



VCS Foundation

MySQL

Installation and Configuration Guide

For software version: 1.0.0-0

Date: 21 January 2016

Contents

1	Preface	3
1.1	Purpose of This Document.....	3
2	Installing MySQL.....	4
2.1	Installing MySQL.....	4
2.1.1	Linux RHEL 6.....	4
3	Changing the Root Password.....	5
4	Creating database	6
5	Grant Privileges to Users (xmpdba and root)	7

1 Preface

1.1 Purpose of This Document

This document provides the guidelines on how to download, install and configure MySQL. This document only provides basic instructions to install standalone mysql server and should not be used as guideline for production environments.

This includes:

Application installation, start up and shut down procedures. See section 2.

Re-setting passwords. See section 0.

Granting privileges. See section 4.

2 Installing MySQL

This section describes how to install MySQL.

2.1 Installing MySQL

This is the standard procedure for installing MySQL packaged for the following operating systems:

2.1.1 Linux RHEL 6

Use the Red Hat Package Manager (RPM) to install MySQL on the linux platform.

2.1.1.1 Installing MySQL RPMs

Follow the below steps to install MySQL:

1. Download and Install all the rpm's by using the following commands, in the mentioned order:

```
rpm -ivh https://repo.mysql.com/yum/mysql-5.6-community/el/6/x86\_64/mysql-community-common-5.6.27-2.el6.x86\_64.rpm
rpm -ivh https://repo.mysql.com/yum/mysql-5.6-community/el/6/x86\_64/mysql-community-libs-5.6.27-2.el6.x86\_64.rpm
rpm -ivh https://repo.mysql.com/yum/mysql-5.6-community/el/6/x86\_64/mysql-community-libs-compat-5.6.27-2.el6.x86\_64.rpm
rpm -ivh https://repo.mysql.com/yum/mysql-5.6-community/el/6/x86\_64/mysql-community-client-5.6.27-2.el6.x86\_64.rpm
rpm -ivh https://repo.mysql.com/yum/mysql-5.6-community/el/6/x86\_64/mysql-community-server-5.6.27-2.el6.x86\_64.rpm
```

2. Start MySQL by typing the following command:

```
service mysqld start
```

3. Verify the MySQL process is running.

```
service mysqld status
```

Note After installation is complete, set `lower_case_table_names=1` in `/etc/my.cnf` in `mysqld` to avoid case-sensitivity issues. Make sure this is the first line of the file

3 Changing the Root Password

Note Password length must be between 6 and 10, both values inclusive.

1. Stop the already started MySQL process using command:

```
service mysqld stop
```

2. Once the process is stopped, enter the following command:

```
mysqld_safe --skip-grant-tables & mysql -u root
```

3. Update the root user password as mentioned below:

```
Use mysql;
update user set password=PASSWORD("<new password>") where User='root';
```

4. And update the xmpdba user:

```
Use mysql;
update user set password=PASSWORD("<new password>") where
User='xmpdba';
```

5. Fire the following two commands in the mentioned sequence:

```
flush privileges;
quit
```

6. Now start the MySQL process using the following command:

```
service mysqld start or /etc/init.d/mysqld start
```

4 Creating database

Note Instead of using default mysql database, it is always good idea to create a new database for your application

1. Stop the already started MySQL process using command:

```
service mysqld stop
```

2. Once the process is stopped, enter the following three commands in the mentioned sequence:

```
mysqld_safe --skip-grant-tables & mysql -u root  
create database <dbname>
```

For example, <dbname> can be "vcsconsole".

3. Now start the MySQL process using the following command:

```
service mysqld start or /etc/init.d/mysqld start
```

5 Granting Privileges to Users (xmpdba and root)

1. Stop the mysqld service using:

```
service mysqld stop
```

2. Fire the following commands in the given order:

```
mysqld_safe --skip-grant-tables & mysql -u root  
use mysql;
```

3. To grant privileges to the xmpdba user:

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'xmpdba'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'xmpdba'  
WITH GRANT OPTION;
```

4. To grant privileges to the root user:

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'root'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY '<password>'  
WITH GRANT OPTION;
```

5. Start the mysqld process:

```
service mysqld start or /etc/init.d/mysqld start
```