Legends

Notes in *italics*
Shell prompt is blue font
Commands in red font

Step 0

Download the tar format of MySQL to the / directory of your *nix Operating Platform:
Note: Download location is http://www.mysql.com/downloads
OR
http://edelivery.oracle.com

Step 1

Uncompress the file and untar it. Steps are as follows:

Switch user to a privileged user:
rajeshr@mylx:/$ su -

Navigate to the root directory where the mysql tar file is located:
root@mylx:/# cd /
root@mylx:# ls
mysql-5.1.65-linux-i686-glibc23.tar.gz
[Output omitted for brevity]

Run the following commands to uncompress the file and untar it. Two separate steps:
root@mylx:/# gunzip mysql-5.1.65-linux-i686-glibc23.tar.gz
root@mylx:/# tar xvf mysql-5.1.65-linux-i686-glibc23.tar -
Note: *The above command results in a directory 'mysql-5.1.65-linux-i686-glibc23' containing all MySQL files.*

Step 2

For a clean setup create a soft link (shortcut) to the directory 'mysql-5.1.65-linux-i686-glibc23'

root@mylx:/# ln -s /mysql-5.165-linux-i686-glibc23 /mysql1
Note: *Now by accessing the directory /mysql1, one is accessing the '/mysql-5.165-linux-i686-glibc23' directory*

```
root@mylx:/# cd /mysql1
root@mylx:/# ls
bin     data  include       lib  mysql-test  scripts  sql-bench
COPYING  docs  INSTALL-BINARY  man  README     share    support-files
```
Note: *Output would look roughly as mentioned above*

Step 3

Copy the sample my.cnf file from the 'support-files' directory to another directory, say /mysql1. Run the following command to achieve the same:
```
root@mylx:/# cp support-files/my-large.cnf .
```
Note: *The above command copies the file 'my-large.cnf' to the present working directory (indicated by dot)*

Step 4

Rename the file my-large.cnf file as my.cnf
```
root@mylx:/# pwd
```
Note: Making sure the the present working directory is /mysql1, if not, run the following command:
```
root@mylx:/# cd /mysql1
root@mylx:/# mv my-large.cnf my.cnf
```
Note: *The above command renames the files 'my-large.cnf' to 'my.cnf'*

Step 5

Make appropriate modifications to the my.cnf file. Use 'vi' editor or 'gedit' to edit the file:
```
root@mylx:/# gedit my.cnf
```

Some sample entries are as follows:

```
[client]
port            = 3333
socket          = /tmp/mysql3.sock

# The MySQL server
[mysqld]
port            = 3333
socket          = /tmp/mysql3.sock
datadir =       /mysql1/data
basedir =       /mysql1
-    -    -    -
-    -    -    -
-    -    -    -
```

Step 6

Initialize the 'mysql' database:
root@mylx:/# scripts/mysql_install_db –defaults-file=/mysql1/my.cnf

Verify that the 'mysql' database is created under the data directory (/mysql1/data)
root@mylx:/# ls /mysql1/data
drwxr-x--- 2 root mysql 4096 Sep 25 19:55 mysql
-rw-rw---- 1 root root 18410 Sep 25 19:56 mysql-bin.000001
-rw-rw---- 1 root root 742530 Sep 25 19:56 mysql-bin.000002
-rw-rw---- 1 root root   38 Sep 25 19:56 mysql-bin.index
drwxr-x--- 2 root mysql 4096 Jul 12 16:41 test

Looking at the output above, it's clear the ownership of the directories needs to be changed. Run the following command:
root@mylx:/# chown -R mysql:mysql /mysql1/data

Step 7

Start the MySQL Server:
root@mylx:/# bin/mysqld_safe --defaults-file=/mysql1/my.cnf --user=mysql &
Note: *The above command assumes that the command is run from inside the /mysql1 directory.*
Verify the server is up by running the following command:
root@mylx:/# ps -ef | grep mysqld
root   3379 2277 0 20:10 pts/1   00:00:00 /bin/sh bin/mysqld_safe --defaults-file=/mysql1/my.cnf --user=mysql
mysql   3489 3379 0 20:10 pts/1   00:00:00 /mysql1/bin/mysqld --defaults-file=/mysql1/my.cnf --basedir=/mysql1/ --datadir=/mysql1/data --user=mysql --log-error=/mysql1/data/mylx.err --pid-file=/mysql1/data/mylx.pid --socket=/tmp/mysql3.sock --port=3333
(Note: Output omitted for brevity)

Step 8

Set the root password for the MySQL root user:

root@mylx:/# bin/mysqladmin --defaults-file=/mysql1/my.cnf password 'sakila'
Note: *While running the above command make sure that the 'password' argument in the [client] section of the /mysql1/my.cnf is commented out or removed*

Step 9

Access the MySQL instance using 'mysql' client

```
root@mylx:/# mysql --defaults-file=/mysql1/my.cnf -u root -p

Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 5
Server version: 5.1.65-log MySQL Community Server (GPL)

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owners.

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

mysql> SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'port%';
+---------------+-------+
| Variable_name | Value |
+---------------+-------+
| port          | 3333  |
+---------------+-------+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

Step 10

Repeat steps 1 through to 9 to create additional instances of MySQL