# 建立 MySQL 資料庫 伺服器

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# mysql設計

利用特權給與而非使用php5來連線操作

使用mariadb來安裝資料庫



#### 製作過程

#### 輸入:

sudo apt-get -f install default.mysql.server

即安裝完畢

sudo mysql -u root

進入設定

```
pi@www:- $ sudo apt-get -f install default.mysql.server
正在讀取套件清單...完成
正在重建相依關係
正在讀取狀態資料...完成
Note, selecting 'default-mysql-server-core' for regex 'default.mysql.server'
Note, selecting 'default-mysql-server' for regex 'default.mysql.server'
```

```
pi@mwx:- $ sudo mysql -u root
Welcome to the MariabB monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariabB connection id is 39
Server version: 10.3.34-MariabB-0+deb10u1 Debian 10
Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariabB Corporation Ab and others.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
MariabB [(none)]>
```

#### 配置 MySql.Server(1):

```
pi@www: sudo mysql
[mysql]default-character-set = utf8;
[mysql]set password for root@localhost = password(
MariaDB [information_schema]> set password for root@localhost = password('');
Query OK, 0 rows affected, 1 warning (0.000 sec)
[mysql]create database FAKE;
[mysql]grant all privileges on FAKE.* to test@% identified by '
[mysql]Flush privileges;
[mysql]exit
( =你的密碼)( ■=配置特權)
```

#### 配置 MySql.Server(2):

```
pi@www: mysql_secure_installation
Enter current password for root(enter for none):
set root password?[y/n]y (recommened)
Remove anonymous users?[y/n] y (recommened)
Disallow root login?[y/n] y (recommened)
Remove testdase and access to it?[y/n]y
Reload privilege tables now?[y/n] y
```

### 編輯 MySql.Server 配置文件

```
/etc/mysql/mariadb.conf.d(terminal)
                                            Basic Settings
 需要超級用戶權限
                                                                = mysql
                                        user
                                        pid-file
                                                                = /run/mysqld/mysqld.pid
                                        socket
                                                                = /run/mysqld/mysqld.sock
                                        #port
                                                                = 3306
                                        basedir
                                                                = /usr
 edit (bind-address=127.0.0.1)
                                        datadir
                                                                = /var/lib/mysql
                                        tmpdir
                                                                = /tmp
 ->(bind-address=0.0.0.0)/
                                        lc-messages-dir
                                                                = /usr/share/mysql
                                        #skip-external-locking
 (#bind-address=127.0.0.1)
                                        # Instead of skip-networking the default is now to listen only on
# bind-address
                           = 127.0.0.1
                                          localhost which is more compatible and is not less secure.
                                        bind-address
                                                                = 127.0.0.1
 edit(# port=3306)->(port=3306)
#port
                         = 3306
```

pi@www: sudo systemctl restart mysql

#### 配置防火牆

pi@www: sudo iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --destination-port 3306 -j ACCEPT

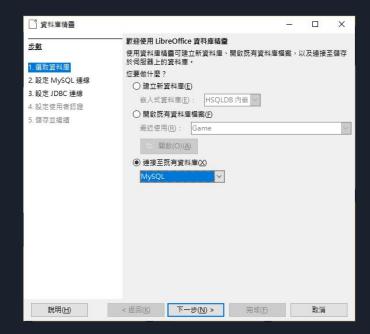
OR

sudo iptables -A INPUT -s -p tcp --destination-port 3306 -j ACCEPT (只限特定ip)

=ip

# 操作說明(1)

選取資料庫來建立或連接



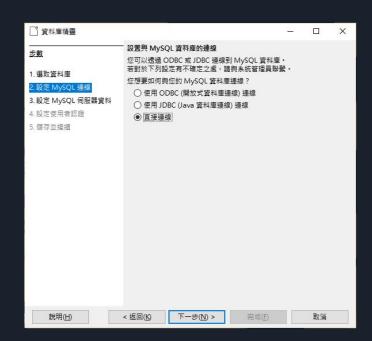
### 操作說明(2)

設定連線方式

我們使用直接連線

(ODBC: client端需有MyODBC才能使用)

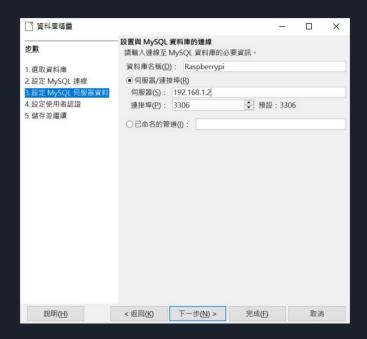
(JDBC:使用Java語言來操作資料庫)



# 操作說明(3)

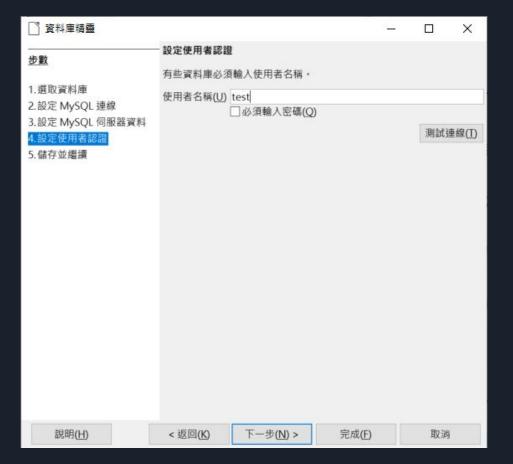
設定資料庫伺服器連線的位址

(伺服器位址採用lan ip)



# 操作說明(4)

設定使用者名稱認證



#### 參考連結

https://phoenixnap.com/kb/mysql-remote-connection

Configuring MariaDB for Remote Client Access - MariaDB Knowledge Base

安装mariadb 并更改mysgl默认root密码 阿拨次得的博客-CSDN博客 mariadb root默认密码

https://linuxize.com/post/mysql-remote-access/