INSTALL - MYSQL ENTERPRISE EDITION

Introduction

Detailed Installation of MySQL Enterprise Edition 8.0 and MySQL Shell on Linux Objective: Tarball Installation of MySQL 8 Enterprise on Linux

Tarball Installation of MySQL Enterprise 8 on Linux

Estimated Time: 15 minutes

Objectives

In this lab, you will:

- Install MySQL Enterprise Edition
- Start and test MySQL Enterpriese Edition Install
- Install MySQL Shell and Connect to MySQL Enterprise

Prerequisites

Test code This lab assumes you have:

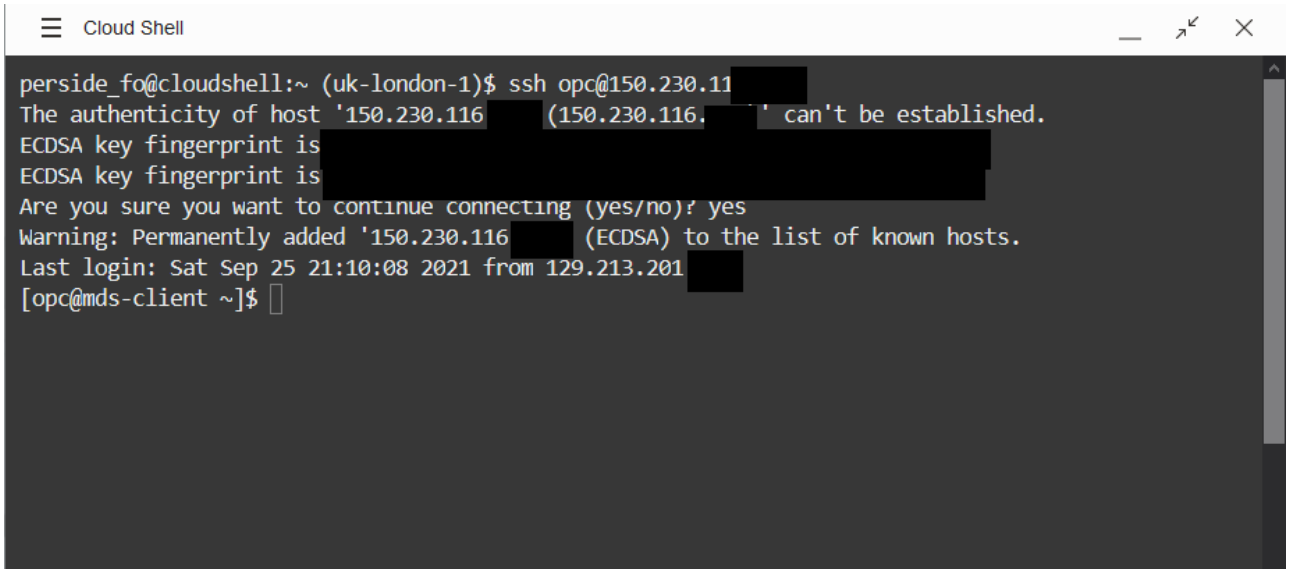
- An Oracle account
- All previous labs successfully completed
- Lab standard
  - shell> the command must be executed in the Operating System shell
  - mysql> the command must be executed in a client like MySQL, MySQL Workbench
  - mysqlsh> the command must be executed in MySQL shell

Task 1: Install MySQL Enterprise Edition using Generic Linux Tar Image

Note: If not already connected with SSH

- connect to **myclient** instance using Cloud Shell (**Example:** ssh -i ~/.ssh/id_rsa opc@132.145.17....)

```
<copy>ssh -i ~/.ssh/id_rsa opc@<your_compute_instance_ip></copy>
```



1. Usually to run mysql the user “mysql” is used, but because it is already available we show here how create a new one.
2. Create a new user/group for your MySQL service (mysqluser/mysqlgrp) and a add ‘mysqlgrp’ group to opc to help labs execution.

shell> <copy>sudo groupadd mysqlgrp</copy>

shell> <copy>sudo useradd -r -g mysqlgrp -s /bin/false mysqluser</copy>

shell> <copy>sudo usermod -a -G mysqlgrp opc</copy>

3. Close and reopen shell session or use “newgrp” command as below

shell> <copy>newgrp - mysqlgrp</copy>

4. Create new directory structure:

shell> <copy>sudo mkdir /mysql/ /mysql/etc /mysql/data</copy>

shell> <copy>sudo mkdir /mysql/log /mysql/temp /mysql/binlog</copy>

5. Extract the tarball in your /mysql folder

shell> <copy>cd /mysql/</copy>

shell> <copy>sudo tar xvf /workshop/mysql_8.0.28/mysql-commercial-8.0.28-linux-glibc2.12-x86_64.tar.xz</copy>

6. Create a symbolic link to mysql binary installation

shell> <copy>sudo ln -s mysql-commercial-8.0.28-linux-glibc2.12-x86_64 mysql-latest</copy>

7. Create a new configuration file my.cnf inside /mysql/etc To help you we created one with some variables, please copy it

shell> <copy>sudo cp /workshop/my.cnf.first /mysql/etc/my.cnf</copy>

8. For security reasons change ownership and permissions

shell> `<copy>sudo chown -R mysqluser:mysqlgrp /mysql</copy>`

shell> `<copy>sudo chmod -R 755 /mysql</copy>`

9. The following permission is for the Lab purpose so that opc account can make changes and copy files to overwrite the content

shell> `<copy>sudo chmod -R 770 /mysql/etc</copy>`

10. initialize your database

shell>

```
<copy>sudo /mysql/mysql-latest/bin/mysqld --defaults-
file=/mysql/etc/my.cnf --initialize --user=mysqluser</copy>
```

Task 2: Start and test MySQL Enterprise Edition Install

1. Start your new mysql instance

shell> `<copy>sudo /mysql/mysql-latest/bin/mysqld --defaults-file=/mysql/etc/my.cnf --user=mysqluser &</copy>`

2. Verify that process is running

shell> `<copy>ps -ef | grep mysqld</copy>`

shell> `<copy>netstat -an | grep 3306</copy>`

3. Another way is searching the message “ready for connections” in error log as one of the last

shell> `<copy>grep -i ready /mysql/log/err&#95;log.log</copy>`

4. Install the MySQL Shell command line utility

shell>

```
<copy>sudo yum -y install /workshop/shell/mysql-shell-commercial-
8.0.28-1.1.el8.x86_64.rpm</copy>
```

5. Retrieve root password for first login:

shell> `<copy>grep -i 'temporary password' /mysql/log/err&#95;log.log</copy>`

6. Login to the the mysql-enterprise installation and check the status (you will be asked to change password)

shell>

```
<copy>mysqlsh --uri root@localhost:3306 --sql -p </copy>
```

7. Create New Password for MySQL Root

mysqlsh> <copy>ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'Welcome1!';</copy>

mysqlsh> <copy>\status</copy>

8. Shutdown the service

mysqlsh> <copy>\quit</copy>

9. Create a new administrative user called 'admin' with remote access and full privileges

shell> <copy>mysqlsh --sql --uri root@127.0.0.1:3306 -p</copy>

mysqlsh> <copy>CREATE USER 'admin'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'Welcome1!';</copy>

mysqlsh> <copy>GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'admin'@'%' WITH GRANT OPTION;
</copy>

10. Add the mysql bin folder to the bash profile

mysqlsh> <copy>\quit</copy>

shell> <copy>nano /home/opc/.bash_profile</copy>

11. After the value **# User specific environment and startup programs**. Add the following line:

```
<copy>PATH=$PATH:/mysql/mysql-
latest/bin:$HOME/.local/bin:$HOME/bin</copy>
```

12. Save the changes, log out and log in again via ssh for the changes to take effect on the user profile. Or you can source the .bash_profile file to update your environment.

shell> <copy>source /home/opc/.bash_profile</copy>

Learn More

- MySQL Linux Installation
- MySQL Shell Installation

Acknowledgements

- **Author** - Dale Dasker, MySQL Solution Engineering
- **Last Updated By/Date** - <Dale Dasker, April 2022