Database Server Setup(MySql)

Last updated by | Shakibe Hasan | Jun 19, 2023 at 3:26 PM GMT+6

Installing MySQL

- 1. {sudo apt update}-to update the apt repository cache
- 2. {sudo apt install mysql-server}- installing the MySQL server
- 3. {mysql --version}- to check mysql version
- 4. {sudo systemctl status mysql}- to check the status of the MySQL server

Configuring the MySQL

 {sudo mysql_secure_installation}-The mysql_secure_installation script, which comes by default with the MySQL installation, allows us to secure the MySQL security.

```
linux@linux: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
linux@linux:~$ sudo mysql secure installation
Securing the MySQL server deployment.
Connecting to MySQL using a blank password.
VALIDATE PASSWORD COMPONENT can be used to test passwords
and improve security. It checks the strength of password
and allows the users to set only those passwords which are
secure enough. Would you like to setup VALIDATE PASSWORD component?
Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No: y
There are three levels of password validation policy:
LOW
      Length >= 8
MEDIUM Length >= 8, numeric, mixed case, and special characters
STRONG Length >= 8, numeric, mixed case, special characters and dictionary
Please enter 0 = LOW, 1 = MEDIUM and 2 = STRONG:
```

Enter the password and re-enter the password for confirmation. The command line will display the estimated strength of the password.

```
Please enter 0 = LOW, 1 = MEDIUM and 2 = STRONG: 2
Please set the password for root here.

New password:

Re-enter new password:

Estimated strength of the password: 100
Do you wish to continue with the password provided?(Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : y
```

```
Remove anonymous users? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : 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? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : 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? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No)
- Dropping test database...
Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes
made so far will take effect immediately.
Reload privilege tables now? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : y
Success.
All done!
```

Creating new user

```
{CREATE USER user_name@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';}
mysql> CREATE USER 'Shakibe'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY '#Devops2023';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.20 sec)
mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'Shakibe'@'localhost';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.14 sec)
mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.06 sec)
```

 Logging into MySQL server {mysql -u username -p}

```
devops@devops-Lenovo-G410: ~
                                                                           File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
     devops@devops-Lenovo-G410: ~ X
                                          devops@devops-Lenovo-G410: ~
                                                                          m
devops@devops-Lenovo-G410:~$ mysql -u Shakibe -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 21
Server version: 8.0.33-Oubuntu0.22.04.2 (Ubuntu)
Copyright (c) 2000, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates.
Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
```

Creating a database

```
{CREATE DATABASE database name;}
```

```
mysql> CREATE DATABASE devopsIntern;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.21 sec)
```

 To see the list of all available databases {show databases;}

Ref: https://linuxhint.com/install-mysql-linux-mint-ubuntu/