MYSQL

Description	This page describes the MYSQL installation details for MAC OS.
OS	MAC OS - OS-X Yesomite
MYSQL version	5.7.12
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Date	📅 22 Apr 2016

Softwares

- Mysql community server - MYSQL - 5.7.12 (link)
- Mysql workbench - Workbench - 6.3.6 (link)

Steps

Step #1: Download the Mysql community server. Navigate to link and **click** download.

Installer will be downloaded on to the system.

Step #2: Install Mysql Workbench. Navigate to link and **click** on **Download.**
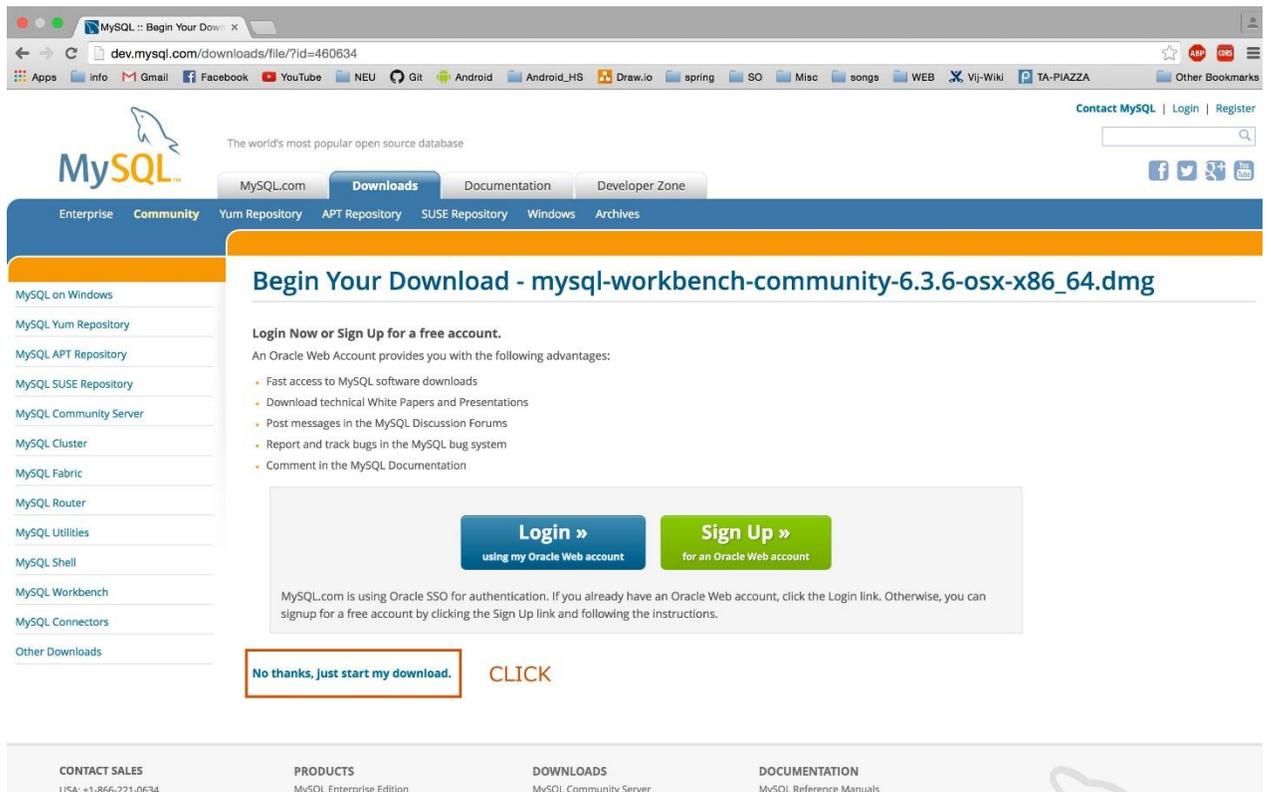
Download the installer on to the system.

Step #3: Install MYSQL server.

- Double click on the **mysql-5.7.12-osx10.11-x86_64.dmg** file that is downloaded in **Step#1** & follow the steps.

- Install the software. Click continue.
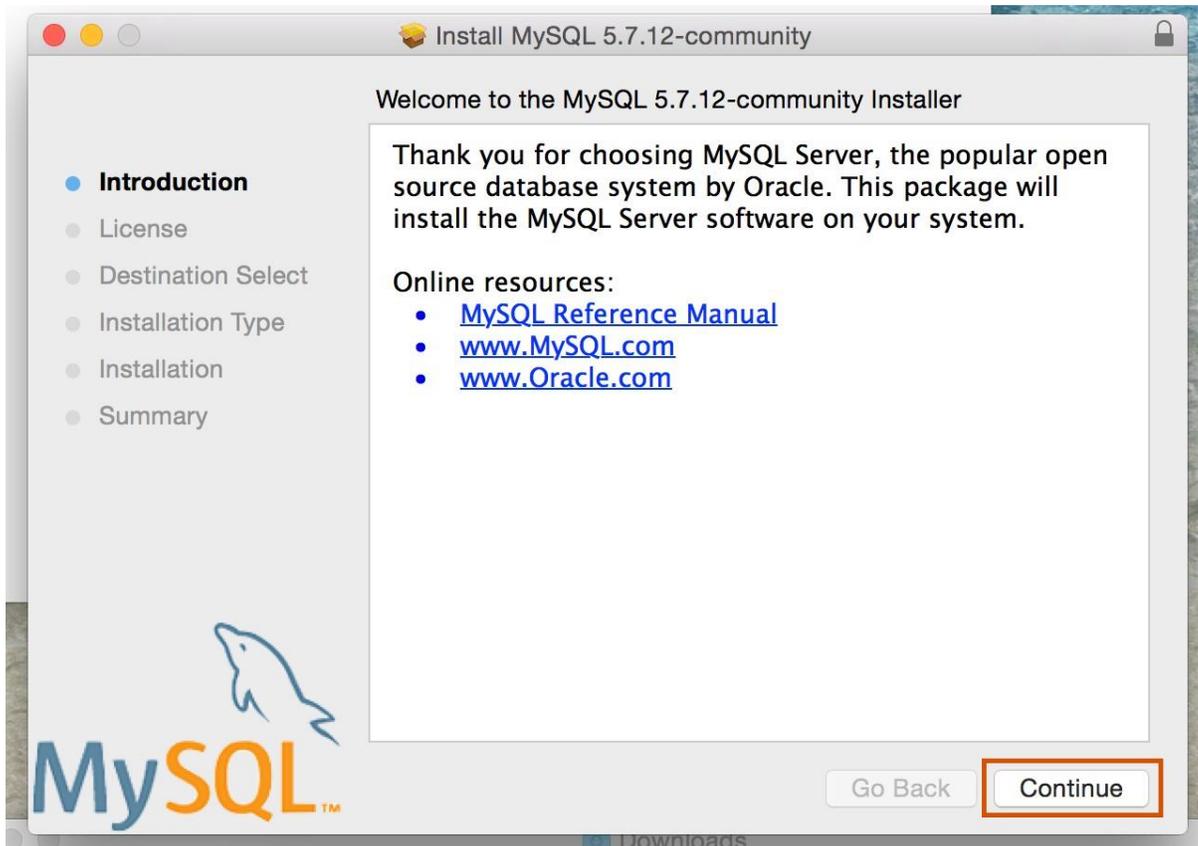
- Click continue. (If you have time read the license agreement)
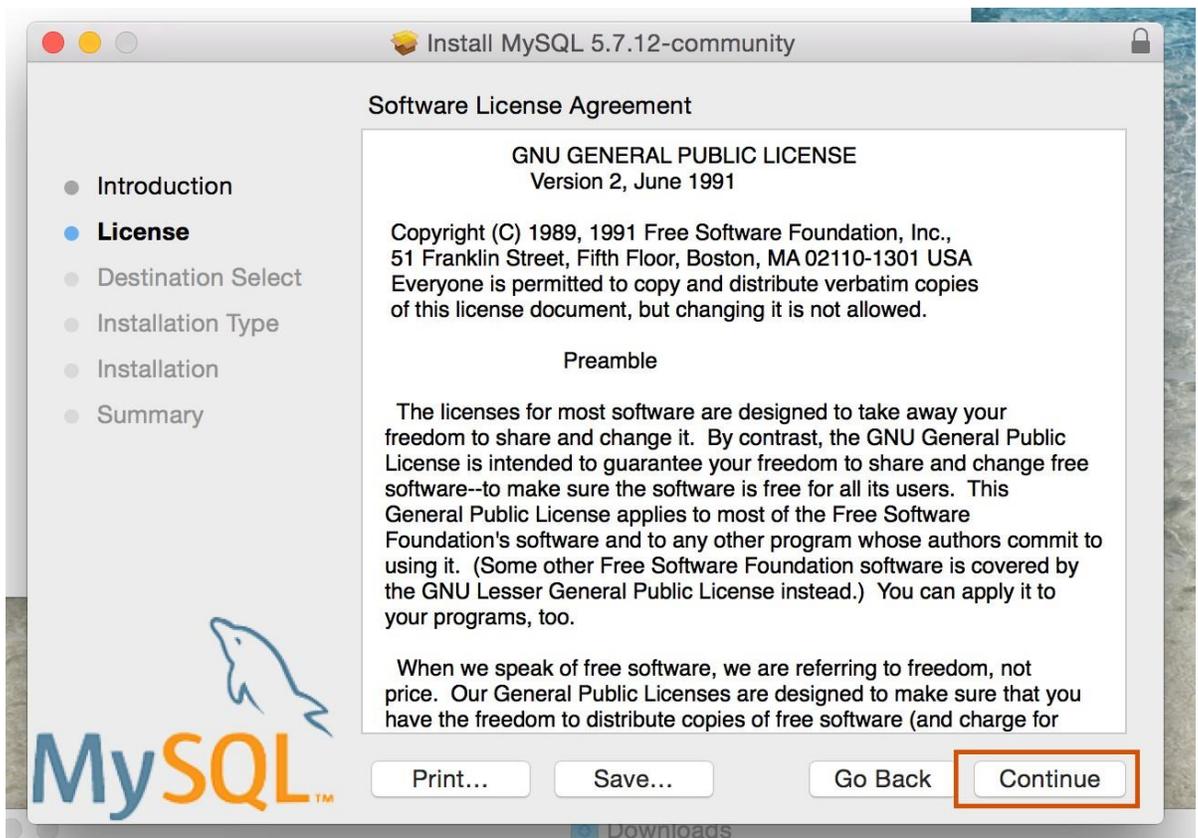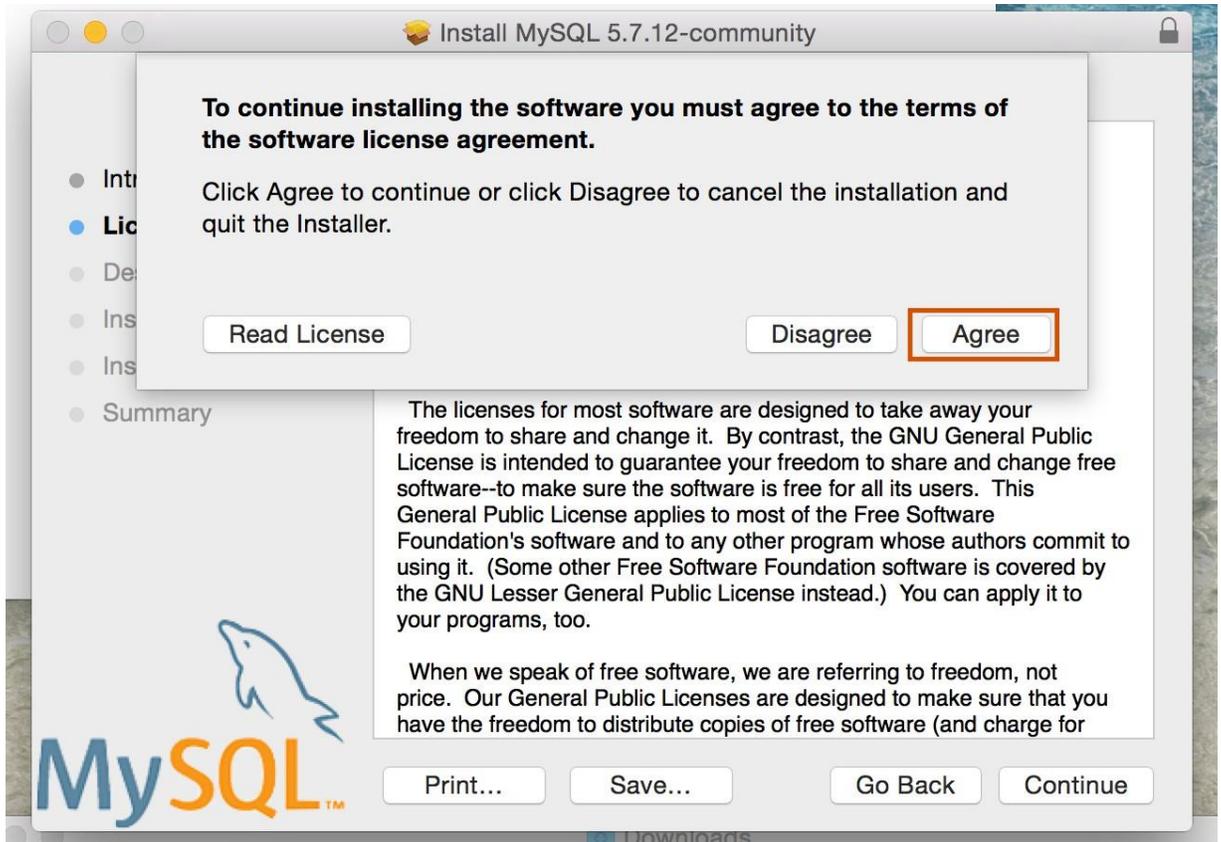
- Install the server.
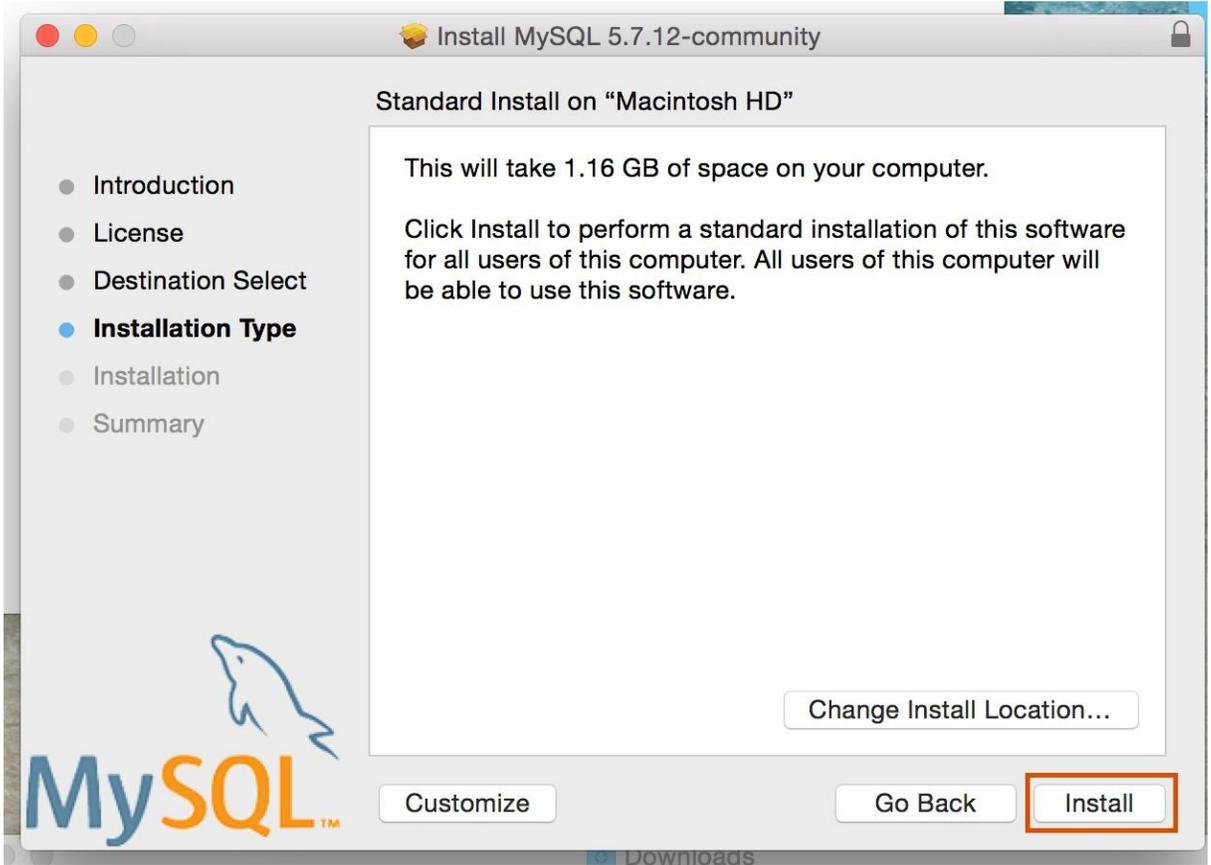
- If prompted for password, type the MAC userId and password.

- Very important step! Don't forget to **NOTE** this password.
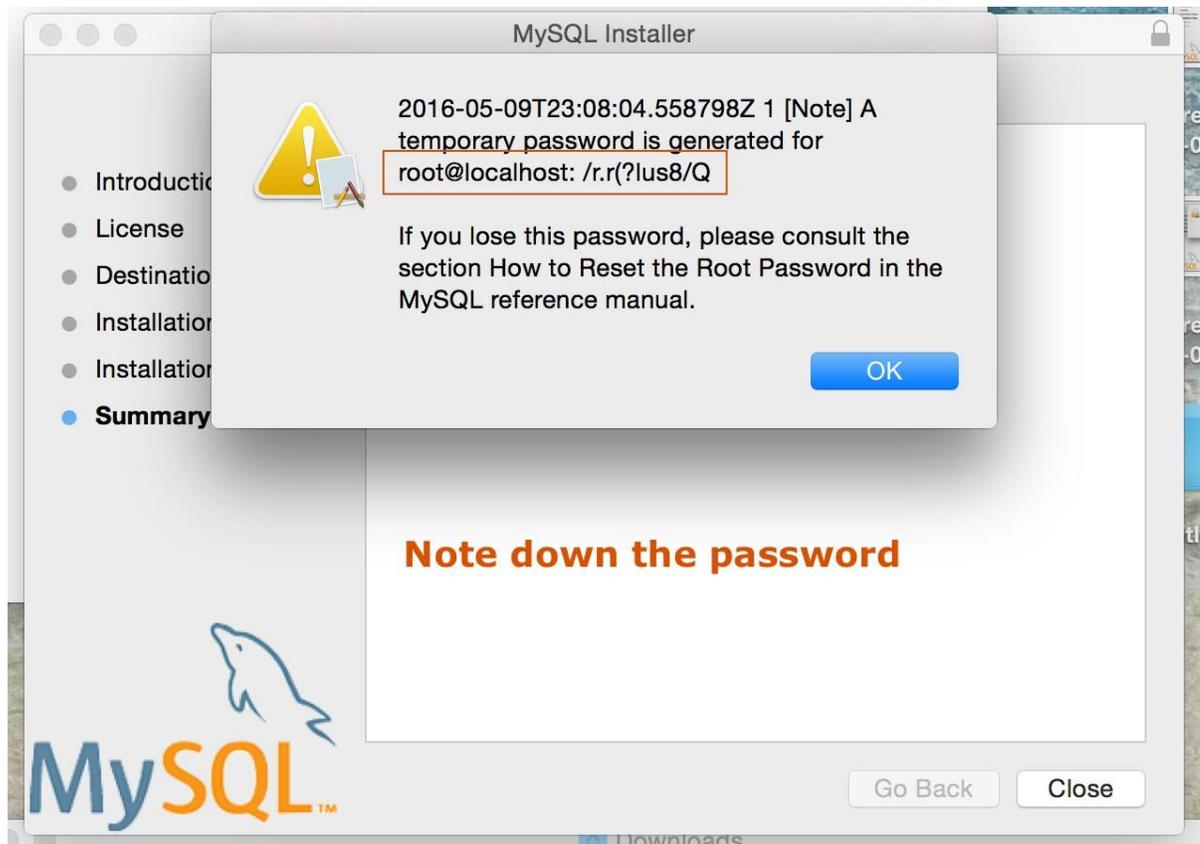
NOTE:

```
root@localhost:/r.r(?lus8/Q
Here,
root: is the username of default user(Admin) who can login on to
the system.
localhost: is the host from which the client(Admin) is
connecting. Usually, this will be localhost itself!
/r.r(?lus8/Q : is the default password that is generated by the
MYSQL server for the admin (can be changed later)
```

- Click **close.**
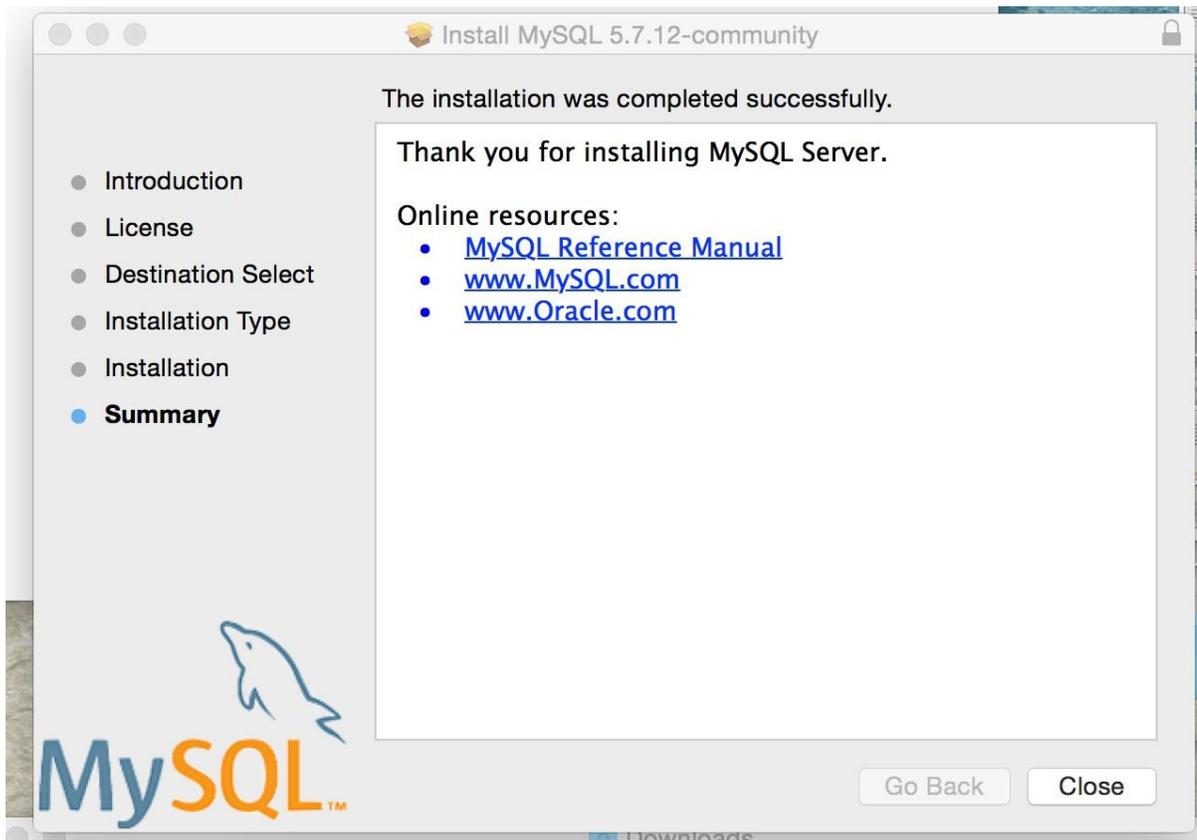
- MySQL should be installed.
  - Verify the installation. Click on **System Preferences**on MAC and check if there is MYSQL icon installed on the system. Click on MySQL icon.
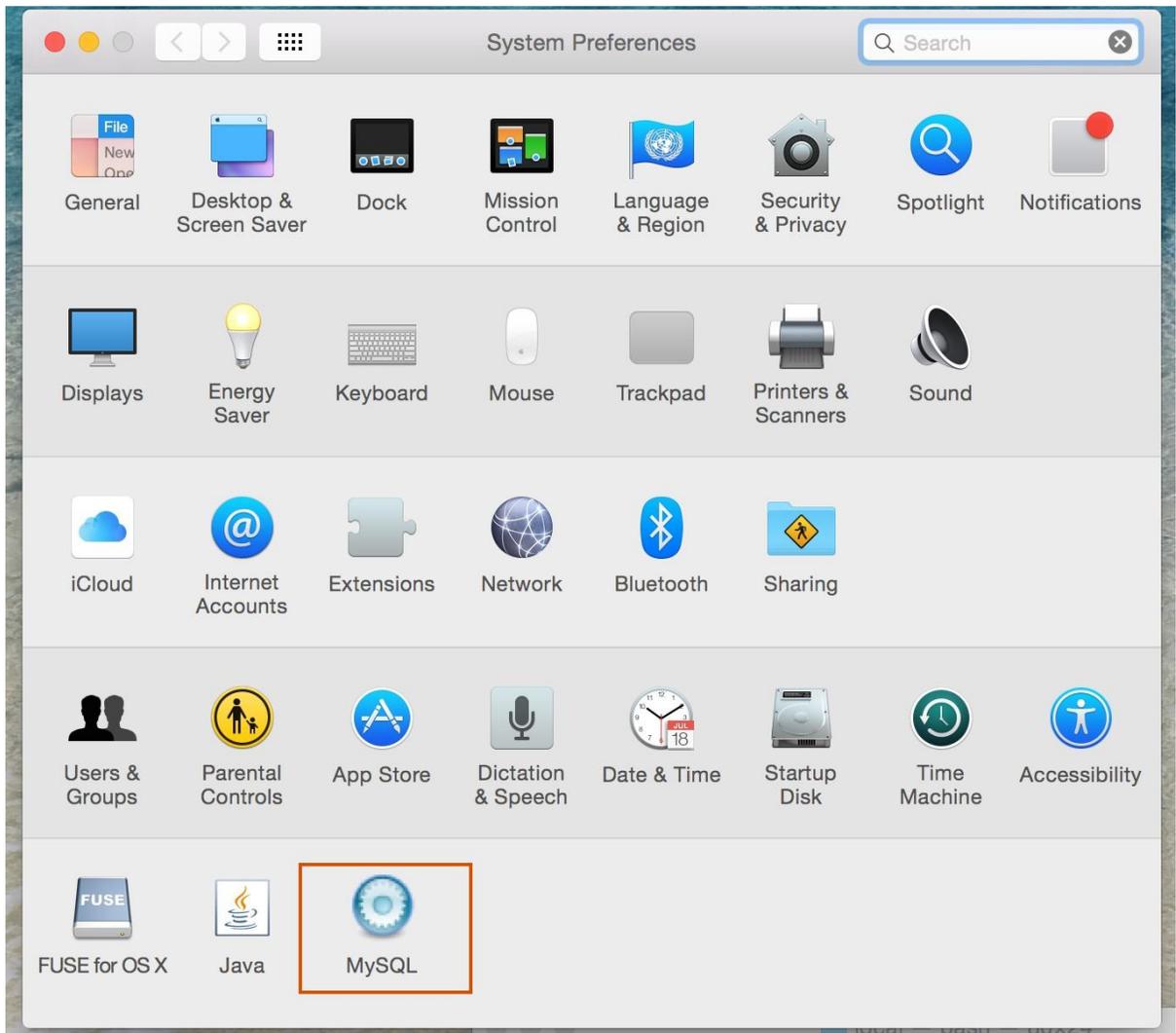
- Uncheck Automatically Start MySQL Server on Startup(Recommended but not mandatory) and click on Start MySQL Server.
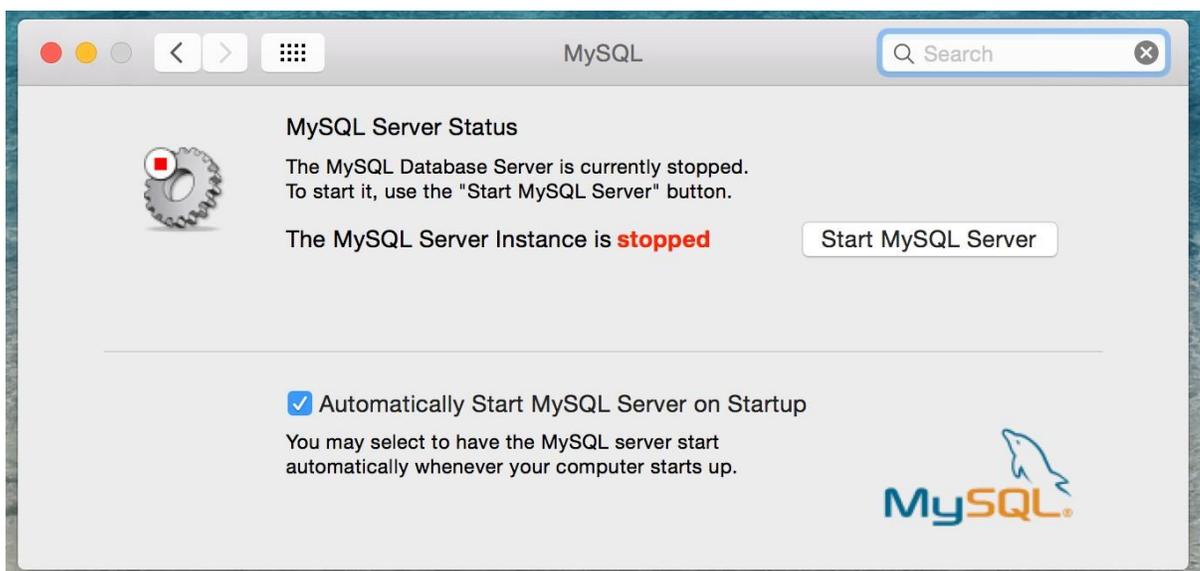
- You should see the screen something like this
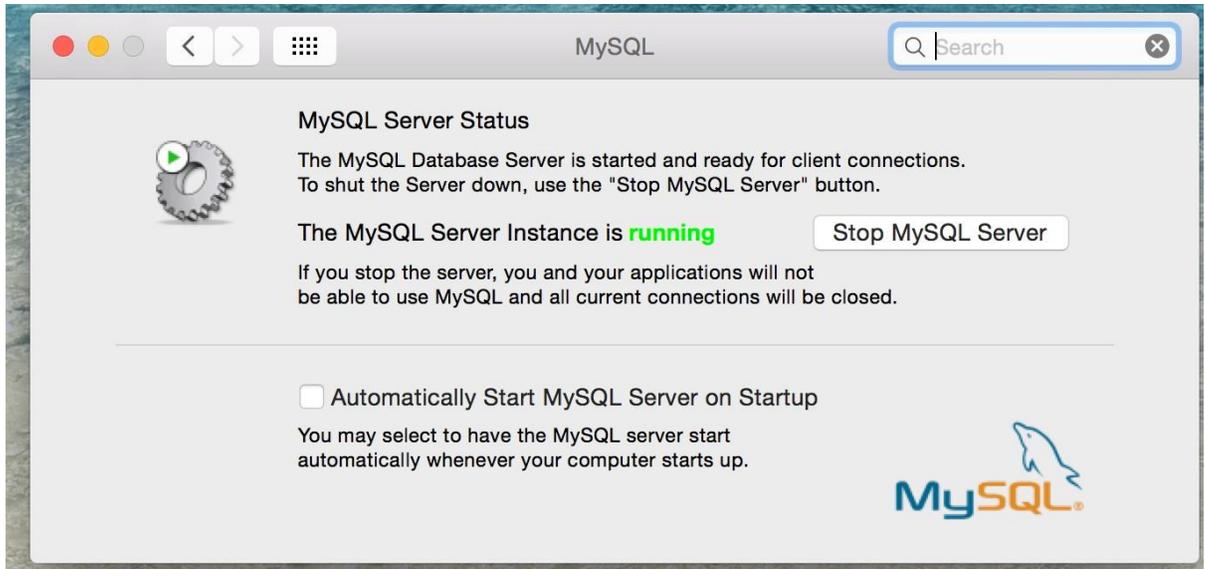
- Voila! MySQL server is setup 🙂

Step #4: Configuring the root user and accessing the MySQL client.

- Navigate to the installation directory and start the command line client. Open the terminal and navigate to the installation folder. On Mac (OSX Yesomite) it is located at **/usr/local/mysql-5.7.12-osx10.11-x86_64/bin.**

```
$cd /usr/local/mysql-5.7.12-osx10.11-x86_64/bin
```
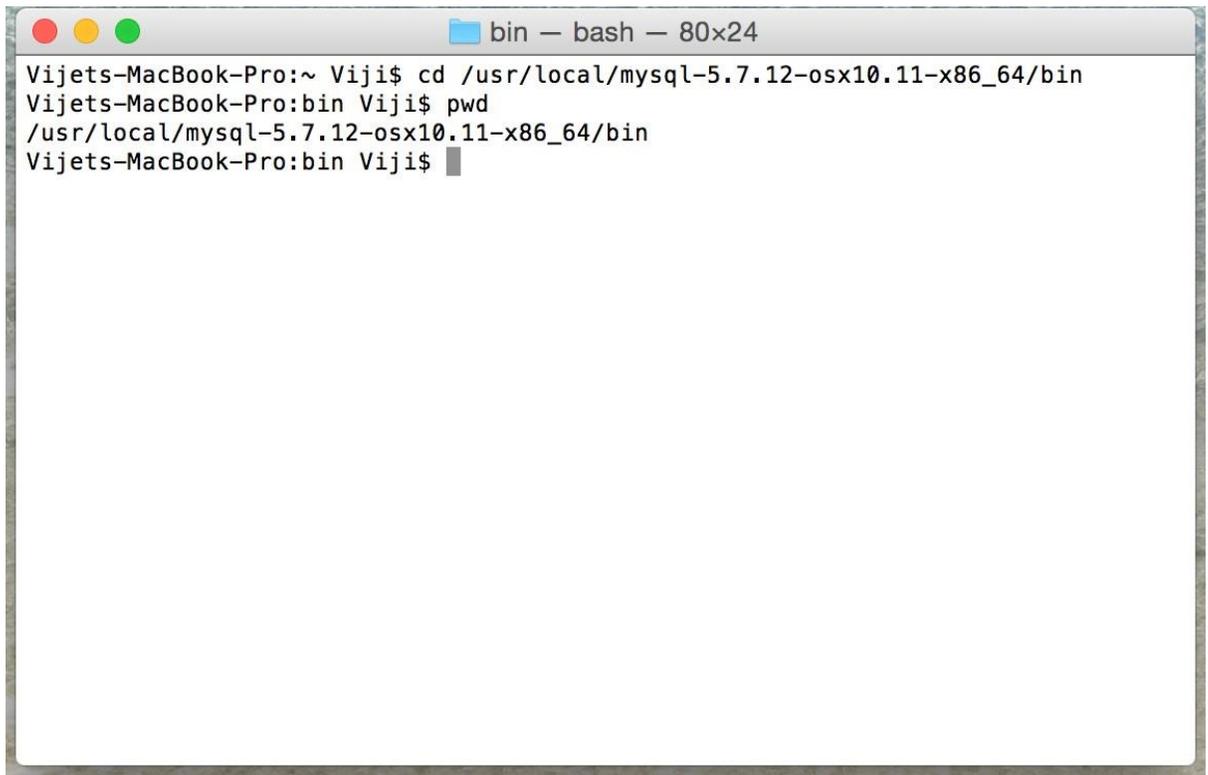
- Start the client. To start the client type

```
bin$ ./mysql -u root -p
```

Enter the password that is being noted in the Step#3.

mysql> should appear

- Update the password for the root user. Type the following commands on the prompt.

This will change the user root's password to root. To use another string replace 'root' with your password choice for the password.

```
mysql> ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED by 'root'; //type
your favorite password
mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
mysql> exit;
```
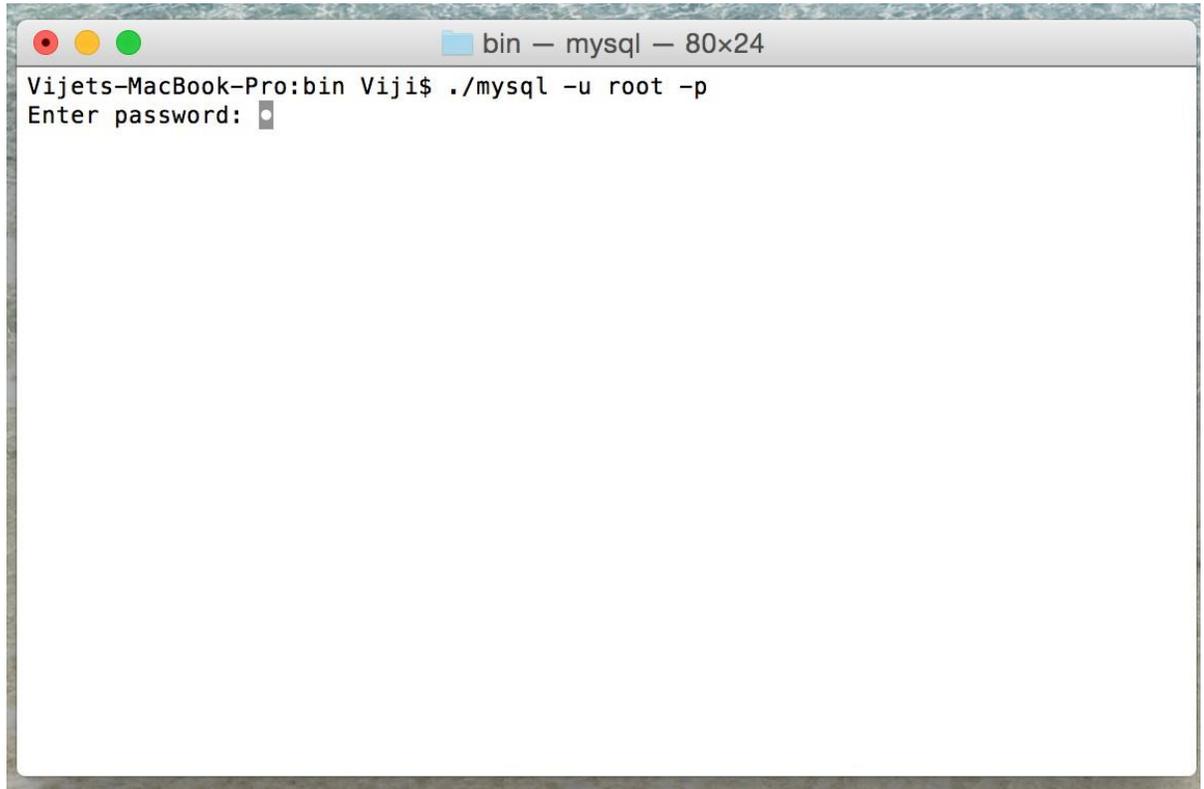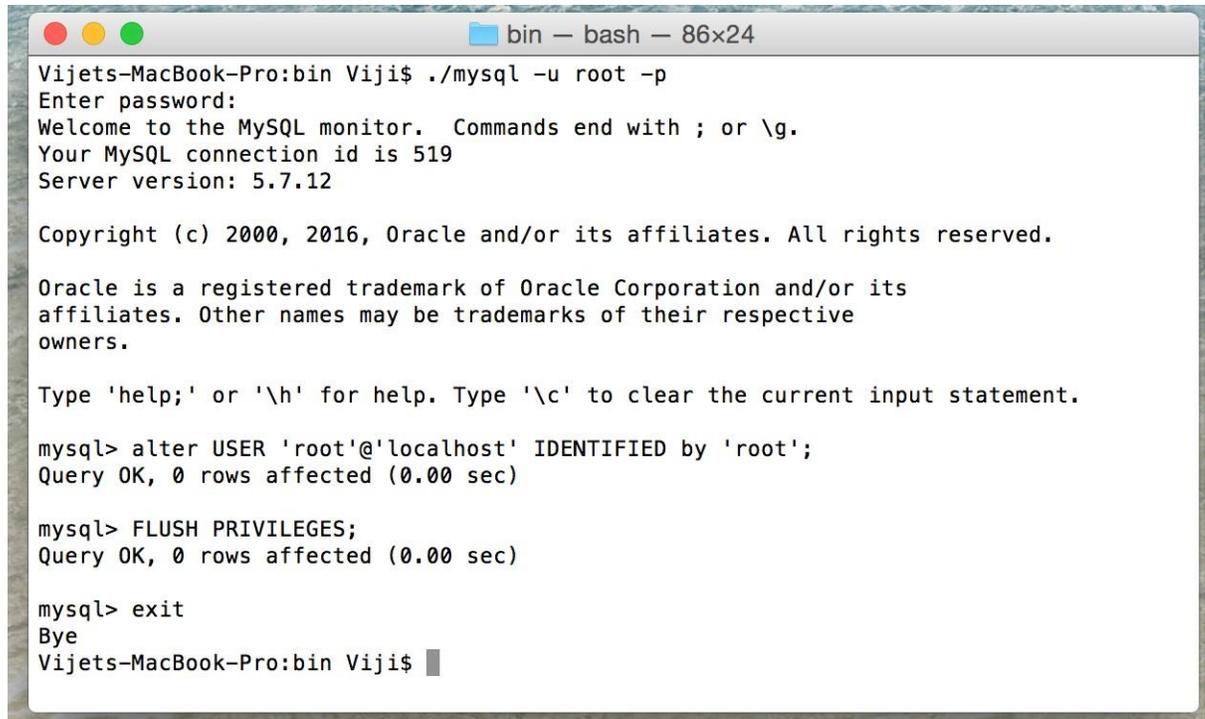


```
Vijets-MacBook-Pro:bin Viji$ ./mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 519
Server version: 5.7.12

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owners.

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

mysql> alter USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED by 'root';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> exit
Bye
Vijets-MacBook-Pro:bin Viji$
```

- Verify the password change is successful.

```
bin$ ./mysql -u root -proot
```

NOTE
ⓘ There is no space after -p. Replace the root with the password which you gave in the earlier step.

- You should see the same prompt as earlier! Voila, admin for your server is configured 😊

Step #5: Installing MySQL workbench. Follow the below steps to configure the workbench.

- Double click on **mysql-workbench-community-6.3.6-osx-x86_64.dmg** file that you downloaded in Step#2.
  - Drag the icon into the **Applications**

  - Open the finder(cmd+space) and type MySQL Workbench
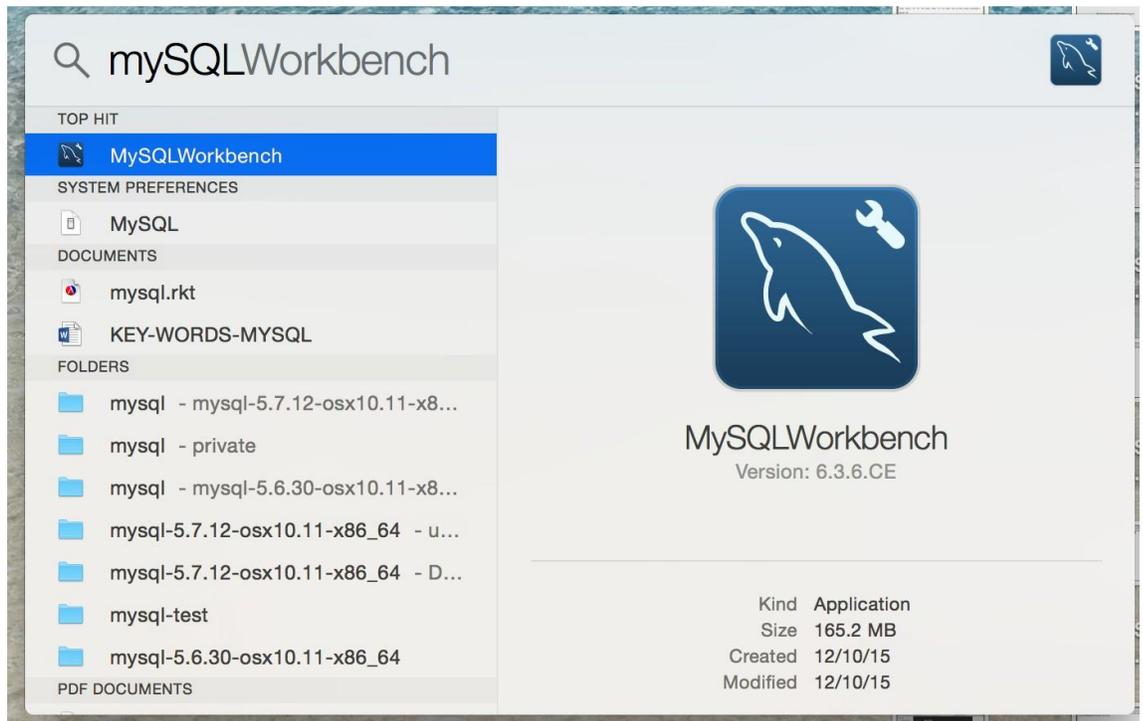
- Open Workbench
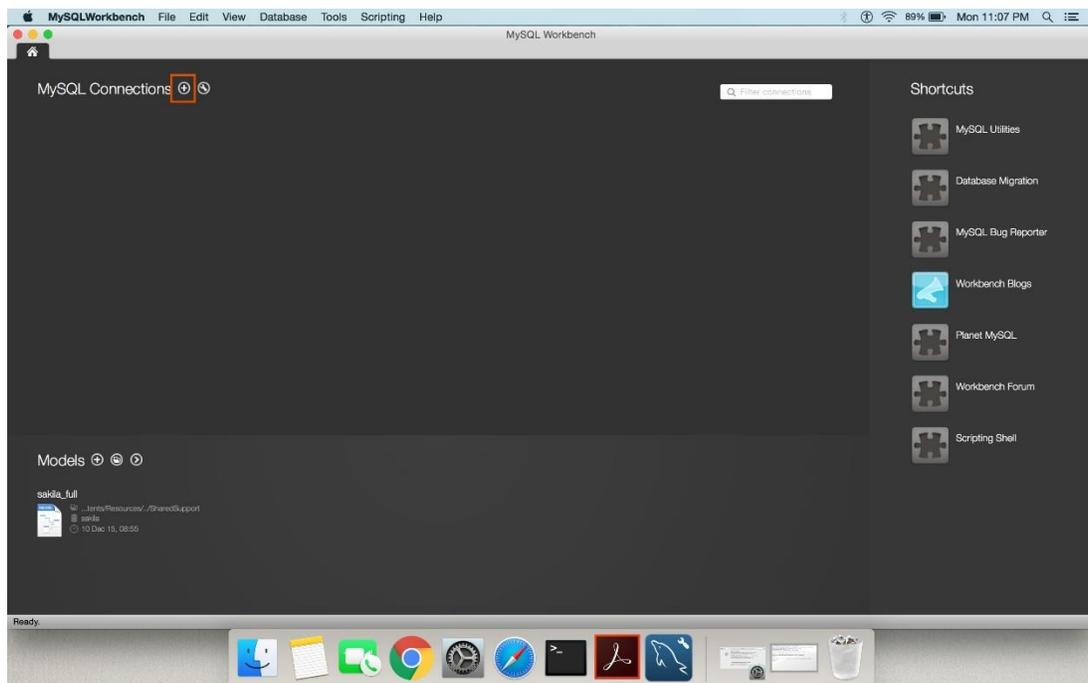
- Click on + sign
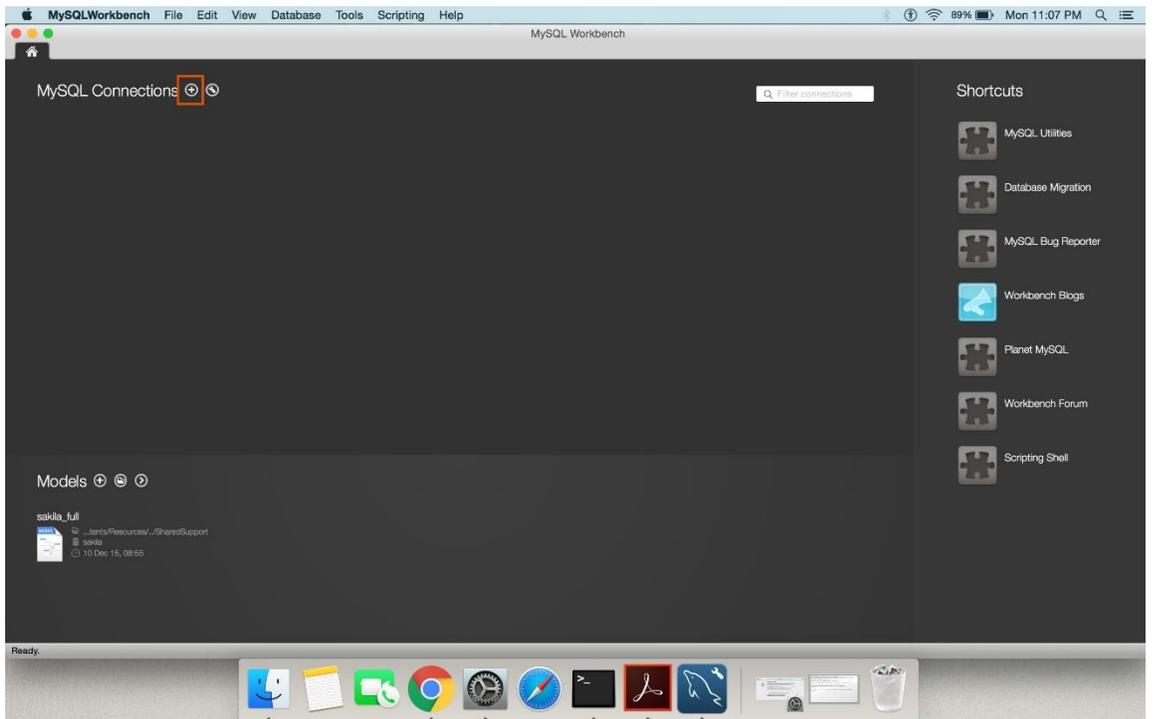
- Create a new connection
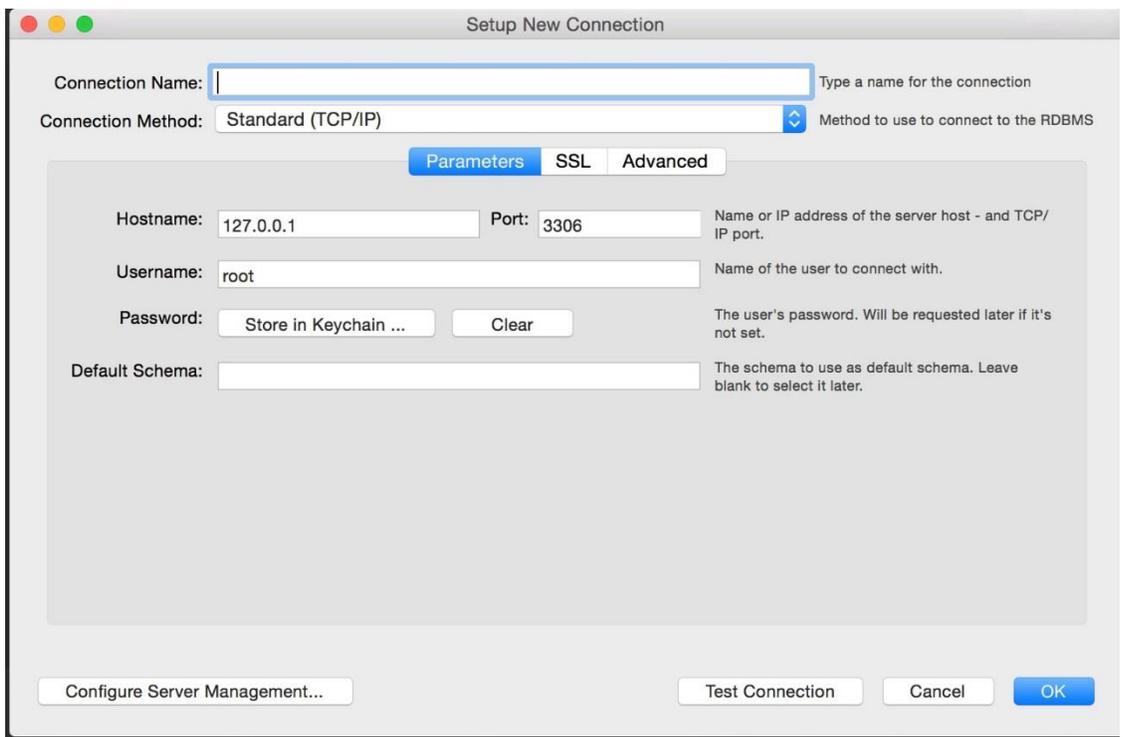
- Update the connection parameters

```
Connection Name: Connection(any name)
Connection Method: Standard (TCP/IP)
Hostname: 127.0.0.1
Port: 3306
Username: root
Password: root (give the one that you gave in the above step)
```
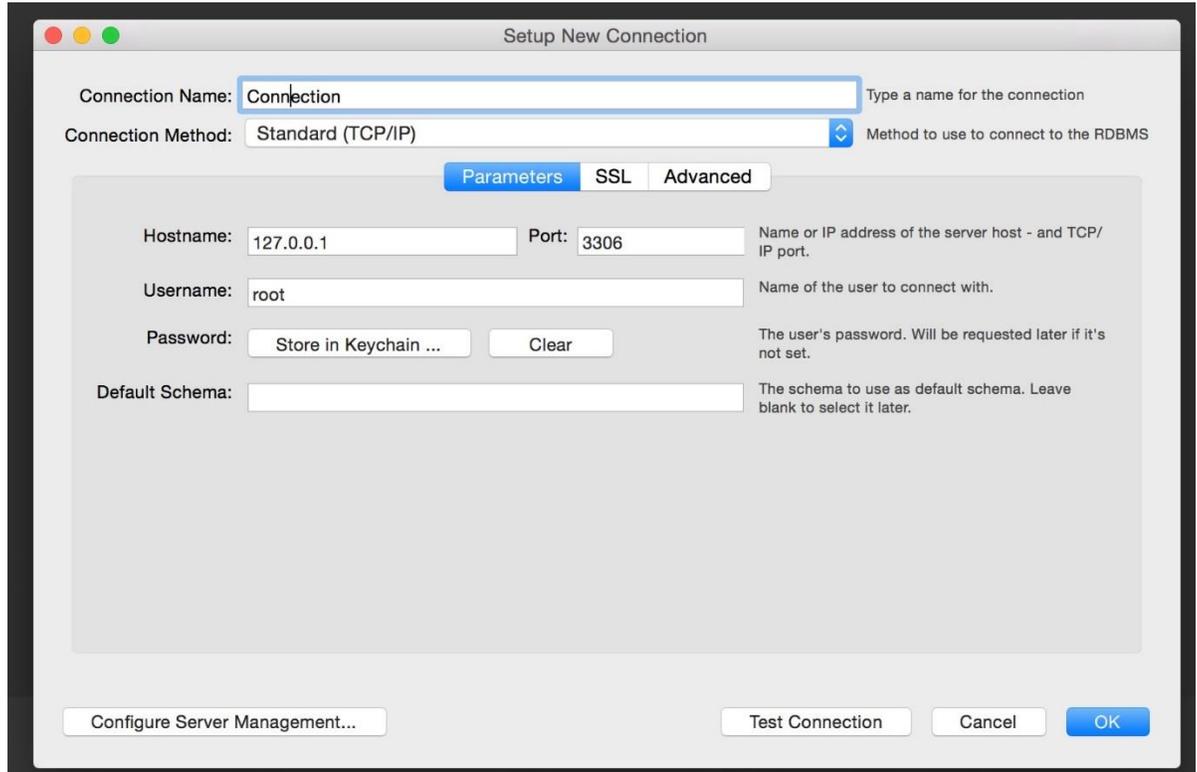

- Click on **Store in Keychain & update the password that you gave in the earlier step**
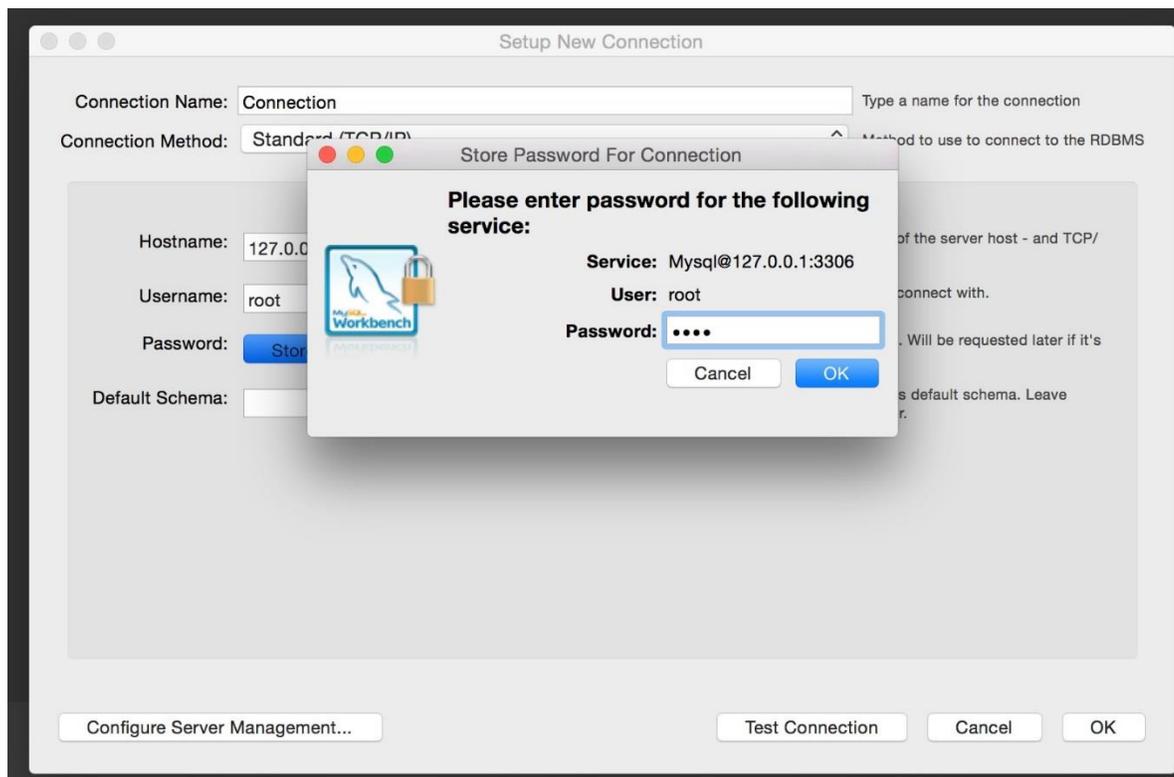
- Click on Test connection and test
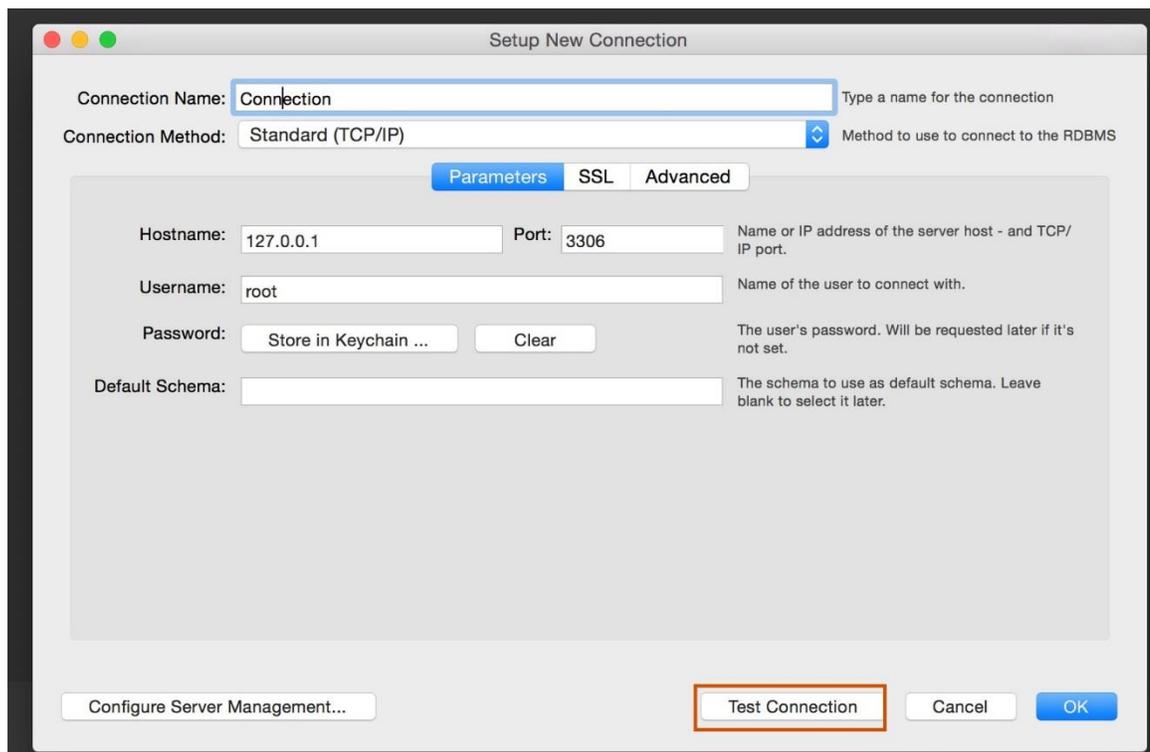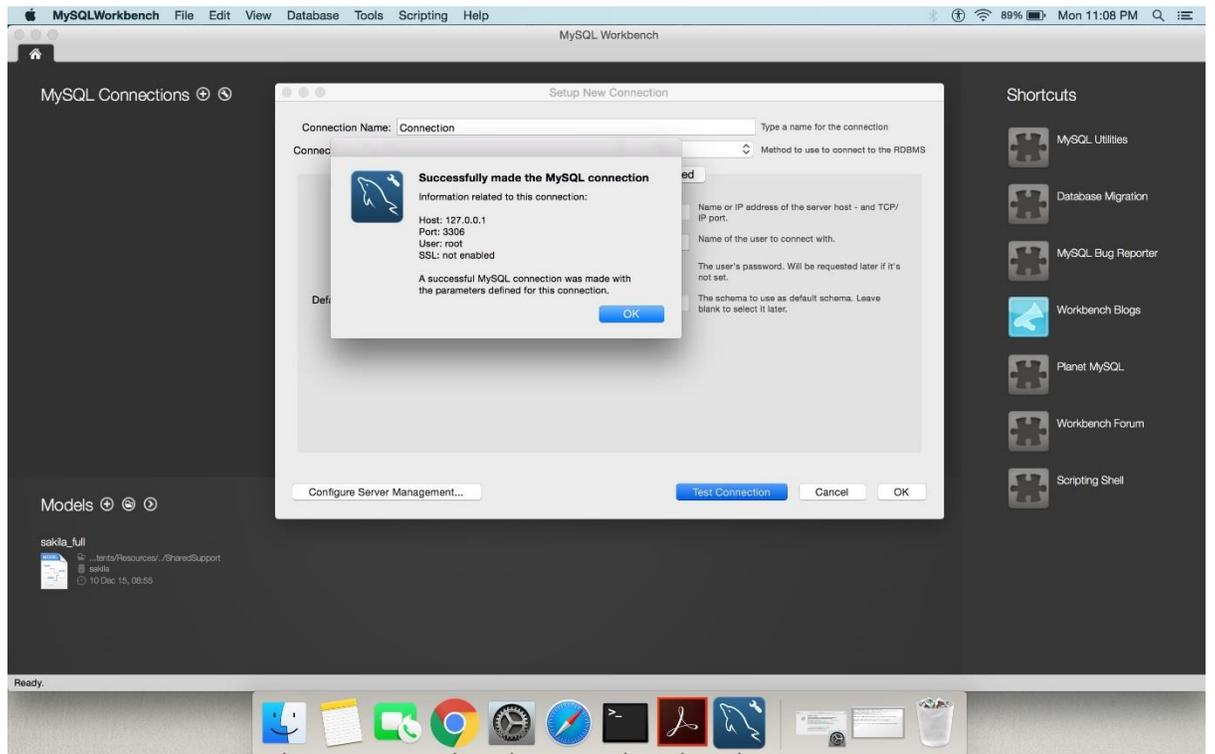
- Click OK and you will taken to the dash board with the new connection
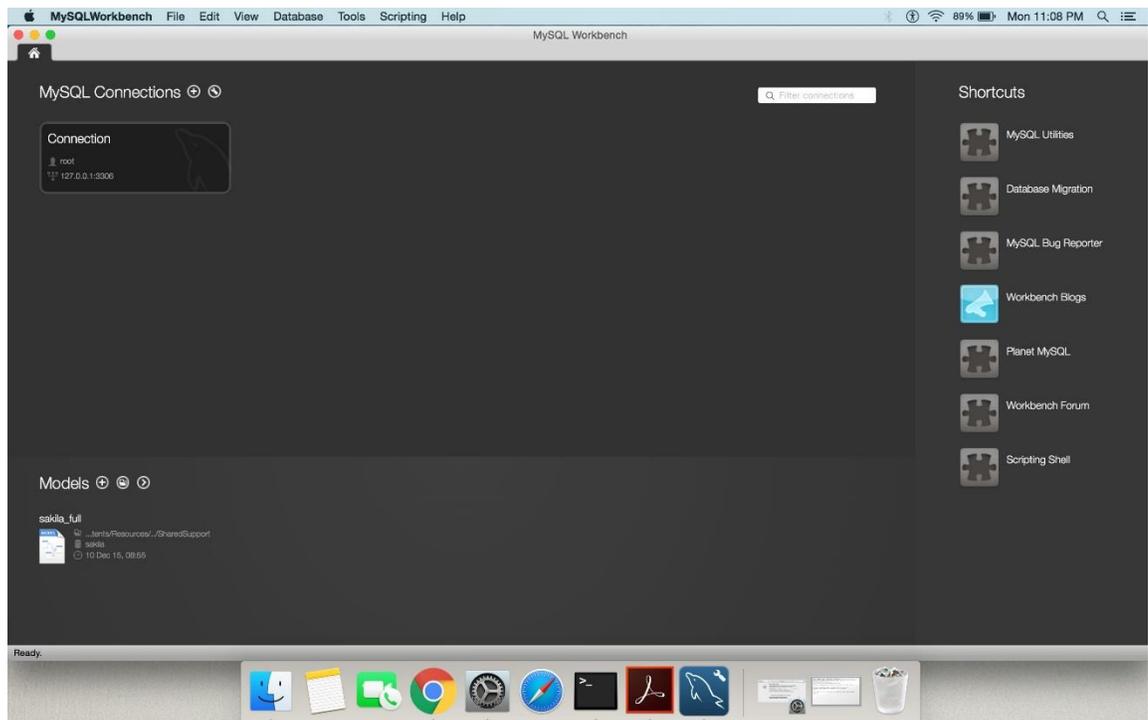
- Double click on the **Connection**
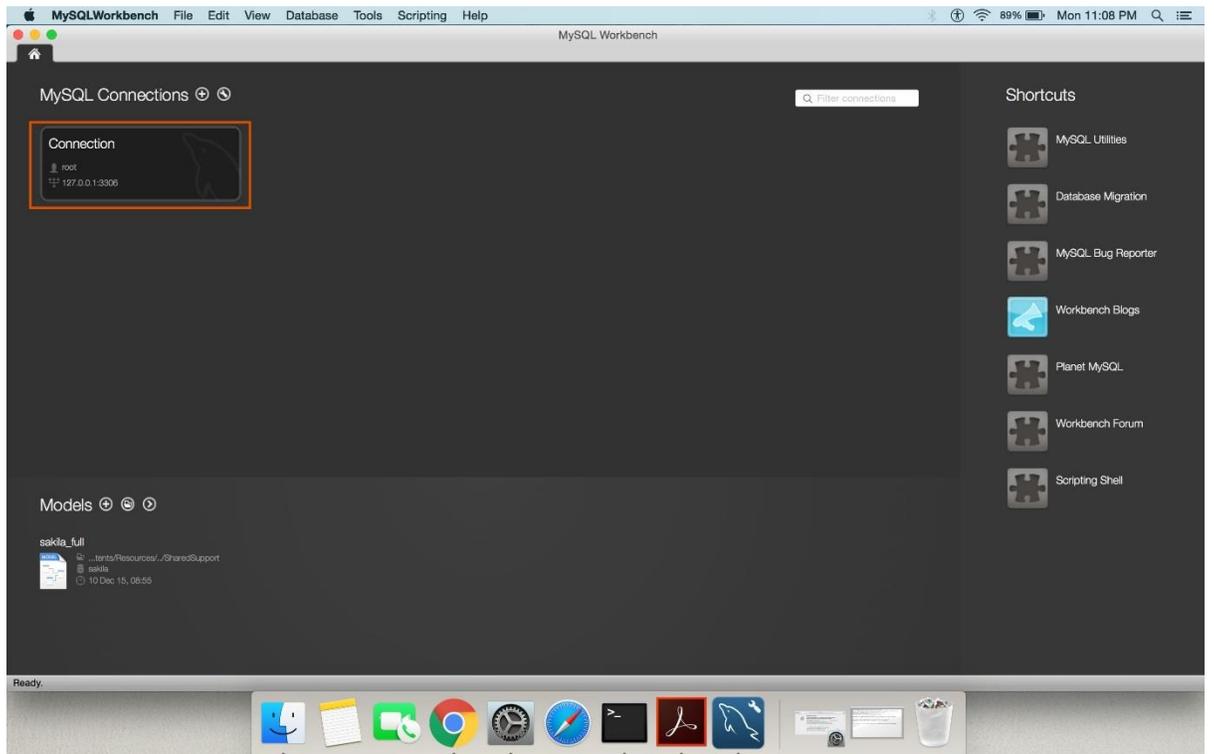
- You will be taken to this screen.

- Type show databases

- Hit the Flash Button

- You should see the output like this!

MySQL Workbench

Connection ✕

Query 1 ✕

100%   16:18

Result Grid   Filter Rows: Q Search   Export:

MANAGEMENT

Server Status
Client Connections
Users and Privileges
Status and System Variables
DataExport
DataImport/Restore

INSTANCE

() Startup/Shutdown
A serverlogs
/" Options File

@ Dashboard
PerformanceReports
0"\ PerformanceSchemaSetup

Q Filterobjects

sys

information_schema
mysql
performance_schema
sys

Limit to 1000 rows

Context Help   Snippets

Topic: SHOW DATABASES
Syntax:
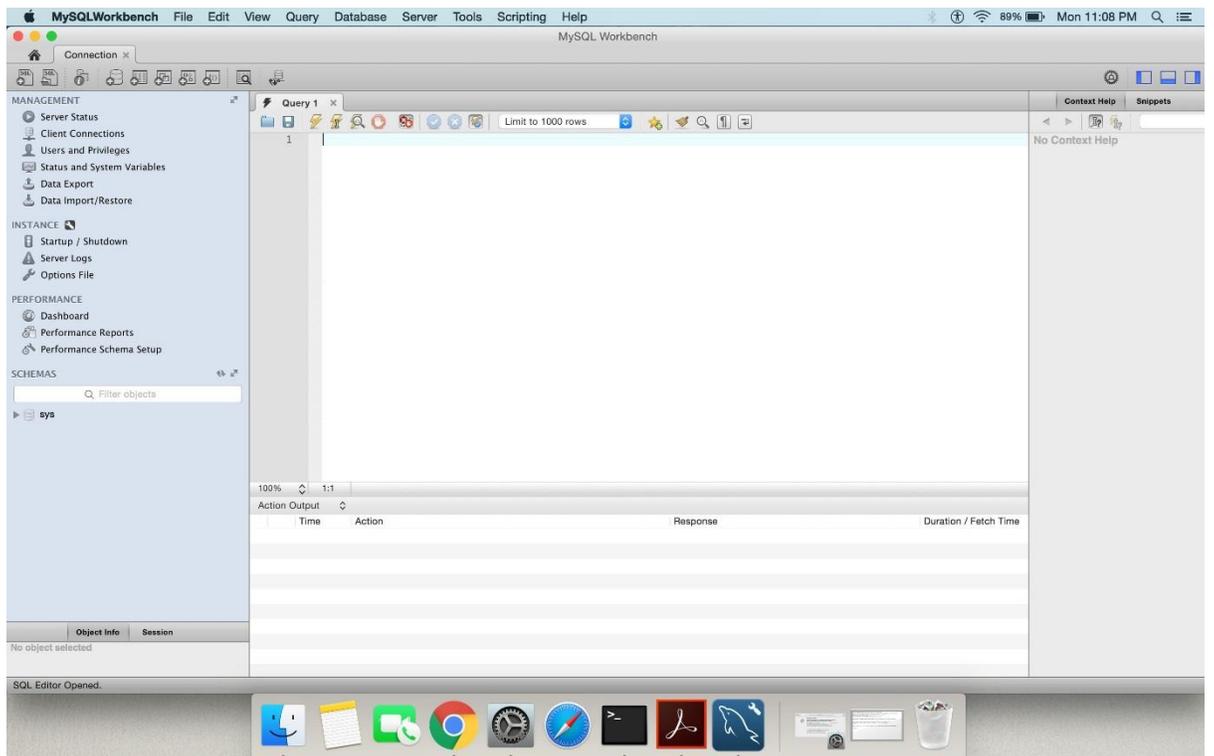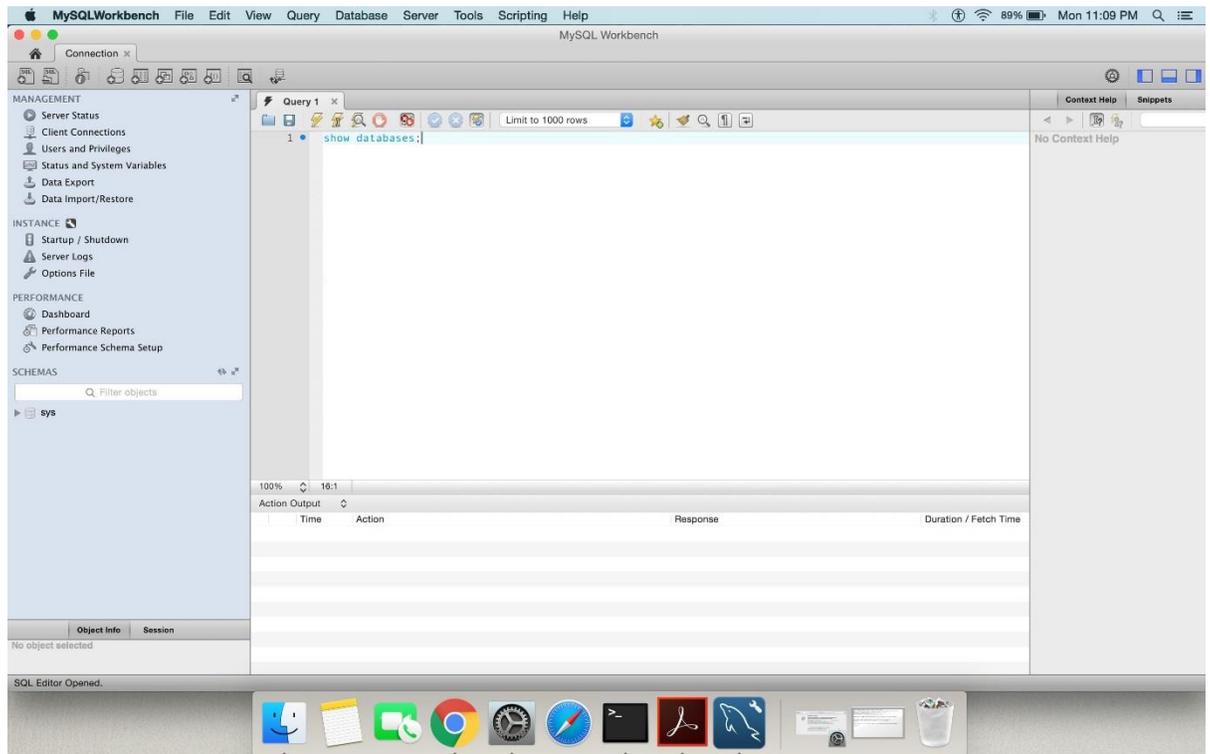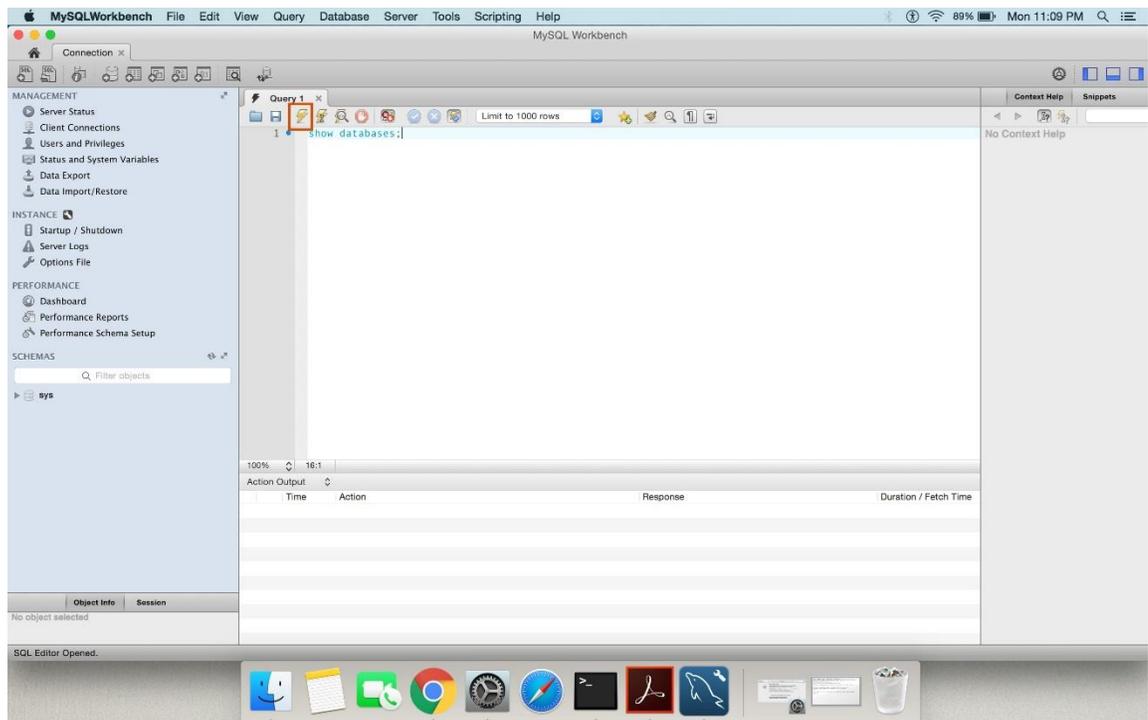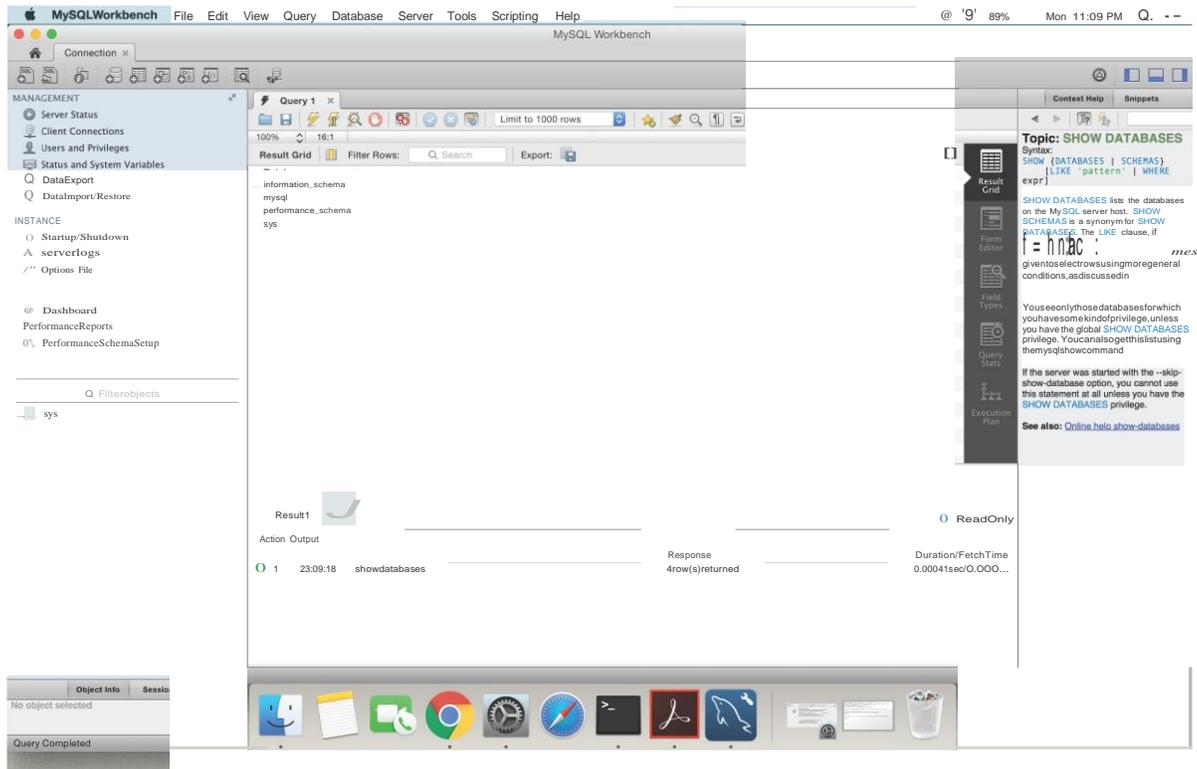SHOW {DATABASES | SCHEMAS}
[LIKE 'pattern' | WHERE
expr]

SHOW DATABASES lists the databases on the MySQL server host. SHOW SCHEMAS is a synonym for SHOW DATABASES. The LIKE clause, if given to select rows using more general conditions, as discussed in

You see only those databases for which you have some kind of privilege, unless you have the global SHOW DATABASES privilege. You can also get this list using the mysqlshow command

If the server was started with the --skip-show-database option, you cannot use this statement at all unless you have the SHOW DATABASES privilege.

See also: Online help show-databases

Result 1

ReadOnly

Action Output

O 1   23:09:18   showdatabases   Response   4row(s)returned   Duration/FetchTime   0.00041sec/O.OOO…

Object Info   Sessio

No object selected

Query Completed

- Done