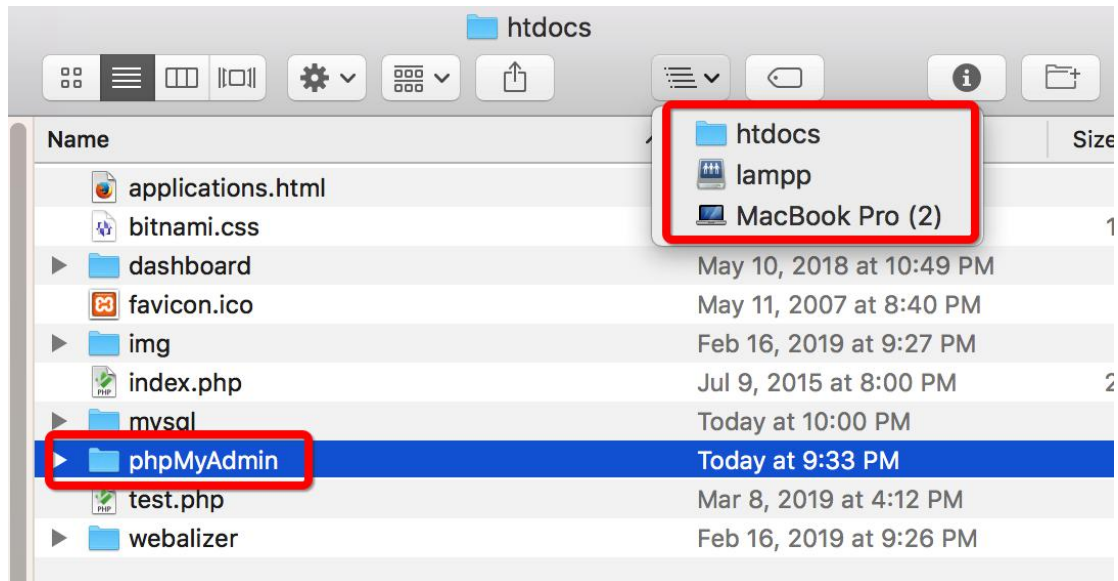


## 修改 phpMyAdmin 下的配置文件



Name	Date Modified	Size
config.inc.php	Today at 9:33 PM	5 KB
doc	Jan 25, 2019 at 10:04 PM	--
locale	Jan 25, 2019 at 10:04 PM	--
sql	Jan 25, 2019 at 10:04 PM	--
tbl_addfield.php	Jan 25, 2019 at 10:04 PM	4 KB

```
/* Authentication type */
$config['Servers'][$i]['user'] = 'mysql';
$config['Servers'][$i]['auth_type'] = 'cookie';
/* Server parameters */
$config['Servers'][$i]['host'] = '192.168.64.2';
#$config['Servers'][$i]['host'] = '127.0.0.1';
#$config['Servers'][$i]['host'] = 'localhost';
$config['Servers'][$i]['password'] = 'sec_#*_2019';
$config['Servers'][$i]['compress'] = false;
$config['Servers'][$i]['AllowNoPassword'] = false;
```

## 用命令行进行数据库方面的配置

```
root@debian:~# mysql -uroot -p"sec_#*_2019"
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 7
Server version: 10.1.38-MariaDB Source distribution

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 tables;
ERROR 1046 (3D000): No database selected
```

```
MariaDB [(none)]> show tables;
ERROR 1046 (3D000): No database selected
MariaDB [(none)]> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mysql |
| performance_schema |
| phpmyadmin |
+-----+
4 rows in set (0.01 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> use mysql;
Database changed
```

```

MariaDB [mysql]> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_mysql |
+-----+
| column_stats    |
| columns_priv    |
| db              |
| event          |
| func            |
| general_log     |
| gtid_slave_pos  |
| help_category   |
| help_keyword    |
| help_relation   |
| help_topic      |
| host            |
| index_stats     |
| innodb_index_stats

```

```

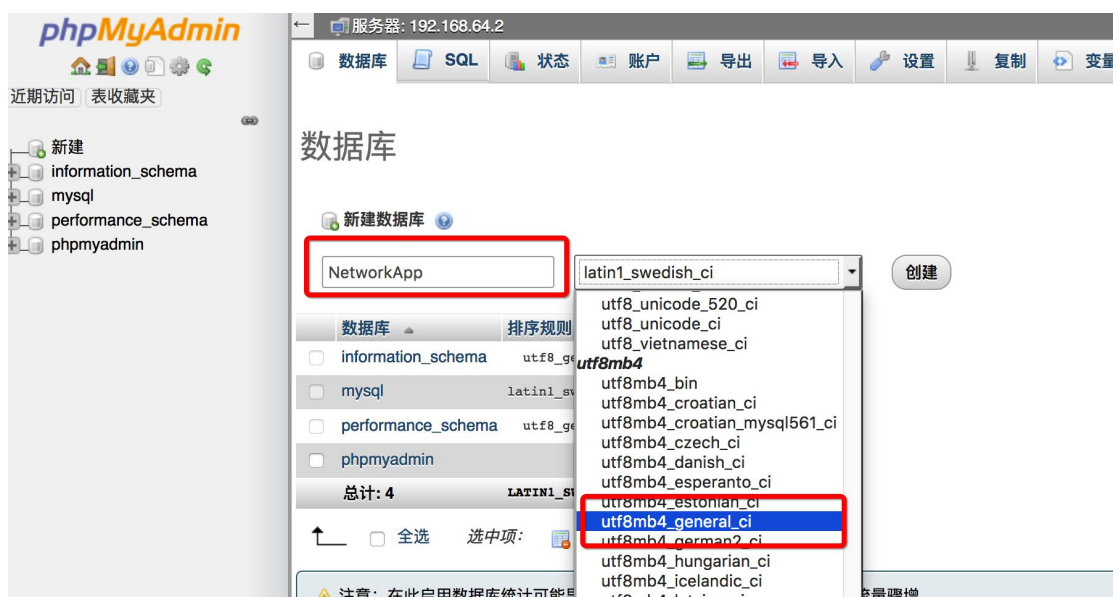
MariaDB [mysql]> RANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO root@"%" IDENTIFIED BY "root";
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MariaDB server version for the right syntax to use near 'RANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO root@"%" IDENTIFIED BY "root"' at line 1
MariaDB [mysql]> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO root@"%" IDENTIFIED BY "root";
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [mysql]> update user set Password = password('sec_#*_2019') where User='root';
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
Rows matched: 4  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0

MariaDB [mysql]> flush privileges;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [mysql]> exit
Bye

```



## 给数据库做安全方面的加强

```
root@debian:~# /opt/lampp/bin/mysql_secure_installation

NOTE: RUNNING ALL PARTS OF THIS SCRIPT IS RECOMMENDED FOR ALL MariaDB
SERVERS IN PRODUCTION USE! PLEASE READ EACH STEP CAREFULLY!

In order to log into MariaDB to secure it, we'll need the current
password for the root user. If you've just installed MariaDB, and
you haven't set the root password yet, the password will be blank,
so you should just press enter here.

Enter current password for root (enter for none):
OK, successfully used password, moving on...

Setting the root password ensures that nobody can log into the MariaDB
root user without the proper authorisation.

Set root password? [Y/n] Y
New password:
Re-enter new password:
Password updated successfully!
Reloading privilege tables..
... Success!

By default, a MariaDB installation has an anonymous user, allowing anyone
to log into MariaDB without having to have a user account created for
them. This is intended only for testing, and to make the installation
go a bit smoother. You should remove them before moving into a
production environment.

Remove anonymous users? [Y/n] Y
... Success!

Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from 'localhost'. This
ensures that someone cannot guess at the root password from the network.

Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] n
... skipping.

By default, MariaDB comes with a database named 'test' that anyone can
access. This is also intended only for testing, and should be removed
before moving into a production environment.

Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n] Y
- Dropping test database...
... Success!
- Removing privileges on test database...
... Success!

Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes made so far
will take effect immediately.

Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] Y
... Success!

Cleaning up...

All done! If you've completed all of the above steps, your MariaDB
installation should now be secure.

Thanks for using MariaDB!
```