

Relational Database Design and SQL

Install MySQL on Mac

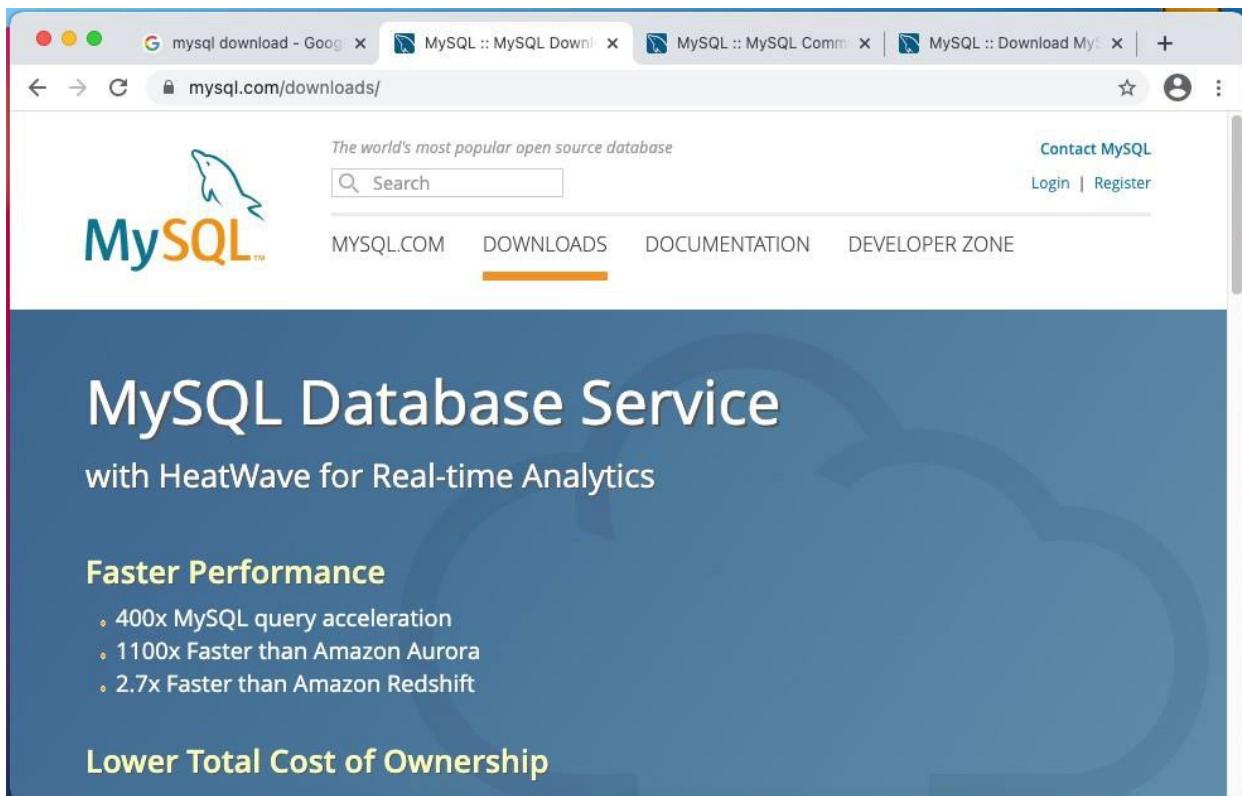
Introduction:

The goal of this document is to serve as a walkthrough of the installation of MySQL 8 on Mac.

For this document, we will be installing MySQL **on your host computer**.

Step 1: Install MySQL.

Go to <http://mysql.com/downloads>



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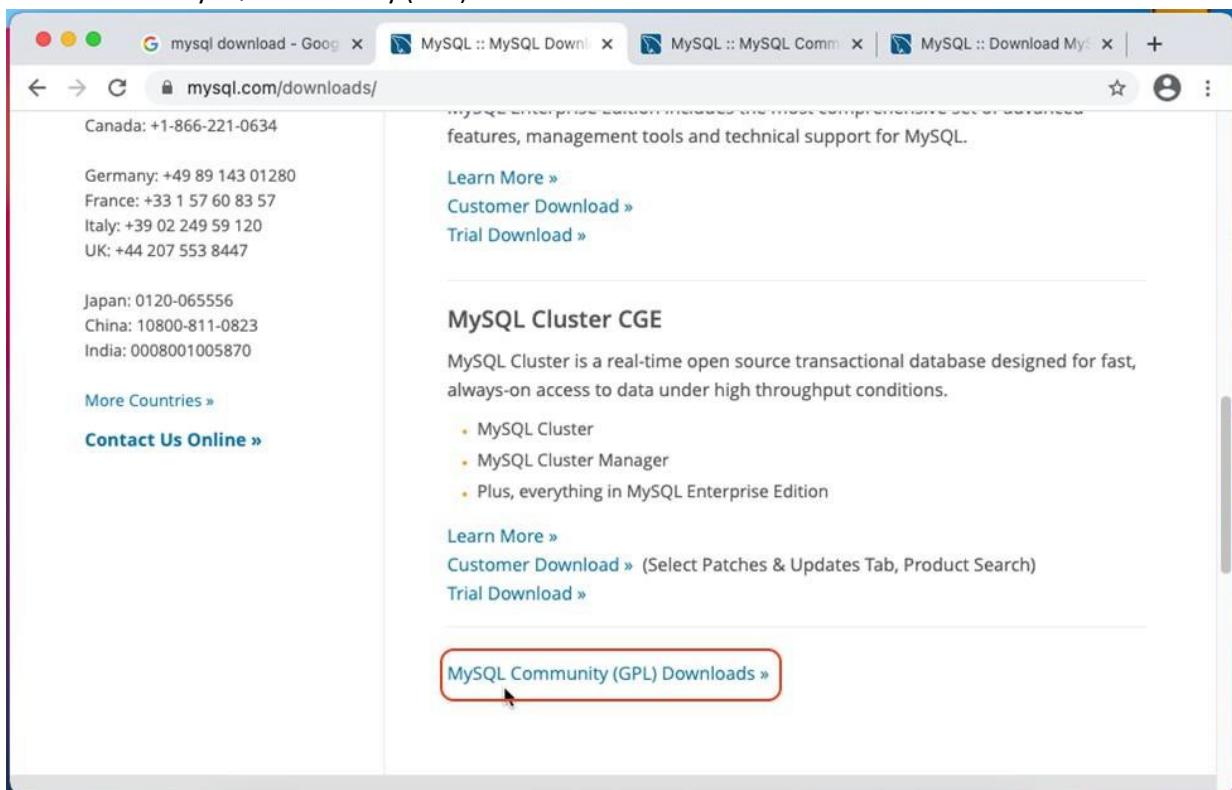
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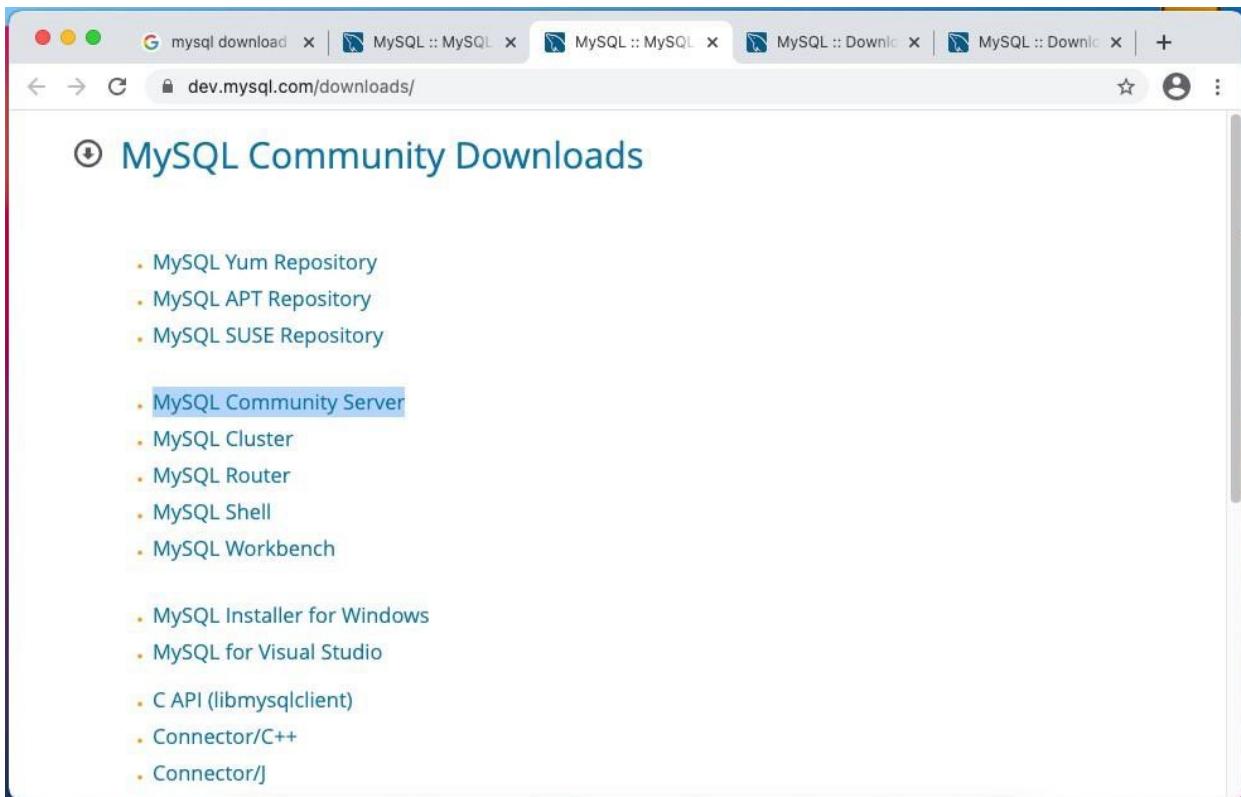
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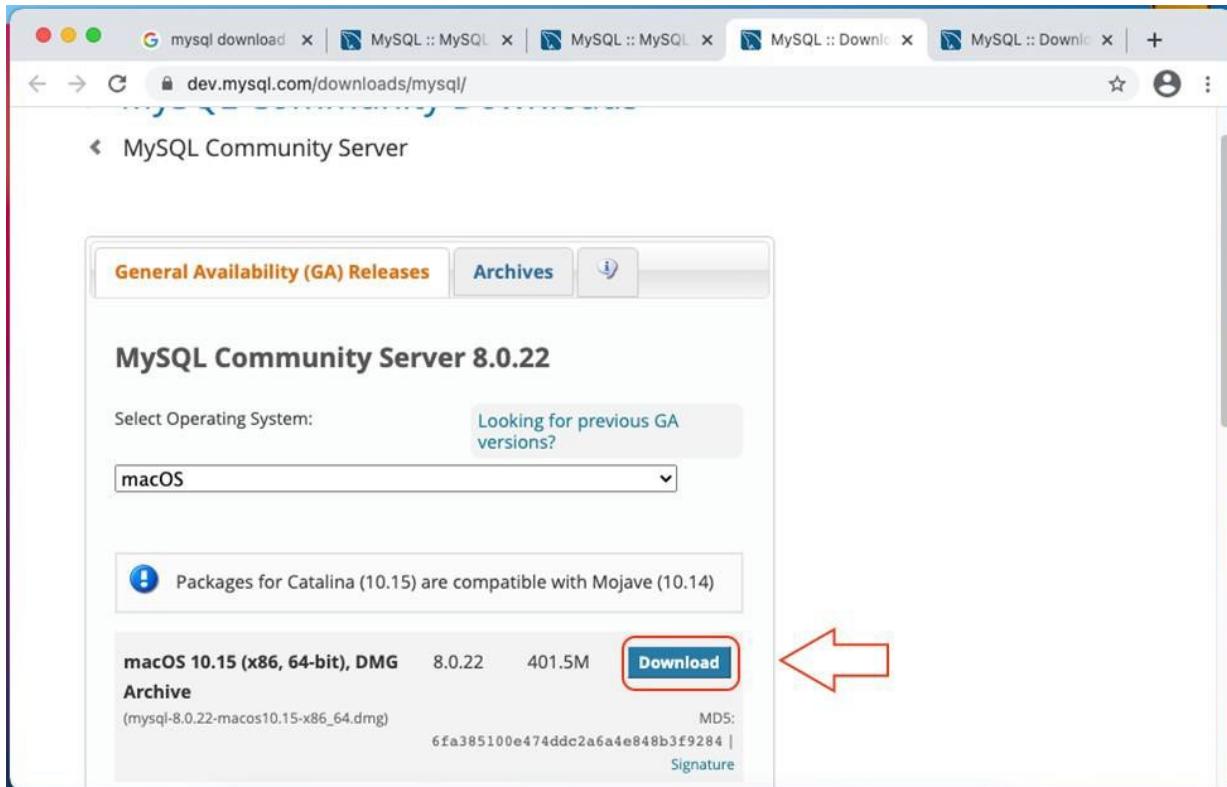


The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL dev.mysql.com/downloads/ in the address bar. The page title is "MySQL Community Downloads". A sidebar on the left lists several MySQL components, each with a small icon and a link. The "MySQL Community Server" link is highlighted with a blue box, indicating it is the target of the click. The other links in the sidebar are: MySQL Yum Repository, MySQL APT Repository, MySQL SUSE Repository, MySQL Community Server, MySQL Cluster, MySQL Router, MySQL Shell, MySQL Workbench, MySQL Installer for Windows, MySQL for Visual Studio, C API (libmysqlclient), Connector/C++, and Connector/J.

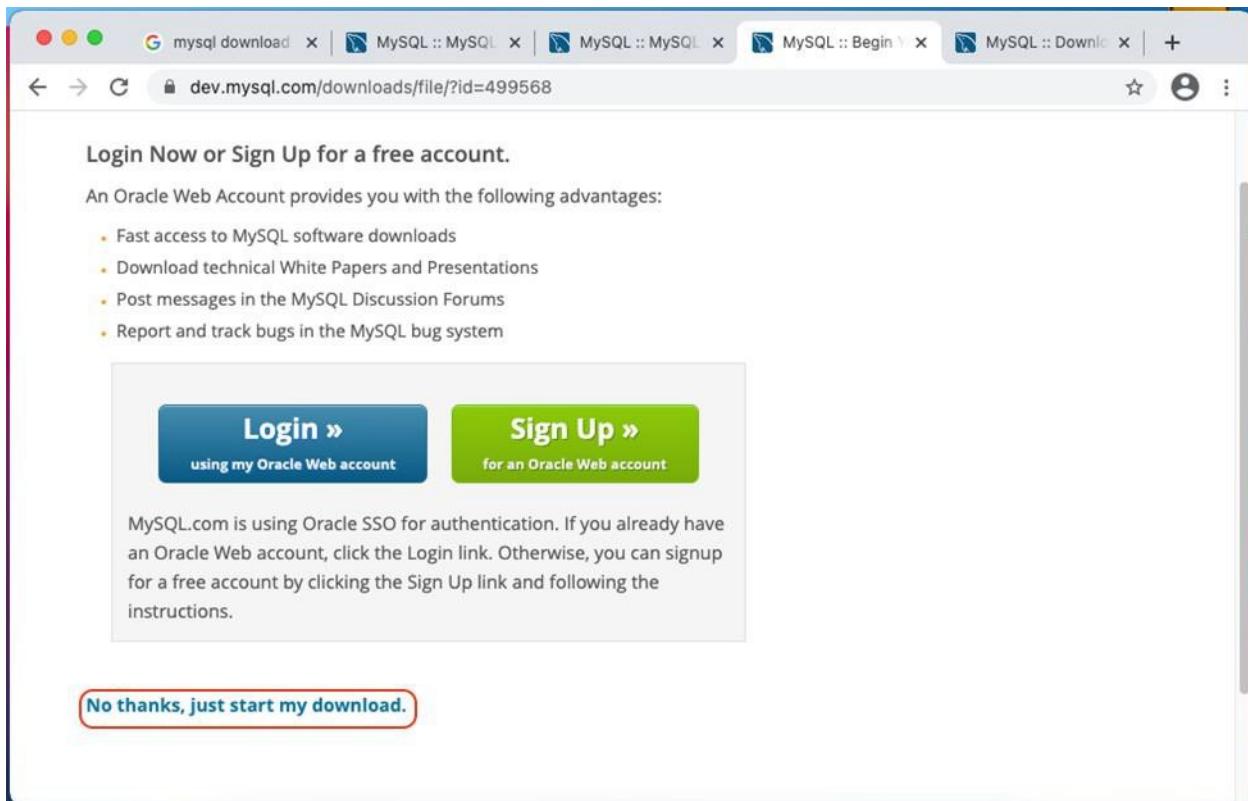
- MySQL Yum Repository
- MySQL APT Repository
- MySQL SUSE Repository
- [MySQL Community Server](#)
- MySQL Cluster
- MySQL Router
- MySQL Shell
- MySQL Workbench
- MySQL Installer for Windows
- MySQL for Visual Studio
- C API (libmysqlclient)
- Connector/C++
- Connector/J

MySQL Community server 8.0 should be display with Mac OS already be selected,

Click download next to the 64-bit DMG archive.



You DO **NOT** need to sign up, instead click "No thanks, just start my download"



MySQL download | MySQL :: MySQL | MySQL :: MySQL | MySQL :: Begin Y | MySQL :: Download | +

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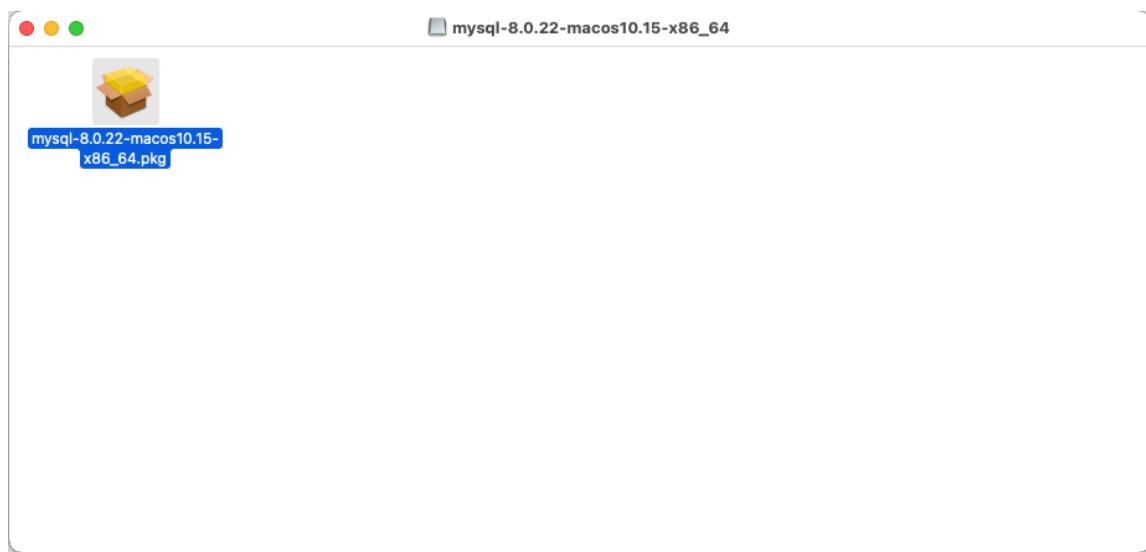
The DMG file should download.

(ex: mysql-8.0.22-macos10.15-x86_64.dmg)

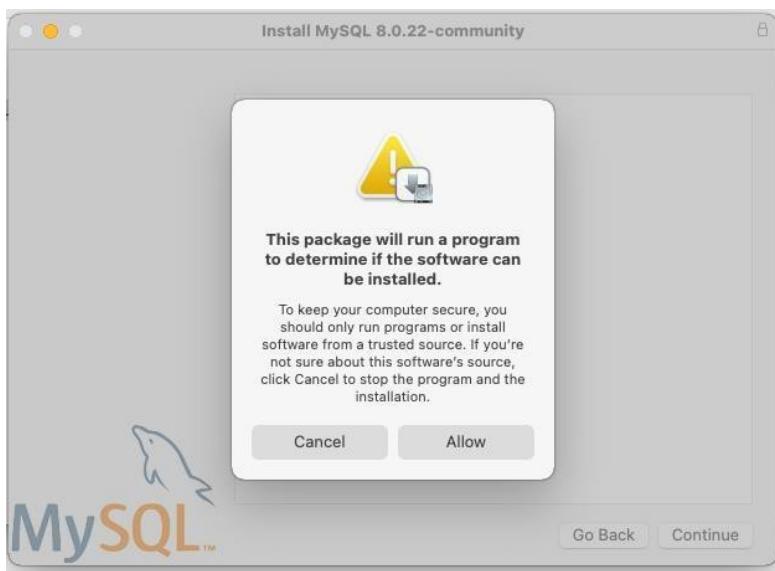


Click on the DMG in the downloads folder to run the image.

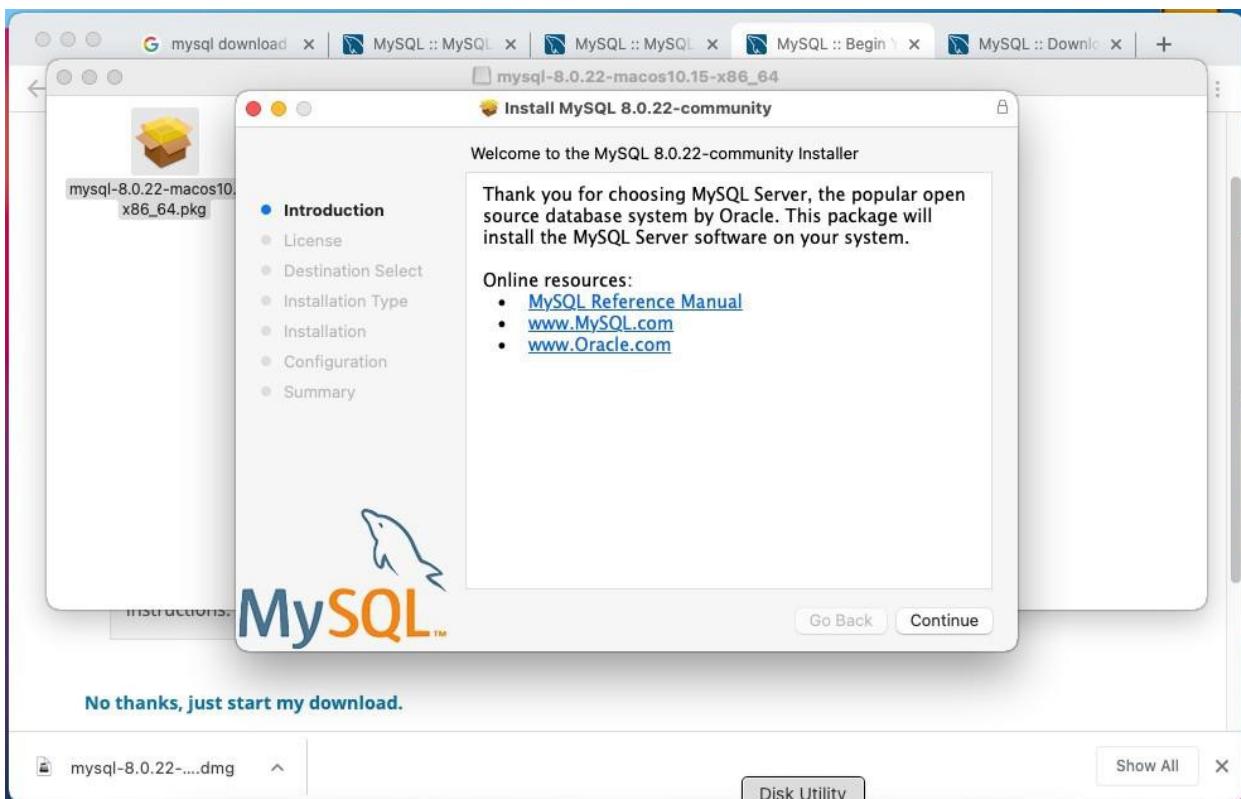
Run the PKG file from within the downloaded MySQL DMG image file



You will need to click "Allow" to continue.



Shown below is the MySQL Community Installation Wizard.

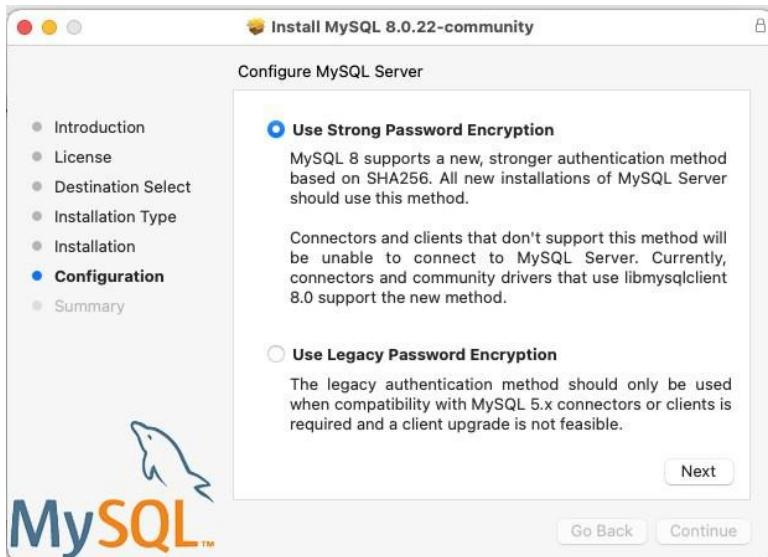


Proceed through the MySQL Installation Wizard.

Agree with the License Agreement.

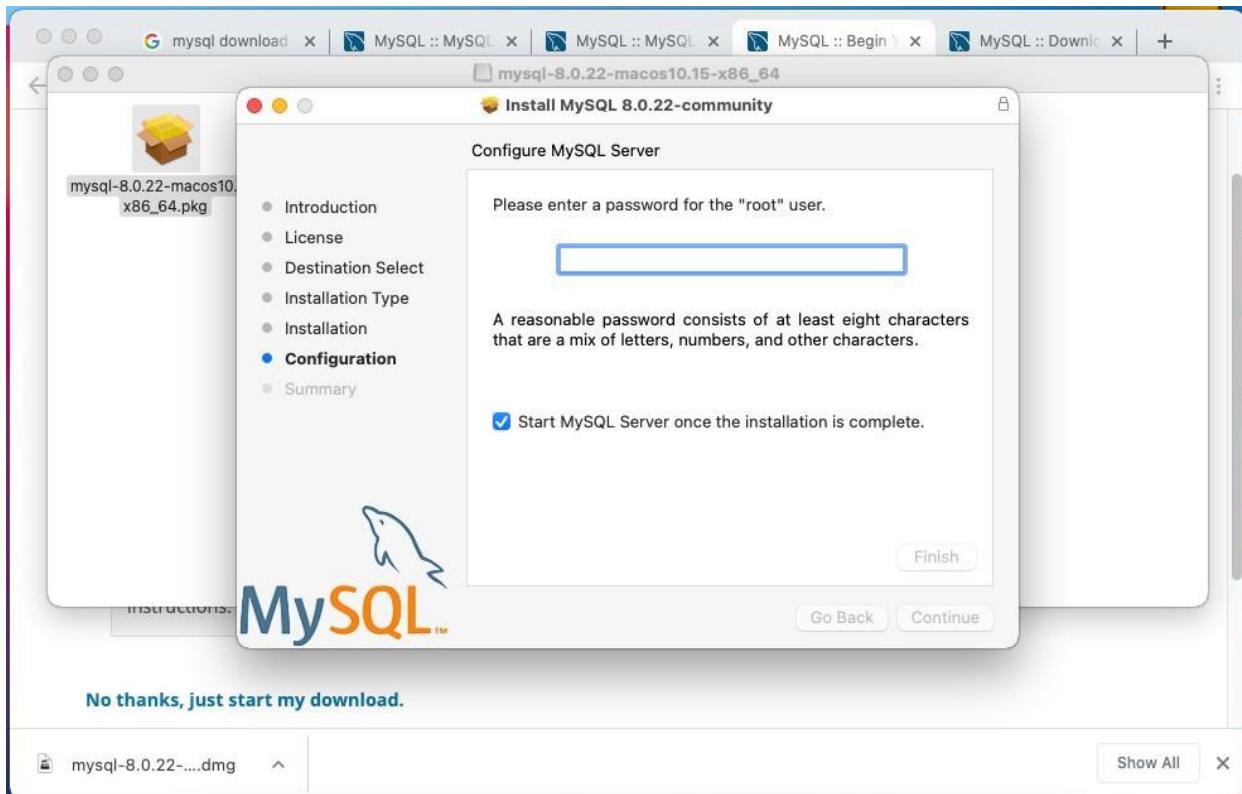
Leave the default install directory.

When prompted, select “Strong Password Encryption” (SHA 256).

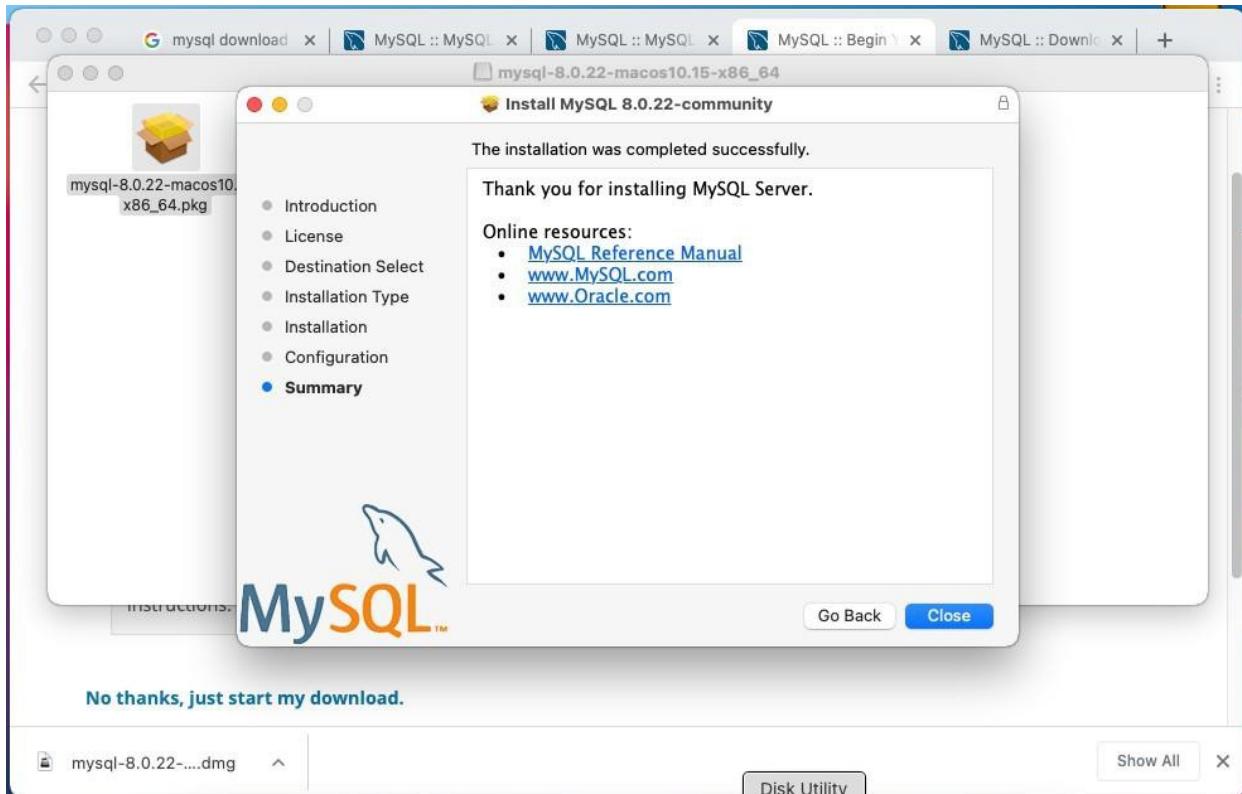


Create a new password for your MySQL root account.

IMPORTANT! Make sure you remember or write down this password! We will need this password to login to MySQL.



Below is the screen showing the installation was completed successfully.
Click Close.

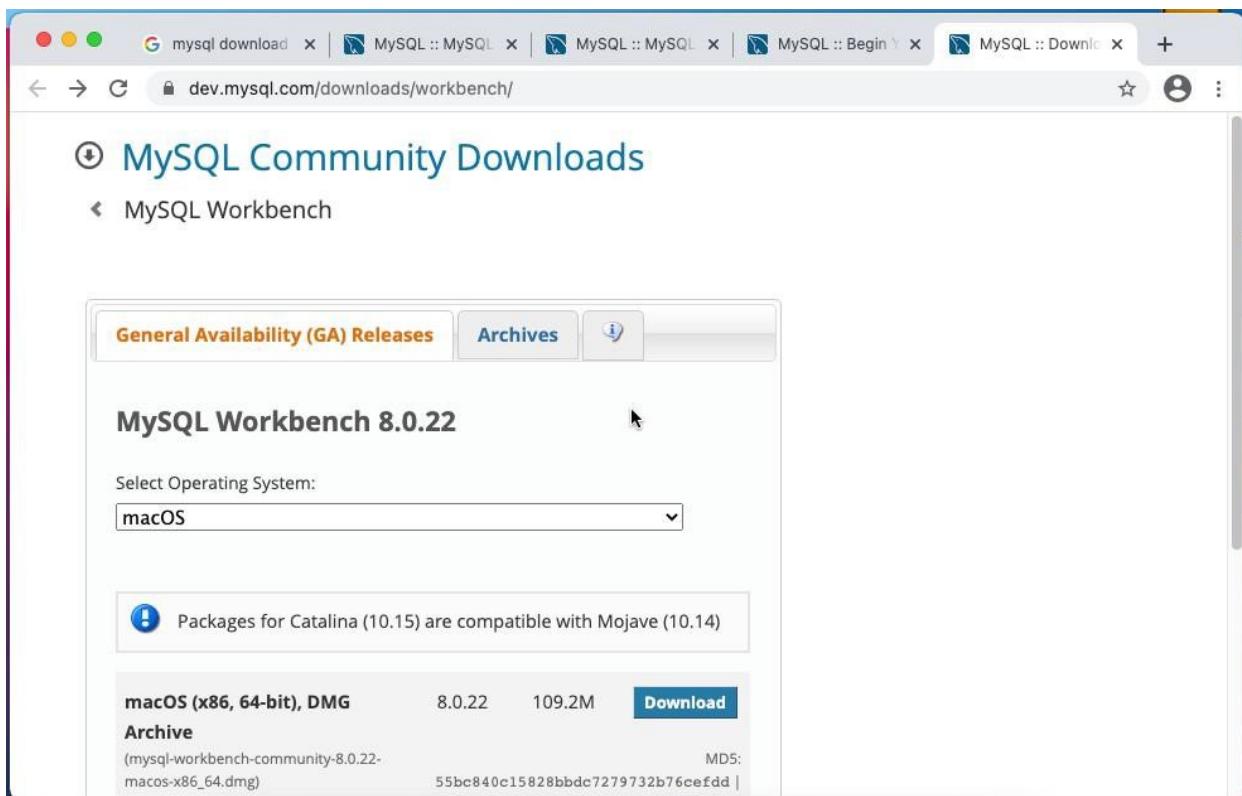


Step 2: Install MySQL Workbench.

Go back to the MySQL website

<http://mysql.com/downloads>

and look for MySQL Workbench.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL dev.mysql.com/downloads/workbench/. The page title is "MySQL Community Downloads". Below it, a breadcrumb navigation shows "MySQL Workbench".

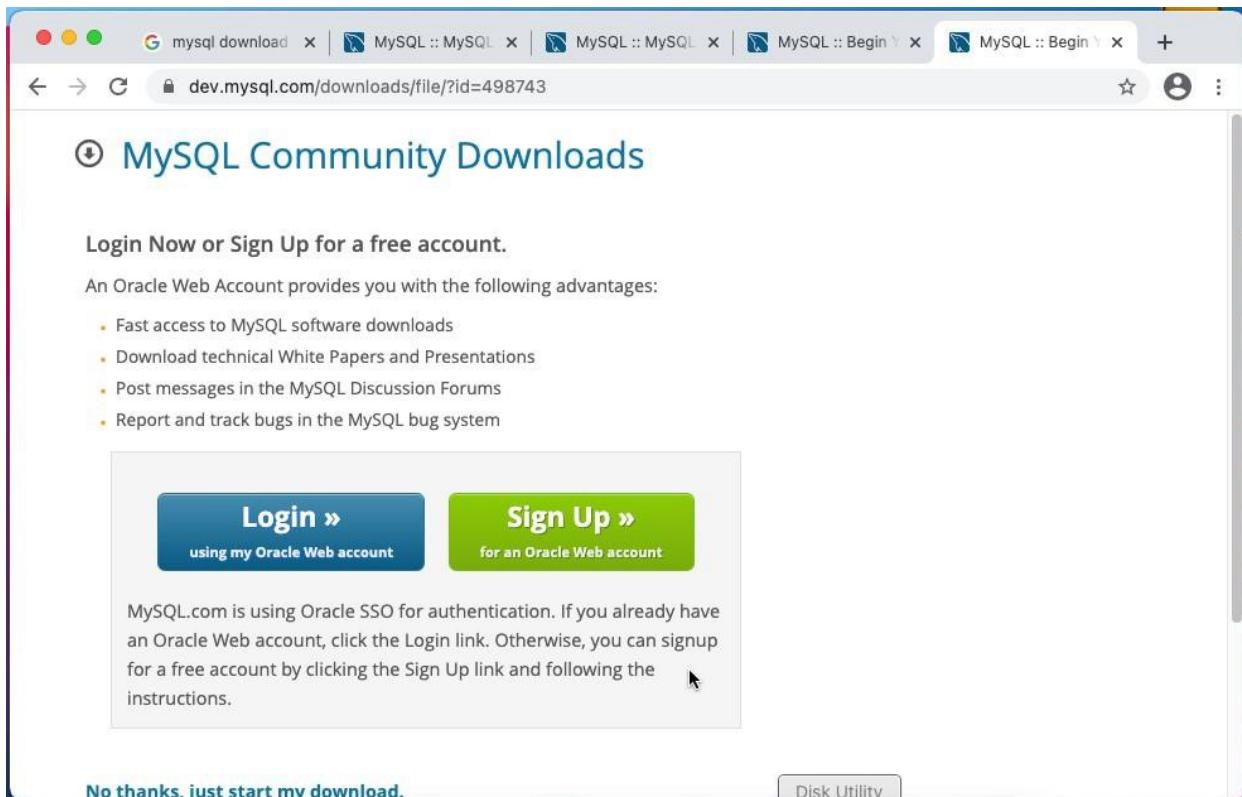
At the top, there are tabs for "General Availability (GA) Releases" (which is selected and highlighted in orange) and "Archives".

The main content area displays "MySQL Workbench 8.0.22". Below this, a "Select Operating System:" dropdown menu is set to "macOS".

A note in a box states: "Packages for Catalina (10.15) are compatible with Mojave (10.14)".

Below the note, a download link for "macOS (x86, 64-bit), DMG" is shown, with the file name "(mysql-workbench-community-8.0.22-macos-x86_64.dmg)". The download size is 109.2M and the MD5 hash is 55bc840c15828bbdc7279732b76cefdd. A "Download" button is present.

Again, there is no need to login.



mysql download | MySQL :: MySQL | MySQL :: MySQL | MySQL :: Begin | MySQL :: Begin | +

dev.mysql.com/downloads/file/?id=498743

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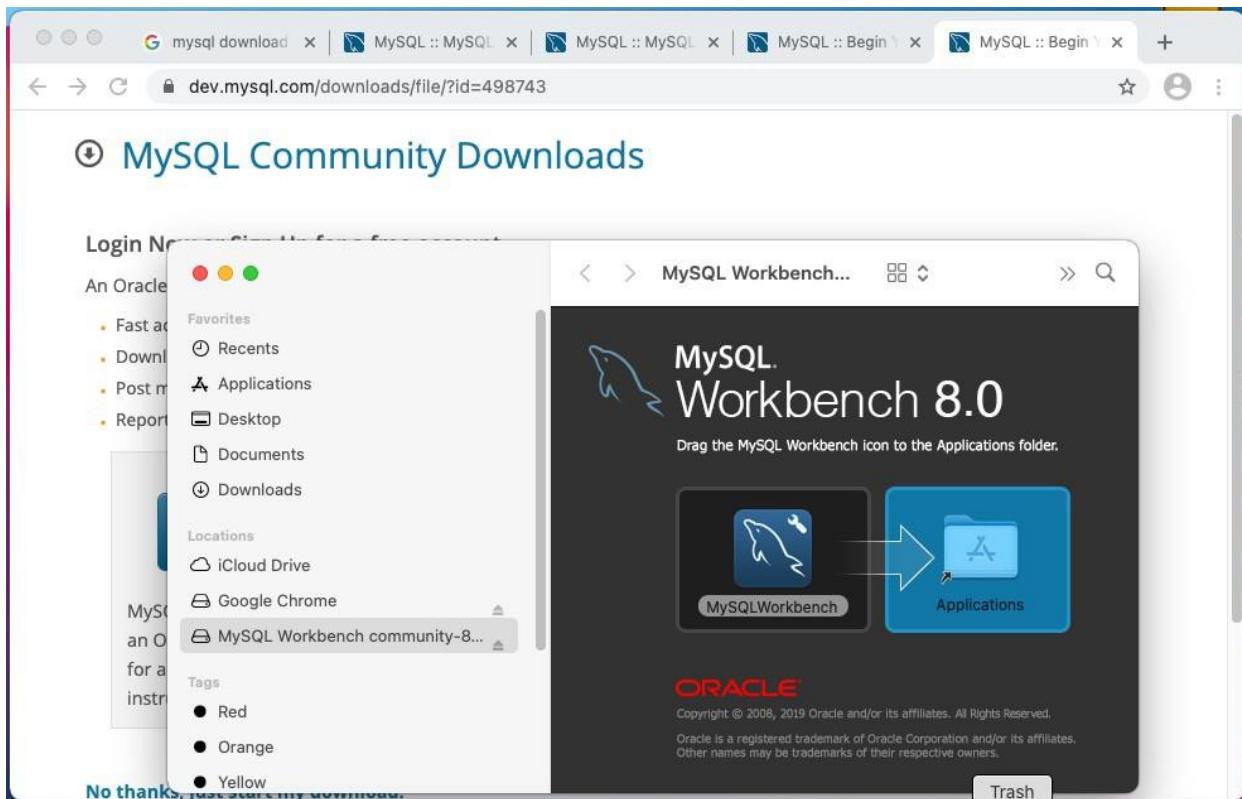
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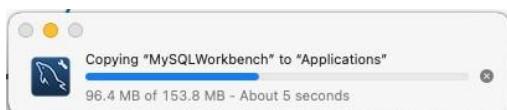
No thanks, just start my download.

Disk Utility

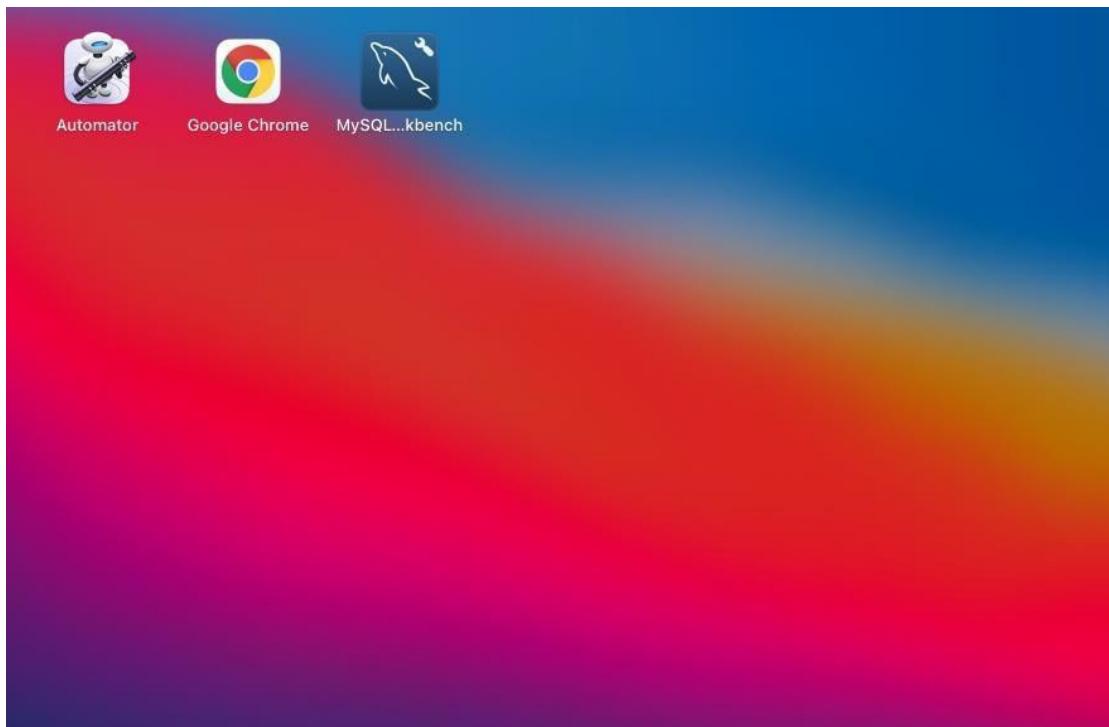
Open the downloaded DMG file for MySQL Workbench.



Drag the MySQL Workbench icon to the Applications folder



Confirm it is installed by going into the mac launcher

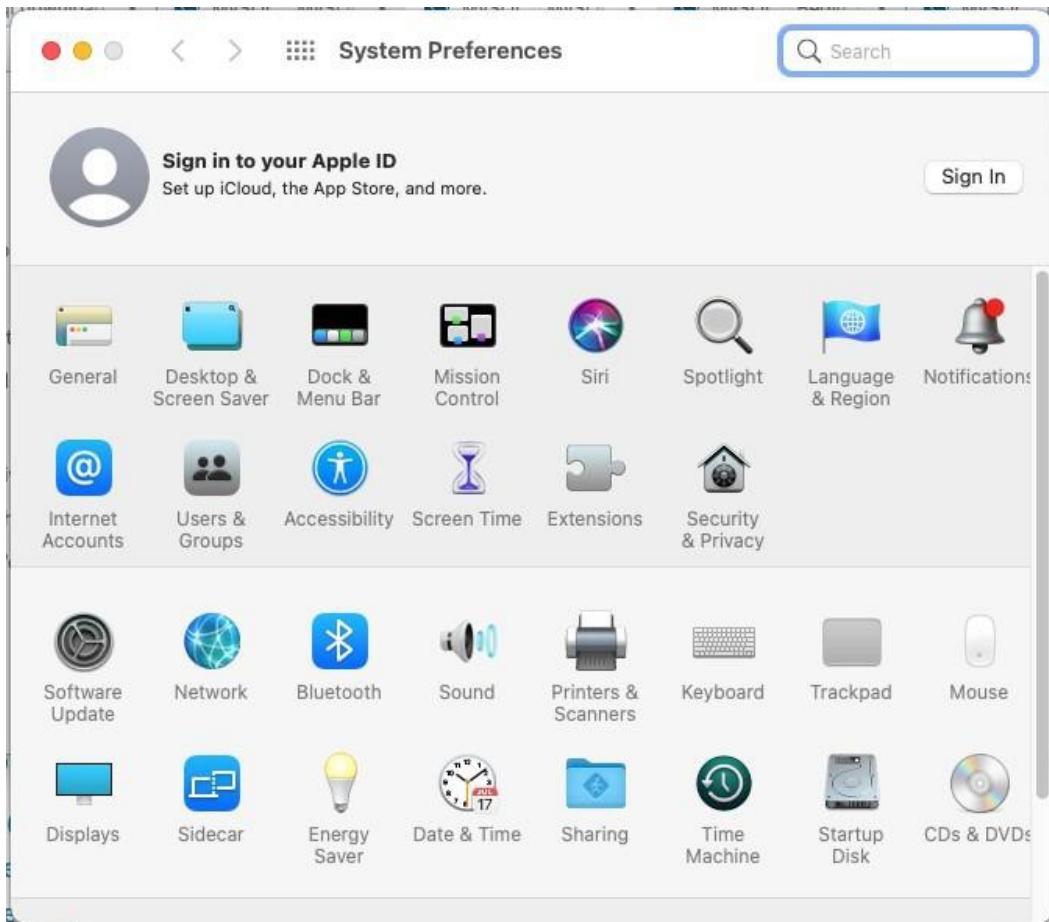


Run MySQL Workbench.

If prompted that MySQL Workbench can't be open because it cannot be checked for malicious,



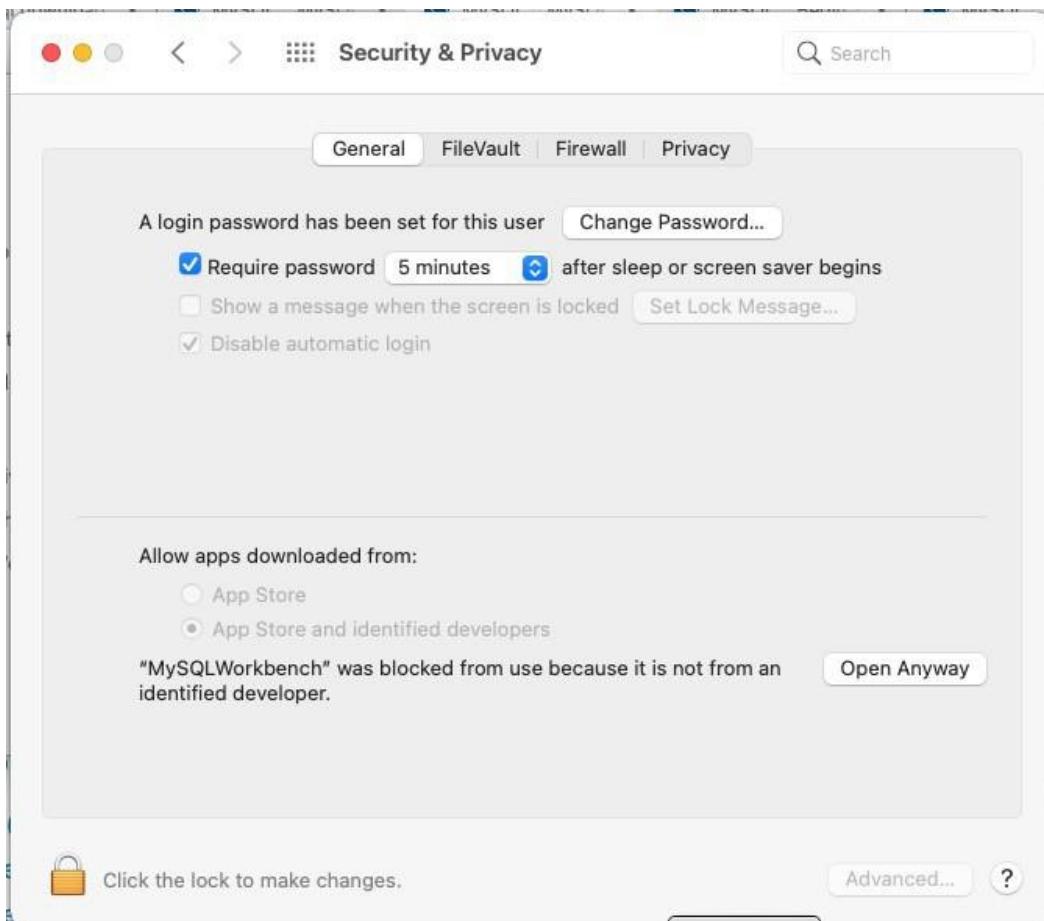
Go to System Preferences



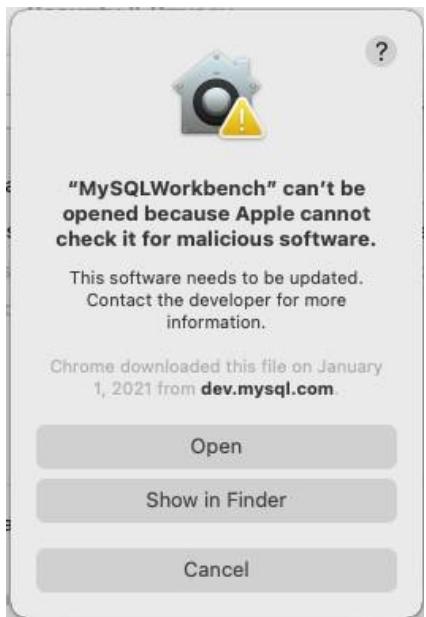
Click Security and Privacy.

You should see that MySQL Workbench was blocked.

Click "Open Anyway".



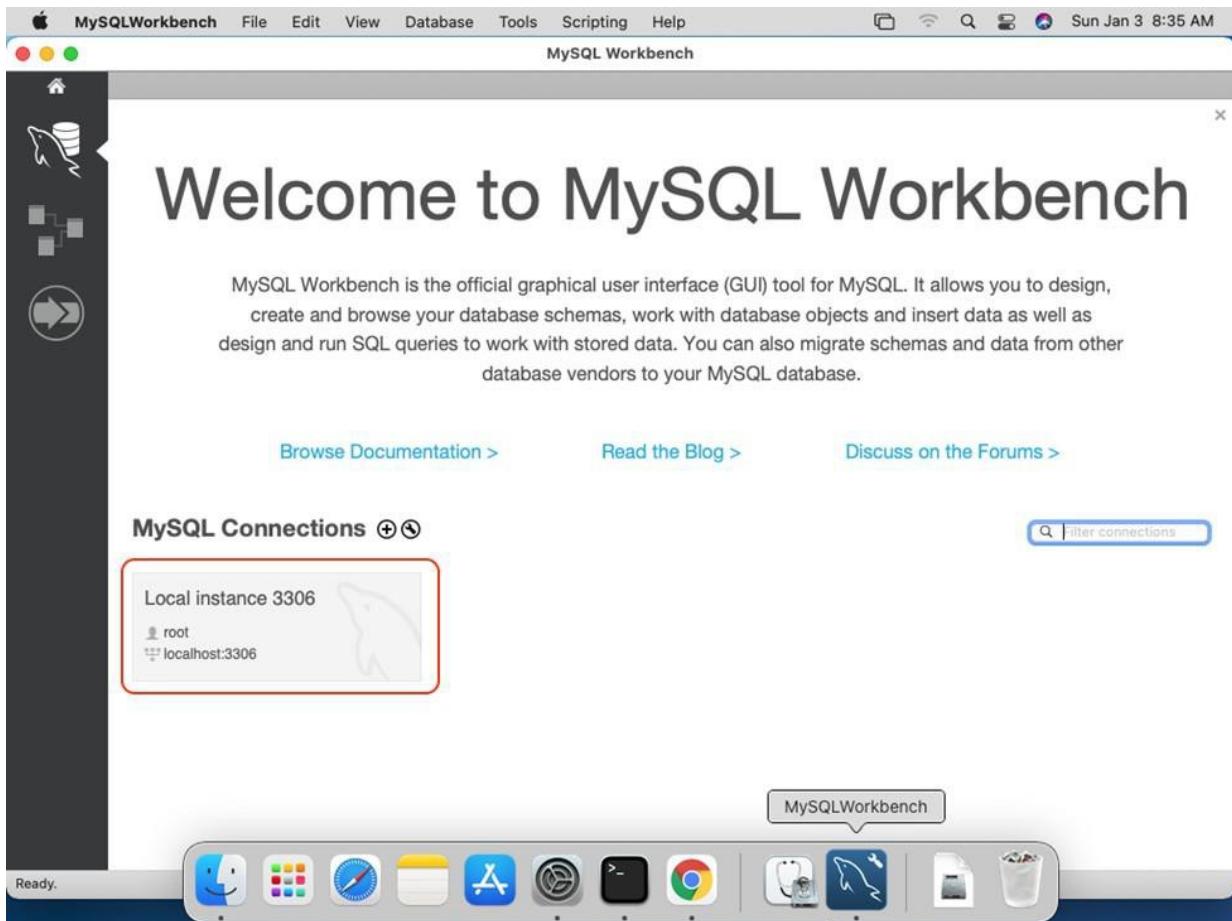
Click Open.



This is MySQL Workbench.

MySQL Workbench will automatically add the default connection called "Local instance 3306". You can create other connections (by clicking the plus symbol **MySQL Connections**  next to "MySQL Connections") if you wish to explore other databases on other computers, but since MySQL has already one we don't need to at this point.

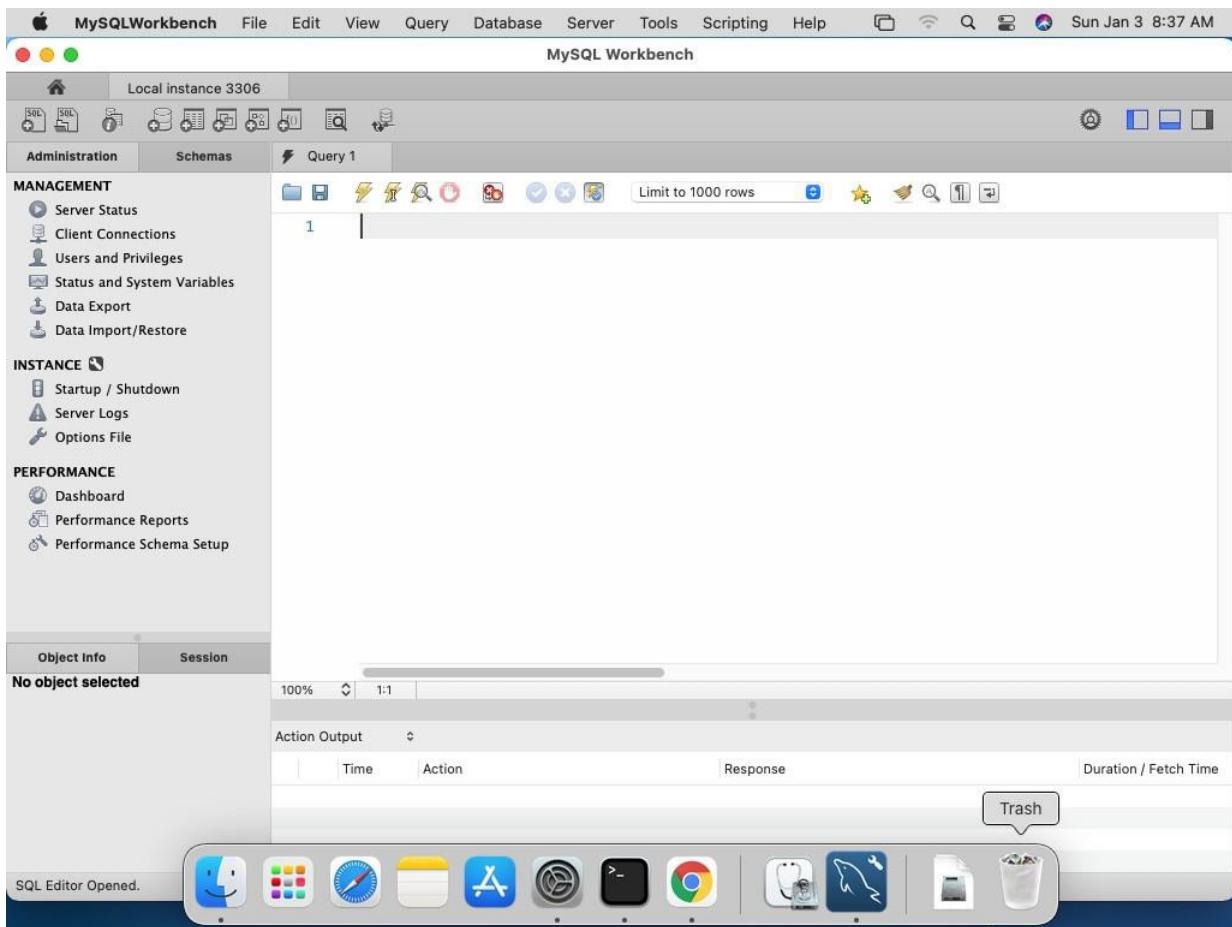
Open a connection to your local instance by clicking on "Local instance 3306".



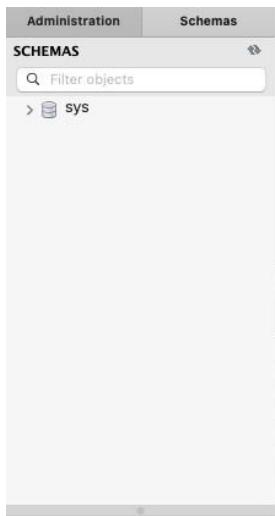
Enter the password you created when you installed MySQL Server.



This is the main screen for MySQL Workbench.



Clicking on Schemas will show of the databases that you will create and the system databases.



Currently we haven't created any databases yet, so we don't have many databases. This view is currently only showing the system database called `sys`. There are other system databases not shown here that will talk about later.

There is a query editor window that will let you type SQL commands and run them.

Let's practice running a command.

In the query editor window type the following command:

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'version';
```

Note: the MySQL keywords such as SHOW, VARIABLES and LIKE are case **INSENSITIVE**.

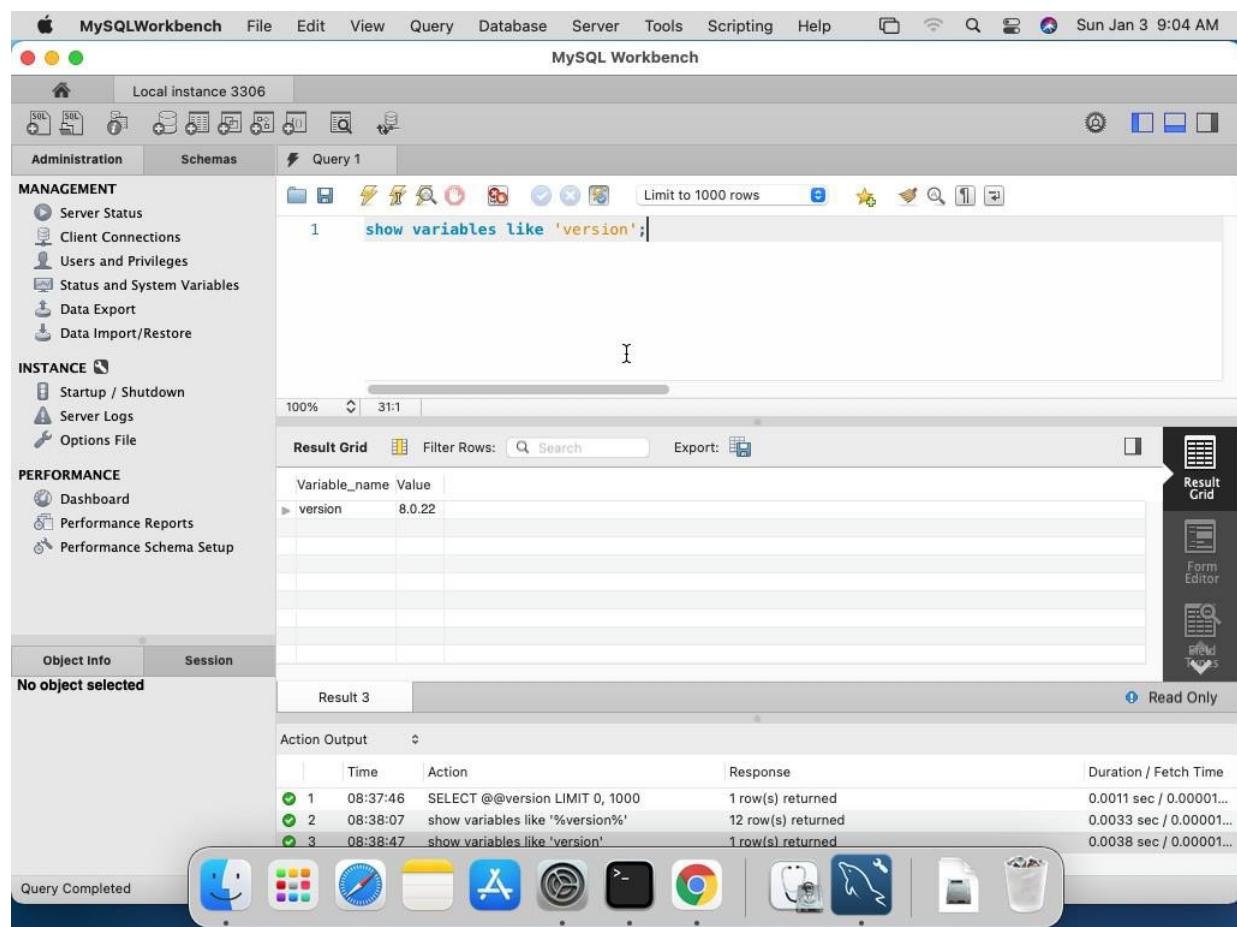
This means you can type them in all uppercase like this: SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'version';

or in all lowercase like this: show variables like 'version';

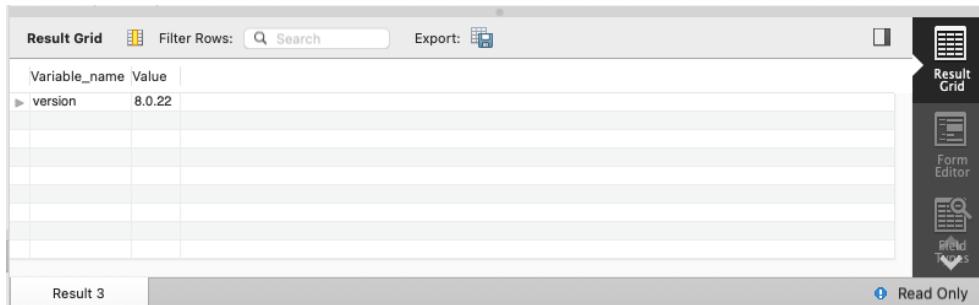
and it makes no difference.

To run a command, click the lightning bolt with a cursor on it (掣).

Run the command.



You will see the result grid show up showing the result of your command.



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the 'Result Grid' tab selected. The result grid displays a single row with the following data:

| Variable_name | Value |
|---------------|--------|
| version | 8.0.22 |

Below the grid, a status bar shows 'Result 3' and 'Read Only'.

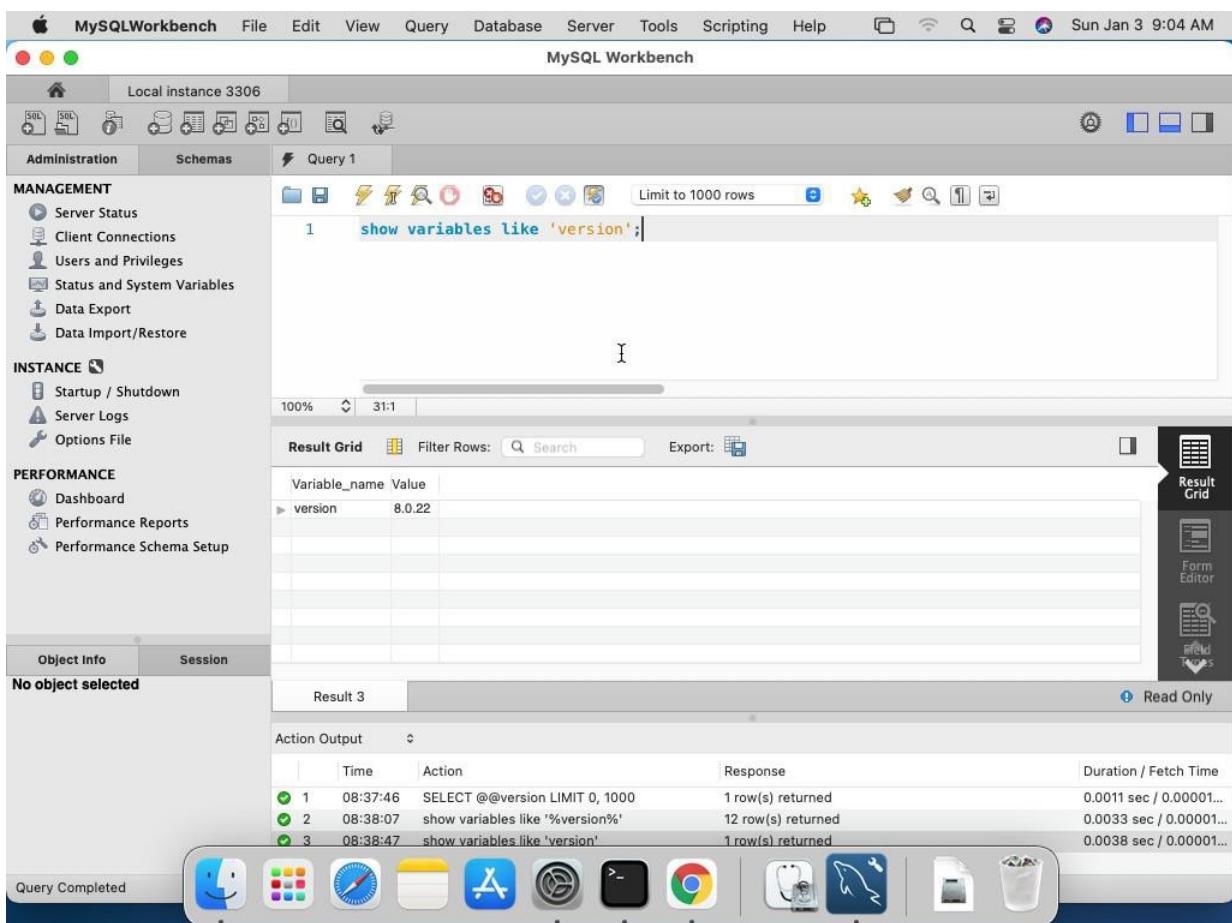
In this case, the command, `SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'version';` will display the value of the `version` variable which contains a value corresponding to version of MySQL you are running.

You should see your version look like something like `8.0.22`.

Submit a screenshot with the version that is shown on the screen.

Filename: **01_MySQL_Version_Workbench.jpg**

Submit



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the 'Query' tab selected. The query editor contains the command:

```
1 show variables like 'version';
```

The result grid shows the following data:

| Variable_name | Value |
|---------------|--------|
| version | 8.0.22 |

Below the grid, a status bar shows 'Result 3' and 'Read Only'.

Step 3: Run MySQL from the Command Line.

Open up the terminal app.



Run the following command:

```
mysql --version
```



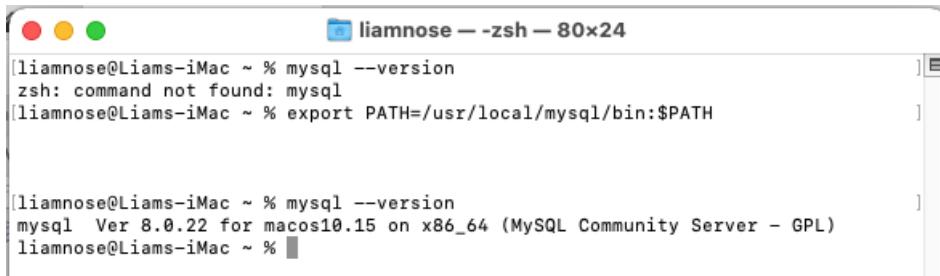
If you will get an error message like this:

```
Command not found: mysql
```

The command FAILED, but don't worry, we can fix it by adding the mysql bin folder to the PATH variable:

Run this (if you have the above error):

```
export PATH=/usr/local/mysql/bin:$PATH
```

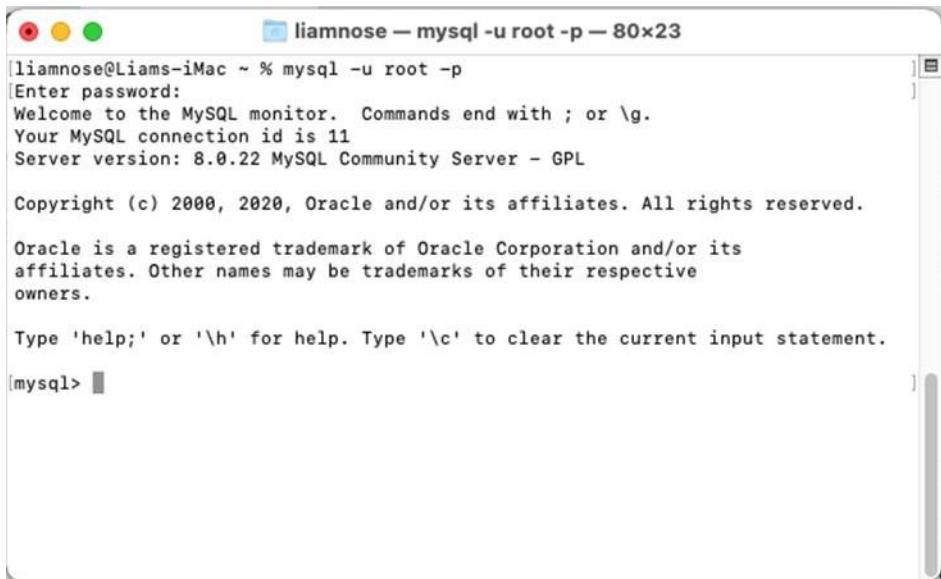


Next, login to the MySQL Command Line Client using the following command:

```
mysql -u root -p
```

This is prompt for the mysql root password. Do you still remember your password?!?

If everything is good mysql should welcome you and you should see the prompt change to mysql>



```
liamnose@Liams-iMac ~ % mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 11
Server version: 8.0.22 MySQL Community Server - GPL

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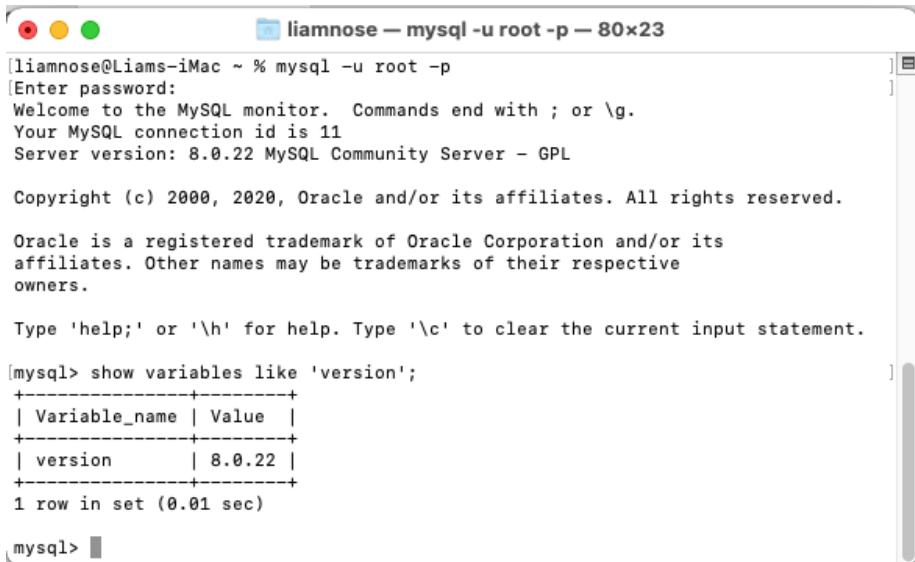
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owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> 
```

Run the following command to show the MySQL version:

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'version';
```



```
liamnose@Liams-iMac ~ % mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 11
Server version: 8.0.22 MySQL Community Server - GPL

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Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

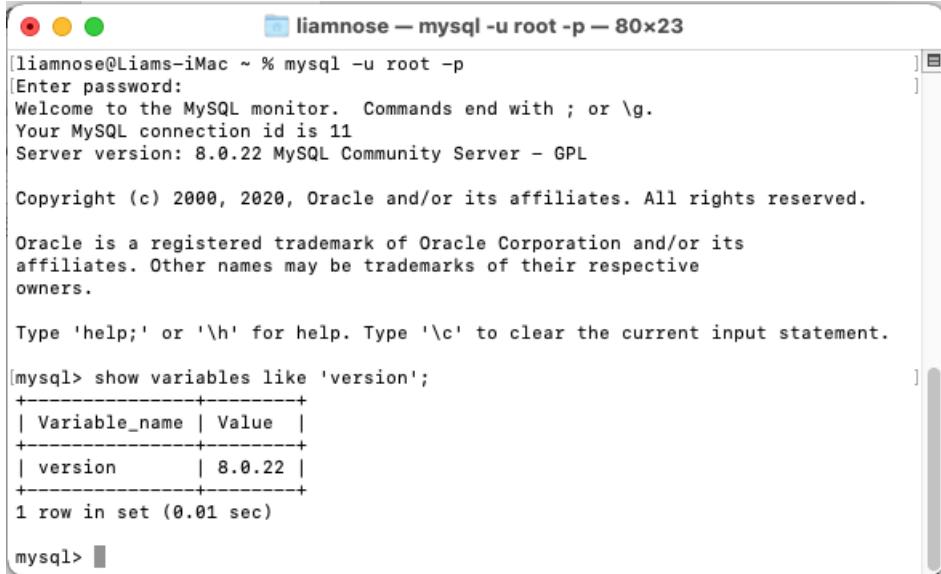
mysql> show variables like 'version';
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value   |
+-----+-----+
| version       | 8.0.22 |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)

mysql> 
```

Submit a screenshot with the version that is shown on the screen.

Filename: **02_SQL_Version_Command_Line.jpg**

Submit



liamnose — mysql -u root -p — 80x23

```
[liamnose@Liams-iMac ~ % mysql -u root -p
[Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 11
Server version: 8.0.22 MySQL Community Server - GPL

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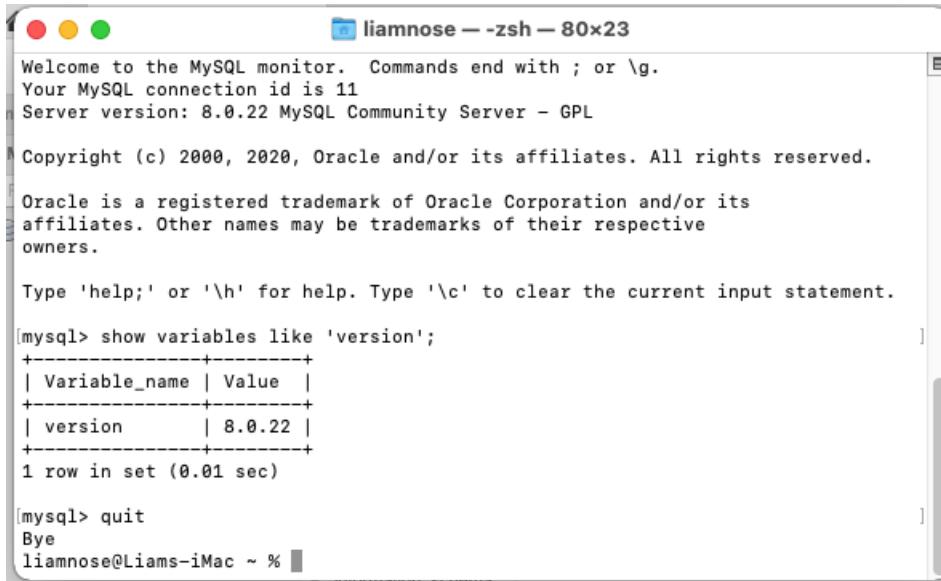
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

[mysql> show variables like 'version';
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value   |
+-----+-----+
| version       | 8.0.22 |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)

mysql> ]
```

Note: if you are still logged in at the mysql> prompt you can exit with the `quit` command.

Type `quit` to exit the MySQL Command Line Client tool.



liamnose — zsh — 80x23

```
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 11
Server version: 8.0.22 MySQL Community Server - GPL

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owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

[mysql> show variables like 'version';
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value   |
+-----+-----+
| version       | 8.0.22 |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)

[mysql> quit
Bye
liamnose@Liams-iMac ~ % ]
```

That's it - you are done!