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Langkah-langkah

1. Install Mariadb

```
root@azrellsamudra: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
root@azrellsamudra:~# apt install mariadb-server -y  
Reading package lists... Done  
Building dependency tree... Done  
Reading state information... Done  
mariadb-server is already the newest version (1:10.6.16-0ubuntu0.22.04.1).  
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:  
 fonts-lato ruby-net-telnet ruby-webrick ruby-xmlrpc rubygems-integration  
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.  
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 621 not upgraded.  
root@azrellsamudra:~#
```

2. Install mysql

```
root@azrellsamudra: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
root@azrellsamudra:~# mysql_secure_installation  
  
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  
haven't set the root password yet, you should just press enter here.  
  
Enter current password for root (enter for none):  
OK, successfully used password, moving on..  
  
Setting the root password or using the unix_socket ensures that nobody  
can log into the MariaDB root user without the proper authorisation.  
  
You already have your root account protected, so you can safely answer 'n'.  
  
Switch to unix_socket authentication [Y/n] n  
... skipping.  
  
You already have your root account protected, so you can safely answer 'n'.  
  
Change the root password? [Y/n] y  
New password:
```

```
root@azrellsamudra: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
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.  
Thanks for using MariaDB!  
root@azrellsamudra:~#
```

3. Konfigurasi Mariadb

```
root@azrellsamudra: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
GNU nano 6.2 /etc/mysql/mariadb.conf.d/50-server.cnf *  
#innexaminex_row_limit = 1000  
# The following can be used as easy to replay backup logs or for replication.  
# note: if you are setting up a replication slave, see README.Debian about  
# other settings you may need to change.  
server-id = 102  
log_bin = /var/log/mysql/mysql-bin.log  
#expire_logs_days = 10  
#max_binlog_size = 100M
```

4. Akses ke database Mariadb

```
root@azrellsamudra: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.  
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.  
MariaDB [(none)]> GRANT REPLICATION SLAVE ON *.* TO 'replica'@'192.168.1.36' IDENTIFIED BY '123';  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0,003 sec)
```

5. Memberikan izin kepada pengguna "replica" untuk melakukan replikasi

```
root@azrellsamudra: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.  
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.  
MariaDB [(none)]> GRANT REPLICATION SLAVE ON *.* TO 'replica'@'192.168.1.36' IDENTIFIED BY '123';  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0,003 sec)  
  
MariaDB [(none)]> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;  
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MariaDB server version for the right syntax to use near 'PRIVILEGES' at line 1  
MariaDB [(none)]> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0,001 sec)  
  
MariaDB [(none)]> SHOW MASTER STATUS;  
+-----+  
| File | Position | Binlog_Do_DB | Binlog_Ignore_DB |  
+-----+  
| mysql-bin.000001 | 648 | | |  
+-----+  
1 row in set (0,001 sec)
```

6. Konfigurasi replica pada mariadb

```
MariaDB [(none)]> CHANGE MASTER TO  
-> MASTER_HOST='192.168.1.36',  
-> MASTER_USER='replica',  
-> MASTER_PASSWORD='akmal123',  
-> MASTER_LOG_FILE='mysql-bin.000001',  
-> MASTER_LOG_POS=648;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0,013 sec)
```

7. Membuat database pada master

```
MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE DATABASE db_server_azrell;  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0,010 sec)
```

8. Hasil replica dari database master

```
MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE DATABASE db_server_azrell;  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0,010 sec)  
  
MariaDB [(none)]> SHOW DATABASES;  
+-----+  
| Database |  
+-----+  
| azrellsamudra |  
| db_server_azrell |  
| information_schema |  
| mysql |  
| performance_schema |  
| sys |  
+-----+  
6 rows in set (0,014 sec)
```

KESIMPULAN

Konfigurasi database MariaDB dalam mode master-slave adalah langkah di mana dua server database MariaDB diatur sedemikian rupa sehingga satu server berfungsi sebagai master yang mengirimkan data yang akan disalin, sedangkan server lainnya berperan sebagai slave yang menerima dan menegaskan replikasi data dari master.