**MariaDB** is a free and open source fork of well known MySQL database management server software, developed by the brains behind MySQL, it’s envisioned to remain free/open source.

1. Start by adding the **MariaDB YUM** repository file MariaDB.repo for RHEL/CentOS and Fedora systems.
2. Now add the following lines to your respective Linux distribution version as shown.
3. **On CentOS 7**
4. [mariadb]
5. name = MariaDB
6. baseurl = http://yum.mariadb.org/10.1/centos7-amd64
7. gpgkey=https://yum.mariadb.org/RPM-GPG-KEY-MariaDB
8. gpgcheck=1

yum install MariaDB-server MariaDB-client -y

**3.** As soon as the installation of MariaDB packages completes, start the database server daemon for the time being, and also enable it to start automatically at the next boot like so:

# systemctl start mariadb

# systemctl enable mariadb

# systemctl status mariadb

**4.** Now its time to secure your MariaDB by setting root password, disabling remote root login, removing the test database as well as anonymous users and finally reload privileges as shown in the screen shot below:

mysql\_secure\_installation

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] 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

... Success!

Cleaning up...

All done! If you've completed all of the above steps, your MariaDB

installation should now be secure.

[root@ip-172-31-25-115 ~]# mysql -V

mysql Ver 15.1 Distrib 10.1.46-MariaDB, for Linux (x86\_64) using readline 5.1

[root@ip-172-31-25-115 ~]# mysql -u root -p