Building MySQL from Source
Abstract

This is the Building MySQL from Source extract from the MySQL 8.0 Reference Manual.

For legal information, see the Legal Notices.

For help with using MySQL, please visit the MySQL Forums, where you can discuss your issues with other MySQL users.

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Chapter 1 Installing MySQL from Source

Building MySQL from the source code enables you to customize build parameters, compiler optimizations, and installation location. For a list of systems on which MySQL is known to run, see https://www.mysql.com/support/supportedplatforms/database.html.

Before you proceed with an installation from source, check whether Oracle produces a precompiled binary distribution for your platform and whether it works for you. We put a great deal of effort into ensuring that our binaries are built with the best possible options for optimal performance. Instructions for installing binary distributions are available in Installing MySQL on Unix/Linux Using Generic Binaries.

Warning
Building MySQL with nonstandard options may lead to reduced functionality, performance, or security.

The MySQL source code contains internal documentation written using Doxygen. The generated Doxygen content is available at https://dev.mysql.com/doc/index-other.html. It is also possible to generate this content locally from a MySQL source distribution using the instructions at Generating MySQL Doxygen Documentation Content.
Chapter 2 Installing MySQL Using a Standard Source Distribution

To install MySQL from a standard source distribution:

1. Verify that your system satisfies the tool requirements listed at Source Installation Prerequisites.
2. Obtain a distribution file using the instructions in How to Get MySQL.
3. Configure, build, and install the distribution using the instructions in this section.
4. Perform postinstallation procedures using the instructions in Postinstallation Setup and Testing.

MySQL uses CMake as the build framework on all platforms. The instructions given here should enable you to produce a working installation. For additional information on using CMake to build MySQL, see How to Build MySQL Server with CMake.

If you start from a source RPM, use the following command to make a binary RPM that you can install. If you do not have rpmbuild, use rpm instead.

```
shell> rpmbuild --rebuild --clean MySQL-VERSION.src.rpm
```

The result is one or more binary RPM packages that you install as indicated in Installing MySQL on Linux Using RPM Packages from Oracle.

The sequence for installation from a compressed tar file or Zip archive source distribution is similar to the process for installing from a generic binary distribution (see Installing MySQL on Unix/Linux Using Generic Binaries), except that it is used on all platforms and includes steps to configure and compile the distribution. For example, with a compressed tar file source distribution on Unix, the basic installation command sequence looks like this:

```
# Preconfiguration setup
shell> groupadd mysql
shell> useradd -r -g mysql -s /bin/false mysql
# Beginning of source-build specific instructions
shell> tar zxvf mysql-VERSION.tar.gz
shell> cd mysql-VERSION
shell> mkdir bld
shell> cd bld
shell> cmake ..
shell> make
shell> make install
# End of source-build specific instructions
# Postinstallation setup
shell> cd /usr/local/mysql
shell> mkdir mysql-files
shell> chown mysql:mysql mysql-files
shell> chmod 750 mysql-files
shell> bin/mysql --initialize --user=mysql
shell> bin/mysql_ssl_rsa_setup
shell> bin/mysqld_safe --user=mysql &
# Next command is optional
shell> cp support-files/mysql.server /etc/init.d/mysql.server
```

A more detailed version of the source-build specific instructions is shown following.

---

**Note**

The procedure shown here does not set up any passwords for MySQL accounts. After following the procedure, proceed to Postinstallation Setup and Testing, for postinstallation setup and testing.

- **Perform Preconfiguration Setup**
- **Obtain and Unpack the Distribution**
Perform Preconfiguration Setup

- Configure the Distribution
- Build the Distribution
- Install the Distribution
- Perform Postinstallation Setup

Perform Preconfiguration Setup

On Unix, set up the mysql user and group that will be used to run and execute the MySQL server and own the database directory. For details, see Create a mysql User and Group. Then perform the following steps as the mysql user, except as noted.

Obtain and Unpack the Distribution

Pick the directory under which you want to unpack the distribution and change location into it.

Obtain a distribution file using the instructions in How to Get MySQL.

Unpack the distribution into the current directory:

- To unpack a compressed tar file, tar can uncompress and unpack the distribution if it has z option support:

  ```shell>
  tar zxvf mysql-VERSION.tar.gz
  ```

  If your tar does not have z option support, use gunzip to unpack the distribution and tar to unpack it:

  ```shell>
  gunzip < mysql-VERSION.tar.gz | tar xvf -
  ```

  Alternatively, CMake can uncompress and unpack the distribution:

  ```shell>
  cmake -E tar zxvf mysql-VERSION.tar.gz
  ```

- To unpack a Zip archive, use WinZip or another tool that can read .zip files.

Unpacking the distribution file creates a directory named mysql-VERSION.

Configure the Distribution

Change location into the top-level directory of the unpacked distribution:

```shell>
cd mysql-VERSION
```

Build outside of the source tree to keep the tree clean. If the top-level source directory is named mysql-src under your current working directory, you can build in a directory named bld at the same level. Create the directory and go there:

```shell>
mkdir bld
shell> cd bld
```

Configure the build directory. The minimum configuration command includes no options to override configuration defaults:

```shell>
make ../mysql-src
```

The build directory needs not be outside the source tree. For example, you can build in a directory named bld under the top-level source tree. To do this, starting with mysql-src as your current working directory, create the directory bld and then go there:

```shell>
mkdir bld
shell> cd bld
```
Configure the Distribution

Configure the build directory. The minimum configuration command includes no options to override configuration defaults:

```shell>
cmake ..
```

If you have multiple source trees at the same level (for example, to build multiple versions of MySQL), the second strategy can be advantageous. The first strategy places all build directories at the same level, which requires that you choose a unique name for each. With the second strategy, you can use the same name for the build directory within each source tree. The following instructions assume this second strategy.

On Windows, specify the development environment. For example, the following commands configure MySQL for 32-bit or 64-bit builds, respectively:

```shell>
cmake .. -G "Visual Studio 12 2013"
```
```shell>
cmake .. -G "Visual Studio 12 2013 Win64"
```

On macOS, to use the Xcode IDE:

```shell>
cmake .. -G Xcode
```

When you run `cmake`, you might want to add options to the command line. Here are some examples:

- `-DBUILD_CONFIG=mysql_release`: Configure the source with the same build options used by Oracle to produce binary distributions for official MySQL releases.
- `-DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=dir_name`: Configure the distribution for installation under a particular location.
- `-DCPACK_MONOLITHIC_INSTALL=1`: Cause `make package` to generate a single installation file rather than multiple files.
- `-DWITH_DEBUG=1`: Build the distribution with debugging support.

For a more extensive list of options, see Chapter 4, MySQL Source-Configuration Options.

To list the configuration options, use one of the following commands:

```shell>
cmake .. -L  # overview
```
```shell>
cmake .. -LH  # overview with help text
```
```shell>
cmake .. -LAH  # all params with help text
```
```shell>
cmake ..  # interactive display
```

If `CMake` fails, you might need to reconfigure by running it again with different options. If you do reconfigure, take note of the following:

- If `CMake` is run after it has previously been run, it may use information that was gathered during its previous invocation. This information is stored in `CMakeCache.txt`. When `CMake` starts, it looks for that file and reads its contents if it exists, on the assumption that the information is still correct. That assumption is invalid when you reconfigure.

- Each time you run `CMake`, you must run `make` again to recompile. However, you may want to remove old object files from previous builds first because they were compiled using different configuration options.

To prevent old object files or configuration information from being used, run these commands in the build directory on Unix before re-running `CMake`:

```shell>
make clean
```
```shell>
rm CMakeCache.txt
```

Or, on Windows:

```shell>
devnv MySQL.sln /clean
```
```shell>
del CMakeCache.txt
```
Before asking on the MySQL Community Slack, check the files in the `CMakeFiles` directory for useful information about the failure. To file a bug report, please use the instructions in How to Report Bugs or Problems.

## Build the Distribution

**On Unix:**

```
shell> make
shell> make VERBOSE=1
```

The second command sets `VERBOSE` to show the commands for each compiled source.

Use `gmake` instead on systems where you are using GNU `make` and it has been installed as `gmake`.

**On Windows:**

```
shell> devenv MySQL.sln /build RelWithDebInfo
```

If you have gotten to the compilation stage, but the distribution does not build, see Chapter 5, Dealing with Problems Compiling MySQL, for help. If that does not solve the problem, please enter it into our bugs database using the instructions given in How to Report Bugs or Problems. If you have installed the latest versions of the required tools, and they crash trying to process our configuration files, please report that also. However, if you get a `command not found` error or a similar problem for required tools, do not report it. Instead, make sure that all the required tools are installed and that your `PATH` variable is set correctly so that your shell can find them.

## Install the Distribution

**On Unix:**

```
shell> make install
```

This installs the files under the configured installation directory (by default, `/usr/local/mysql`). You might need to run the command as `root`.

To install in a specific directory, add a `DESTDIR` parameter to the command line:

```
shell> make install DESTDIR="/opt/mysql"
```

Alternatively, generate installation package files that you can install where you like:

```
shell> make package
```

This operation produces one or more `.tar.gz` files that can be installed like generic binary distribution packages. See Installing MySQL on Unix/Linux Using Generic Binaries. If you run `CMake` with `-DCPACK_MONOLITHIC_INSTALL=1`, the operation produces a single file. Otherwise, it produces multiple files.

**On Windows,** generate the data directory, then create a `.zip` archive installation package:

```
shell> devenv MySQL.sln /build RelWithDebInfo /project initial_database
shell> devenv MySQL.sln /build RelWithDebInfo /project package
```

You can install the resulting `.zip` archive where you like. See Installing MySQL on Microsoft Windows Using a noinstall ZIP Archive.

## Perform Postinstallation Setup

The remainder of the installation process involves setting up the configuration file, creating the core databases, and starting the MySQL server. For instructions, see Postinstallation Setup and Testing.
Perform Postinstallation Setup

Note

The accounts that are listed in the MySQL grant tables initially have no passwords. After starting the server, you should set up passwords for them using the instructions in Postinstallation Setup and Testing.
Chapter 3 Installing MySQL Using a Development Source Tree

This section describes how to install MySQL from the latest development source code, which is hosted on GitHub. To obtain the MySQL Server source code from this repository hosting service, you can set up a local MySQL Git repository.

On GitHub, MySQL Server and other MySQL projects are found on the MySQL page. The MySQL Server project is a single repository that contains branches for several MySQL series.

MySQL officially joined GitHub in September, 2014. For more information about MySQL’s move to GitHub, refer to the announcement on the MySQL Release Engineering blog: MySQL on GitHub

- Prerequisites for Installing from Development Source
- Setting Up a MySQL Git Repository

Prerequisites for Installing from Development Source

To install MySQL from a development source tree, your system must satisfy the tool requirements listed at Source Installation Prerequisites.

Setting Up a MySQL Git Repository

To set up a MySQL Git repository on your machine, use this procedure:

1. Clone the MySQL Git repository to your machine. The following command clones the MySQL Git repository to a directory named mysql-server. The initial download will take some time to complete, depending on the speed of your connection.

   ```sh
   $ git clone https://github.com/mysql/mysql-server.git
   Cloning into 'mysql-server'...
   remote: Counting objects: 1198513, done.
   remote: Total 1198513 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 1198513
   Receiving objects: 100% (1198513/1198513), 1.01 GiB | 7.44 MiB/s, done.
   Resolving deltas: 100% (993200/993200), done.
   Checking connectivity... done.
   Checking out files: 100% (25510/25510), done.
   ```

2. When the clone operation completes, the contents of your local MySQL Git repository appear similar to the following:

   ```sh
   ~/mysql-server$ ls
   BUILD                cmd-line-utils       libservices          sql
   CMakeLists.txt       config.h.cmake       man                  sql-common
   COPYING              configure.cmake      mysql-test           storage
   Docs                 dbug                 mysys                strings
   Doxygen-perfschema   extra                mysys_ssl            support-files
   INSTALL              include              packaging            testclients
   README               libbinlogevents     plugin               unittest
   client               libevent             regex                vi
   cmake                libmysql            scripts              zlib
   ```

3. Use the `git branch -r` command to view the remote tracking branches for the MySQL repository.

   ```sh
   ~/mysql-server$ git branch -r
   origin/5.5
   origin/5.6
   origin/5.7
   origin/8.0
   origin/HEAD -> origin/5.7
   origin/cluster-7.2
   ```
4. To view the branches that are checked out in your local repository, issue the `git branch` command. When you cloned the MySQL Git repository, the MySQL 5.7 branch was checked out automatically. The asterisk identifies the 5.7 branch as the active branch.

```
$ git branch
* 5.7
```

5. To check out a different MySQL branch, run the `git checkout` command, specifying the branch name. For example, to check out the MySQL 8.0 branch:

```
$ git checkout 8.0
```

Checking out files: 100% (9600/9600), done.
Branch 8.0 set up to track remote branch 8.0 from origin.
Switched to a new branch '8.0'

6. Run `git branch` to verify that the MySQL 8.0 branch is present. MySQL 8.0, which is the last branch you checked out, is marked by an asterisk indicating that it is the active branch.

```
$ git branch
  5.7
* 8.0
```

7. Use the `git checkout` command to switch between branches. For example:

```
$ git checkout 5.7
```

8. To obtain changes made after your initial setup of the MySQL Git repository, switch to the branch you want to update and issue the `git pull` command:

```
$ git checkout 8.0
$ git pull
```

To examine the commit history, use the `git log` option:

```
$ git log
```

You can also browse commit history and source code on the GitHub MySQL site.

If you see changes or code that you have a question about, ask on the MySQL Community Slack. For information about contributing a patch, see Contributing to MySQL Server.

9. After you have cloned the MySQL Git repository and have checked out the branch you want to build, you can build MySQL Server from the source code. Instructions are provided in Chapter 2, *Installing MySQL Using a Standard Source Distribution*, except that you skip the part about obtaining and unpacking the distribution.

Be careful about installing a build from a distribution source tree on a production machine. The installation command may overwrite your live release installation. If you already have MySQL installed and do not want to overwrite it, run `CMake` with values for the `CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX`, `MYSQL_TCP_PORT`, and `MYSQL_UNIX_ADDR` options different from those used by your production server. For additional information about preventing multiple servers from interfering with each other, see Running Multiple MySQL Instances on One Machine.

Play hard with your new installation. For example, try to make new features crash. Start by running `make test`. See The MySQL Test Suite.
Chapter 4 MySQL Source-Configuration Options

The **CMake** program provides a great deal of control over how you configure a MySQL source distribution. Typically, you do this using options on the **CMake** command line. For information about options supported by **CMake**, run either of these commands in the top-level source directory:

```
cmake . -LH
cmake .
```

You can also affect **CMake** using certain environment variables. See [Environment Variables](#).

For boolean options, the value may be specified as 1 or **ON** to enable the option, or as 0 or **OFF** to disable the option.

Many options configure compile-time defaults that can be overridden at server startup. For example, the **CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX**, **MYSQL_TCP_PORT**, and **MYSQL_UNIX_ADDR** options that configure the default installation base directory location, TCP/IP port number, and Unix socket file can be changed at server startup with the **--basedir**, **--port**, and **--socket** options for **mysqld**. Where applicable, configuration option descriptions indicate the corresponding **mysqld** startup option.

The following sections provide more information about **CMake** options.

- **CMake Option Reference**
- **General Options**
- **Installation Layout Options**
- **Storage Engine Options**
- **Feature Options**
- **Compiler Flags**
- **CMake Options for Compiling NDB Cluster**

### CMake Option Reference

The following table shows the available **CMake** options. In the **Default** column, **PREFIX** stands for the value of the **CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX** option, which specifies the installation base directory. This value is used as the parent location for several of the installation subdirectories.

#### Table 4.1 MySQL Source-Configuration Option Reference (CMake)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formats</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
<th>Removed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADD_GDB_INDEX</td>
<td>Whether to enable generation of .gdb_index section in binaries</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.0.18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUILD_CONFIG</td>
<td>Use same build options as official releases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUNDLE_RUNTIME_LIBRARIES</td>
<td>Bundle runtime libraries with server MSI and Zip packages for Windows</td>
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<td>8.0.11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE</td>
<td>Type of build to produce</td>
<td>RelWithDebInfo</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS</td>
<td>Flags for C++ Compiler</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CMAKE_C_FLAGS</td>
<td>Flags for C Compiler</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX</td>
<td>Installation base directory</td>
<td>/usr/local/mysql</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formats</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
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<td>------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMAKE_INSTALL_PRIV_LIBDIR</td>
<td>Installation private library directory</td>
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<td>8.0.18</td>
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<tr>
<td>COMPILATION_COMMENT</td>
<td>Comment about compilation environment</td>
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<tr>
<td>COMPILATION_COMMENT_SERVER</td>
<td>Comment about compilation environment for use by mysqld</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPACK_MONOLITHIC_INSTALL</td>
<td>Whether package build produces single file</td>
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<td>DEFAULT_CHARSET</td>
<td>The default server character set</td>
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<tr>
<td>DEFAULT_COLLATION</td>
<td>The default server collation</td>
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<td>DISABLE_DATA_LOCK</td>
<td>Exclude the performance schema data lock instrumentation</td>
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<tr>
<td>DISABLE_PSI_COND</td>
<td>Exclude Performance Schema condition instrumentation</td>
<td>OFF</td>
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<tr>
<td>DISABLE_PSI_ERROR</td>
<td>Exclude the performance schema server error instrumentation</td>
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<tr>
<td>DISABLE_PSI_FILE</td>
<td>Exclude Performance Schema file instrumentation</td>
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<td>Exclude Performance Schema idle instrumentation</td>
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<td>DISABLE_PSI_MEMORY</td>
<td>Exclude Performance Schema memory instrumentation</td>
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<td>DISABLE_PSI_METADATA</td>
<td>Exclude Performance Schema metadata instrumentation</td>
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<tr>
<td>DISABLE_PSI_MUTEX</td>
<td>Exclude Performance Schema mutex instrumentation</td>
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<td>DISABLE_PSI_SP</td>
<td>Exclude Performance Schema stored program instrumentation</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>DISABLE_PSI_STAGE</td>
<td>Exclude Performance Schema stage instrumentation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Formats</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Introduced/Removed</td>
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<td>DISABLE_PSI_STATEMENT_DIGEST</td>
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<td>DISABLE_PSI_TABLE</td>
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<tr>
<td>DISABLE_PSI_THREAD</td>
<td>Exclude the performance schema thread instrumentation</td>
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<tr>
<td>DISABLE_PSI_TRANSACTION</td>
<td>Exclude the performance schema transaction instrumentation</td>
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<td>ENABLED_PROFILING</td>
<td>Whether to enable query profiling code</td>
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<td>ENABLE_DEBUG_SYNC</td>
<td>Whether to enable Debug Sync support</td>
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<td>ENABLE_GCOV</td>
<td>Whether to include gcov support</td>
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<td>ENABLE_GPROF</td>
<td>Enable gprof (optimized Linux builds only)</td>
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<td>FORCE_INSOURCE_BUILD</td>
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<td>Server executable directory</td>
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<td>Extra support files directory</td>
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<td>Exclude storage engine xxx from build</td>
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<td>Path to Ant for building GCS Java wrapper</td>
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<td>Enable AddressSanitizer - fsanitize-address-use-after-scope Clang flag</td>
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<td>Whether to report error if LDAP authentication plugins cannot be built</td>
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<td>Path to googlemock distribution</td>
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<td>Whether to generate memcached shared libraries.</td>
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<td>Whether to link with -ljemalloc</td>
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<td>Whether to run LeakSanitizer, without AddressSanitizer</td>
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<td>Enable MemorySanitizer</td>
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<td>Enable Visual Studio CRT memory leak tracing</td>
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<td>WITH_NUMA</td>
<td>Set NUMA memory allocation policy</td>
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<td>Set system value of library options not set explicitly</td>
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### Formats

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<td>Enable Undefined Behavior Sanitizer</td>
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<td>Compile MySQL with unit tests</td>
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<td><code>WITH_xxx_STORAGE_ENGINE</code></td>
<td>Compile storage engine xxx statically into server</td>
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</table>

### General Options

- `-DBUILD_CONFIG=mysql_release`
  This option configures a source distribution with the same build options used by Oracle to produce binary distributions for official MySQL releases.

- `-DBUNDLE_RUNTIME_LIBRARIES=bool`
  Whether to bundle runtime libraries with server MSI and Zip packages for Windows.

- `-DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=type`
  The type of build to produce:
  - `RelWithDebInfo`: Enable optimizations and generate debugging information. This is the default MySQL build type.
  - `Release`: Enable optimizations but omit debugging information to reduce the build size. This build type was added in MySQL 8.0.13.
  - `Debug`: Disable optimizations and generate debugging information. This build type is also used if the `WITH_DEBUG` option is enabled. That is, `-DWITH_DEBUG=1` has the same effect as `-DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=Debug`.
  - `-DCPACK_MONOLITHIC_INSTALL=bool`
    This option affects whether the `make package` operation produces multiple installation package files or a single file. If disabled, the operation produces multiple installation package files, which may be useful if you want to install only a subset of a full MySQL installation. If enabled, it produces a single file for installing everything.

- `-DFORCE_INSOURCE_BUILD=bool`
  Defines whether to force an in-source build. Out-of-source builds are recommended, as they permit multiple builds from the same source, and cleanup can be performed quickly by removing the build directory. To force an in-source build, invoke CMake with `-DFORCE_INSOURCE_BUILD=ON`. 
Installation Layout Options

The `CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX` option indicates the base installation directory. Other options with names of the form `INSTALL_xxx` that indicate component locations are interpreted relative to the prefix and their values are relative pathnames. Their values should not include the prefix.

- `-DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=dir_name`

The installation base directory.

This value can be set at server startup with the `--basedir` option.

- `-DINSTALL_BINDIR=dir_name`

Where to install user programs.

- `-DINSTALL_DOCDIR=dir_name`

Where to install documentation.

- `-DINSTALL_DOCREADMEDIR=dir_name`

Where to install README files.

- `-DINSTALL_INCLUDEDIR=dir_name`

Where to install header files.

- `-DINSTALL_INFODIR=dir_name`

Where to install Info files.

- `-DINSTALL_LAYOUT=name`

Select a predefined installation layout:

- **STANDALONE**: Same layout as used for `.tar.gz` and `.zip` packages. This is the default.
- **RPM**: Layout similar to RPM packages.
- **SVR4**: Solaris package layout.
- **DEB**: DEB package layout (experimental).

You can select a predefined layout but modify individual component installation locations by specifying other options. For example:

```sh
cmake . -DINSTALL_LAYOUT=SVR4 -DMYSQL_DATADIR=/var/mysql/data
```

The `INSTALL_LAYOUT` value determines the default value of the `secure_file_priv`, `keyring_encrypted_file_data`, and `keyring_file_data` system variables. See the descriptions of those variables in Server System Variables, and Keyring System Variables.

- `-DINSTALL_LIBDIR=dir_name`

Where to install library files.

- `-DINSTALL_MANDIR=dir_name`

Where to install manual pages.

- `-DINSTALL_MYSQLKEYRINGDIR=dir_path`
Installation Layout Options

The default directory to use as the location of the `keyring_file` plugin data file. The default value is platform specific and depends on the value of the `INSTALL_LAYOUT` CMake option; see the description of the `keyring_file_data` system variable in Server System Variables.

- `-DINSTALL_MYSQLSHAREDIR=dir_name`

Where to install shared data files.

- `-DINSTALL_MYSQLTESTDIR=dir_name`

Where to install the `mysql-test` directory. To suppress installation of this directory, explicitly set the option to the empty value (`-DINSTALL_MYSQLTESTDIR=`).

- `-DINSTALL_PKGCONFIGDIR=dir_name`

The directory in which to install the `mysqlclient.pc` file for use by `pkg-config`. The default value is `INSTALL_LIBDIR/pkgconfig`, unless `INSTALL_LIBDIR` ends with `/mysql`, in which case that is removed first.

- `-DINSTALL_PLUGIN_DIR=dir_name`

The location of the plugin directory.

This value can be set at server startup with the `--plugin_dir` option.

- `-DINSTALL_PRIV_LIBDIR=dir_name`

The location of the dynamic library directory.

Default locations: RPM = `/usr/lib64/mysql/private/`, DEB = `/usr/lib/mysql/private/`, and TAR = `lib/private/`.

This option was added in MySQL 8.0.18.

For Protobuf: Because this is a private location, loader (such as ld-linux.so on Linux) may not find the `libprotobuf.so` files without help. To guide loader, `RPATH` with value `$ORIGIN/../$INSTALL_PRIV_LIBDIR` is added to mysqld and mysqlxtest. This works for most cases but when using the Resource Group feature, `mysqld` is setsuid and then loader ignores `RPATH` which contains `$ORIGIN`. To overcome this, an explicit full path to the directory is set in DEB and RPM variants of mysqld, as the target destination is known. For tarball installs, patching of mysqld with a tool like `patchelf` is required.

- `-DINSTALL_SBINDIR=dir_name`

Where to install the `mysqld` server.

- `-DINSTALL_SECURE_FILE_PRIV_DIR=dir_name`

The default value for the `secure_file_priv` system variable. The default value is platform specific and depends on the value of the `INSTALL_LAYOUT` CMake option; see the description of the `secure_file_priv` system variable in Server System Variables.

- `-DINSTALL_SHAREDIR=dir_name`

Where to install `aclocal/mysql.m4`.

- `-DINSTALL_STATIC_LIBRARIES=bool`

Whether to install static libraries. The default is ON. If set to OFF, these libraries are not installed: `libmysqlclient.a`, `libmysqlservices.a`.

- `-DINSTALL_SUPPORTFILESDIR=dir_name`
Where to install extra support files.

- **-DLINK_RANDOMIZE=bool**

  Whether to randomize the order of symbols in the `mysqld` binary. The default is `OFF`. This option should be enabled only for debugging purposes.

- **-DLINK_RANDOMIZE_SEED=val**

  Seed value for the `LINK_RANDOMIZE` option. The value is a string. The default is `mysql`, an arbitrary choice.

- **-DMYSQL_DATADIR=dir_name**

  The location of the MySQL data directory.

  This value can be set at server startup with the `--datadir` option.

- **-DODBC_INCLUDES=dir_name**

  The location of the ODBC includes directory, and may be used while configuring Connector/ODBC.

- **-DODBC_LIB_DIR=dir_name**

  The location of the ODBC library directory, and may be used while configuring Connector/ODBC.

- **-DSYSCONFDIR=dir_name**

  The default `my.cnf` option file directory.

  This location cannot be set at server startup, but you can start the server with a given option file using the `--defaults-file=file_name` option, where `file_name` is the full path name to the file.

- **-DSYSTEMD_PID_DIR=dir_name**

  The name of the directory in which to create the PID file when MySQL is managed by systemd. The default is `/var/run/mysqld`; this might be changed implicitly according to the `INSTALL_LAYOUT` value.

  This option is ignored unless `WITH_SYSTEMD` is enabled.

- **-DSYSTEMD_SERVICE_NAME=name**

  The name of the MySQL service to use when MySQL is managed by systemd. The default is `mysqld`; this might be changed implicitly according to the `INSTALL_LAYOUT` value.

  This option is ignored unless `WITH_SYSTEMD` is enabled.

- **-DTMPDIR=dir_name**

  The default location to use for the `tmpdir` system variable. If unspecified, the value defaults to `P_tmpdir` in `<stdio.h>`.

---

**Storage Engine Options**

Storage engines are built as plugins. You can build a plugin as a static module (compiled into the server) or a dynamic module (built as a dynamic library that must be installed into the server using the `INSTALL PLUGIN` statement or the `--plugin-load` option before it can be used). Some plugins might not support static or dynamic building.
The InnoDB, MyISAM, MERGE, MEMORY, and CSV engines are mandatory (always compiled into the server) and need not be installed explicitly.

To compile a storage engine statically into the server, use `--with_engine_STORAGE_ENGINE=1`. Some permissible `engine` values are ARCHIVE, BLACKHOLE, EXAMPLE, FEDERATED, and NDB or NDBCLUSTER (NDB support). Examples:

```bash
--with_archive_storage_engine=1
--with_blackhole_storage_engine=1
```

**Note**

It is not possible to compile without Performance Schema support. If it is desired to compile without particular types of instrumentation, that can be done with the following CMake options:

```bash
disable_psi_cond
disable_psi_data_lock
disable_psi_error
disable_psi_file
disable_psi_idle
disable_psi_memory
disable_psi_metadata
disable_psi_mutex
disable_psi_ps
disable_psi_rwlock
disable_psi_socket
disable_psi_sp
disable_psi_stage
disable_psi_statement
disable_psi_statement_digest
disable_psi_table
disable_psi_thread
disable_psi_transaction
```

For example, to compile without mutex instrumentation, configure MySQL using the `--disable_psi_mutex=1` option.

To exclude a storage engine from the build, use `--with_engine_STORAGE_ENGINE=0`. Examples:

```bash
--with_archive_storage_engine=0
--with_example_storage_engine=0
--with_federated_storage_engine=0
```

It is also possible to exclude a storage engine from the build using `--without_engine_STORAGE_ENGINE=1` (but `--with_engine_STORAGE_ENGINE=0` is preferred). Examples:

```bash
--without_archive_storage_engine=1
--without_example_storage_engine=1
--without_federated_storage_engine=1
```

If neither `--with_engine_STORAGE_ENGINE` nor `--without_engine_STORAGE_ENGINE` are specified for a given storage engine, the engine is built as a shared module, or excluded if it cannot be built as a shared module.

**Feature Options**

- `--add_gdb_index=bool`

  This option determines whether to enable generation of a `.gdb_index` section in binaries, which makes loading them in a debugger faster. The option is disabled by default. **lld** linker is used, and is disabled by It has no effect if a linker other than **lld** or GNU **gold** is used.

  This option was added in MySQL 8.0.18.
-DCOMPILATION_COMMENT=string

A descriptive comment about the compilation environment. As of MySQL 8.0.14, mysqld uses COMPILATION_COMMENT_SERVER. Other programs continue to use COMPILATION_COMMENT.

-DCOMPILATION_COMMENT_SERVER=string

A descriptive comment about the compilation environment for use by mysqld (for example, to set the version_comment system variable). This option was added in MySQL 8.0.14. Prior to 8.0.14, the server uses COMPILATION_COMMENT.

-DDEFAULT_CHARSET=charset_name

The server character set. By default, MySQL uses the utf8mb4 character set.

charset_name may be one of binary, armSCII8, ascii, big5, cp1250, cp1251, cp1256, cp1257, cp850, cp852, cp866, cp932, dec8, eucjpms, euckr, gb2312, gbk, geostd8, greek, hebrew, hp8, keybcs2, koi8r, koi8u, latin1, latin2, latin5, latin7, macce, macroman, sjis, swe7, tis620, ucs2, ujis, utf8, utf8mb4, utf16, utf16le, utf32. The permissible character sets are listed in the cmake/character_sets.cmake file as the value of CHARSETS_AVAILABLE.

This value can be set at server startup with the --character_set_server option.

-DDEFAULT_COLLATION=collation_name

The server collation. By default, MySQL uses utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci. Use the SHOW COLLATION statement to determine which collations are available for each character set.

This value can be set at server startup with the --collation_server option.

-DDISABLE_PSI_COND=bool

Whether to exclude the Performance Schema condition instrumentation. The default is OFF (include).

-DDISABLE_PSI_FILE=bool

Whether to exclude the Performance Schema file instrumentation. The default is OFF (include).

-DDISABLE_PSI_IDLE=bool

Whether to exclude the Performance Schema idle instrumentation. The default is OFF (include).

-DDISABLE_PSI_MEMORY=bool

Whether to exclude the Performance Schema memory instrumentation. The default is OFF (include).

-DDISABLE_PSI_METADATA=bool

Whether to exclude the Performance Schema metadata instrumentation. The default is OFF (include).

-DDISABLE_PSI_MUTEX=bool

Whether to exclude the Performance Schema mutex instrumentation. The default is OFF (include).

-DDISABLE_PSI_RWLOCK=bool

Whether to exclude the Performance Schema rwlock instrumentation. The default is OFF (include).

-DDISABLE_PSI_SOCKET=bool

Whether to exclude the Performance Schema socket instrumentation. The default is OFF (include).
Feature Options

• `-DDISABLE_PSI_SP=bool`
  Whether to exclude the Performance Schema stored program instrumentation. The default is OFF (include).

• `-DDISABLE_PSI_STAGE=bool`
  Whether to exclude the Performance Schema stage instrumentation. The default is OFF (include).

• `-DDISABLE_PSI_STATEMENT=bool`
  Whether to exclude the Performance Schema statement instrumentation. The default is OFF (include).

• `-DDISABLE_PSI_STATEMENT_DIGEST=bool`
  Whether toexclude the Performance Schema statement_digest instrumentation. The default is OFF (include).

• `-DDISABLE_PSI_TABLE=bool`
  Whether to exclude the Performance Schema table instrumentation. The default is OFF (include).

• `-DDISABLE_SHARED=bool`
  Whether to disable building build shared libraries and compile position-dependent code. The default is OFF (compile position-independent code).
  This option is unused and was removed in MySQL 8.0.18.

• `-DDISABLE_PSI_PS=bool`
  Exclude the performance schema prepared statements instances instrumentation. The default is OFF (include).

• `-DDISABLE_PSI_THREAD=bool`
  Exclude the performance schema thread instrumentation. The default is OFF (include).
  Only disable threads when building without any instrumentation, because other instrumentations have a dependency on threads.

• `-DDISABLE_PSI_TRANSACTION=bool`
  Exclude the performance schema transaction instrumentation. The default is OFF (include).

• `-DDISABLE_PSI_DATA_LOCK=bool`
  Exclude the performance schema data lock instrumentation. The default is OFF (include).

• `-DDISABLE_PSI_ERROR=bool`
  Exclude the performance schema server error instrumentation. The default is OFF (include).

• `-DDOWNLOAD_BOOST=bool`
  Whether to download the Boost library. The default is OFF.
  See the `WITH_BOOST` option for additional discussion about using Boost.

• `-DDOWNLOAD_BOOST_TIMEOUT=seconds`
  The timeout in seconds for downloading the Boost library. The default is 600 seconds.
See the `WITH_BOOST` option for additional discussion about using Boost.

- **-DENABLE_DOWNLOADS=bool**
  Whether to download optional files. For example, with this option enabled, CMake downloads the Google Test distribution that is used by the test suite to run unit tests, or Ant and JUnit required for building GCS Java wrapper.

- **-DENABLE_EXPERIMENTAL_SYSVARS=bool**
  Whether to enable experimental InnoDB system variables. Experimental system variables are intended for those engaged in MySQL development, should only be used in a development or test environment, and may be removed without notice in a future MySQL release. For information about experimental system variables, refer to `/storage/innobase/handler/ha_innodb.cc` in the MySQL source tree. Experimental system variables can be identified by searching for “PLUGIN_VAR_EXPERIMENTAL”.

- **-DENABLE_GCOV=bool**
  Whether to include gcov support (Linux only).

- **-DENABLE_GPROF=bool**
  Whether to enable gprof (optimized Linux builds only).

- **-DENABLED_LOCAL_INFILE=bool**
  This option controls the compiled-in default LOCAL capability for the MySQL client library. Clients that make no explicit arrangements therefore have LOCAL capability disabled or enabled according to the `ENABLED_LOCAL_INFILE` setting specified at MySQL build time.

  By default, the client library in MySQL binary distributions is compiled with `ENABLED_LOCAL_INFILE` disabled. If you compile MySQL from source, configure it with `ENABLED_LOCAL_INFILE` disabled or enabled based on whether clients that make no explicit arrangements should have LOCAL capability disabled or enabled, respectively.

  `ENABLED_LOCAL_INFILE` controls the default for client-side LOCAL capability. For the server, the `local_infile` system variable controls server-side LOCAL capability. To explicitly cause the server to refuse or permit LOAD DATA LOCAL statements (regardless of how client programs and libraries are configured at build time or runtime), start `mysqld` with `local_infile` disabled or enabled, respectively. `local_infile` can also be set at runtime. See Security Considerations for LOAD DATA LOCAL.

- **-DENABLED_PROFILING=bool**
  Whether to enable query profiling code (for the SHOW PROFILE and SHOW PROFILES statements).

- **-DFORCE_UNSUPPORTED_COMPILER=bool**
  By default, CMake checks for minimum versions of supported compilers: Visual Studio 2015 (Windows); GCC 4.8 or Clang 3.4 (Linux); Developer Studio 12.5 (Solaris server); Developer Studio 12.4 or GCC 4.8 (Solaris client library); Clang 3.6 (macOS), Clang 3.4 (FreeBSD). To disable this check, use `-DFORCE_UNSUPPORTED_COMPILER=ON`.

- **-DFPROFILE_GENERATE=bool**
  Whether to generate profile guided optimization (PGO) data. This option is available for experimenting with PGO with GCC. See the `cmake/fprofile.cmake` file in a MySQL source distribution for information about using `FPPROFILE_GENERATE` and `FPPROFILE_USE`. These options have been tested with GCC 8 and 9.
Feature Options

This option was added in MySQL 8.0.19.

- **DFPROFILE_USE=bool**
  Whether to use profile guided optimization (PGO) data. This option is available for experimenting with PGO with GCC. See the cmake/fprofile.cmake file in a MySQL source distribution for information about using FPROFILE_GENERATE and FPROFILE_USE. These options have been tested with GCC 8 and 9.

Enabling FPROFILE_USE also enables WITH_LTO.

This option was added in MySQL 8.0.19.

- **IGNORE_AIO_CHECK=bool**
  If the -DBUILD_CONFIG=mysql_release option is given on Linux, the libaio library must be linked in by default. If you do not have libaio or do not want to install it, you can suppress the check for it by specifying -DIGNORE_AIO_CHECK=1.

- **MAX_INDEXES=num**
  The maximum number of indexes per table. The default is 64. The maximum is 255. Values smaller than 64 are ignored and the default of 64 is used.

- **MYSQL_MAINTAINER_MODE=bool**
  Whether to enable a MySQL maintainer-specific development environment. If enabled, this option causes compiler warnings to become errors.

- **MYSQL_PROJECT_NAME=name**
  For Windows or macOS, the project name to incorporate into the project file name.

- **MYT-BUSY_TIMEOUT=port_num**
  For MySQL, the socket file path on which the server listens for TCP/IP connections. The default is /tmp/mysql.sock.

This value can be set at server startup with the MYSQL_TCP_PORT system variable.

- **MYSQL_UNIX_ADDR=file_name**
  The Unix socket file path on which the server listens for TCP/IP connections. The default is /tmp/mysql.sock.

This value can be set at server startup with the MYSQL_UNIX_ADDR system variable.

- **MYSQL_TCP_PORT=port_num**
  The port number on which the server listens for TCP/IP connections. The default is 3306.

This value can be set at server startup with the --port option.
• `-DMYSQL_UNIX_ADDR=filename`

The Unix socket file path on which the server listens for socket connections. This must be an absolute path name. The default is `/tmp/mysql.sock`.

This value can be set at server startup with the `--socket` option.

• `-DOPTIMIZER_TRACE=bool`

Whether to support optimizer tracing. See MySQL Internals: Tracing the Optimizer.

• `-DREPRODUCIBLE_BUILD=bool`

For builds on Linux systems, this option controls whether to take extra care to create a build result independent of build location and time.

This option was added in MySQL 8.0.11. As of MySQL 8.0.12, it defaults to `ON` for `RelWithDebInfo` builds.

• `-DUSE_LD_GOLD=bool`

CMake causes the build process to link with the GNU `gold` linker if it is available and not explicitly disabled. To disable use of this linker, specify the `-DUSE_LD_GOLD=OFF` option.

• `-DUSE_LD_LLD=bool`

CMake causes the build process to link with the `llvm lld` linker for Clang if it is available and not explicitly disabled. To disable use of this linker, specify the `-DUSE_LD_LLD=OFF` option.

This option was added in MySQL 8.0.16.

• `-DWIN_DEBUG_NO_INLINE=bool`

Whether to disable function inlining on Windows. The default is off (inlining enabled).

• `-DWITH_ANT=path_name`

Set the path to Ant, required when building GCS Java wrapper. Works in a similar way to the existing `WITH_BOOST` CMake option. Set `WITH_ANT` to the path of a directory where the Ant tarball, or an already unpacked archive, is saved. When `WITH_ANT` is not set, or is set with the special value `system`, the build assumes a binary `ant` exists in `$PATH`.

• `-DWITH_ASAN=bool`

Whether to enable the AddressSanitizer, for compilers that support it. The default is off.

• `-DWITH_ASAN_SCOPE=bool`

Whether to enable the AddressSanitizer `-fsanitize-address-use-after-scope` Clang flag for use-after-scope detection. The default is off. To use this option, `-DWITH_ASAN` must also be enabled.

• `-DWITH_AUTHENTICATION_LDAP=bool`

Whether to report an error if the LDAP authentication plugins cannot be built:

• If this option is disabled (the default), the LDAP plugins are built if the required header files and libraries are found. If they are not, CMake displays a note about it.

• If this option is enabled, a failure to find the required header file and libraries causes CMake to produce an error, preventing the server from being built.

• `-DWITH_AUTHENTICATION_PAM=bool`
Whether to build the PAM authentication plugin, for source trees that include this plugin. (See PAM Pluggable Authentication.) If this option is specified and the plugin cannot be compiled, the build fails.

- `DWITH_AWS_SDK=path_name`

The location of the Amazon Web Services software development kit.

- `DWITH_BOOST=path_name`

The Boost library is required to build MySQL. These CMake options enable control over the library source location, and whether to download it automatically:

  - `DWITH_BOOST=path_name` specifies the Boost library directory location. It is also possible to specify the Boost location by setting the `BOOST_ROOT` or `WITH_BOOST` environment variable.

    - `DWITH_BOOST=system` is also permitted and indicates that the correct version of Boost is installed on the compilation host in the standard location. In this case, the installed version of Boost is used rather than any version included with a MySQL source distribution.

  - `DDOWNLOAD_BOOST=bool` specifies whether to download the Boost source if it is not present in the specified location. The default is `OFF`.

  - `DDOWNLOAD_BOOST_TIMEOUT=seconds` the timeout in seconds for downloading the Boost library. The default is 600 seconds.

For example, if you normally build MySQL placing the object output in the `bld` subdirectory of your MySQL source tree, you can build with Boost like this:

```bash
mkdir bld
cd bld
cmake .. -DDOWNLOAD_BOOST=ON -DWITH_BOOST=$HOME/my_boost
```

This causes Boost to be downloaded into the `my_boost` directory under your home directory. If the required Boost version is already there, no download is done. If the required Boost version changes, the newer version is downloaded.

If Boost is already installed locally and your compiler finds the Boost header files on its own, it may not be necessary to specify the preceding CMake options. However, if the version of Boost required by MySQL changes and the locally installed version has not been upgraded, you may have build problems. Using the CMake options should give you a successful build.

With the above settings that allow Boost download into a specified location, when the required Boost version changes, you need to remove the `bld` folder, recreate it, and perform the `cmake` step again. Otherwise, the new Boost version might not get downloaded, and compilation might fail.

- `DWITH_CLIENT_PROTOCOL_TRACING=bool`

Whether to build the client-side protocol tracing framework into the client library. By default, this option is enabled.

For information about writing protocol trace client plugins, see Writing Protocol Trace Plugins.

See also the `WITH_TEST_TRACE_PLUGIN` option.

- `DWITH CURL=curl_type`

The location of the `curl` library. `curl_type` can be `system` (use the system `curl` library) or a path name to the `curl` library.
Feature Options

- **-DWITH_DEBUG=bool**
  
  Whether to include debugging support.

  Configuring MySQL with debugging support enables you to use the `--debug="d,parser_debug"` option when you start the server. This causes the Bison parser that is used to process SQL statements to dump a parser trace to the server's standard error output. Typically, this output is written to the error log.

  Sync debug checking for the InnoDB storage engine is defined under `UNIV_DEBUG` and is available when debugging support is compiled in using the `WITH_DEBUG` option. When debugging support is compiled in, the `innodb_sync_debug` configuration option can be used to enable or disable InnoDB sync debug checking.

  Enabling `WITH_DEBUG` also enables Debug Sync. This facility is used for testing and debugging. When compiled in, Debug Sync is disabled by default at runtime. To enable it, start `mysqlld` with the `--debug-sync-timeout=N` option, where `N` is a timeout value greater than 0. (The default value is 0, which disables Debug Sync.) `N` becomes the default timeout for individual synchronization points.

  Sync debug checking for the InnoDB storage engine is available when debugging support is compiled in using the `WITH_DEBUG` option.

  For a description of the Debug Sync facility and how to use synchronization points, see MySQL Internals: Test Synchronization.

- **-DWITH_DEFAULT_FEATURE_SET=bool**
  
  Whether to use the flags from `cmake/build_configurations/feature_set.cmake`.

- **-DWITH>EditLINE=value**
  
  Which `libedit/editline` library to use. The permitted values are `bundled` (the default) and `system`.

- **-DWITH_ICU={icu_type|path_name}**
  
  MySQL uses International Components for Unicode (ICU) to support regular expression operations. The `WITH_ICU` option indicates the type of ICU support to include or the path name to the ICU installation to use.

  - **icu_type** can be one of the following values:
    - **bundled**: Use the ICU library bundled with the distribution. This is the default, and is the only supported option for Windows.
    - **system**: Use the system ICU library.

  - **path_name** is the path name to the ICU installation to use. This can be preferable to using the `icu_type` value of `system` because it can prevent CMake from detecting and using an older or incorrect ICU version installed on the system. (Another permitted way to do the same thing is to set `WITH_ICU` to `system` and set the `CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH` option to `path_name`.)

- **-DWITH_INNODB_EXTRA_DEBUG=bool**
  
  Whether to include extra InnoDB debugging support.

  Enabling `WITH_INNODB_EXTRA_DEBUG` turns on extra InnoDB debug checks. This option can only be enabled when `WITH_DEBUG` is enabled.
Feature Options

• `-DWITH_GMOCK=path_name`

The path to the googlemock distribution, for use with Google Test-based unit tests. The option value is the path to the distribution Zip file. Alternatively, set the `WITH_GMOCK` environment variable to the path name. It is also possible to use `-DENABLE_DOWNLOADS=1` and CMake will download the distribution from GitHub.

If you build MySQL without the Google Test-based unit tests (by configuring without `WITH_GMOCK`), CMake displays a message indicating how to download it.

• `-DWITH_INNODB_MEMCACHED=bool`

Whether to generate memcached shared libraries (`libmemcached.so` and `innodb_engine.so`).

• `-DWITH_JEMALLOC=bool`

Whether to link with `-ljemalloc`. If enabled, built-in `malloc()`, `calloc()`, `realloc()`, and `free()` routines are disabled. The default is `OFF`.

This option was added in MySQL 8.0.16.

• `-DWITH_KEYRING_TEST=bool`

Whether to build the test program that accompanies the `keyring_file` plugin. The default is `OFF`. Test file source code is located in the `plugin/keyring/keyring-test` directory.

• `-DWITH_LIBEVENT=string`

Which `libevent` library to use. Permitted values are `bundled` (default), `system`, and `yes`. If you specify `system` or `yes`, the system `libevent` library is used if present. If the system library is not found, the bundled `libevent` library is used. The `libevent` library is required by InnoDB memcached.

• `-DWITH_LIBWRAP=bool`

Whether to include `libwrap` (TCP wrappers) support.

• `-DWITH_LOCK_ORDER=bool`

Whether to enable LOCK_ORDER tooling. By default, this option is disabled and server builds contain no tooling. If tooling is enabled, the LOCK_ORDER tool is available and can be used as described in The LOCK_ORDER Tool.

    Note

    With the `WITH_LOCK_ORDER` option enabled, MySQL builds require the `flex` program.

This option was added in MySQL 8.0.17.

• `-DWITH_LSAN=bool`

Whether to run LeakSanitizer, without AddressSanitizer. The default is `OFF`.

This option was added in MySQL 8.0.16.

• `-DWITH_LTO=bool`

Whether to enable the link-time optimizer, if the compiler supports it. The default is `OFF` unless `FPPROFILE_USE` is enabled.

This option was added in MySQL 8.0.13.
Feature Options

- **-DWITH_LZ4=lz4_type**

The `WITH_LZ4` indicates the source of `zlib` support:

- **bundled**: Use the `lz4` library bundled with the distribution. This is the default.
- **system**: Use the system `lz4` library. If `WITH_LZ4` is set to this value, the `lz4_decompress` utility is not built. In this case, the system `lz4` command can be used instead.

- **-DWITH_MSAN=bool**

Whether to enable MemorySanitizer, for compilers that support it. The default is off.

For this option to have an effect if enabled, all libraries linked to MySQL must also have been compiled with the option enabled.

- **-DWITH_MECAB={disabled|system|path_name}**

Use this option to compile the MeCab parser. If you have installed MeCab to its default installation directory, set `-DWITH_MECAB=system`. The `system` option applies to MeCab installations performed from source or from binaries using a native package management utility. If you installed MeCab to a custom installation directory, specify the path to the MeCab installation. For example, `-DWITH_MECAB=/opt/mecab`. If the `system` option does not work, specifying the MeCab installation path should work in all cases.

For related information, see MeCab Full-Text Parser Plugin.

- **-DWITH_MSCRT_DEBUG=bool**

Whether to enable Visual Studio CRT memory leak tracing. The default is `OFF`.

- **-DWITH_MYSQLX=bool**

Whether to build with support for X Plugin. Default `ON`. See Using MySQL as a Document Store.

- **-DWITH_NUMA=bool**

Explicitly set the NUMA memory allocation policy. `CMake` sets the default `WITH_NUMA` value based on whether the current platform has NUMA support. For platforms without NUMA support, `CMake` behaves as follows:

- With no NUMA option (the normal case), `CMake` continues normally, producing only this warning: NUMA library missing or required version not available
- With `-DWITH_NUMA=ON`, `CMake` aborts with this error: NUMA library missing or required version not available

- **-DWITH_PROTOBUF=protobuf_type**

Which Protocol Buffers package to use. `protobuf_type` can be one of the following values:

- **bundled**: Use the package bundled with the distribution. This is the default. Optionally use `INSTALL_PRIV_LIBDIR` to modify the dynamic Protobuf library directory.
- **system**: Use the package installed on the system.

Other values are ignored, with a fallback to `bundled`.

- **-DWITH_RAPID=bool**

Whether to build the rapid development cycle plugins. When enabled, a `rapid` directory is created in the build tree containing these plugins. When disabled, no `rapid` directory is created in the build.
Feature Options

- **-DWITH_RAPIDJSON=** _rapidjson_type_

  The type of RapidJSON library support to include. _rapidjson_type_ can be one of the following values:
  - **bundled**: Use the RapidJSON library bundled with the distribution. This is the default.
  - **system**: Use the system RapidJSON library. Version 1.1.0 or higher is required.

  This option was added in MySQL 8.0.13.

- **-DWITH_LZMA=** _lzma_type_

  The type of LZMA library support to include. _lzma_type_ can be one of the following values:
  - **bundled**: Use the LZMA library bundled with the distribution. This is the default.
  - **system**: Use the system LZMA library.

  This option was removed in MySQL 8.0.16.

- **-DWITH_RE2=** _re2_type_

  The type of RE2 library support to include. _re2_type_ can be one of the following values:
  - **bundled**: Use the RE2 library bundled with the distribution. This is the default.
  - **system**: Use the system RE2 library.

  As of MySQL 8.0.18, MySQL no longer uses the RE2 library and this option was removed.

- **-DWITH_ROUTER=** _bool_

  Whether to build MySQL Router. The default is **ON**.

  This option was added in MySQL 8.0.16.

- **-DWITH_SSL=** _{ssl_type|path_name}_

  For support of encrypted connections, entropy for random number generation, and other encryption-related operations, MySQL must be built using an SSL library. This option specifies which SSL library to use.

  - **ssl_type** can be one of the following values:
    - **system**: Use the system OpenSSL library. This is the default.
    - **yes**: This is a synonym for **system**.
    - **path_name** is the path name to the OpenSSL installation to use. This can be preferable to using the **ssl_type** value of **system** because it can prevent CMake from detecting and using an older or incorrect OpenSSL version installed on the system. (Another permitted way to do the same thing is to set **WITH_SSL** to **system** and set the **CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH** option to **path_name**.)
For additional information about configuring the SSL library, see Configuring SSL Library Support.

- **-DWITH_SYSTEMD=bool**

  Whether to enable installation of systemd support files. By default, this option is disabled. When enabled, systemd support files are installed, and scripts such as `mysqld_safe` and the System V initialization script are not installed. On platforms where systemd is not available, enabling `WITH_SYSTEMD` results in an error from `CMake`.

  For more information about using systemd, see Managing MySQL Server with systemd. That section also includes information about specifying options previously specified in `[mysqld_safe]` option groups. Because `mysqld_safe` is not installed when systemd is used, such options must be specified another way.

- **-DWITH_SYSTEM_LIBS=bool**

  This option serves as an “umbrella” option to set the `system` value of any of the following `CMake` options that are not set explicitly: `WITH_CURL`, `WITH_EDITLINE`, `WITH_ICU`, `WITH_LIBEVENT`, `WITH_LZ4`, `WITH_LZMA`, `WITH_PROTOBUF`, `WITH_RE2`, `WITH_SSL`, `WITH_ZLIB`, `WITH_ZSTD`.

- **-DWITH_TEST_TRACE_PLUGIN=bool**

  Whether to build the test protocol trace client plugin (see Using the Test Protocol Trace Plugin). By default, this option is disabled. Enabling this option has no effect unless the `WITH_CLIENT_PROTOCOL_TRACING` option is enabled. If MySQL is configured with both options enabled, the `libmysqlclient` client library is built with the test protocol trace plugin built in, and all the standard MySQL clients load the plugin. However, even when the test plugin is enabled, it has no effect by default. Control over the plugin is afforded using environment variables; see Using the Test Protocol Trace Plugin.

  **Note**

  Do not enable the `WITH_TEST_TRACE_PLUGIN` option if you want to use your own protocol trace plugins because only one such plugin can be loaded at a time and an error occurs for attempts to load a second one. If you have already built MySQL with the test protocol trace plugin enabled to see how it works, you must rebuild MySQL without it before you can use your own plugins.

  For information about writing trace plugins, see Writing Protocol Trace Plugins.

- **-DWITH_TSAN=bool**

  Whether to enable the ThreadSanitizer, for compilers that support it. The default is off.

- **-DWITH_UBSAN=bool**

  Whether to enable the Undefined Behavior Sanitizer, for compilers that support it. The default is off.

- **-DWITH_UNIT_TESTS={ON|OFF}**

  If enabled, compile MySQL with unit tests. The default is ON unless the server is not being compiled.

- **-DWITH_UNIXODBC=1**

  Enables unixODBC support, for Connector/ODBC.

- **-DWITH_VALGRIND=bool**

  Whether to compile in the Valgrind header files, which exposes the Valgrind API to MySQL code. The default is OFF.
To generate a Valgrind-aware debug build, `-DWITH_VALGRIND=1` normally is combined with `-DWITH_DEBUG=1`. See Building Debug Configurations.

- `-DWITH_ZLIB=zlib_type`

Some features require that the server be built with compression library support, such as the `COMPRESS()` and `UNCOMPRESS()` functions, and compression of the client/server protocol. The `WITH_ZLIB` indicates the source of `zlib` support:

- **bundled**: Use the `zlib` library bundled with the distribution. This is the default.
- **system**: Use the system `zlib` library. If `WITH_ZLIB` is set to this value, the `zlib_decompress` utility is not built. In this case, the system `openssl zlib` command can be used instead.

- `-DWITH_ZSTD=zstd_type`

Connection compression using the `zstd` algorithm (see Connection Compression Control) requires that the server be built with `zstd` library support. The `WITH_ZSTD` indicates the source of `zstd` support:

- **bundled**: Use the `zstd` library bundled with the distribution. This is the default.
- **system**: Use the system `zstd` library.

This option was added in MySQL 8.0.18.

**Compiler Flags**

- `-DCMAKE_C_FLAGS="flags"`

  Flags for the C Compiler.

- `-DCMAKE_CXX_FLAGS="flags"`

  Flags for the C++ Compiler.

- `-DWITH_DEFAULT_COMPILER_OPTIONS=bool`

  Whether to use the flags from `cmake/build_configurations/compiler_options.cmake`.

**Note**

All optimization flags were carefully chosen and tested by the MySQL build team. Overriding them can lead to unexpected results and is done at your own risk.

To specify your own C and C++ compiler flags, for flags that do not affect optimization, use the `CMAKE_C_FLAGS` and `CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS` CMake options.

When providing your own compiler flags, you might want to specify `CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE` as well.

For example, to create a 32-bit release build on a 64-bit Linux machine, do this:

```bash
mkdir bld
cd bld
cmake .. -DCMAKE_C_FLAGS=-m32 \     -DCMAKE_CXX_FLAGS=-m32 \     -DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=RelWithDebInfo
```

If you set flags that affect optimization (`-O`*number*), you must set the `CMAKE_C_FLAGS_build_type` and/or `CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS_build_type` options, where `build_type` corresponds to the `CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE` value. To specify a different optimization for the default
CMake Options for Compiling NDB Cluster

The following options are for use when building MySQL 8.0 sources with NDB Cluster support.

• `-DMEMCACHED_HOME=dir_name`

Perform the build using the memcached (version 1.6 or later) installed in the system directory indicated by `dir_name`. Files from this installation that are used in the build include the memcached binary, header files, and libraries, as well as the `memcached_utilities` library and the header file `engine_testapp.h`.

You must leave this option unset when building `ndbmemcache` using the bundled memcached sources (`WITH_BUNDLED_MEMCACHED` option); in other words, the bundled sources are used by default.

While additional CMake options—such as for SASL authorization and for providing `dtrace` support—are available for use when compiling `memcached` from external sources, these options are currently not enabled for the `memcached` sources bundled with NDB Cluster.

• `-DWITH_BUNDLED_LIBEVENT={ON|OFF}`

Use the `libevent` included in the NDB Cluster sources when building NDB Cluster with `ndbmemcached` support. Enabled by default. `OFF` causes the system’s `libevent` to be used instead.

• `-DWITH_BUNDLED_MEMCACHED={ON|OFF}`

Build the memcached sources included in the NDB Cluster source tree, then use the resulting memcached server when building the `ndbmemcache` engine. In this case, `make install` places the `memcached` binary in the installation `bin` directory, and the `ndbmemcache` engine shared library file `ndb_engine.so` in the installation `lib` directory.

This option is ON by default.

• `-DWITH_CLASSPATH=path`

Sets the classpath for building NDB Cluster Connector for Java. The default is empty. This option is ignored if `-DWITH_NDB_JAVA=OFF` is used.

• `-DWITH_ERROR_INSERT={ON|OFF}`

Enables error injection in the `NDB` kernel. For testing only; not intended for use in building production binaries. The default is `OFF`.

• `-DWITH_NDBCLUSTER_STORAGE_ENGINE={ON|OFF}`

This is an alias for `WITH_NDBCLUSTER`.

• `-DWITH_NDBCLUSTER={ON|OFF}`

Build and link in support for the `NDB` (`NDBCLUSTER`) storage engine in `mysqld`. The default is `ON`.

• `-DWITH_NDBMTD={ON|OFF}`

Build the multithreaded data node executable `ndbmtd`. The default is `ON`. 

```bash
build type (RelWithDebInfo) set the CMAKE_C_FLAGS_RELWITHDEBINFO and 
CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS_RELWITHDEBINFO options. For example, to compile on Linux with -O3 and with 
debug symbols, do this:

cmake .. -DCMAKE_C_FLAGS_RELWITHDEBINFO="-O3 -g" \ 
-DCMAKE_CXX_FLAGS_RELWITHDEBINFO="-O3 -g"
```
CMake Options for Compiling NDB Cluster

• `-DWITH_NDB_BINLOG={ON|OFF}`
  Enable binary logging by default in the `mysqld` built using this option. ON by default.

• `-DWITH_NDB_DEBUG={ON|OFF}`
  Enable building the debug versions of the NDB Cluster binaries. OFF by default.

• `-DWITH_NDB_JAVA={ON|OFF}`
  Enable building NDB Cluster with Java support, including `ClusterJ`.
  This option is ON by default. If you do not wish to compile NDB Cluster with Java support, you must disable it explicitly by specifying `-DWITH_NDB_JAVA=OFF` when running CMake. Otherwise, if Java cannot be found, configuration of the build fails.

• `-DWITH_NDB_PORT=port`
  Causes the NDB Cluster management server (`ndb_mgmd`) that is built to use this `port` by default. If this option is unset, the resulting management server tries to use port 1186 by default.

• `-DWITH_NDB_TEST={ON|OFF}`
  If enabled, include a set of NDB API test programs. The default is OFF.

• `-DWITH_PLUGIN_NDBCLUSTER={ON|OFF}`
  Alias for `WITH_NDBCLUSTER`.
Chapter 5 Dealing with Problems Compiling MySQL

The solution to many problems involves reconfiguring. If you do reconfigure, take note of the following:

- If CMake is run after it has previously been run, it may use information that was gathered during its previous invocation. This information is stored in CMakeCache.txt. When CMake starts, it looks for that file and reads its contents if it exists, on the assumption that the information is still correct. That assumption is invalid when you reconfigure.

- Each time you run CMake, you must run make again to recompile. However, you may want to remove old object files from previous builds first because they were compiled using different configuration options.

To prevent old object files or configuration information from being used, run the following commands before re-running CMake:

On Unix:

shell> make clean
shell> rm CMakeCache.txt

On Windows:

shell> devenv MySQL.sln /clean
shell> del CMakeCache.txt

If you build outside of the source tree, remove and recreate your build directory before re-running CMake. For instructions on building outside of the source tree, see How to Build MySQL Server with CMake.

On some systems, warnings may occur due to differences in system include files. The following list describes other problems that have been found to occur most often when compiling MySQL:

- To define which C and C++ compilers to use, you can define the CC and CXX environment variables. For example:

  shell> CC=gcc
  shell> CXX=g++
  shell> export CC CXX

  To specify your own C and C++ compiler flags, use the CMAKE_C_FLAGS and CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS CMake options. See Compiler Flags.

  To see what flags you might need to specify, invoke mysql_config with the --cflags and --cxxflags options.

- To see what commands are executed during the compile stage, after using CMake to configure MySQL, run make VERBOSE=1 rather than just make.

- If compilation fails, check whether the MYSQL_MAINTAINER_MODE option is enabled. This mode causes compiler warnings to become errors, so disabling it may enable compilation to proceed.

- If your compile fails with errors such as any of the following, you must upgrade your version of make to GNU make:

  make: Fatal error in reader: Makefile, line 18:
  Badly formed macro assignment

  Or:

  make: file 'Makefile' line 18: Must be a separator ;

  Or:
Solaris and FreeBSD are known to have troublesome `make` programs.

GNU `make` 3.75 is known to work.

- The `sql_yacc.cc` file is generated from `sql_yacc.yy`. Normally, the build process does not need to create `sql_yacc.cc` because MySQL comes with a pregenerated copy. However, if you do need to re-create it, you might encounter this error:

```
"sql_yacc.yy", line xxx fatal: default action causes potential...
```

This is a sign that your version of `yacc` is deficient. You probably need to install a recent version of `bison` (the GNU version of `yacc`) and use that instead.

Versions of `bison` older than 1.75 may report this error:

```
sql_yacc.yy:#####: fatal error: maximum table size (32767) exceeded
```

The maximum table size is not actually exceeded; the error is caused by bugs in older versions of `bison`.

For information about acquiring or updating tools, see the system requirements in Chapter 1, *Installing MySQL from Source*. 