How to Install MariaDB 10.3 on CentOS/RHEL 7/6, Fedora 28/27

MariaDB 10.3 stable version has been released on Oct 09, 2017. It is an enhanced, drop-in replacement for MySQL. MariaDB can be an better choice for choice for database professionals looking for a robust, scalable, and reliable SQL server. MariaDB has a number of updated features over MySQL. Use below links to read features comparison between MariaDB and MySQL. This article will help you to install MariaDB 10.3 in CentOS, RHEL 7/6 and Fedora Fedora 28/27/26/25/24 systems using yum.

**Step 1: Add MariaDB Yum Repositories**

First add MariaDB yum repository in our system. Create a new repo file /etc/yum.repos.d/mariadb.repo in your system and add below code as per your operating system and architecture.

For CentOS/RHEL – 7

[mariadb]

name = MariaDB

baseurl = http://yum.mariadb.org/10.3/rhel7-amd64

gpgkey=https://yum.mariadb.org/RPM-GPG-KEY-MariaDB

gpgcheck=1

For CentOS/RHEL – 6

[mariadb]

name = MariaDB

baseurl = http://yum.mariadb.org/10.3/rhel6-amd64

gpgkey=https://yum.mariadb.org/RPM-GPG-KEY-MariaDB

gpgcheck=1

For Fedora – 28/27/26/25/24

Please change version (red highlighted) in below setting as per version of Fedora you used. Click [here](https://downloads.mariadb.org/mariadb/repositories/#mirror=kaist&distro=Fedora) To view all available repositories.

[mariadb]

name = MariaDB

baseurl = http://yum.mariadb.org/10.3/fedora26-amd64

gpgkey=https://yum.mariadb.org/RPM-GPG-KEY-MariaDB

gpgcheck=1

**Step 2 – Install MariaDB Server**

Let’s use the following command to install MariaDB 10.2 in your system. This will also install other dependencies automatically.

sudo yum install MariaDB-server MariaDB-client

After installing MariaDB in your system start it’s service using the following command.

sudo systemctl start mysql.service

sudo service mysql start

**Step 3 – Secure MariaDB Install**

You also need to secure your MariaDB installation using passwords and do some other changes. To do this run secure installation script from command line.

sudo /usr/bin/mysql\_secure\_installation

The secure installation script will ask for user input as some points, follow the installation as per below output showing, All user inputs are highlighted with red color.

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] y

... Success!

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.

for using MariaDB!

**Step 4 – Working with MariaDB**

After installing and completing the configuration, connect to MariaDB server using the following command.

sudo mysql -u root -p

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

Your MariaDB connection id is 16

Server version: 10.3.2-MariaDB MariaDB Server

Copyright (c) 2000, 2017, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

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

MariaDB [(none)]>

Also try to create a new database, user and assign privileges to a database.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  11 | ## CREATE DATABASE  MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE DATABASE mydb;    ## CREATE USER ACCOUNT  MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE USER 'dbuser'@'192.168.10.101' IDENTIFIED BY 'secret';    ## GRANT PERMISSIONS ON DATABASE  MariaDB [(none)]> GRANT ALL ON mydb.\* TO 'dbuser'@'192.168.10.101';    ##  RELOAD PRIVILEGES  MariaDB [(none)]> FLUSH PRIVILEGES; |

You may also required [install phpMyAdmin](https://tecadmin.net/how-to-install-phpmyadmin-on-centos-using-yum/) to manage MariaDB using web interface, which provides easy way to work.