How to Install MySQL with Homebrew on macOS

1. Homebrew Update
   ```
   $ brew update
   ```

2. Search MySQL
   ```
   $ brew search mysql
   ==> Formulae
   automysqlbackup         mysql-client@5.7        mysql@5.6
   mysql                   mysql-connector-c++     mysql@5.7
   mysql++                 mysql-sandbox           mysqltuner
   mysql-client            mysql-search-replace    qt-mysql
   ==> Casks
   homebrew/cask/mysql-connector-python    homebrew/cask/navicat-for-mysql
   homebrew/cask/mysql-shell               homebrew/cask/sqlpro-for-mysql
   homebrew/cask/mysql-utilities
   ```

3. Install MySQL
   ```
   $ brew install mysql
   ```

   We've installed your MySQL database without a root password. To secure it run:
       mysql_secure_installation

   MySQL is configured to only allow connections from localhost by default

   To connect run:
       mysql -uroot

   To start mysql:
   brew services start mysql
   Or, if you don't want/need a background service you can just run:
   /usr/local/opt/mysql/bin/mysqld_safe --datadir=/usr/local/var/mysql

4. MySQL Service Start
   ```
   $ brew services start mysql
   ```

5. Post-Installation MySQL
   ```
   $ mysql_secure_installation
   ```

   Securing the MySQL server deployment.

   Connecting to MySQL using a blank password.

   VALIDATE PASSWORD COMPONENT can be used to test passwords
   and improve security. It checks the strength of password
   and allows the users to set only those passwords which are
   secure enough. Would you like to setup VALIDATE PASSWORD component?

   Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No: y

   There are three levels of password validation policy:

   LOW   Length >= 8
   MEDIUM Length >= 8, numeric, mixed case, and special characters
   STRONG Length >= 8, numeric, mixed case, special characters and dictionary   file

   Please enter 0 = LOW, 1 = MEDIUM and 2 = STRONG: 1
   Please set the password for root here.

   New password:

   Re-enter new password:

```
68    Estimated strength of the password: 100
69    Do you wish to continue with the password provided?(Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : y
70    By default, a MySQL installation has an anonymous user,
71    allowing anyone to log into MySQL without having to have
72    a user account created for them. This is intended only for
73    testing, and to make the installation go a bit smoother.
74    You should remove them before moving into a production
75    environment.
76
77    Remove anonymous users? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : No
78
79    ... skipping.
80
81
82    Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from
83    'localhost'. This ensures that someone cannot guess at
84    the root password from the network.
85
86    Disallow root login remotely? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : No
87
88    ... skipping.
89    By default, MySQL comes with a database named 'test' that
90    anyone can access. This is also intended only for testing,
91    and should be removed before moving into a production
92    environment.
93
94
95    Remove test database and access to it? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : No
96
97    ... skipping.
98    Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes
99    made so far will take effect immediately.
100
101   Reload privilege tables now? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : y
102   Success.
103
104   All done!
105
106
107 6. MySQL Login
108   $ mysql -u root -p
109   Enter password:
110   Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
111   Your MySQL connection id is 11
112   Server version: 8.0.26 Homebrew
113
114   Copyright (c) 2000, 2021, Oracle and/or its affiliates.
115
116   Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
117   affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
118   owners.
119
120   Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
121
122   mysql> show databases;
123   +--------------------+
124   | Database           |
125   +--------------------+
126   | information_schema |
127   | mysql              |
128   | performance_schema |
129   | sys                |
130   +--------------------+
131   4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
132
133   mysql> select version();
134   +-----------+
```

```
135    | version() |
136    +-----------+
137    | 8.0.26    |
138    +-----------+
139    1 row in set (0.00 sec)
140
141    mysql> exit
142    Bye
143
144
145  7. MySQL Sample Database Downloads
146     1)Visit https://dev.mysql.com/doc/index-other.html
147     2)Download world_x Database zip format
148     3)Unzip world_x-db.zip
149     4)MySQL Login
150        source world_x.sql;
151
152
153  8. MySQL Sample Database Downloads2
154     1)Visit https://github.com/swacademy/MySQL
155     2)Download scott.sql
156     3)MySQL Login
157        mysql> CREATE DATABASE mycompany;
158        mysql> USE mycompany;
159        mysql> source scott.sql;
160
161
162  9. Remote Access
163     1)MySQL Login and Recreate root account
164        mysql> CREATE USER 'root'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'P@$$W0rd';
165        mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'root'@%' WITH GRANT OPTION;
166        mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
167        mysql> exit
168        Bye
169
170     2)Modify MySQL Configuration File to access remotely.
171        -If you installed MySQL from brew it really does only listen on the local interface by default.
172        -To fix that you need to edit /usr/local/etc/my.cnf and change the bind-address from 127.0.0.1
           to *.
173
174        $ nano /usr/local/etc/my.cnf
175        #bind-address = 127.0.0.1    <---Add '#' signal
176
177     3)MySQL service restart
178        $ brew services restart mysql
```