

# Install MySQL 8.0/5.7 on Fedora 29/28, CentOS/RHEL 7.5/6.10

Updated on February 19, 2019 by JR 285 comments

[Are you looking MariaDB 10.3/10.2 Install guide?](#)



MySQL is a relational database management system (RDBMS) that runs as a server providing multi-user access to a number of databases. This is guide, howto install or upgrade MySQL Community Server latest version 8.0 (8.0.13)/5.7 (5.7.24) on Fedora 29/28/27, CentOS 7.5/6.10 and Red Hat (RHEL) 7.5/6.10. This guide works of course with Oracle Linux and Scientific Linux too.



**Note:** If you are upgrading MySQL (from earlier version), then make sure that you backup (dump and copy) your database and configs. And remember run `mysql_upgrade` command.

## Install MySQL Database 8.0.13/5.7.24 on Fedora 29/28/27, CentOS 7.5/6.10, Red Hat (RHEL) 7.5/6.10

### 1. Change root user

```
su -  
## OR ##  
sudo -i
```

### 2. Install MySQL YUM repository

Fedora

```
## Fedora 29 ##  
dnf install https://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql80-community-release-fc29-1.noarch.rpm  
  
## Fedora 28 ##  
dnf install https://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql80-community-release-fc28-1.noarch.rpm  
  
## Fedora 27 ##  
dnf install https://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql80-community-release-fc27-1.noarch.rpm
```

CentOS and Red Hat (RHEL)

```
## CentOS 7 and Red Hat (RHEL) 7 ##  
yum localinstall https://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql80-community-release-el7-1.noarch.rpm  
  
## CentOS 6 and Red Hat (RHEL) 6 ##  
yum localinstall https://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql80-community-release-el6-1.noarch.rpm
```

### 3a. Update or Install MySQL 8.0.13

Fedora 29/28/27

```
dnf install mysql-community-server
```

CentOS 7.5/6.10 and Red Hat (RHEL) 7.5/6.10

```
yum install mysql-community-server
```

### 3b. Update or Install MySQL 5.7.24

Fedora 29/28/27

```
dnf --disablerepo=mysql80-community --enablerepo=mysql57-community install mysql-community-server
```

CentOS 7.5/6.10 and Red Hat (RHEL) 7.5/6.10

```
yum --disablerepo=mysql80-community --enablerepo=mysql57-community install mysql-community-server
```

## 4. Start MySQL server and autostart MySQL on boot

Fedora 29/28/27 and CentOS 7.5 and Red Hat (RHEL) 7.5

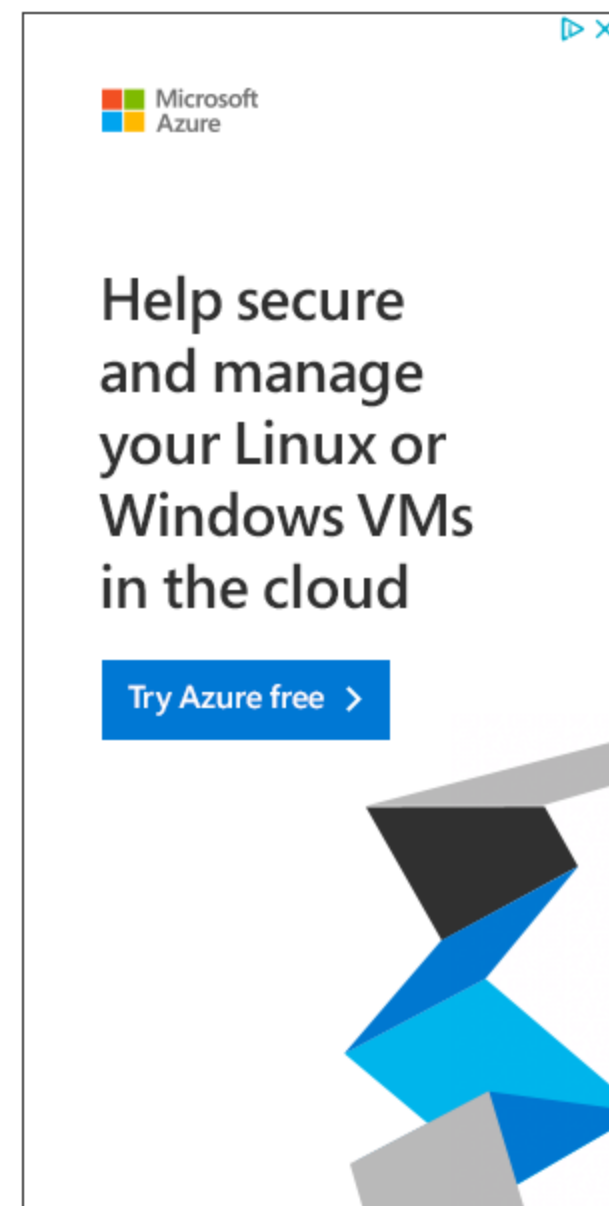
```
systemctl start mysqld.service ## use restart after update  
  
systemctl enable mysqld.service
```

CentOS 6.10 and Red Hat (RHEL) 6.10

```
/etc/init.d/mysql start ## use restart after update  
## OR ##  
service mysqld start ## use restart after update  
  
chkconfig --levels 235 mysqld on
```

## 5. Get Your Generated Random root Password

```
grep 'A temporary password is generated for root@localhost' /var/log/mysqld.log |tail -1
```



Example Output:

```
2015-11-20T21:11:44.229891Z 1 [Note] A temporary password is generated for root@localhost: -et)QoL4MLid
```

And root password is: -et)QoL4MLid

## 6. MySQL Secure Installation

- Change root password
- Remove anonymous users
- Disallow root login remotely
- Remove test database and access to it
- Reload privilege tables

Start MySQL Secure Installation with following command

```
/usr/bin/mysql_secure_installation
```

Output:

```
Securing the MySQL server deployment.

Enter password for user root:

The existing password for the user account root has expired. Please set a new password.

New password:

Re-enter new password:

VALIDATE PASSWORD PLUGIN 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 plugin?

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 file

Please enter 0 = LOW, 1 = MEDIUM and 2 = STRONG: 0
Using existing password for root.

Estimated strength of the password: 100
Change the password for root ? ((Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : y

New password:

Re-enter new password:

Estimated strength of the password: 50
Do you wish to continue with the password provided?(Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : y
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? (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) : y
Success.

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) : 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? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : y
Success.

All done!
```

Note: If you don't want some reason, do a “MySQL Secure Installation” then at least it's very important to change the root user's password



Anywhere, Any Device



Ad

Maximize security via encryption, permission controls & auditing. Free Trial!

Egnyte

Learn more

```
mysqladmin -u root password [your_password_here]

## Example ##
mysqladmin -u root password myownsecrectpass
```



7. Connect to MySQL database (localhost) with password

```
mysql -u root -p

## OR ##
mysql -h localhost -u root -p
```

8. Create Database, Create MySQL User and Enable Remote Connections to MySQL Database

This example uses following parameters:

- DB\_NAME = webdb
- USER\_NAME = webdb\_user
- REMOTE\_IP = 10.0.15.25
- PASSWORD = password123
- PERMISSIONS = ALL

```
## CREATE DATABASE ##
mysql> CREATE DATABASE webdb;

## CREATE USER ##
mysql> CREATE USER 'webdb_user'@'10.0.15.25' IDENTIFIED BY 'password123';

## GRANT PERMISSIONS ##
mysql> GRANT ALL ON webdb.* TO 'webdb_user'@'10.0.15.25';

## FLUSH PRIVILEGES, Tell the server to reload the grant tables ##
mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

### Managing your global workforce

Anytime. Anywhere.

New York

London

Frankfurt

Hong Kong

### Leading in Global Expansion

Ad

Learn How to Team Up With the Leaders in Global Expansion to Grow Your Business

Globalization Partners

Learn more

Enable Remote Connection to MariaDB Server -> Open MySQL Port (3306) on Iptables Firewall (as root user again)

1. Fedora 29/28/27 and CentOS/Red Hat (RHEL) 7.5

1.1 Add New Rule to Firewall

```
firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-service=mysql

## OR ##

firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-port=3306/tcp
```

1.2 Restart firewalld.service

```
systemctl restart firewalld.service
```

2. CentOS/Red Hat (RHEL) 6.10

2.1 Edit /etc/sysconfig/iptables file:

```
nano -w /etc/sysconfig/iptables
```

2.2 Add following INPUT rule:

```
-A INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 3306 -j ACCEPT
```

2.3 Restart Iptables Firewall:

```
service iptables restart

## OR ##

/etc/init.d/iptables restart
```

3. Test remote connection

```
mysql -h 10.0.15.25 -u myusername -p
```

Posted in Featured, Linux, Servers, SQL  
Tagged CentOS, Fedora, MySQL, Oracle, Red Hat, RHEL, Scientific Linux

### TROUBLE FINDING THE PERFECT SERVER?

No worries. We're here to help you.

» START BROWSING



Girls of your dreams



Install SVN Server on Fedora 29/28, CentOS/RHEL 7.5/6.10 –...



Secure File Sharing



Install phpMyAdmin 4.3.10 on Fedora 21/20, CentOS/RHEL 6.6/5.11 –...



Facebook (脸书) 官方网站



Install MariaDB 10.3 on Fedora 29/28, CentOS/RHEL 7.5/6.10 –...



Install Apache/PHP 7.2.12 on Fedora 29/28, CentOS/RHEL 7.5/6.10 –...



Adobe Flash Player 32 on Fedora 29/28, CentOS/RHEL 7.5/6.10 –...

## 285 comments on “Install MySQL 8.0/5.7 on Fedora 29/28, CentOS/RHEL 7.5/6.10”

← Read comments

### Leave a Reply

Your email address will not be published. Required fields are marked \*

Comment

Name \*

Email \*

Website

Post Comment

This site uses Akismet to reduce spam. [Learn how your comment data is processed.](#)

#### Last updated posts

Fedora 29/28/27 nVidia Drivers Install Guide  
Install MySQL 8.0/5.7 on Fedora 29/28, CentOS/RHEL 7.5/6.10  
VirtualBox 6.0 on Fedora 29/28, CentOS/RHEL 7.5/6.10  
Install Postgresql 11.1 on Fedora 29/28, CentOS/RHEL/SL 7.5/6.10  
Adobe Flash Player 32 on Fedora 29/28, CentOS/RHEL 7.5/6.10

#### Latest posts

Red Hat 8 Install Guide – RHEL 8 Installation Screenshots  
Fedora 29 Netinstall / Server Install Guide  
Upgrade Fedora 29 from Fedora 28 Using DNF (F28 to F29)  
Fedora Switch Display Manager - GDM/SDDM/LXDM/LightDM/KDM/XDM  
Install NVIDIA CUDA Toolkit 10.0 on Fedora 29/28

#### Most popular posts

Fedora 29/28/27 nVidia Drivers Install Guide  
VirtualBox 6.0 on Fedora 29/28, CentOS/RHEL 7.5/6.10  
Install Skype 8.33 on Fedora 29/28, CentOS/RHEL/SL 7.5  
Fedora 16 nVidia Drivers Install Guide (disable nouveau driver)  
Install Google Chrome on Fedora 29/28, CentOS/RHEL 7.5