USE AMAZON LINUX 1 IMAGE ONLY. DONT USE UBUNTU.

ami-032930428bf1abbff

RDS as Target and use version 5.6.34 and t2.small

[root@ip-10-1-1-147 ~]# yum install mysql-server

[root@ip-10-1-1-147 ~]# sudo /sbin/service mysqld start

[root@ip-10-1-1-147 ~]# sudo /usr/bin/mysql\_secure\_installation (It will install 5.5.62 MySQL Version.)

NOTE: RUNNING ALL PARTS OF THIS SCRIPT IS RECOMMENDED FOR ALL MySQL

SERVERS IN PRODUCTION USE! PLEASE READ EACH STEP CAREFULLY!

In order to log into MySQL to secure it, we'll need the current

password for the root user. If you've just installed MySQL, 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 MySQL

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 MySQL installation has an anonymous user, allowing anyone

to log into MySQL 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, MySQL 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] n

... skipping.

Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes made so far

will take effect immediately.

Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] y

[root@ip-10-1-1-147 ~]# cat /etc/my.cnf

[mysqld]

datadir=/var/lib/mysql

socket=/var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock

# Disabling symbolic-links is recommended to prevent assorted security risks

symbolic-links=0

# Settings user and group are ignored when systemd is used.

# If you need to run mysqld under a different user or group,

# customize your systemd unit file for mysqld according to the

# instructions in http://fedoraproject.org/wiki/Systemd

log-bin=/tmp/mysqllogs

server-id=1

binlog\_format=ROW

expire\_logs\_days=1

#binlog\_checksum=NONE

#binlog\_row\_image=FULL

log\_slave\_updates=FALSE

[mysqld\_safe]

log-error=/var/log/mysqld.log

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

bind-address = \*

service mysqld restart

[root@ip-10-1-1-163 ~]# mysql -u root -p

Enter password:

mysql> CREATE USER 'harsha'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'India@123456';

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON \*.\* TO 'harsha'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'India@123456';

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

*mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON \*.\* TO 'harsha'@'%' 'India@123456';*

*Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec) - ONly for ubuntu*

*If above dont work on ubuntu use below:*

*GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON \*.\* TO 'root'@'%' WITH GRANT OPTION;*

mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)