

JUNE 20, 2018 • READ IN 3 MINUTES
LAST UPDATED JUNE 20, 2018

How to Install MySQL on Ubuntu 18.04

SERIES: [HOW-TO-INSTALL-LEMP-STACK-ON-UBUNTU-18-04](#)



MySQL is the most popular open-source relational database management system. In this tutorial we will show you how to install and secure MySQL on a Ubuntu 18.04 machine.

Prerequisites

Before continuing with this tutorial, make sure you are logged in as a user with sudo privileges.

Update the system to the latest packages:

```
$ sudo apt update
$ sudo apt upgrade
```

Install MySQL on Ubuntu

At the time of writing of this article the latest version of MySQL available from the official Ubuntu repositories is MySQL version 5.7.

To install MySQL on your Ubuntu server follow the steps bellow:

01. Installing MySQL

Install the MySQL package with the following command:

```
$ sudo apt install mysql-server
```

02. Verifying MySQL Installation

Once the installation is completed, the MySQL service will start automatically.

To check whether the MySQL server is running, type:

```
$ sudo systemctl status mysql
```

Output

```
• mysql.service - MySQL Community Server
  Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/mysql.service; enabled; vendor preset: e
  Active: active (running) since Wed 2018-06-20 11:30:23 PDT; 5min ago
  Main PID: 17382 (mysqld)
    Tasks: 27 (limit: 2321)
   CGroup: /system.slice/mysql.service
           └─17382 /usr/sbin/mysqld --daemonize --pid-file=/run/mysqld/mysqld.p
```

03. Configuring and Securing MySQL

Run the `mysql_secure_installation` command to improve the security of the MySQL installation:

```
$ sudo mysql_secure_installation
```

You will be asked to configure the `VALIDATE PASSWORD PLUGIN` which is used to test the strength of the MySQL users passwords. There are three levels of password validation policy, low, medium and strong. Press `ENTER` if you don't want to set up the validate password plugin.

On the next prompt you will be asked to set a password for the MySQL root user.

Once you set the root password the script will also ask you to remove the anonymous user, restrict root user access to the local machine and remove the test database. You should answer "Y" (yes) to all questions.

Advertisement



When your customers need a helping hand, use our IT support tool to solve issues fast.



Ad GoToAssist

[Learn more](#)

Login as root

To interact with the MySQL server from the command line you would use the MySQL client utility which is installed as a dependency of the MySQL server package.

In Ubuntu systems running MySQL 5.7 (and later), the root user is using the `auth_socket` authentication method by default.

The `auth_socket` plugin authenticates users that connect from the `localhost` through the Unix socket file. This means that you can't authenticate as a root by providing a password.

To log in to the MySQL server as the root user type:

```
$ sudo mysql
```

You will be presented with the mysql shell as shown below:

Output

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

```
Your MySQL connection id is 8
```

```
Server version: 5.7.22-0ubuntu18.04.1 (Ubuntu)
```

```
Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
```

```
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.

If you want to login to your MySQL server as a root from an external program such as phpMyAdmin you have two options.

The first option is to change the authentication method from `auth_socket` to `mysql_native_password`:

```
ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_native_password BY 'very_strong_';
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

and the second, recommended option is to create a new administrative user with access to all databases:

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'administrator'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'very_stron
```

Conclusion

Now that your MySQL server is up and running and you know how to connect to the MySQL server from the command line, you might want to check the following guides:

- [How to manage MySQL user accounts and databases](#)
- [How to reset a MySQL root password](#)
- [How to Back Up and Restore MySQL Databases with Mysqldump](#)

mysql"

ubuntu

This post is a part of the [how-to-install-lemp-stack-on-ubuntu-18-04](#) series.

Other posts in this series:

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| • How To Install Nginx on Ubuntu 18.04 | April 29, 2018 |
| • How To Set Up Nginx Server Blocks on Ubuntu 18.04 | April 29, 2018 |
| • Secure Nginx with Let's Encrypt on Ubuntu 18.04 | April 29, 2018 |
| • How to Install MySQL on Ubuntu 18.04 | June 20, 2018 |
| • How to Install PHP on Ubuntu 18.04 | July 1, 2018 |