

specify the MySQL `root` user. Commands that require a password for `root` also include a `-p` option. Because `-p` is followed by no option value, such commands prompt for the password. Type the password when prompted and press Enter.

SQL statements can be executed using the `mysql` command-line client (connect as `root` to ensure that you have the necessary privileges).

2.11.1 Before You Begin

Review the information in this section before upgrading. Perform any recommended actions.

- Understand what may occur during an upgrade. See [Section 2.11.3, “What the MySQL Upgrade Process Upgrades”](#).
- Protect your data by creating a backup. The backup should include the `mysql` system database, which contains the MySQL data dictionary tables and system tables. See [Section 7.2, “Database Backup Methods”](#).



Important

Downgrade from MySQL 8.0 to MySQL 5.7, or from a MySQL 8.0 release to a previous MySQL 8.0 release, is not supported. The only supported alternative is to restore a backup taken *before* upgrading. It is therefore imperative that you back up your data before starting the upgrade process.

- Review [Section 2.11.2, “Upgrade Paths”](#) to ensure that your intended upgrade path is supported.
- Review [Section 2.11.4, “Changes in MySQL 8.0”](#) for changes that you should be aware of before upgrading. Some changes may require action.
- Review [Section 1.3, “What Is New in MySQL 8.0”](#) for deprecated and removed features. An upgrade may require changes with respect to those features if you use any of them.
- Review [Section 1.4, “Server and Status Variables and Options Added, Deprecated, or Removed in MySQL 8.0”](#). If you use deprecated or removed variables, an upgrade may require configuration changes.
- Review the [Release Notes](#) for information about fixes, changes, and new features.
- If you use replication, review [Section 17.5.3, “Upgrading a Replication Setup”](#).
- Upgrade procedures vary by platform and how the initial installation was performed. Use the procedure that applies to your current MySQL installation:
 - For binary and package-based installations on non-Windows platforms, refer to [Section 2.11.6, “Upgrading MySQL Binary or Package-based Installations on Unix/Linux”](#).



Note

For supported Linux distributions, the preferred method for upgrading package-based installations is to use the MySQL software repositories (MySQL Yum Repository, MySQL APT Repository, and MySQL SLES Repository).

- For installations on an Enterprise Linux platform or Fedora using the MySQL Yum Repository, refer to [Section 2.11.7, “Upgrading MySQL with the MySQL Yum Repository”](#).
- For installations on Ubuntu using the MySQL APT repository, refer to [Section 2.11.8, “Upgrading MySQL with the MySQL APT Repository”](#).