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« Enabling PHP on Mac OS X 10.4 "Tiger" | Main | Administering the MySQL Database »

23 May 2005

Getting MySQL Running on Mac OS X 10.4 "Tiger"

Now that we have PHP (4.3.10) and Apache (1.3.33) talking, you will want to do something useful with them, usually meaning work that uses a database. Most PHP developers prefer working with **MySQL**. The current version of **MySQL** (4.1.2 as of the time of this writing) works fine on Tiger. You can get it at the **MySOL** Developer Zone. The "Standard" installer should be fine for most purposes, and I recommend pulling the Mac OS X "Installer package" version for Mac OS X v10.3 (which will likely start having some reference to Tiger in the near future) over compiling from source.

You will want to install (all via double-click) (1) the **MySQL** package (presently **mysql**-standard-4.1.12-apple-darwin7.9.0-powerpc.pkg), (2) the **mysql** startup item (presently MySQLStartupItem.pkg), and (3) the **MySQL** prefpame (presently MySQL.prefPane), which lets you start and stop the **MySQL** server from the GUI. The ReadMe.txt includes useful informationn, particularly for those running Mac OS X Server, but if you are on a fresh install of Tiger, you should be fine with the directions given so far.

Go ahead and reboot now so that everything is somewhat sane.

Now, the command-line needs to be used to do some setup of **MySQL**. First, we want to be able to see the commands, so we have to add the **MySQL** binaries to our path. For the bash shell that is the default, we open a Terminal window and in our home directory (where we should be by default) we execute

vi .profile

If this file is empty, we just add the line (in vi, hit i to insert text)

PATH="/bin:/sbin:/usr/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/local/mysql/bin"

and save and quit (in vi, escape, then :wq). For the shell to see these commands, we should close the current terminal window and open a new one (or you can type sh .profile from the command line).

Now, we want to set up MySQL securely. At the shell, type

mysql_secure_installation

The following is the interaction sequence I had with this "wizard" - yours will vary, based off of the password you choose. There probably is not a password when you start, so when it asks for the current password, just press **enter**.

NOTE: RUNNING ALL PARTS OF THIS SCRIPT IS RECOMMENDED FOR ALL **MySQL** SERVERS IN PRODUCTION USE! PLEASE READ EACH STEP CAREFULLY!

In order to log into **MySQL** to secure it, we'll need the current password for the root user. If you've just installed **MySQL**, and you haven't set the root password yet, the password will be blank, so you should just press enter here.

Enter current password for root (enter for none): OK, successfully used password, moving on...

Setting the root password ensures that nobody can log into the MySQL root user without the proper authorisation.

Set root password? [Y/n] y New password: yourpassword Re-enter new password: yourpassword Password updated successfully! Reloading privilege tables Success! By default, a MySQL installation has an anonymous user, allowing anyone to log into MySQL without having to have a user account created for them. This is intended only for testing, and to make the installation go a bit smoother. You should remove them before moving into a production environment. Remove anonymous users? [Y/n] y ... Success! Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from 'localhost'. This ensures that someone cannot quess at the root password from the network. Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] y ... Success! By default, MySQL comes with a database named 'test' that anyone can access. This is also intended only for testing, and should be removed before moving into a production environment. Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n] y - Dropping test database... ... Success! - Removing privileges on test database... ... Success! Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes made so far will take effect immediately. Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] y ... Success! Cleaning up... All done! If you've completed all of the above steps, your MySQL installation should now be secure. Thanks for using MySQL! You can make sure you are up and running with the command: mysqladmin -u root -p status Posted on 23 May 2005 at 05:19 PM in Apple, Computers | Permalink TrackBack TrackBack URL for this entry: Listed below are links to weblogs that reference Getting MySOL Running on Mac OS X 10.4 "Tiger": » OSX 10.4.2 : MySOL from blog.inetbrains.com Tracked on 20 July 2005 at 08:58 AM » OSX 10.4.2 : MySQL from blog.inetbrains.com

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Comments

Oh, my head is spinning.

Posted by: Tvindy | 24 May 2005 at 03:36 AM

Don't be shy Tvindy! This isn't for your typical user, more for the webmaster folk, who ar enot scared of digging into the command line. But I think you may have been slightly tongue in cheek with your thankfulness for Windows. I would say this stuff is much more of a pain to get running there. The instructions I gave here would apply specifically to Mac OS X Tiger, but will also probably cover most of the issues for Linux users. Though they may have to download and compile Apache, PHP, and **MySQL**, and figure out where things belong, etc. I like that Mac OS X takes a few of those mysteries away...

Posted by: Bill Stevenson | 24 May 2005 at 05:43 PM

That's a relief. I was afraid this was something every mac user had to do after upgrading.

:>

Posted by: Tvindy | 25 May 2005 at 05:36 AM

Hi. ok, I installed as above no problem. But I get 'command not found' when I mysql_secure_installation. At **mysQL**.com, it says that the script was left out. How do I get the script, install it and where does it go. Thanks....

Posted by: David | 02 June 2005 at 08:34 AM

Bill

Thanks for a great few pages on getting Apache, PHP and MySQL all working :-)

I'd like to get PHP GD support enabled now, but I'm not sure if I need to recompile, reconfigure or what! I followed your instructions, so I have the configuration you suggest, I saw something on the Apple site about <u>http://fink.sourceforge.net/</u> but I don;t want to fiddle to much and spoil the current configuration.

Any suggestions.

Posted by: Trevor Smeaton | 10 June 2005 at 12:23 PM

Bill this rocks! Thanks for putting the instructions out there. One thing I think would help other dudes (David) & dudettes would be to add a step after adding the PATH to the .profile... type ". .profile" (dot, dot profile) so the cmd mysql_secure_installation file can be found properly. thanks again!!

Posted by: SoCal-YLo | 10 June 2005 at 08:45 PM

Hello **Bill**. My problem is that **mysql**.sock is not in /tmp. I have tried several clean installs and it never gets written. Without it, mysql_secure_installation or any other **MySQL** command fails. Any thoughts? Thanks.

Posted by: Elton | 15 June 2005 at 07:27 PM

I have the same problem with the /tmp/sock part.. - Is something changed in Tiger? .. I did'nt remember any such problems when installing on panther.

Posted by: David Pedersen | 24 June 2005 at 12:10 PM

I, too, have a different locattion for
mysql.sock:

/private/var/mysql/mysql.sock

Interestingly, php reports (with phpinfo())
that the mysql.sock is still in /tmp.

Is there a configuration file for php where we can change where it looks for **mysql**?

This is the default installation of Tiger.

Cheers, John

Posted by: John Morrison | 24 June 2005 at 05:48 PM

THANK YOU THANK YOU!!! I have been struggling for hours on this until I stumbled across your instructions. It finally works!!! woo-hoo!!!!!!!

Posted by: tanya | 17 July 2005 at 10:57 PM

Great article.

I'm in kind of a pickle...perhaps you could help me.

I had to perform an archive-and-install for Tiger yesterday in order to recover from a botched 'upgrade install'.

In the process, all of my mySQL databases are now nested within the 'Previous Systems' folder, and I want to move them

back to their proper location.

I have followed your directions for installing mySQL, the prefpane and the StartupItem. (Thanks, BTW.)

Could you offer some insight as to how I would migrate the **mysql** user files and other databases?

Posted by: Dennis Wurster | 19 July 2005 at 12:13 PM

I haven't done this, but http://dev.mysgl.com/doc has a huge reference manual that no doubt speaks to this sort of thing. I hope you were able to sort your issue out. (emailed to user)

Posted by: Bill Stevenson | 27 July 2005 at 03:10 PM

After 4 hours of working with this problem, I found your posting and tried to follow it. At the point where I typed "mysql_secure_installation", I veered from the expected course. The system said "ERROR 2002: Can't connect to local mySQL server through socket '/var/mysql.sock' (2)". I'm using a G4 XServer running the latest version of Tiger. The MySQL Admin program says mySQL is running. I can start it and stop it. But I can't connect to it from the command line or Navicat. Always gives me the error that root@localhost doesn't have permission (YES). Do I need to set up a "mySQL" user in the Workgroup manager? Any help would be appreciated. I'd like to get this problem solved.

Posted by: Garry Houser | 09 August 2005 at 10:27 PM

The instructions don't work with Mac OS X server. I recommend going to the Apple Discussion Boards. I suppose I should know, but it's not really in my job description and I have very little experience with the server OS in as far as configuring it.

Posted by: Bill Stevenson | 10 August 2005 at 02:50 AM

Well done in providing a logical order of getting through this toolset containing apache, mysql and php.

I seem to have a bit of a problem, in that i've somehow set the password for **mysql.** I tried doing the installation and have found that upon typing:

mysql_secure_installation

The terminal subesquently throws this up:

ERROR 1045 (28000): Access denied for user 'root'@'localhost' (using password: YES)

How do I go about resetting the password for this ?

Posted by: <u>aidee</u> | <u>20 August 2005 at 09:02 AM</u>

See http://dev.mysql.com/doc/mysql/en/resetting-permissions.html

Posted by: Bill Stevenson | 20 August 2005 at 11:56 AM

Hi Bill,

Nice series of posts re setting up web-dev environment for Tiger. I just made the switch up from Panther and you've helped immensely. Was just wondering if you knew of a command line way of checking whether or not **mysql** is running without having to enter any passwords? I know about "mysqladmin -u root -p status" but it still requires use of a password. Any ideas?

Jon

Posted by: Jon | 25 August 2005 at 08:17 AM

You could try ps -ax | grep -i mysql at the command line and see if the mysql process is running.

Posted by: Bill Stevenson | 25 August 2005 at 08:40 AM

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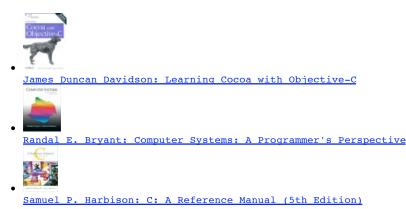


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