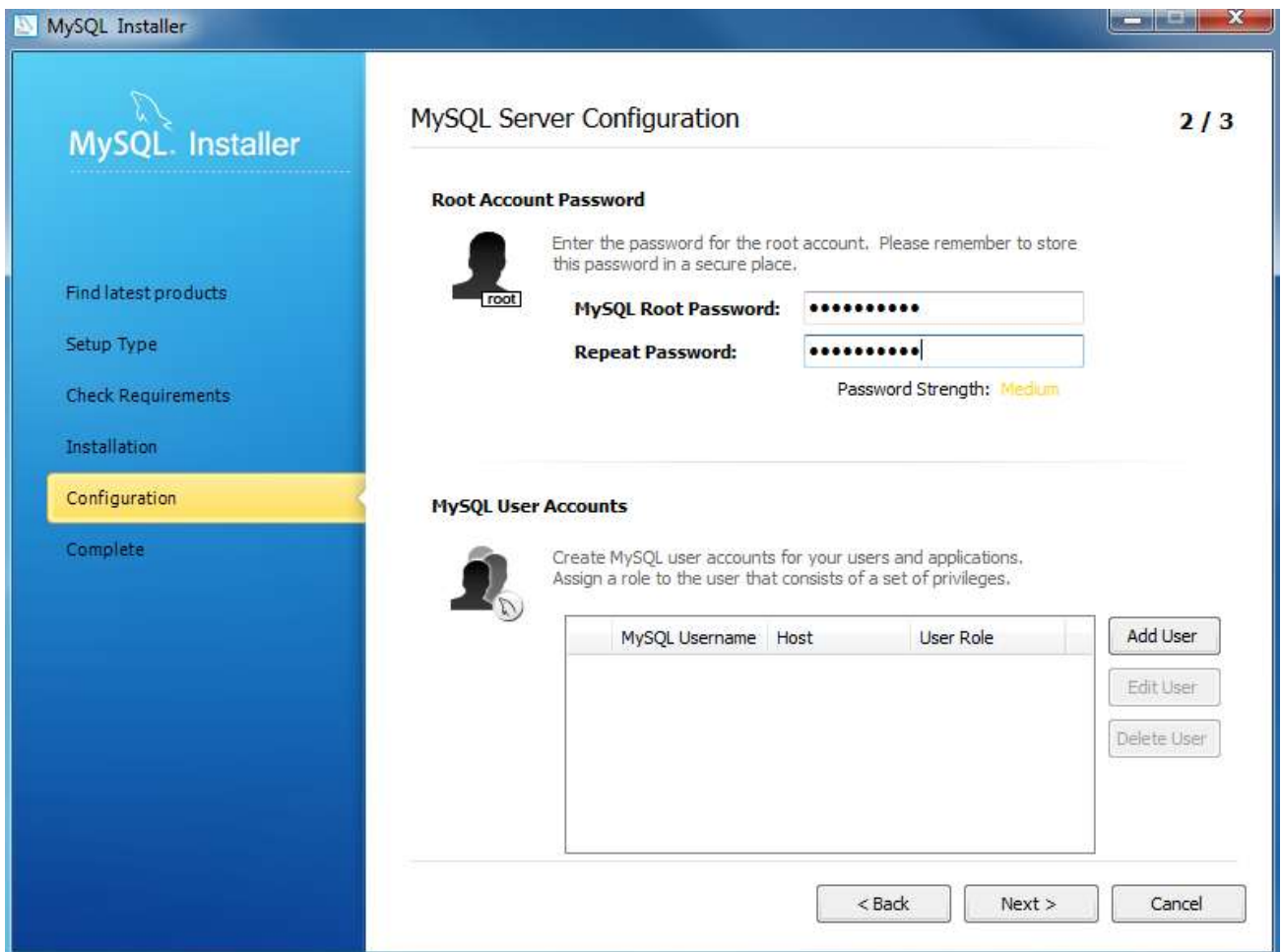
Install MySQL Step 7 – Installation Progress: Complete Downloading. Click Next button to continue...



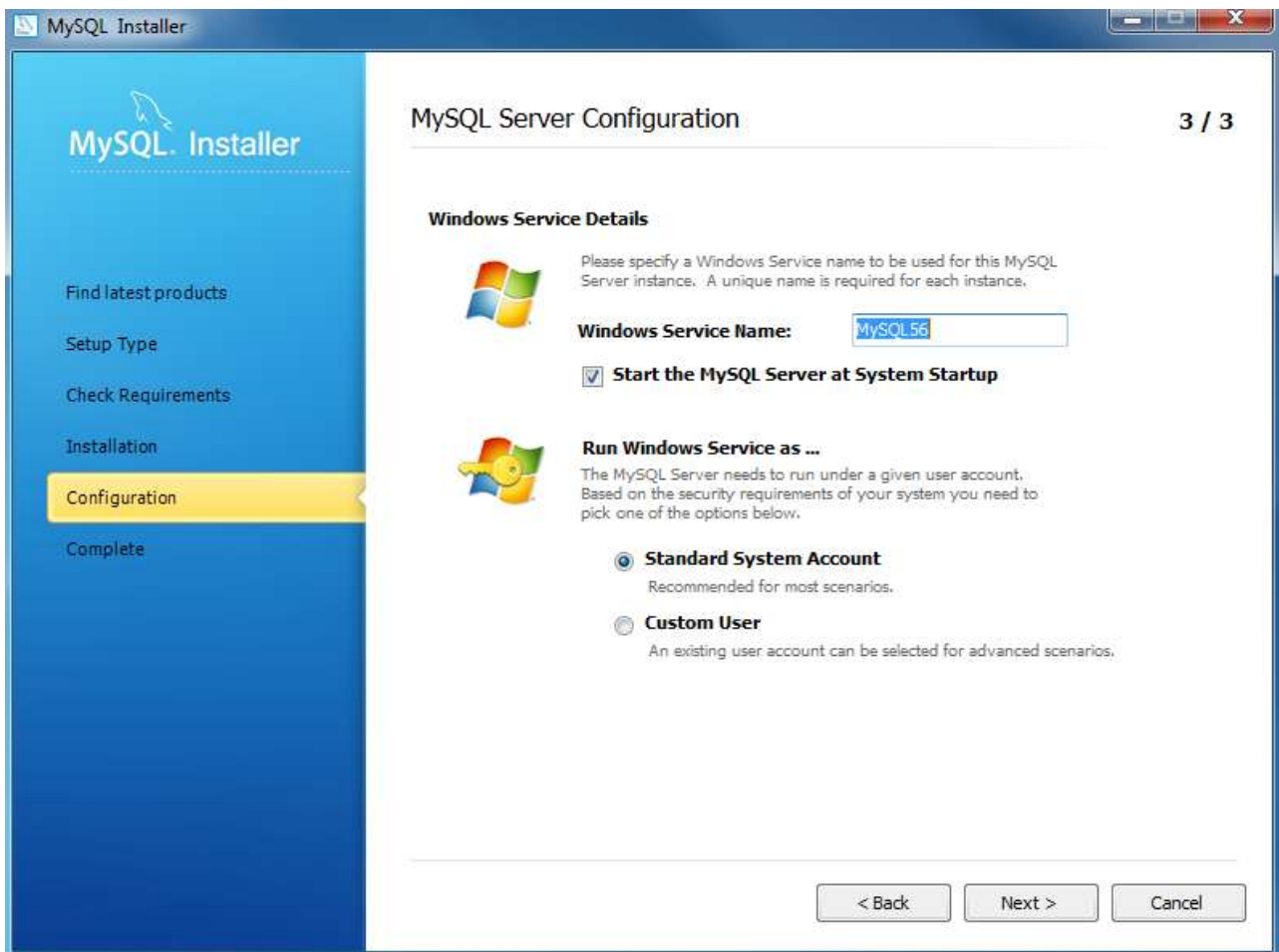
Install MySQL Step 8 – Configuration Overview. Click Next button to configure MySQL Database Server



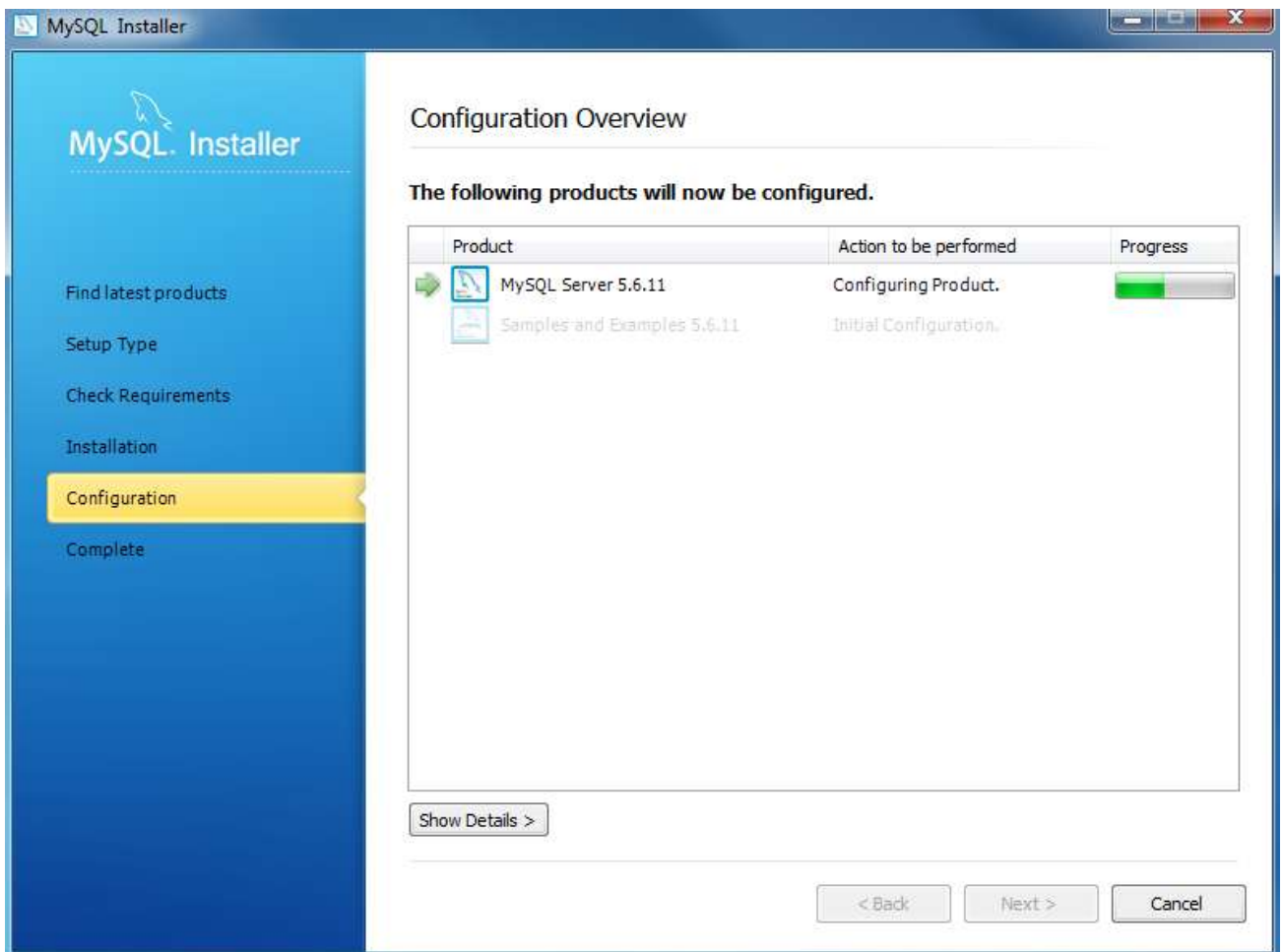
Install MySQL Step 8.1 – MySQL Server Configuration: choose Config Type and MySQL port (3006 by default) and click Next button to continue.



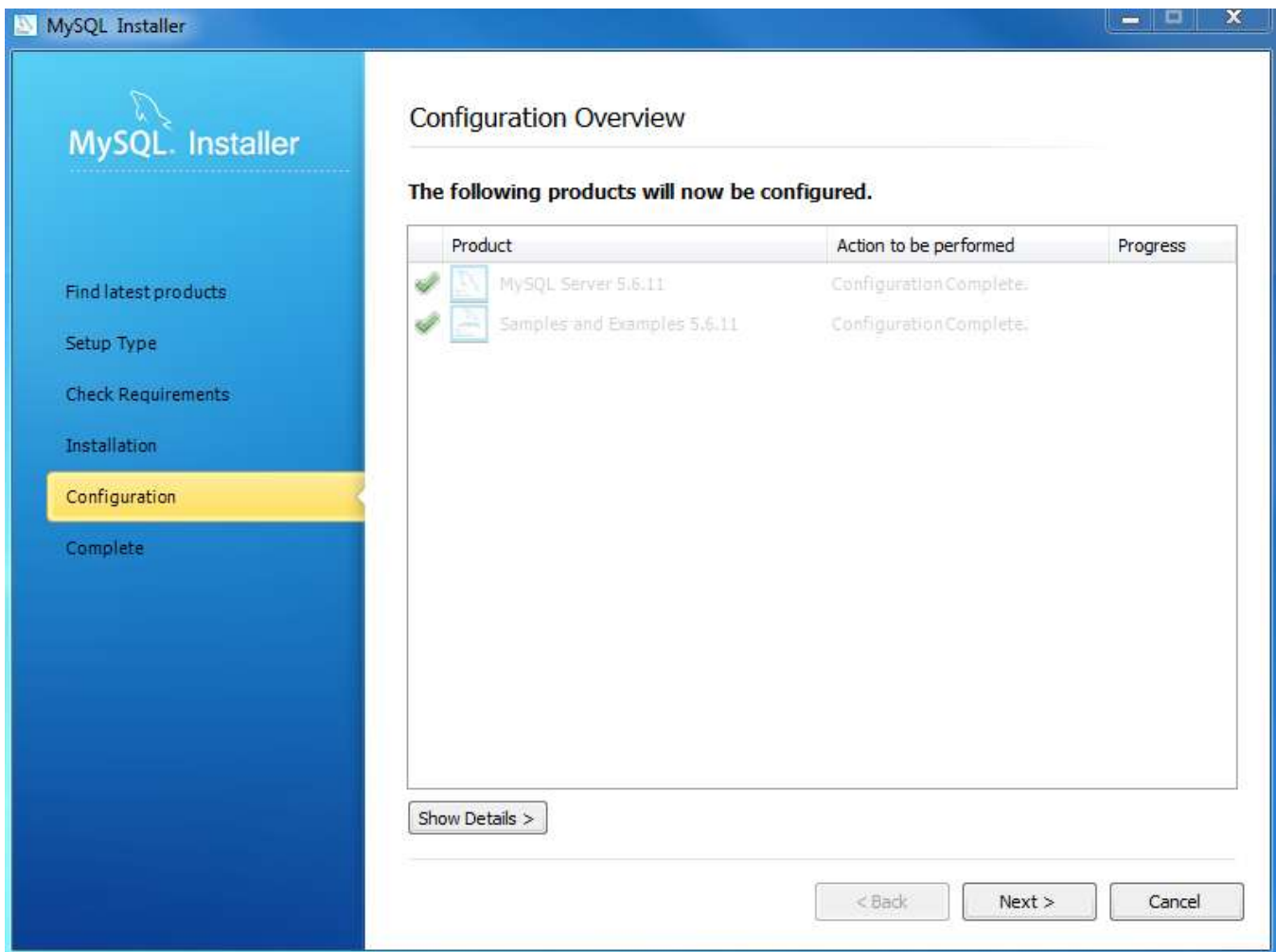
Install MySQL Step 8.1 – MySQL Server Configuration: choose a password for the root account. Please note the password down and keep it securely if you are installing MySQL database server on a production server. If you want to add a more MySQL user, you can do it in this step.



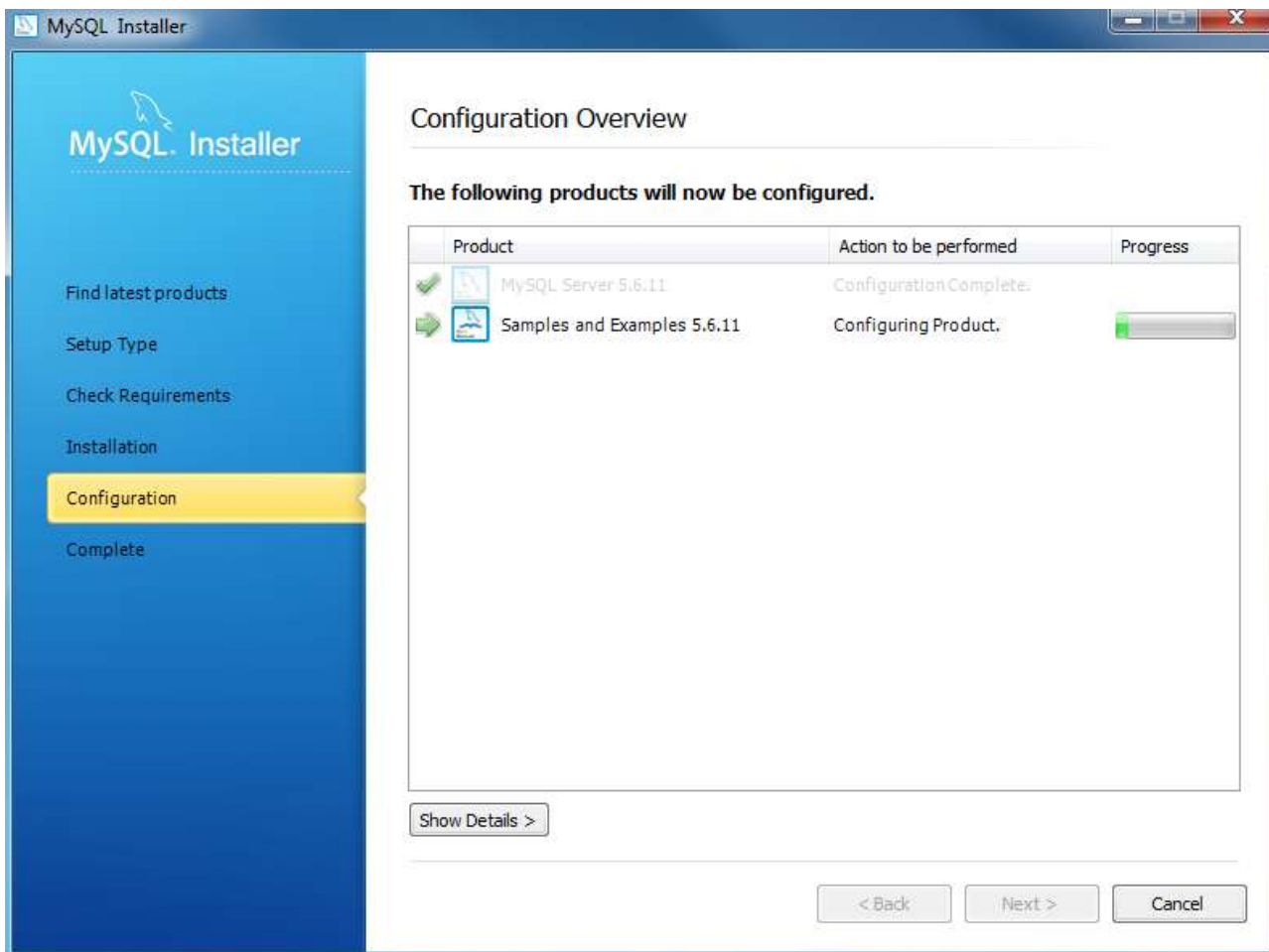
Install MySQL Step 8.1 – MySQL Server Configuration: choose Windows service details including Windows Service Name and account type, then click Next button to continue.



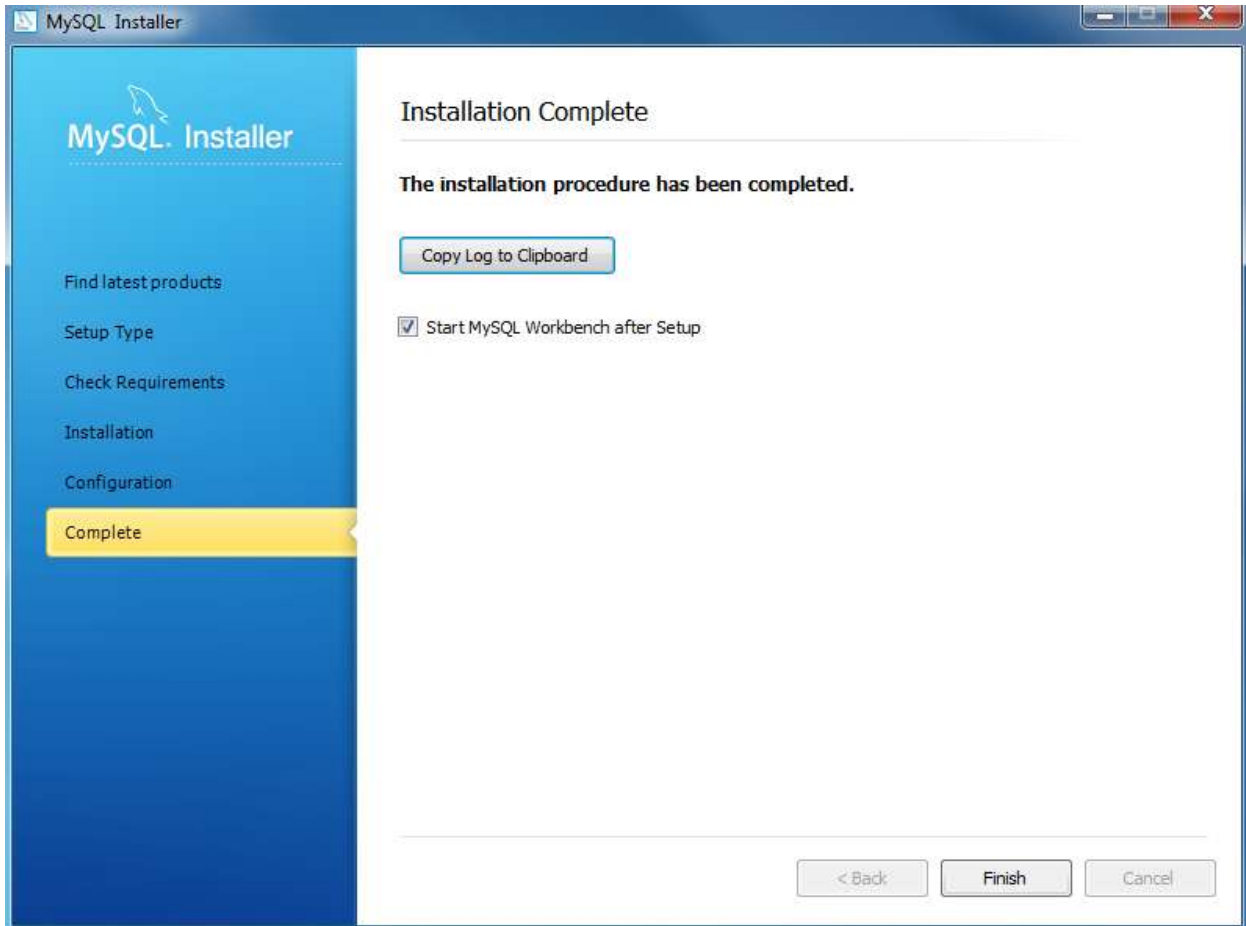
Install MySQL Step 8.1 – MySQL Server Configuration – In Progress: MySQL Installer is configuring MySQL database server. Wait until it is done and click Next button to continue.



Install MySQL Step 8.1 – MySQL Server Configuration – Done. Click the Next button to continue.



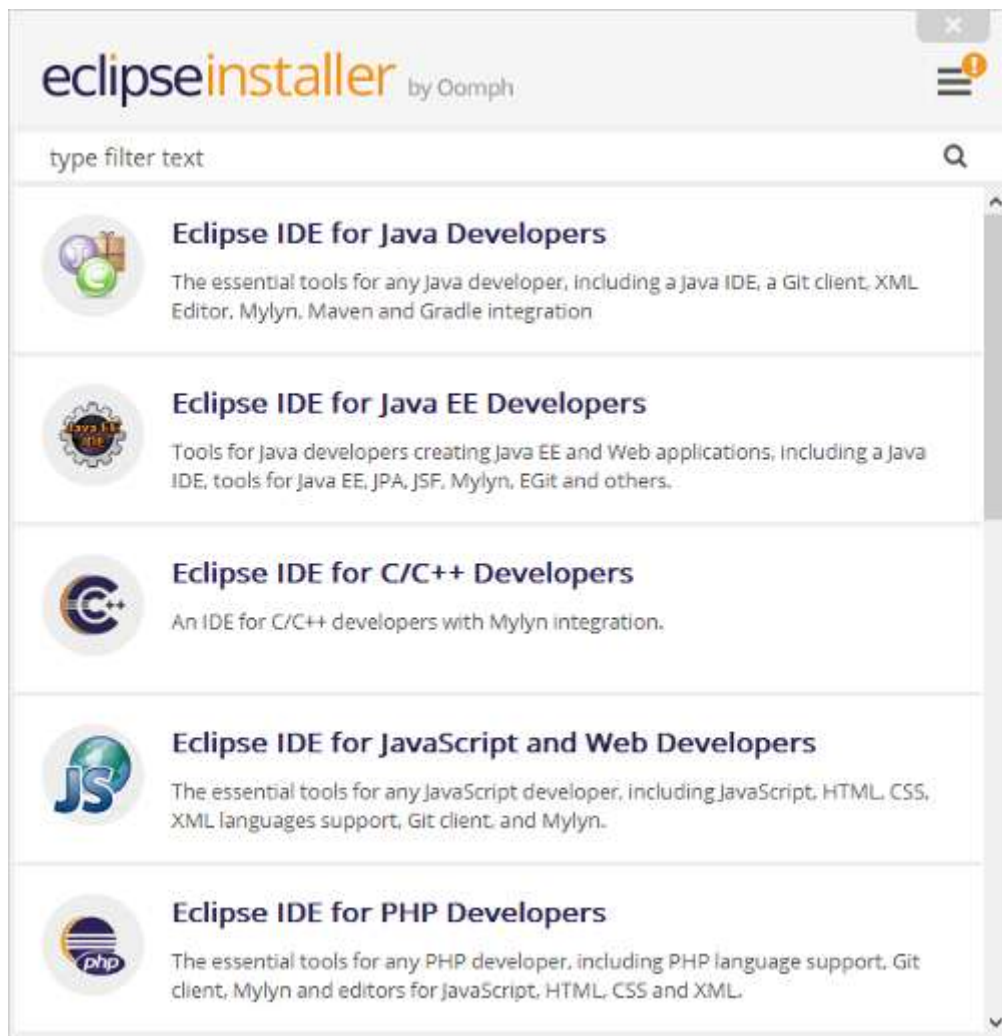
Install MySQL Step 8.2 – Configuration Overview: MySQL Installer installs sample databases and sample models.



Install MySQL Step 9 – Installation Completes: the installation completes. Click finish button to close the installation wizard and launch the MySQL Workbench.

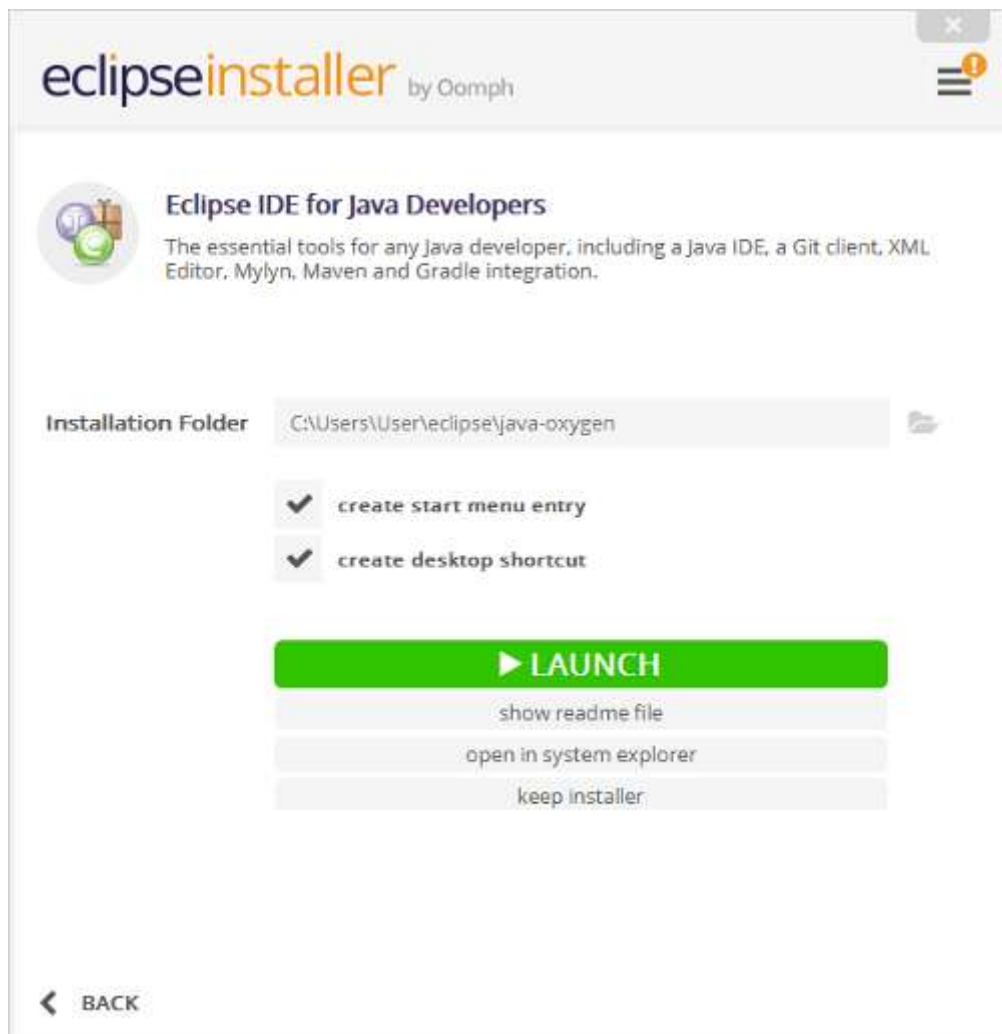
3. Eclipse Installation Guide

1. Run the Eclipse installer. You should see a window like the one below; Select the first "Eclipse IDE for Java Developers" option.



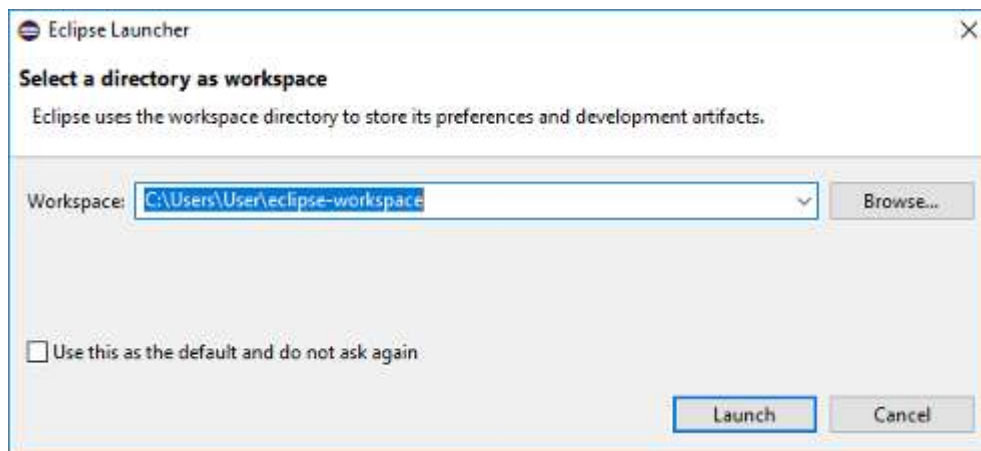
2. After that point, you can keep hitting "yes" and select all the default options (unless you want to change something).

You should eventually see a screen like this. Click the "Launch" button.

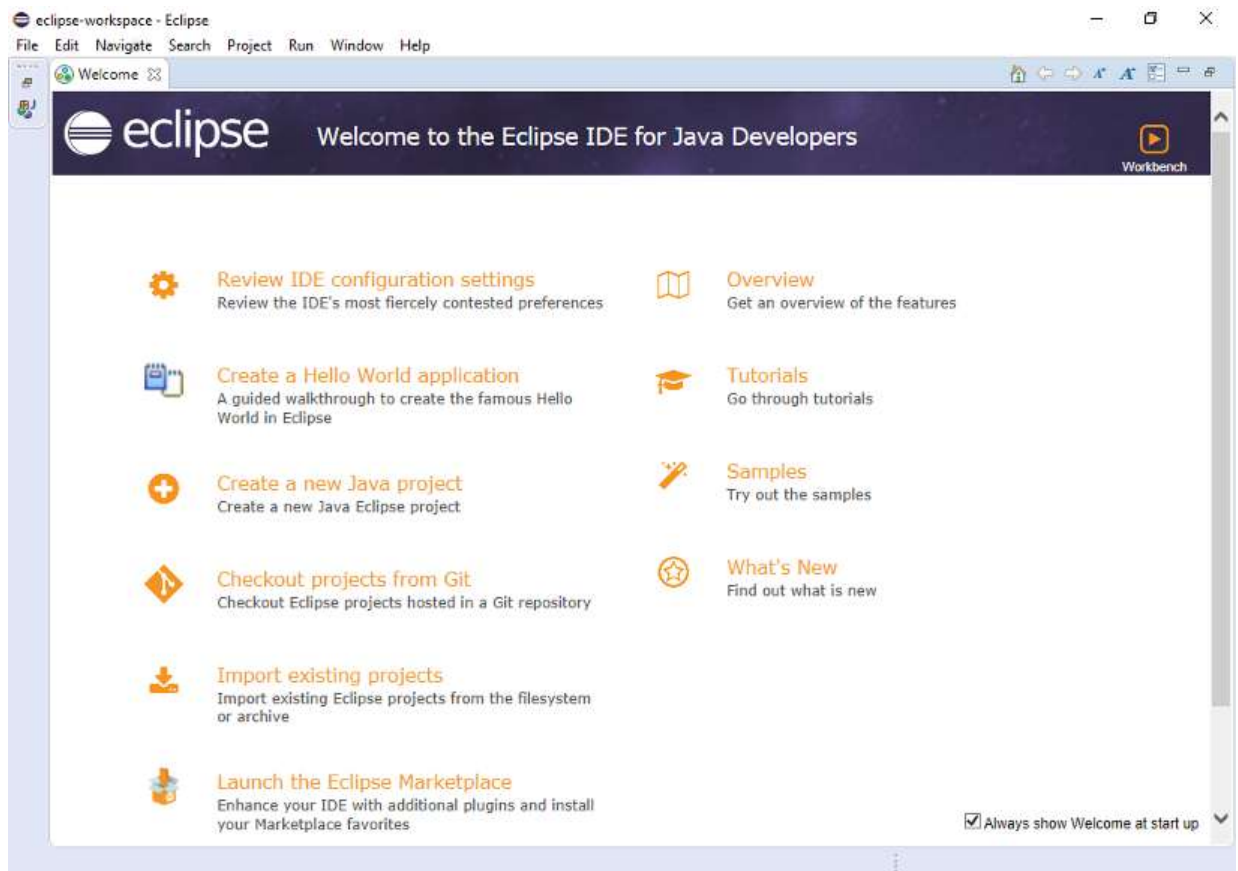


Note that there are some third party libraries that we use, such as JUnit, that are included in the projects and managed with Gradle; see the [project import guide](#) for more details.

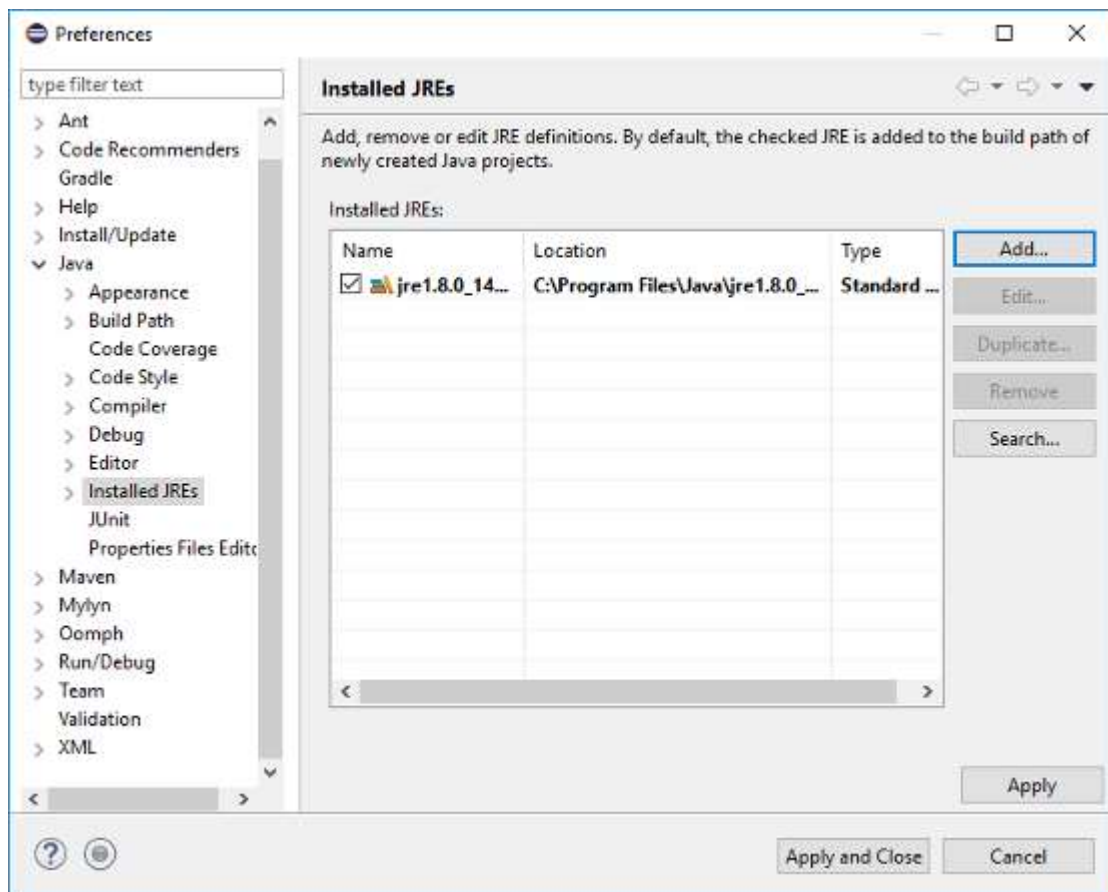
3. When you run Eclipse, it'll ask you where you want your *workspace* to be (see screenshot below for example). Your workspace will be the location where Eclipse will add any new projects you create. You can change the location of the workspace if you want: just make sure you remember what you picked.



4. Once you're done, you should see a "Welcome" screen like below. Close the "welcome" tab to open the regular editor.

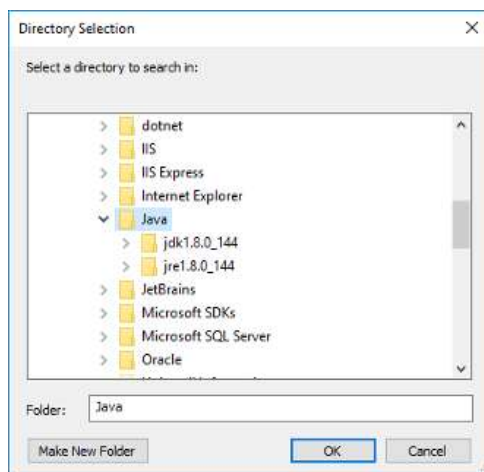


5. Next, select "Windows > Preferences" (PC) or "Eclipse > Preferences" (Mac) in the menu. Then, select "Java > Installed JREs":

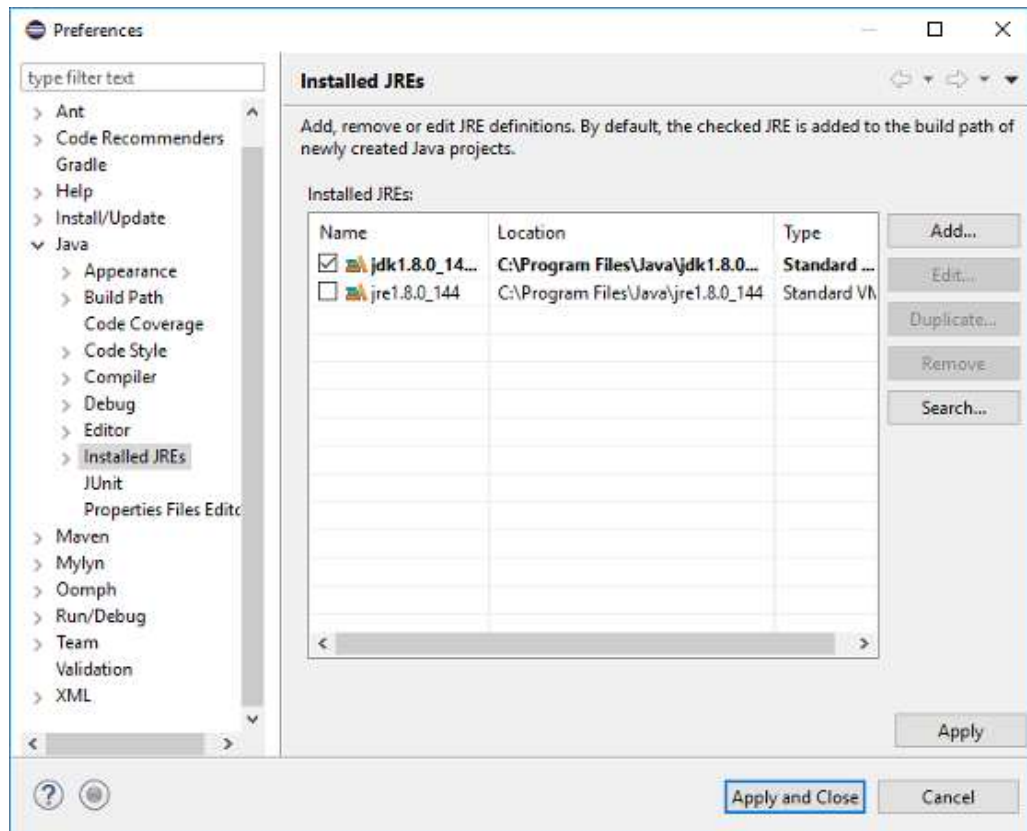


6. Click the "Search" button and select the "Java" folder. This folder should contain your installed JRE and JDK. (If it contains only the installed JDK, that's also ok). You can probably find this folder located at Windows: **C:\Program Files\Java**

For example:



7. After hitting "ok", you should see a screen with a line for either both the JRE and the JDK, or just the JDK. Select the line for the JDK:



8. Click the "Apply and close" button.
9. Eclipse, by default, contains a fair degree of clutter. If you want to minimize the clutter, feel free to close the "Task List" and "Outline" tabs/views to the right.

After that, open the sql file using mysql and run the code.

And then import the project to eclipse and run.