

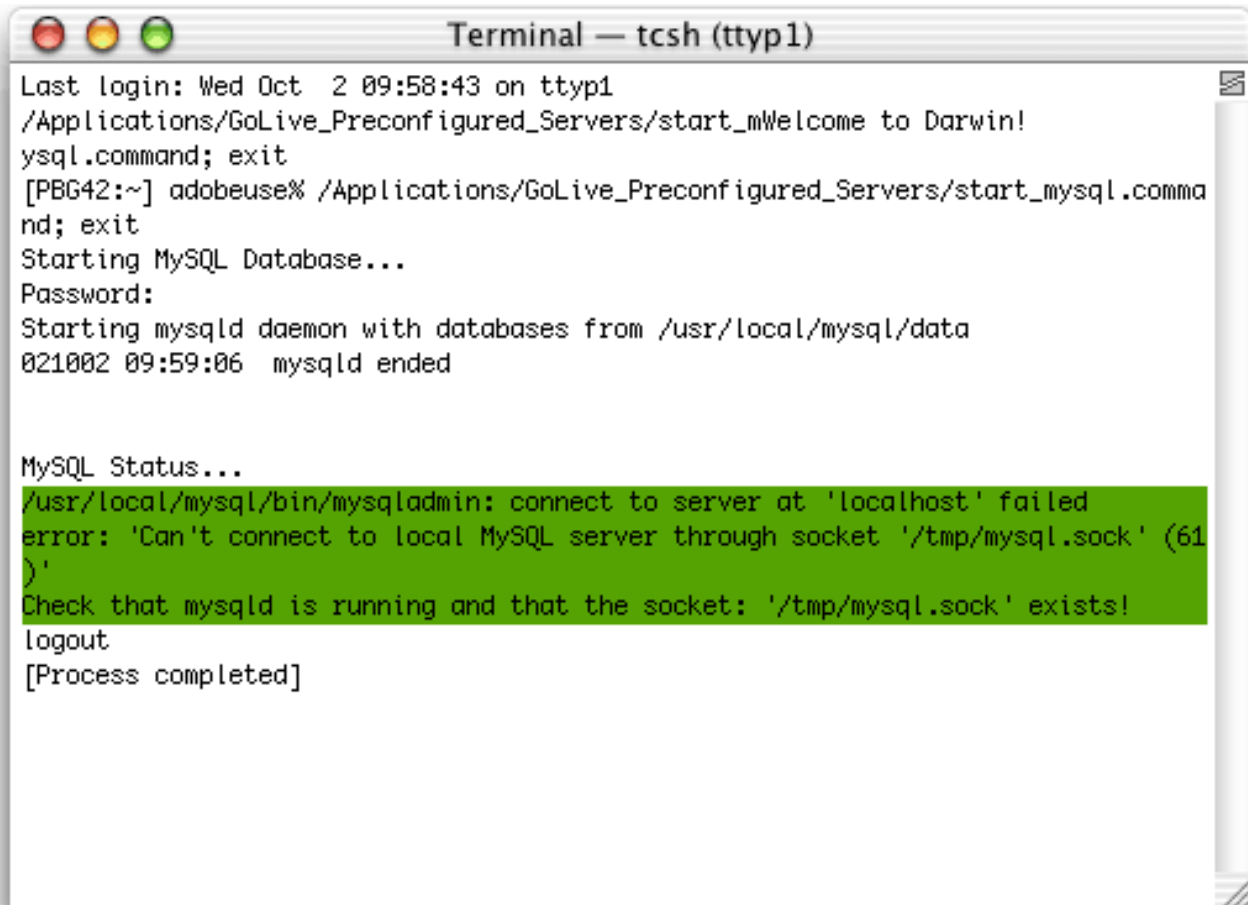
# GoLive 6

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## Fixing MySQL after upgrading to Mac OS X 10.2

### Introduction

Many users who installed the GoLive Preconfigured Servers and MySQL on Mac OS X 10.1.x found that MySQL was broken after they upgraded to Mac OS X 10.2. If you run the **Start MySql** script and get an error message as seen below in Figure 5.1 then you need to fix your MySQL installation under OS X 10.2. The good news is that it's very easy and this step-by-step tutorial will walk you through the process.



```

Terminal — tcsh (tty1)
Last login: Wed Oct  2 09:58:43 on tty1
/Applications/GoLive_Preconfigured_Servers/start_mWelcome to Darwin!
ysql.command; exit
[PBG42:~] adobeuse% /Applications/GoLive_Preconfigured_Servers/start_mysql.comma
nd; exit
Starting MySQL Database...
Password:
Starting mysqld daemon with databases from /usr/local/mysql/data
021002 09:59:06  mysqld ended

MySQL Status...
/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqladmin: connect to server at 'localhost' failed
error: 'Can't connect to local MySQL server through socket '/tmp/mysql.sock' (61
)'
Check that mysqld is running and that the socket: '/tmp/mysql.sock' exists!
logout
[Process completed]

```

Figure 5.1

### Background

When you installed MySQL under Mac OS X 10.1.x you had to create a user account called mysql so MySQL could run properly. Now with Mac OS X 10.2, Apple conveniently includes a default mysql user in the system so you no longer need to create that user account yourself. The problem addressed in this tutorial only arises when you install MySQL under Mac OS X 10.1.x and then upgrade to Mac OS X 10.2 because the standard user account created on the machine for MySQL is hijacked or overwritten by a Netinfo only user account of the same name. Bascially, we'll just delete the Netinfo user in Netinfo Manager and recreate the standard user account.

### Step 1: Locate and launch the NetInfo Manager Application

Find the **NetInfo Manager** application in your **Applications/Utilities** folder and launch it by double-clicking. The application icon looks like the one in Figure 5.2.



NetInfo Manager

Figure 5.2

### Step 2: Authenticate to Make Changes

**Caution:** Unless you know how to use the NetInfo Manager application make sure you perform only the steps in this tutorial exactly as described. Incorrect use of NetInfo Manager could result in data loss or damage to the operating system.

Select **Security>Authenticate...** as seen in Figure 5.3 to gain secure access to this system.

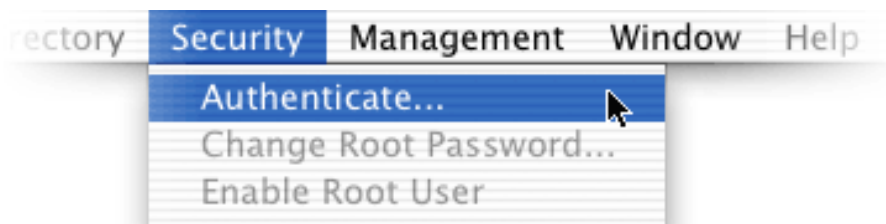


Figure 5.3

When prompted, enter an administrator's username and password as seen below in Figure 5.4.



Figure 5.4

### Step 3: Delete the MySQL User

After you have authenticated successfully, click **users** at the bottom of the middle column and then select **mysql** from the list of users in the right column as seen below in Figure 5.5. Verify you have selected the **mysql** user and click the **Delete** button in the top left corner of the NetInfo Manager window.

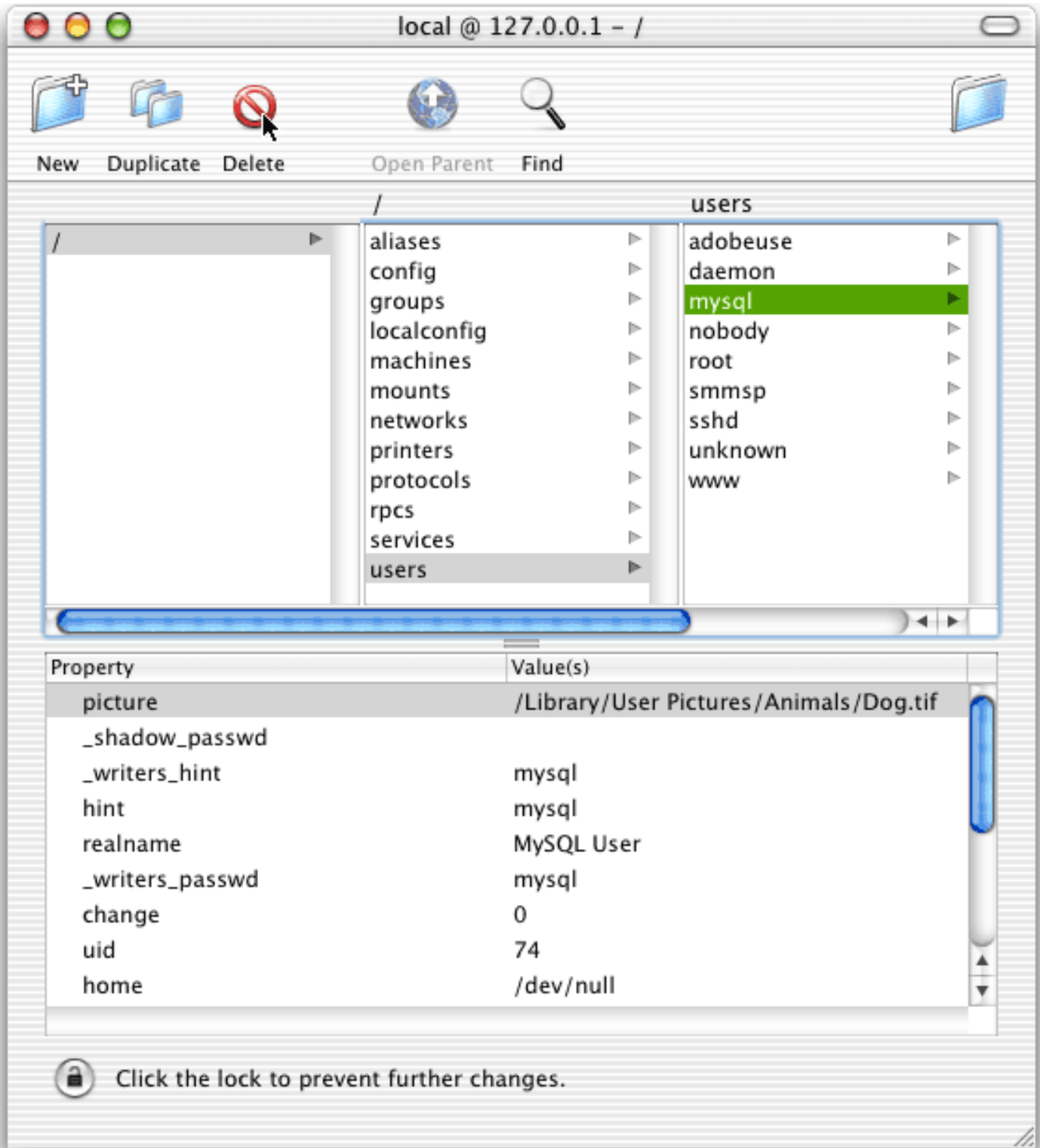


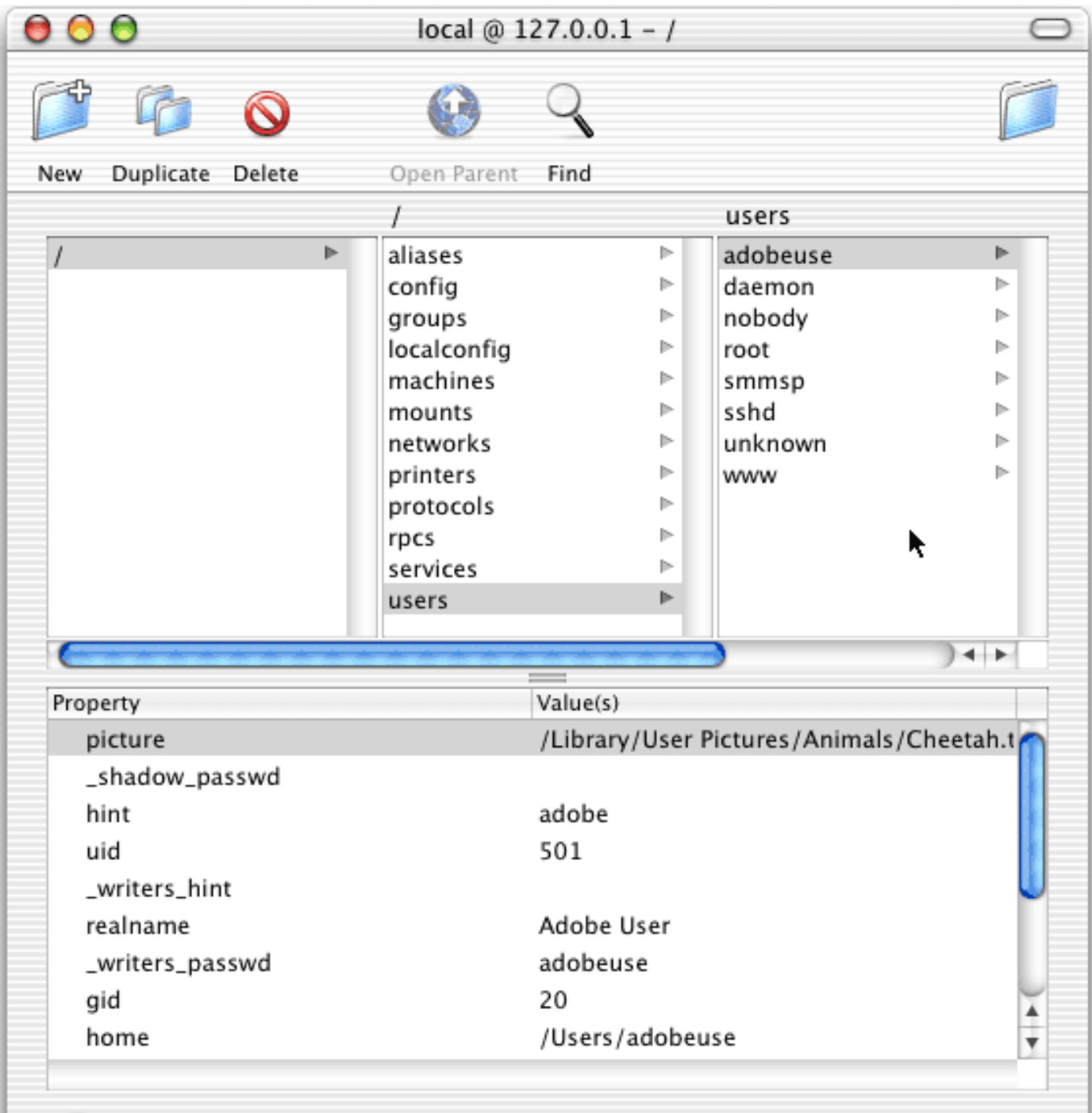
Figure 5.5

After you click the **Delete** button you will be asked to confirm the modification as seen below in Figure 5.6. When you are ready to proceed click **Delete** and NetInfo Manager will delete the problematic MySQL user.



Figure 5.6

When the MySQL user has been deleted the list of users in NetInfo Manager should look something like Figure 5.7.



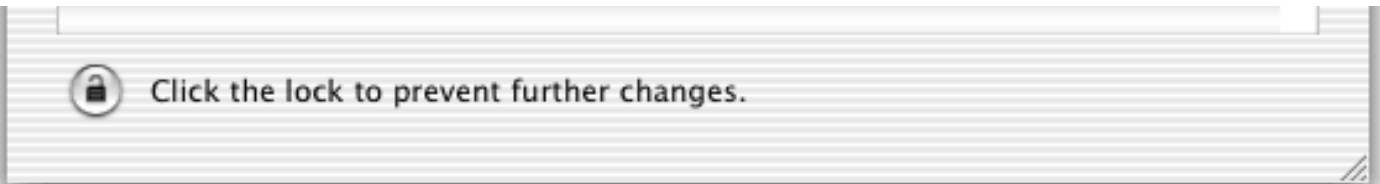


Figure 5.7

#### Step 4: Create a New mysql User

To create a properly working **mysql** user make sure you are currently logged into an account on your Mac OS X system that has administrator privileges. Open the "Accounts" System Preferences Pane and click **New User...** as seen below in Figure 5.8.



Figure 5.8

Create a new user with the name of **MySQL User** and the short name of **mysql** as seen below in Figure 5.9. Note that the Short Name must be lower case and match **mysql** exactly but the longer name does not have to match exactly. Set the password to anything you want and click **Save**.

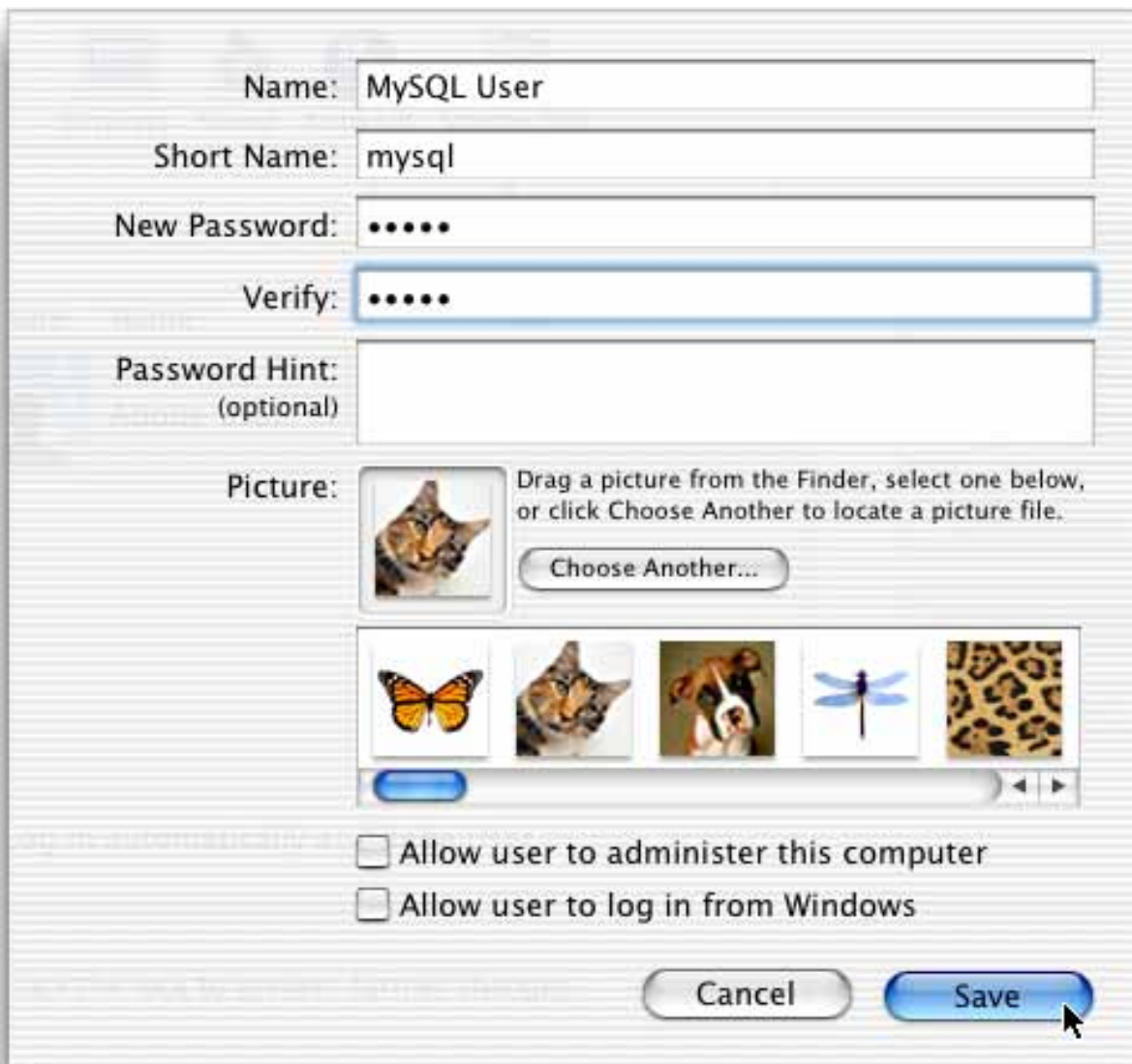


Figure 5.9

If this is the first time you've created another user account you might see a dialog box like the one in Figure 5.10 prompting you to make a decision about the Automatic Login preferences. Because the new **mysql** user is created only to allow the MySQL databases to run properly and not for normal use, most users should click **Keep Automatic Login**.



Figure 5.10

When you have successfully created the the new **mysql** user account you'll see it listed in the Accounts preference pane as seen below in Figure 5.11. Quit the System Preferences (Command-Q) and proceed to the next step.



Figure 5.11

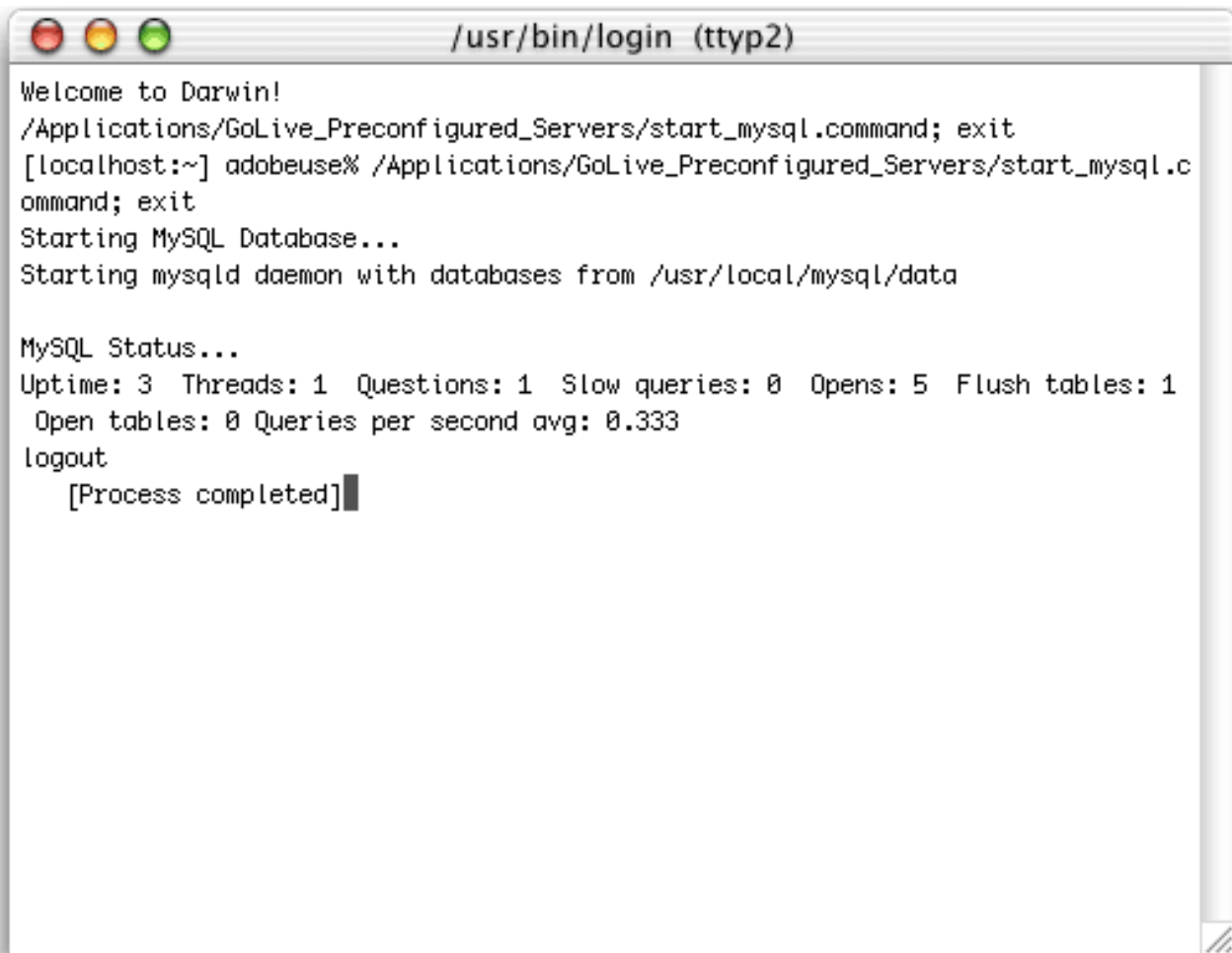
### Step 5: Start MySQL

After fixing the user account problem, you need to start MySQL in order to use it to serve databases. Remember, you need to do this each and every time you restart your computer. Double-click the **Start MySql** (Figure 5.12) alias that was installed by the GoLive Preconfigured Servers installer on your Desktop to run the **start\_mysql.command** in the preconfigured server install folder (usually **/Applications/GoLive Preconfigured Servers**). If you see an error dialog requesting an application to use for the selected file choose the Terminal application located in the **/Applications/Utilities** folder.



Figure 5.12

A Terminal window should open and look like Figure 5.13 when successfully completed.

A screenshot of a Mac OS X terminal window titled "/usr/bin/login (ttyp2)". The window shows the following text:

```
Welcome to Darwin!  
/Applications/GoLive_Preconfigured_Servers/start_mysql.command; exit  
[localhost:~] adobeuse% /Applications/GoLive_Preconfigured_Servers/start_mysql.c  
ommand; exit  
Starting MySQL Database...  
Starting mysqld daemon with databases from /usr/local/mysql/data  
  
MySQL Status...  
Uptime: 3  Threads: 1  Questions: 1  Slow queries: 0  Opens: 5  Flush tables: 1  
  Open tables: 0  Queries per second avg: 0.333  
logout  
  [Process completed]
```

Figure 5.13

### Conclusion

When you've completed this fix you should be able to get back to work immediately and everything should work just as it did under Mac OS X 10.1.x. For more free tutorials, tips, and tricks visit the [Tips](#) page.