

# 231017 화

## 자바스프링

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<http://blog.naver.com/sophia2164/223238889322>

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### ▶ HeidiSQL

HeidiSQL은 사용자 인터페이스가 간단하고 직관적이며, 다양한 기능을 제공한다.

### ▶ Virtual Box (VB)

컴퓨터 안에 또 다른 가상의 컴퓨터를 설치하는 것 (가상머신)

### ▶ PuTTY

데이터 서버가 멀리 떨어져 있을 경우 원격으로 서버에 접근하게 도움을 주는 터미널이다.

Virtual Box를 통해 확인한 ip 주소를 입력하여 원격으로 Virtual Box를 조작한다.

VB로 ubuntu에서 확인한 ip주소(inet) 확인한 후, puTTY에 입력하여 원격으로 VB를 조작한다.

### ▶ MariaDB

설치방법: VB / PuTTY에 `yum install mariadb-server -y`(띄어쓰기 주의) 를 입력하면 된다.

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### ● MariaDB 주요 명령어

- 활성화 (시스템 enable mdb)

`systemctl enable mariadb`

- 시작 (시스템-시작-mdb)

`systemctl start mariadb`

- 상태확인 (시스템-상태-mdb)

`systemctl status mariadb`

- 중지 (관-시-중-mariadb)

`sudo systemctl stop mariadb`

- 재시작 (관리자-시스템-재시작-mariadb)

`sudo systemctl restart mariadb`

- 전체적용

`flush privileges` (mdb 전체에 적용시키는 명령어)

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mariadb -u root -p (MariaDB 로그인 시도) - puTTY에서 입력해도 비번 지정되지 않아서 무효

sudo mysql (관리자 권한으로 mysql 실행)

use mysql;

sudo apt-get update

sudo apt-get upgrade

sudo apt-get install mariadb-server

( sudo apt-get install (-y) mariadb-server (질문-예 비추) )

y

mariadb -u root -p (접속안된다)

sudo mysql

select @@global.time\_zone, @@session.time\_zone; (기준시간 확인하기)

exit (mariadb 나간후에)

sudo systemctl restart mysql

mysql (mariadb 들어간 후에)

select @@

select now();

sudo timedatectl set-timezone 'Asia/Seoul'

update user set plugin='' where user='root'

'' (빈칸 하나 갖고 있음)

---

DB접속방법 바꾸기 위해 진행한다.

(sudo mysql) mysql -u root -p

use mysql mysql DB로 이동 후 아래 쿼리문 실행

update user set plugin='' where user='root';

set password = password('1234')

flush privileges;

exit;

sudo systemctl restart mysql

mysql -u root -p 접속되는지 최종확인

show databases;

update user set plugin='' where user='root';

sudo systemctl restart mysql

select now(); (시간선택 완료)

```
ej@dbserver: ~  
ej@dbserver:~$ mariadb -u root -p  
Enter password:  
ERROR 1698 (28000): Access denied for user 'root'@'localhost'  
ej@dbserver:~$ 1234  
1234: command not found  
ej@dbserver:~$ mariadb -u root -p  
Enter password:  
ERROR 1698 (28000): Access denied for user 'root'@'localhost'  
ej@dbserver:~$ mariadb -u ej -p  
Enter password:  
ERROR 1698 (28000): Access denied for user 'ej'@'localhost'  
ej@dbserver:~$ sudo mysql  
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.  
Your MariaDB connection id is 39  
Server version: 10.3.38-MariaDB-0ubuntu0.20.04.1 Ubuntu 20.04  
  
Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.  
  
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.  
  
MariaDB [(none)]> show databases;  
+-----+  
| Database |  
+-----+  
| information_schema |  
| mysql |  
| performance_schema |  
+-----+  
3 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

```

ej@dbserver:~$ sudo mysql
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 37
Server version: 10.3.38-MariaDB-0ubuntu0.20.04.1 Ubuntu 20.04

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

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

MariaDB [(none)]> select now();
+-----+
| now() |
+-----+
| 2023-10-17 10:55:39 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> update user set plugin='where' User='root';
ERROR 1046 (3D000): No database selected
MariaDB [(none)]> update user set Plugin='where' User='root';
ERROR 1046 (3D000): No database selected
MariaDB [(none)]> exit;
Bye
ej@dbserver:~$ update user set plugin='' where User='root';

Command 'update' not found, did you mean:

  command 'lupdate' from deb qtchooser (66-2build1)
  command 'uupdate' from deb devscripts (2.20.2ubuntu2)
  command 'pupdate' from deb pbuilder-scripts (22)
  command 'xupdate' from deb libxml-xupdate-libxml-perl (0.6.0-3)
  command 'zupdate' from deb zutils (1.8-5build1)

Try: sudo apt install <deb name>

ej@dbserver:~$ set password = password('1234')
-bash: syntax error near unexpected token `('
ej@dbserver:~$ set password = password ('1234');
-bash: syntax error near unexpected token `('
ej@dbserver:~$ sudo systemctl restart mysql
ej@dbserver:~$ █

```

sudo apt-get upgrade 90%인 것

sudo apt-get install mariadb-server

Update User set plugin = '√' where User = 'root';  
수정

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ex)

sudo apt-get update :

sudo apt-get upgrade :

ifconfig

puTTY 실행 (ubuntu inet no. host address)

sudo apt-get update

sudo apt-get upgrade

sudo apt-get install mariadb-server

( sudo apt-get install (-y) mariadb-server (질문-예 비추) )

y

mariadb -u root -p (접속안된다)

sudo mysql

select @@global.time\_zone, @@session.time\_zone; (기준시간 확인하기)

exit (mariadb 나간후에 ubuntu에서)

```
sudo systemctl restart mysql
```

(mariadb 재시작)

```
mysql (mariadb 들어간 후에)
```

```
select @@global.time_zone, @@session.time_zone;
```

```
select now(); (시간선택 완료)
```

```
sudo timedatectl set-timezone 'Asia/Seoul'
```

(대소문자 구분 필수)

```
update user set plugin='' where User='root' ( '' 사이에 빈칸 하나 갖고 있음)
```

```
ej@dbserver:~$ set password = password('1234')
-bash: syntax error near unexpected token `('
ej@dbserver:~$ set password = password ('1234');
-bash: syntax error near unexpected token `('
ej@dbserver:~$ sudo systemctl restart mysql
ej@dbserver:~$ sudo mysql;
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 36
Server version: 10.3.38-MariaDB-0ubuntu0.20.04.1 Ubuntu 20.04

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

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

MariaDB [(none)]> update u
    -> ;
ERROR 1046 (3D000): No database selected
MariaDB [(none)]> use mysql
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
MariaDB [mysql]> update user set plugin='' where user='root';
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.000 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0

MariaDB [mysql]> set password = password('1234');
Query OK, 0 rows affected, 1 warning (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [mysql]> flush privileges;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.000 sec)
```

```
ej@dbserver: ~  
ej@dbserver:~$ mysql -u root -p  
Enter password:  
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.  
Your MariaDB connection id is 13  
Server version: 10.3.38-MariaDB-0ubuntu0.20.04.1 Ubuntu 20.04  
  
Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.  
  
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.  
  
MariaDB [(none)]> use mysql;  
Reading table information for completion of table and column names  
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A  
  
Database changed  
MariaDB [mysql]> update user set plugin='' where user='root';  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.000 sec)  
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0  
  
MariaDB [mysql]> set password = password('1234');  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.000 sec)  
  
MariaDB [mysql]> flush privileges;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.000 sec)  
  
MariaDB [mysql]> exit;  
Bye  
ej@dbserver:~$ sudo systemctl restart mysql;  
ej@dbserver:~$ mysql -u root -p;  
Enter password:  
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.  
Your MariaDB connection id is 10  
Server version: 10.3.38-MariaDB-0ubuntu0.20.04.1 Ubuntu 20.04  
  
Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.  
  
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.  
  
MariaDB [(none)]> 
```

●DB접속방법 바꾸기 위해 진행한다.

(sudo mysql) mysql -u root -p

use mysql mysql DB로 이동 후 아래 쿼리문 실행

update user set plugin='' where user='root';

set password = password('1234')

flush privileges;

exit;

sudo systemctl restart mysql

mysql -u root -p 접속되는지 최종확인



●MariaDB 주요 명령어

- 활성화 (시스템 enable mdb)

systemctl enable mariadb

- 시작 (시스템-시작-mdb)

systemctl start mariadb

- 상태확인 (시스템-상태-mdb)

systemctl status mariadb

- 중지 (관-시-중-mariadb)

sudo systemctl stop mariadb

- 재시작 (관리자-시스템-재시작-mariadb)

sudo systemctl restart mariadb

- 전체적용

flush privileges (mdb 전체에 적용시키는 명령어)

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puTTY

```
ej@dbserver: ~  
  
MariaDB [mysql]> flush privileges;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.000 sec)  
  
MariaDB [mysql]> exit;  
Bye  
ej@dbserver:~$ sudo systemctl restart mysql;  
ej@dbserver:~$ mysql -u root -p;  
Enter password:  
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.  
Your MariaDB connection id is 10  
Server version: 10.3.38-MariaDB-0ubuntu0.20.04.1 Ubuntu 20.04  
  
Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.  
  
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.  
  
MariaDB [(none)]> ls -al  
-> ;  
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MariaDB server version for the right syntax to use near 'ls -al' at line 1  
MariaDB [(none)]> exit;  
Bye  
ej@dbserver:~$ ls -al  
total 36  
drwxr-xr-x 4 ej    ej    4096 Oct 17 11:38 .  
drwxr-xr-x 3 root  root  4096 Oct 16 15:21 ..  
-rw----- 1 ej    ej     96 Oct 16 15:51 .bash_history  
-rw-r--r-- 1 ej    ej    220 Feb 25  2020 .bash_logout  
-rw-r--r-- 1 ej    ej   3771 Feb 25  2020 .bashrc  
drwx----- 2 ej    ej    4096 Oct 16 15:34 .cache  
-rw----- 1 ej    ej    315 Oct 17 11:38 .mysql_history  
-rw-r--r-- 1 ej    ej    807 Feb 25  2020 .profile  
drwx----- 2 ej    ej    4096 Oct 16 15:21 .ssh  
-rw-r--r-- 1 ej    ej      0 Oct 16 15:38 .sudo_as_admin_successful  
ej@dbserver:~$ vi mysql_history  
ej@dbserver:~$ sudo vi mysql_history  
ej@dbserver:~$
```

ls -al

ls -al

맨 첫자

d : directory

- : 파일

cat mysql\_history

(sudo) vi mysql\_history ( 나올 때 :q)

---

\*\* 에디터 기능

vi

vim

(수정하려면 insert상태여야하고 그만하려면 '명령대기' 상태)

esc키 (되돌아가기 / 명령대기상태) (vi에서 insert 후에 나갈 때)

ctrl+c키 (취소? stop?)

:q (에디터 창 닫기)

sudo vim /etc/mysql/mariadb.conf.d/50-server.cnf (이거 명령해야 원격접속가능/ 환경설정)

bind-address = 0.0.0.0 ( 모든아이피 허용하겠다)

:q! (저장안하고강제종료)

:wq (저장 후 종료)

:wq! (저장후 강제종료)

입력이 다 끝나면 esc

192.168.219.0 (했다가 안돼서 다시 0.0.0.0 으로 바꿈)

```
MariaDB [mysql]> set password = password('1234');
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.000 sec)
```

```
MariaDB [mysql]> flush privileges;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.000 sec)
```

```
MariaDB [mysql]> exit;
```

```
Bye
```

```
ej@dbserver:~$ sudo systemctl restart mysql;
```

```
ej@dbserver:~$ mysql -u root -p;
```

```
Enter password:
```

```
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
```

```
Your MariaDB connection id is 10
```

```
Server version: 10.3.38-MariaDB-0ubuntu0.20.04.1 Ubuntu 20.04
```

```
Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.
```

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

```
MariaDB [(none)]> ls -al
```

```
-> ;
```

```
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MariaDB server version for the right syntax to use near 'ls -al' at line 1
```

```
MariaDB [(none)]> exit;
```

```
Bye
```

```
ej@dbserver:~$ ls -al
```

```
total 36
```

```
drwxr-xr-x 4 ej  ej  4096 Oct 17 11:38 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Oct 16 15:21 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 ej  ej    96 Oct 16 15:51 .bash_history
-rw-r--r-- 1 ej  ej   220 Feb 25  2020 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r-- 1 ej  ej  3771 Feb 25  2020 .bashrc
drwxr-xr-x 2 ej  ej  4096 Oct 16 15:34 .cache
-rw-r--r-- 1 ej  ej   315 Oct 17 11:38 .mysql_history
-rw-r--r-- 1 ej  ej   807 Feb 25  2020 .profile
drwxr-xr-x 2 ej  ej  4096 Oct 16 15:21 .ssh
-rw-r--r-- 1 ej  ej    0 Oct 16 15:38 .sudo_as_admin_successful
```

```
ej@dbserver:~$ vi mysql_history
```

```
ej@dbserver:~$ sudo vi mysql_history
```

```
ej@dbserver:~$ vim mysql_history
```

```
ej@dbserver:~$ vim mysql_history
```

```
ej@dbserver:~$ sudo vim/etc/mysql/mariadb.conf.d/50-server.cnf
```

```
sudo: vim/etc/mysql/mariadb.conf.d/50-server.cnf: command not found
```

```
ej@dbserver:~$ sudo vim /etc/mysql/mariadb.conf.d/50-server.cnf
```

```
#
```

```
# These groups are read by MariaDB server.
```

```
# Use it for options that only the server (but not clients) should see
```

```
#
```

```
# See the examples of server my.cnf files in /usr/share/mysql
```

```
#
```

```
# this is read by the standalone daemon and embedded servers
```

```
[server]
```

```
# this is only for the mysqld standalone daemon
```

```
[mysqld]
```

```
#
```

```
# * Basic Settings
```

```
#
```

```
user = mysql
```

```
pid-file = /run/mysqld/mysqld.pid
```

```
socket = /run/mysqld/mysqld.sock
```

```
#port = 3306
```

```
basedir = /usr
```

```
datadir = /var/lib/mysql
```

```
tmpdir = /tmp
```

```
39c-여향&공부 블로그
```

```
#skip-external-locking
```

```
# Instead of skip-networking the default is now to listen only on
```

sudo vim /etc/mysql/mariadb.conf.d/50-server.cnf 에디터창

```
papa@observer: ~  
# These groups are read by MariaDB server.  
# Use it for options that only the server (but not clients) should see  
#  
# See the examples of server my.cnf files in /usr/share/mysql  
#  
# This is read by the standalone daemon and embedded servers  
[server]  
#  
# This is only for the mysqld standalone daemon  
[mysqld]  
#  
# * Basic Settings  
#  
user                = mysql  
pid-file            = /run/mysqld/mysqld.pid  
socket              = /run/mysqld/mysqld.sock  
#port               = 3306  
basedir             = /usr  
datadir             = /var/lib/mysql  
tmpdir              = /tmp  
lc-messages-dir     = /usr/share/mysql  
#skip-external-locking  
#  
# Instead of skip-networking the default is now to listen only on  
# localhost which is more compatible and is not less secure.  
bind-address        = 0.0.0.0  
#  
# * Fine Tuning  
#  
#key_buffer_size    = 16M  
-- INSERT --
```

다시 0.0.0.0

mariadb 리부트

sudo systemctl restart mysql

에러메시지 뜨면 ctrl+c (취소)

wq 엔터

버전 핵심내용 위주 업데이트  
실행파일 정보 위주 업그레이드

Sudo Apt 만 써도 되지만 -get 붙이는게 더 좋음

위 두가지는 리눅스에 새로운 프로그램 패키지 설치할 때마다 무조건 해야 한다

리눅스는 웹브라우저 (크롬 사파리 등) 사용 못한다?  
우분투나 centos의 데스크탑버전 쓰면 맥북하고 가장 비슷하다.

리눅스 서버는 문자로 처리해서 인터넷 접속할 수 있다.

마리아디비 설치파고 싶다면  
마리아디비 서버(텍스트로 쓴다)

Apt-get 은 전세계 모든 프로그램중에  
모든 설치패키지 파일 경로를 알고 있는데 새로 나오거나 바뀐 것은 안 될 수도 있어 모두 코딩해야 한다.  
Apt 윈도우 장치관리자와 같은역할을 한다. (업데이트 있다는 알림창),