Sams Teach Yourself SQL In 10 Minutes 5th Edition
MySQL Instructions
(current as of MySQL v8)

Installing the Software

1. You'll need MySQL (or MariaDB installed), so download either one of them. The free version of MySQL is called MySQL Community Server, look for it at https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/.
2. Once downloaded, run the installer.
3. The installer may ask you for a Setup Type, select Developer Default which installs the server and basic tools, including MySQL Workbench. (Don't worry if you see error messages pertaining to Visual Studio).
4. You can accept all the default configuration settings.
5. You'll be asked for a root password, enter a password and remember what it is as you'll need it when you configure MySQL Workbench.
6. Finish the installation and configuration. You may be asked for your root password. When the installer completes, you'll have a running server.

Configuring MySQL Workbench

7. MySQL Workbench should open automatically once the server installation has completed. If it does not, open MySQL Workbench directly.
8. In the left side, under MySQL Connections, you should see a box named Local instance MySQL. If it is present skip to step 14 below.
9. If the instance is not present, add it manually. Click the + next to MySQL Connections to display the Setup New Connection dialog.
10. Set Connection Name to localhost.
11. Specify the user login and password (if no user was specified then the login will be root).
12. Click the Test Connection button.
13. If all ok, click OK to create the connection. The connection will now be listed, and in future you can just double-click on it directly.
14. Click on Local instance MySQL to connect to the database instance. If prompted for a password, enter the password you provided during installation.
15. You'll then see the main MySQL Workbench screen.
16. If there is a large SQL Additions window open (it'll take up half the right half of the screen) you can close it to make more room to work. To do so look at the top right of the screen, you'll see three

buttons with blue sections in them. The rightmost one toggles the SQL Additions window (which you'll rarely use).

Creating the Example Database

17. At the bottom of the Navigator panel on the left of the screen you'll see two tabs. Select the Schemas tab to show available databases (called Schemas in MySQL and MariaDB).
18. In the toolbar at the top of the screen, click on the Create New Schema button (it is usually the 4th button from the left, the one that looks like a barrel with a + sign next to it), this will display the New Schema screen.
19. Set name to tysql, you can leave all the other fields blank and click Apply. You'll be prompted for verification and click Apply again to create the database.
20. The new tysql schema will be listed in the Navigator Schemas tab. You can close the New Schema window by clicking the X in the tab name.

Creating The Example Tables

21. You can now type SQL in the editor window, but you must first make sure that your newly created schema is selected. You'll know it is selected if the name tysql is shown in the Information panel below the Navigator panel.
22. To create the database tables, copy and paste contents of the Create file into the SQL editor window (you may see warnings about keys, you can ignore these).
23. Click the Execute Query button (yellow lightning bolt) to execute the script.
24. Now that you have tables, we need to populate them with data. Delete the text from the SQL editor window.
25. Copy and paste contents of Populate file.
26. Click the Execute Query button to execute the script.

Test It

27. Delete the text from the SQL editor window,
28. In the SQL Editor Window type: SELECT * FROM Customers;
29. Click the Execute Query button. If you see customer data displayed in a results grid, you are good to go.