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User Manual: SysInfo MySQL Database Recovery Tool

The **SysInfo** MySQL Database Recovery Tool is a professional solution designed to repair and recover data from corrupted or inaccessible MySQL database files. It helps database administrators, developers, and IT professionals restore critical database objects while preserving the original structure and integrity of the database.

The software supports recovery of MySQL databases using both InnoDB and MyISAM storage engines. It can recover tables, views, triggers, indexes, primary keys, foreign keys, data types, and other database components from damaged database files. Before saving, the tool provides a detailed preview of all recoverable objects, allowing users to verify the recovered data.

After the recovery process, users can either save the recovered data directly to a live MySQL database or export it as an SQL script for future use. With its intuitive interface, secure recovery process, and support for multiple MySQL versions, the SysInfo MySQL Database Recovery Tool simplifies database restoration while minimizing data loss and downtime.

Key Features of the Software

The **SysInfo MySQL Database Recovery Tool** offers advanced recovery capabilities to restore corrupted MySQL databases while maintaining data integrity efficiently. Below are its key features:

Feature	Description
Recover Corrupted MySQL Databases	Repairs damaged or inaccessible MySQL database files without altering the source files.

InnoDB & MyISAM Support	Recovers databases created using both InnoDB and MyISAM storage engines.
Database Object Recovery	Restores tables, views, triggers, indexes, primary keys, foreign keys, data types, and database properties.
Preview Recovered Data	Displays recoverable database objects before saving the results.
Multiple Save Options	Saves recovered data directly to a MySQL database or exports it as an SQL script.
Preserves Database Integrity	Maintains the original schema, relationships, and object hierarchy during recovery.
Broad MySQL Compatibility	Supports recovery from multiple MySQL database versions.
User-Friendly Interface	Provides an intuitive interface for browsing, previewing, and managing recovered data.
Recovery Log	Records recovery activities and events for monitoring and troubleshooting.
Read-Only Recovery	Performs recovery without modifying the original database files, ensuring data safety.

Toolbar Components

The **Toolbar** is located at the top of the SysInfo MySQL Database Recovery Tool interface. It provides quick access to the primary functions required to recover and save MySQL database files. The toolbar consists of three main options: **Open**, **Stop**, and **Save MySQL Data**.

1. Open

The **Open** option allows you to load the MySQL database file that you want to recover. Clicking this button opens the configuration window, where you can specify the required recovery settings before starting the process.

Available Options:

- **Select MySQL Database File:** Browse and select the MySQL database file to be recovered.
- **Select Temporary Path:** Specify a temporary folder where the application stores intermediate recovery files during the scanning process.
- **Select Log File Path:** Choose the location where the recovery log will be saved. The log records all recovery activities and helps with troubleshooting if required.

> **Note:** Ensure that the temporary folder has sufficient free disk space to avoid interruptions during database recovery.

2. Stop

The **Stop** option allows you to terminate an ongoing database recovery process at any time.

This feature is useful when:

- The incorrect database file was selected.
- Recovery needs to be restarted with different settings.
- You want to cancel the current operation before completion.

> **Note:** Stopping the recovery process does not modify or damage the original MySQL database file.

3. Save MySQL Data

After reviewing the recovered database objects, click **Save MySQL Data** to export the recovered information. The tool provides two saving methods based on your recovery requirements.

Save in Database

Use this option to restore the recovered database directly to a MySQL server. Provide the following connection details:

- **Server Name:** Enter the hostname or IP address of the MySQL server.
- **Port Number:** Specify the MySQL server port (default: **3306**, unless configured differently).
- **Username:** Enter the MySQL user account.
- **Password:** Provide the password for the specified user.
- **Test Connection:** Verify the connection before starting the save operation.

Save as Script

Choose this option to export the recovered database as an SQL script.

- Click **Browse** to select the destination folder.
- The tool generates an SQL script that can later be executed on any compatible MySQL server to recreate the recovered database.

> **Note:** To save recovered data directly to a MySQL database, ensure that the appropriate MySQL ODBC Driver/Connector is installed and the server is accessible.

Installation Guide

The **SysInfo** MySQL Database Recovery Tool must be installed on a Windows computer before you can begin recovering corrupted MySQL database files. The installation process is simple and takes only a few minutes to complete. Before starting, ensure that your system meets the minimum software requirements and that you have administrator privileges to install the application successfully. It is also recommended to close any unnecessary programs to ensure a smooth and uninterrupted installation.

Installation Steps

Step 1: Download the Installer

Download the latest version of the **SysInfo MySQL Database Recovery Tool** from the official SysInfo website. Save the installer to an easily accessible location, such as the **Downloads** folder or **Desktop**.

Step 2: Run the Setup
Locate the downloaded setup file and double-click it to launch the installation wizard. If prompted by **User Account Control (UAC)**, click **Yes** to allow the installer to make changes to your system.

Step 3: Complete the Installation Wizard
Follow the on-screen instructions provided by the setup wizard. Accept the license agreement, choose the installation directory if required, and click **Install** to begin copying the application files to your computer.

Step 4: Finish the Installation
After the installation is complete, click **Finish** to exit the setup wizard. The SysInfo MySQL Database Recovery Tool is now installed and ready to use.

> **Note:** If you plan to save recovered data directly to a MySQL server, ensure that the required **MySQL ODBC Driver/Connector** is installed and that you have the necessary database credentials before starting the recovery process.

Trial Version Limitations

The **trial version** of the SysInfo MySQL Database Recovery Tool enables users to evaluate the software by scanning corrupted MySQL database files and previewing the recoverable database objects. However, the trial edition does not allow users to save the recovered data.

Limitations of the Trial Version

- Scans and recovers MySQL database files.
- Displays a preview of all recoverable database objects and their contents.
- Allows users to evaluate the recovery results before purchasing.
- **Does not support saving the recovered database** to a MySQL database or as an SQL script.

- Saving recovered data is available only in the licensed version of the software.

> **Note:** To save the recovered MySQL database without any restrictions, activate the software using a valid license key.

Before You Begin

Before starting the recovery process with the **SysInfo MySQL Database Recovery Tool**, ensure that the required database files are available and that your system is properly prepared. Following these recommendations helps improve recovery accuracy and minimizes the possibility of incomplete or inconsistent recovery results.

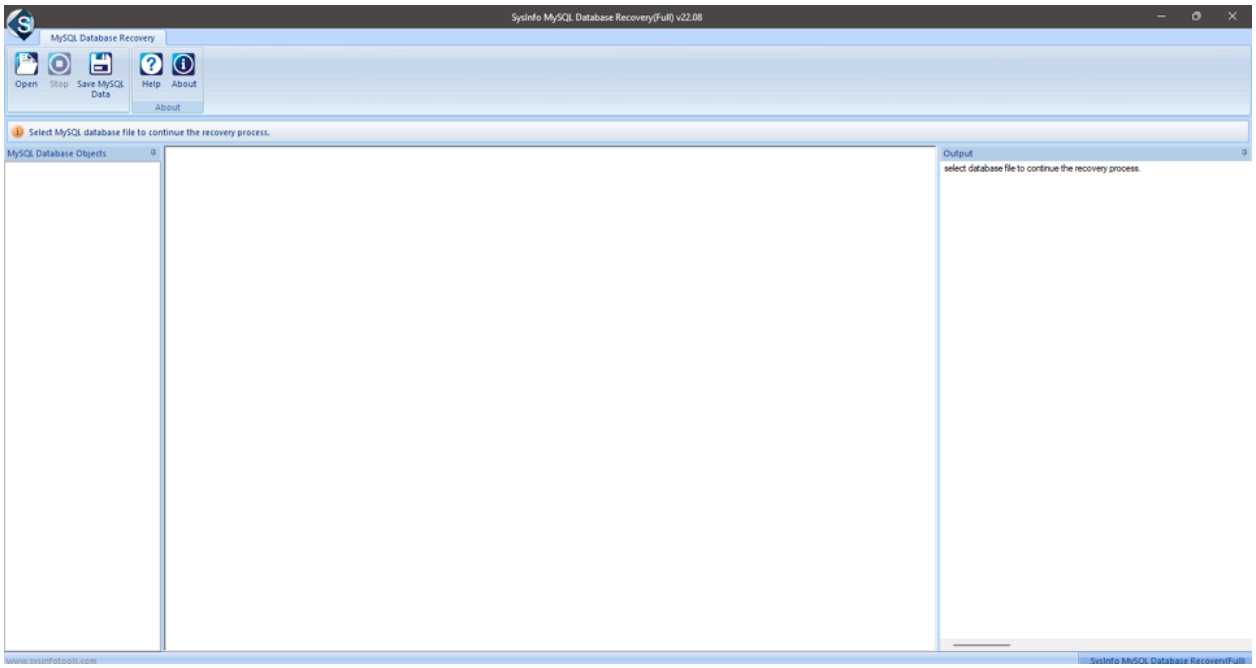
Before You Begin

- Ensure that all available MySQL database files, such as **.ibd, ibdata1, .frm, .myd**, and **.myi**, are accessible before starting the recovery.
- If possible, stop the MySQL service before copying the database files to prevent inconsistencies caused by active database transactions.
- Always create a backup of the original database files before performing any recovery operation.
- Verify that the selected temporary folder and output location have sufficient free disk space.
- If you intend to restore the recovered data directly to a MySQL database, ensure that the required MySQL ODBC Driver is installed and properly configured.
- Run the application with administrator privileges to ensure uninterrupted access to the required files and system resources.

Working of SysInfo MySQL Database Recovery Tool

Step 1: Download, Install, and Launch the SysInfo MySQL Database Recovery Tool
Download the latest version of the **SysInfo MySQL Database Recovery Tool** from the official SysInfo website. Run the installation file and follow the on-screen instructions to complete the setup. Once the installation is complete, launch the

application from the desktop shortcut or the Windows **Start** menu to begin the MySQL database recovery process.

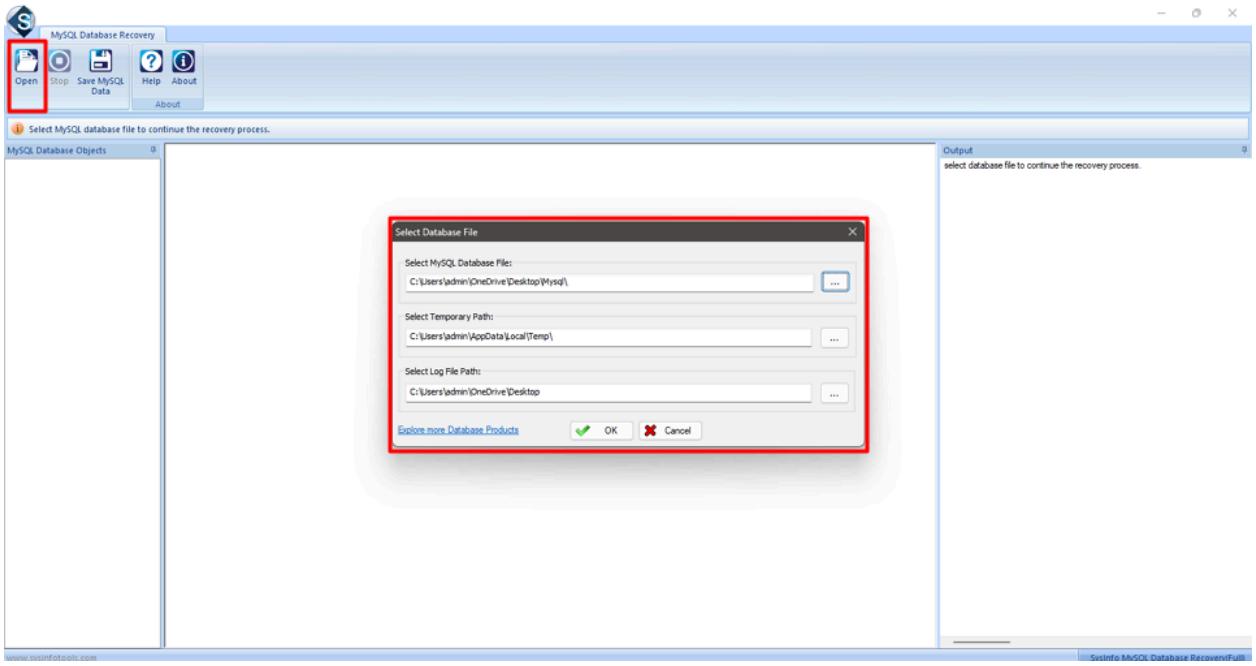


Step 2: Select the MySQL Database Files

Click **Open** from the toolbar to add the MySQL database files that you want to recover. In the **Select MySQL Database File** window, browse to the location of the database and select the supported MySQL files, including **.frm, .ibd, .myd**, and **.myi**. After selecting the required files, click **Open** to load them into the software and proceed with the recovery process.

Step 3: Specify the Temporary and Log File Paths

After selecting the MySQL database files, specify the **Temporary Path** and **Log File Path** in the recovery configuration window. The **Temporary Path** is used to store intermediate recovery data during the scanning process, while the **Log File Path** stores the recovery log generated by the software. Once both locations have been selected, click **OK** to proceed with the recovery process.

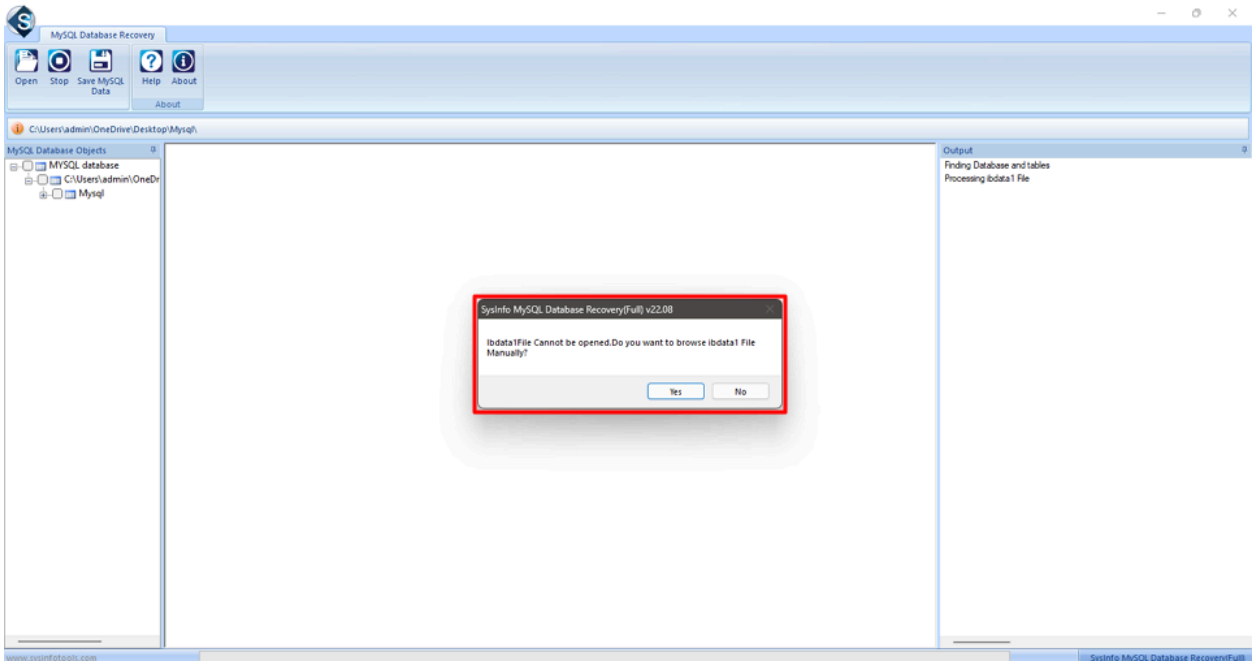


Step 4: Add the ibdata1 File Manually

If the software is unable to locate the required **ibdata1** file automatically, a message will appear stating:

"Ibdata1 File Cannot be Opened. Do You Want to Browse ibdata1 File Manually?"

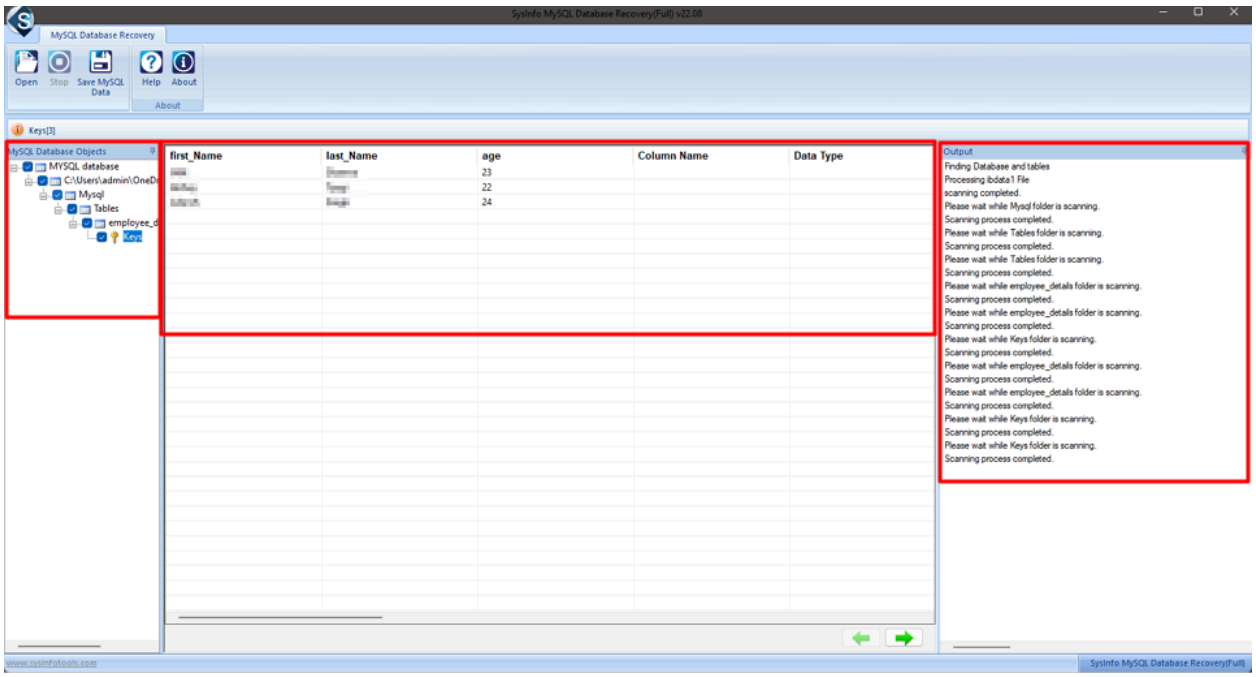
Click **Yes** to continue. Browse to the location of the **ibdata1** file, select it, and click **Open**. The software will load the file and continue with the recovery process.



Step 5: Preview the Recovered MySQL Database Objects

Once the scanning process is complete, the software displays all recoverable MySQL database objects in the main interface. The **left pane** presents the recovered databases in a hierarchical tree structure, allowing you to expand and browse individual databases, tables, and other objects. Select any table or object to view its contents in the **preview pane**, where the recovered records, column names, and data types are displayed. The **Output** panel on the right shows the recovery log, including the scanning progress and status of each recovered database object.

Carefully review the recovered data to verify its integrity before proceeding to save the database.



Step 6: Save the Recovered MySQL Database

After verifying the recovered database objects in the preview window, click **Save MySQL Data** from the toolbar to export the recovered database. The software provides two saving options, allowing you to either restore the recovered data directly to a MySQL database or export it as an SQL script.

Step 7: Configure the Save Options

After clicking **Save MySQL Data**, the **Save Database** window appears. This window allows you to choose how you want to save the recovered MySQL database. You can either restore the recovered data directly to a MySQL database or export it as an SQL script.

Save in Database

Select **Save in Database** if you want to restore the recovered database directly to a MySQL server. Enter the following connection details:

- **Server:** Specify the hostname or IP address of the destination MySQL server.
- **Port:** Enter the MySQL server port number. By default, MySQL uses **3306**.
- **User:** Enter the username of the MySQL account.
- **Password:** Enter the password associated with the specified user account.

- **Test Connection:** Click this button to verify that the provided server details and credentials are correct before starting the restoration process.

Once the connection is verified successfully, click **OK** to restore the recovered database.

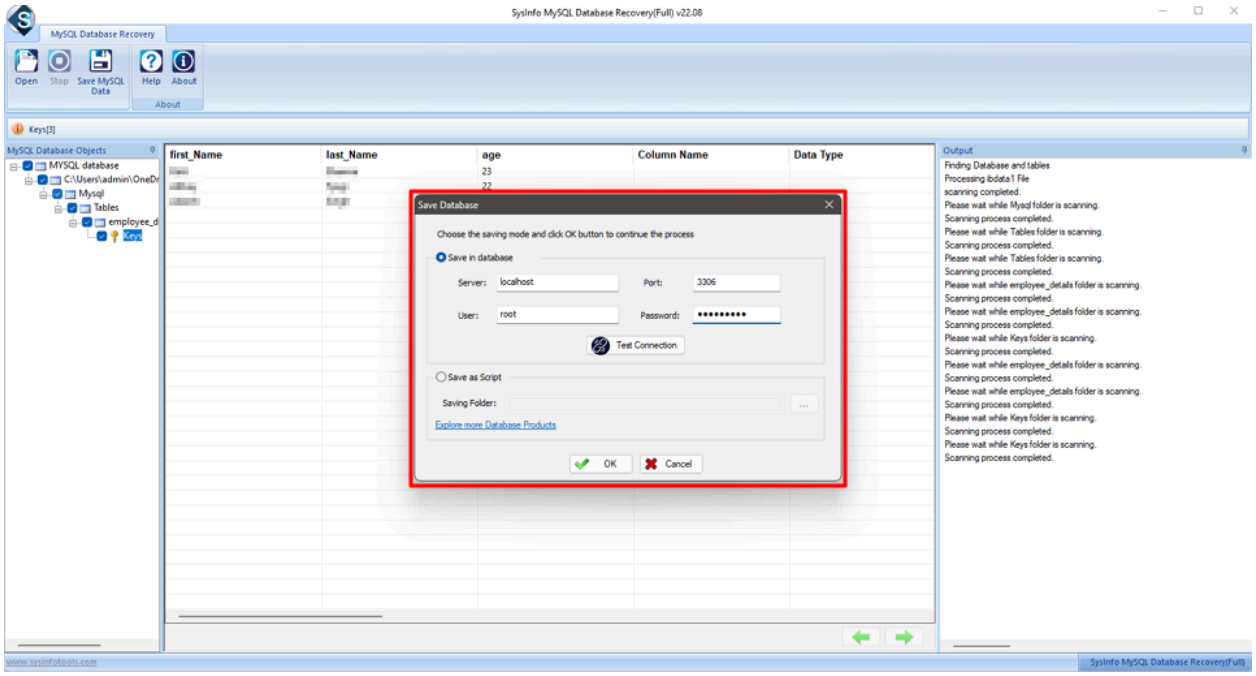
> **Important:** If the **Test Connection** button displays the error **"ODBC Driver Manager: Data source name not found and no default driver specified,"** it indicates that the required **MySQL ODBC Driver** is not installed or configured on your system. Install the appropriate MySQL ODBC Driver, configure the ODBC connection, and then test the connection again. For detailed instructions, refer to the **How to Build an ODBC Connection with MySQL Database Server** guide.

Save as Script

Select **Save as Script** if you want to export the recovered database as an SQL script file instead of restoring it directly to a database.

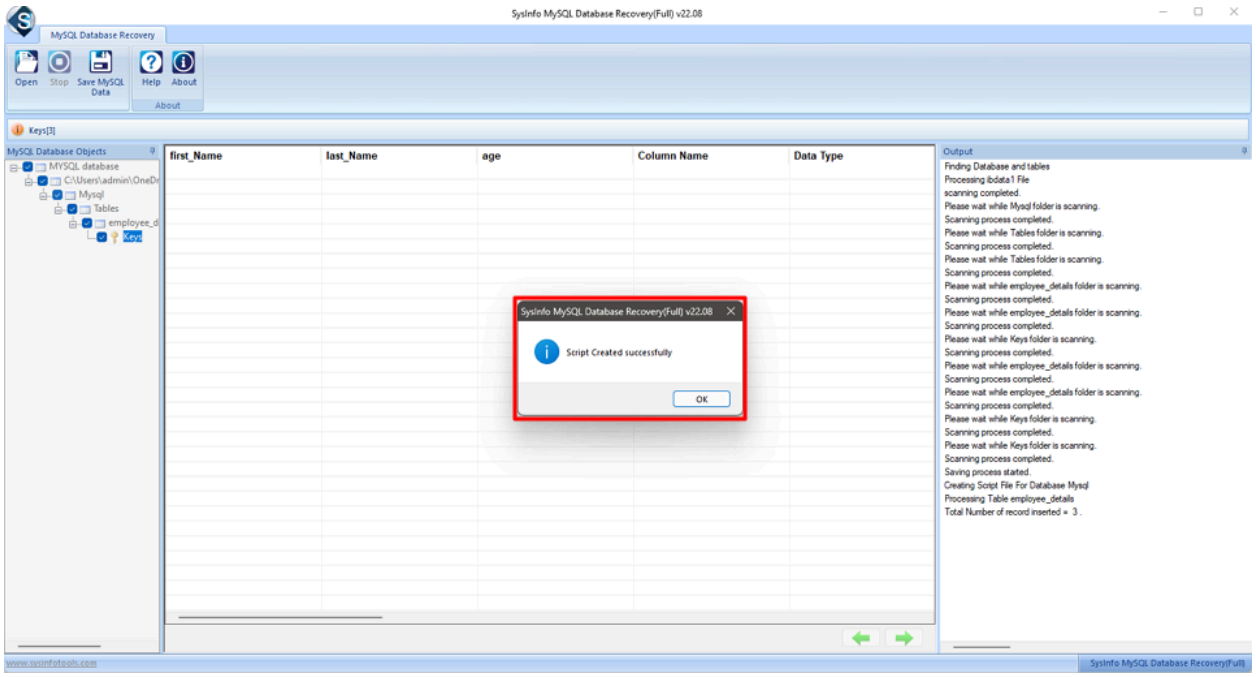
- **Saving Folder:** Click the **Browse (...)** button and select the destination folder where you want to save the generated SQL script.

After selecting the desired location, click **OK** to export the recovered database as an SQL script.



Step 8: Complete the Recovery Process

After the recovered database has been successfully restored or exported, the software displays a confirmation message indicating that the operation has completed successfully. Review the confirmation message and click **OK** to close the dialog box. Your recovered MySQL database is now successfully saved to the selected destination, either as a live MySQL database or as an SQL script.



Best Practices

Following these best practices helps ensure a smooth recovery process and improves the reliability of the recovered MySQL database.

Best Practices for Database Recovery

- Perform the recovery using a copy of the original database files instead of the production files.
- Add all available database files belonging to the affected database for more accurate recovery.
- Include the **ibdata1** file whenever it is available to improve InnoDB database recovery.
- Review the recovered database objects in the preview window before saving the data.

- Use the **Test Connection** option to verify the destination MySQL server before restoring the recovered database.
- Save the recovered database to a different location or database instead of overwriting the original database.
- Verify the restored database after recovery to ensure that the required tables, records, and database objects have been recovered successfully.
- Keep the generated recovery log for future reference and troubleshooting, if required.

Common MySQL Database Errors Resolved by the Tool

The **SysInfo MySQL Database Recovery Tool** is designed to recover corrupted MySQL databases and resolve various database errors caused by file corruption, storage engine failures, damaged indexes, or unexpected server shutdowns. The following are some of the most common MySQL errors that the tool can help address during the recovery process.

Error	Description
Error 1712 – Index is Corrupted	Indicates corruption in an InnoDB index, which may prevent normal database operations and require recovery.
Error 1033 – Incorrect Information	Occurs when the table structure or storage engine metadata becomes corrupted.
Error 1016 – Can't Open File	Indicates that a database or table is damaged, preventing MySQL from opening the required file.
Error 2013 – Lost Connection to MySQL Server	May occur due to server crashes, database corruption, or interrupted communication during database operations.
Error 1064 – Fix SQL Syntax Error 1064	Although this error is primarily caused by incorrect SQL syntax, it may also appear if corrupted data affects query execution.
Error 126 – Incorrect Key File for Table	Indicates corruption in a MyISAM table index file.

Error 1194 – Table is Marked as Crashed	Shows that a MyISAM table has become corrupted and requires repair before it can be accessed.
Error 1146 – Table Doesn't Exist	May occur when table metadata or database files are missing, damaged, or inaccessible.
Error 1030 – Storage Engine Failure	Indicates an internal storage engine error that prevents access to database objects.
InnoDB Database Page Corruption	Occurs when corruption affects InnoDB tablespaces or database pages, rendering data inaccessible.
Error 1034 (HY000) – Incorrect Key File	Another MyISAM index corruption error indicates damaged key files.
Error 145 – Table Was Closed Abnormally	Occurs when a MyISAM table is improperly closed, often due to an unexpected system shutdown or crash.

Software Specification

About Product **Version:** 22.08 **Size:** 1.76 MB **License:** Multiple Users **Edition:** Single, Admin, Technician, and Enterprise
Core Requirements **Processor:** Intel® Core™2 Duo E4600 Processor 2.40GHz **RAM:** 8 GB RAM (16 GB Recommended) **Hard Disk:** Minimum Disk Space - 512 GB **Supported Windows:** 11, 10/8.1/8/7/, 2008/2012 (32 & 64-bit), and other Windows versions.

License Information

The **SysInfo MySQL Database Recovery Tool** is available in four licensing editions to meet the requirements of individual users, IT administrators, technicians, and

enterprises. Each edition includes the complete recovery functionality, while the number of supported systems and license validity vary based on the selected plan.

Feature	Single User	Administrator	Technician	Enterprise
Installation & Usage	Up to 2 systems	Up to 5 systems	Up to 10 systems	Up to 20 systems
License Validity	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
24×7 Technical Support	✔	✔	✔	✔
30-Day Money-Back Guarantee	✔	✔	✔	✔
No File Size Limitation	✔	✔	✔	✔
Recover Corrupted MySQL Databases	✔	✔	✔	✔
Preview Recoverable Database Objects	✔	✔	✔	✔
Support for InnoDB & MyISAM Storage Engines	✔	✔	✔	✔
Restore All MySQL Database Objects	✔	✔	✔	✔
Automatic Recovery Log Generation	✔	✔	✔	✔
Save Recovered Data to Database or SQL Script	✔	✔	✔	✔
Windows OS Compatibility	✔	✔	✔	✔
Supports MySQL Versions 8.0, 6.0, 5.7, 5.6, 5.5, 5.1, and Earlier	✔	✔	✔	✔

Note: All licensed editions provide the same recovery capabilities. The primary differences between the editions are the number of systems on which the software can be installed and the duration of the license. Users can choose the edition that best suits their deployment requirements.

Troubleshooting Guide

Issue	Possible Cause	Recommended Solution
The application does not launch	Incomplete installation, blocked application files, insufficient permissions, or security software interference.	Restart Windows and run the tool as administrator. Repair or reinstall the latest licensed version. Temporarily whitelist the application in the approved antivirus or endpoint-security solution.
Unable to open the MySQL database files	Incorrect file selection, inaccessible location, missing permissions, unsupported file structure, or damaged source media.	Copy the complete MySQL database folder to a healthy local drive. Verify that the required .frm, MYD, MYI, .ibd, or ibdata1 files exist and are readable. Avoid processing files directly from removable or unstable storage.
The tool asks for ibdata1, but the file is unavailable	The system tablespace was deleted, excluded from the backup, or stored in a different location.	Search the original MySQL data directory, backup location, or server snapshot for ibdata1. Continue without it only when the application permits, but understand that some InnoDB metadata or table relationships may remain unavailable.
MyISAM tables are incomplete	One or more associated .frm, MYD, or MYI files are missing or severely corrupted.	Ensure that all three components for the affected table are available. Rescan the complete database folder instead of selecting individual files. Review the preview to identify whether the table

		structure, data, or indexes are recoverable.
The database loads, but no objects appear	Incorrect source folder, empty database files, unsupported or overwritten data, or incomplete source-file selection.	Verify that the selected folder contains actual database files and not shortcuts or backup placeholders. Add the complete data directory again and review the application logs for parsing or file-access errors.
Views, triggers, keys, or relationships are missing	Dependent tables or metadata files are unavailable, damaged, or incomplete.	Recover all related database objects together. Confirm that the underlying tables exist before validating views and triggers. Missing objects may need to be recreated manually from schema backups or application deployment scripts.
Deleted records are not available	Deleted database pages have been reused or overwritten by later MySQL operations.	Stop all activity on the affected database immediately and perform recovery from the earliest available copy or snapshot. Once deleted storage pages have been overwritten, complete recovery may not be technically possible.
The scan is taking a long time	Large database size, severe corruption, fragmented source files, slow storage, or limited system resources.	Allow the scan to complete. Move the source data to a local SSD, close unnecessary applications, disable sleep mode, and ensure adequate RAM and disk space. Avoid scanning directly from a network drive.
The recovery process stops, or the application closes unexpectedly	Insufficient RAM, low disk space, damaged temporary files, endpoint-security interference, or	Free disk space, restart the workstation, copy the source files to a healthy local drive, and run the application as administrator. Add an approved security exclusion for the

	unstable source storage.	application and its working directory when permitted by company policy.
The Test Connection option fails	Incorrect host, port, username, password, database service status, or network connectivity.	Recheck the server host, MySQL port, username, and password. Confirm that the MySQL service is running and that the target server is reachable from the recovery workstation.
Unable to save recovered data into a MySQL database	Insufficient privileges, unavailable server, invalid database name, existing objects, or connection interruption.	Test the connection again. Use a new empty database and an account with sufficient privileges. Confirm that the destination server has adequate storage and supports the recovered schema.
Generated SQL scripts cannot be imported	MySQL version mismatch, invalid object order, character-set conflict, SQL mode differences, or unsupported statements.	Import the script into a non-production test database first. Review the first reported SQL error, correct version-specific syntax or settings, and rerun the import. Avoid ignoring errors without identifying their impact.
Duplicate rows appear after repeating the recovery	Recovered data was imported more than once into the same destination database.	Use a new empty database for each recovery attempt. Before rerunning an import, confirm whether the previous operation committed partial data.
The demo version previews data but does not save it	Saving recovered data requires an activated licensed version.	Activate the appropriate licensed edition and restart the application. Confirm that the license is valid for the installed product edition and system.
Software activation fails	Incorrect activation information, blocked internet access, proxy restrictions, or	Re-enter the activation details exactly as provided. Run the application as administrator and confirm internet or proxy

	license-device mismatch.	access. Contact the licensing team with the activation error and order details.
Antivirus or endpoint security blocks the tool	The application, temporary files, or generated scripts are being restricted by enterprise security controls.	Submit the application for internal security review. Add a temporary approved exclusion only when permitted by organizational policy. Do not permanently disable endpoint protection.
Recovery logs are not generated or cannot be opened	The log folder is inaccessible, the session ended unexpectedly, or write permissions are unavailable.	Run the application with appropriate permissions and use a writable working directory. Preserve any available logs before restarting or reinstalling the software.

Enterprise Support & Contact Information

Email Support Comprehensive technical support via email with detailed responses. **Email:** sales@sysinfotools.com **Response Time:** 4–8 business hours	**Live Chat Support** Real-time chat assistance for immediate troubleshooting. **Response:** Instant **Availability:** 24/7 for premium users **Contact:** Get Instant Support
Phone Support Direct phone consultation with certified technical experts. **Availability:** Mon–Fri, 9:00 AM – 6:00 PM (IST) **Phone:** +91 - 9773820439 (India) +91 - 8130504313 (India)	**Technical Expert Team** Dedicated experts specializing in Outlook PST conversion, email migration, and data integrity. **Expertise:** Microsoft-certified professionals

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+91 - 1204541163	**Coverage:** Installation, configuration, recovery, and troubleshooting **Languages:** Multi-language support available

Support Request Process

Submit Request – Contact support via email, phone, or live chat with detailed issue information.

Expert Assignment – A technical expert is assigned based on the issue's complexity.

Issue Resolution – Comprehensive analysis and implementation of a solution.

Follow-Up – Verification of resolution and customer satisfaction.