

# How To Install MySQL 8 on Amazon Linux 2

By **Josphat Mutai** - August 12, 2020 Modified date: November 24, 2020

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SQL stands for “structured query language” and it makes up the name MySQL, which is the combination of My and SQL. My is the name of [MySQL's co-founder, Monty Widenius](#) daughter. MySQL is an open source database management system created primarily for the management of relational databases. For commercial use cases you can [buy a license](#) from Oracle for premium support.

In this article I'll walk you through the installation of MySQL 8.0 on Amazon Linux 2 Server running on AWS Cloud or as a Virtual Machine somewhere in your data center. If you need a detailed article on the new features of MySQL 8, checkout the [official release notes](#) page.

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Amazon Linux is a derivative of CentOS 7 Linux server with few extra repositories and packages for improved performance and integrations with other AWS cloud services. You can check the release of your server by running the following command in the terminal.

```
$ cat /etc/os-release  
NAME="Amazon Linux"  
VERSION="2"  
ID="amzn"  
ID_LIKE="centos rhel fedora"  
VERSION_ID="2"  
PRETTY_NAME="Amazon Linux 2"  
ANSI_COLOR="0;33"  
CPE_NAME="cpe:2.3:o:amazon:amazon_linux:2"  
HOME_URL="https://amazonlinux.com/"
```

## Step 1: Add MySQL Yum Repository to Amazon Linux 2

First, we need to add the MySQL Yum repository to our Amazon Linux 2 server's repository list. This operation is only done once and provides all MySQL package versions repositories.

Install an RPM repository package by running the commands below:

```
sudo yum install https://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql80-community-release-el7-  
3.noarch.rpm
```





Hit the y key in your keyboard when prompted to start the installation.

```
Loaded plugins: dkms-build-requires, langpacks, priorities, update-motd
mysql80-community-release-el7-3.noarch.rpm
| 25 kB  00:00:00
Examining /var/tmp/yum-root-8d05e8/mysql80-community-release-el7-3.noarch.rpm:
mysql80-community-release-el7-3.noarch
Marking /var/tmp/yum-root-8d05e8/mysql80-community-release-el7-3.noarch.rpm to be
installed
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
---> Package mysql80-community-release.noarch 0:el7-3 will be installed
--> Finished Dependency Resolution

amzn2-core/2/x86_64
| 3.7 kB  00:00:00
```

Dependencies Resolved

```
=====
=====
```

Package	Arch	Version
---------	------	---------





=====

Installing:

mysql80-community-release	noarch	e17-3
/mysql80-community-release-el7-3.noarch		31 k

Transaction Summary

=====

=====

Install 1 Package

Total size: 31 k

Installed size: 31 k

Is this ok [y/d/N]: y

Verify that the package was installed successfully.

Downloading packages:

Running transaction check

Running transaction test

Transaction test succeeded

Running transaction

Installing : mysql80-community-release-el7-3.noarch  
1/1

Verifying : mysql80-community-release-el7-3.noarch  
1/1

Installed:

mysql80-community-release.noarch 0:e17-3

Complete!





```
$ ls /etc/yum.repos.d  
amzn2-core.repo  amzn2-extras.repo  mysql-community.repo  mysql-community-  
source.repo
```

You can also view list of configured repositories with yum command.

```
$ sudo yum repolist  
Loaded plugins: dkms-build-requires, langpacks, priorities, update-motd  
35 packages excluded due to repository priority protections  
repo id  
repo name  
status  
amzn2-core/2/x86_64  
Amazon Linux 2 core repository  
20,877  
amzn2extra-docker/2/x86_64  
Amazon Extras repo for docker  
28  
mysql-connectors-community/x86_64  
MySQL Connectors Community  
130+35  
mysql-tools-community/x86_64  
MySQL Tools Community  
115  
mysql80-community/x86_64  
MySQL 8.0 Community Server  
193  
repolist: 21,343
```





```
sudo amazon-linux-extras install epel -y
sudo yum install mysql-community-server
```

A number of dependencies are installed in the process.

#### Dependencies Resolved

=====			
=====			
Package		Arch	Version
Repository	Size		
=====			
=====			
Installing:			
mysql-community-libs		x86_64	8.0.21-
1.el7	mysql80-community		4.5 M
replacing mariadb-libs.x86_64	1:5.5.64-1.amzn2		
mysql-community-libs-compat		x86_64	8.0.21-
1.el7	mysql80-community		1.2 M
replacing mariadb-libs.x86_64	1:5.5.64-1.amzn2		
mysql-community-server		x86_64	8.0.21-
1.el7	mysql80-community		499 M
Installing for dependencies:			
mysql-community-client		x86_64	8.0.21-
1.el7	mysql80-community		48 M
mysql-community-common		x86_64	8.0.21-
1.el7	mysql80-community		617 k
ncurses-compat-libs		x86_64	6.0-
8.20170212.amzn2.1.3	amzn2-core		308





```
=====
Install 3 Packages (+3 Dependent packages)
```

```
Total download size: 553 M
```

```
Is this ok [y/d/N]: y
```

```
.....
```

```
Total
```

```
2.3 MB/s | 553 MB 00:03:59
```

```
Retrieving key from file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-mysql
```

```
Importing GPG key 0x5072E1F5:
```

```
Userid      : "MySQL Release Engineering <mysql-build@oss.oracle.com>"
```

```
Fingerprint: a4a9 4068 76fc bd3c 4567 70c8 8c71 8d3b 5072 e1f5
```

```
Package     : mysql80-community-release-el7-3.noarch (installed)
```

```
From        : /etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-mysql
```

```
Is this ok [y/N]: y
```

Core packages installed are:

- MySQL server: mysql-community-server
- MySQL client: mysql-community-client





## Step 3: Start and Configure MySQL 8 on Amazon Linux 2

The next step is to start MySQL server services.

```
sudo systemctl enable --now mysqld
```

Confirm if MySQL server service is started and running.

```
$ systemctl status mysqld
```

```
● mysqld.service - MySQL Server
```

```
Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/mysqld.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
```

```
Active: active (running) since Wed 2020-08-12 17:25:38 UTC; 7s ago
```

```
Docs: man:mysqld(8)
```

```
http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/en/using-systemd.html
```

```
Process: 4807 ExecStartPre=/usr/bin/mysqld_pre_systemd (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
```

```
Main PID: 4880 (mysqld)
```


```
Status: "Server is operational"
```

```
CGroup: /system.slice/mysqld.service
```

```
└─4880 /usr/sbin/mysqld
```





A superuser account `'root'@'localhost'` is created with initial password set and stored in the error log file. To reveal it, use the following command: 

```
$ sudo grep 'temporary password' /var/log/mysqld.log  
2020-08-12T17:25:34.992227Z 6 [Note] [MY-010454] [Server] A temporary password is  
generated for root@localhost: BEw-U?DV,7e0
```

Use this initial password to harden the server.

```
$ sudo mysql_secure_installation -p'BEw-U?DV,7e0'
```

Set new password and set other settings to better secure access to MySQL server.

Securing the MySQL server deployment.

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

New password:

Re-enter new password:

The 'validate\_password' component is installed on the server.

The subsequent steps will run with the existing configuration of the component.

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) :



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.
```





```
Reload privilege tables now? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : y
Success.
```

All done!

You can update root password anytime from MySQL shell.

```
$ mysql -uroot -p
mysql> ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'MyNewStrongP@ssw0d!';
```

The Password Policy is requires:

- At least one uppercase letter
- At least one lowercase letter
- At least one digit
- At least one special character
- Total password length is at least 8 characters.

You have installed MySQL 8 server successfully on Amazon Linux 2 and ready to roll..

Below are other guides on Amazon Linux available in our website.

[How To Install Docker CE on Amazon Linux 2](#)

[How To Install MariaDB 10.5 on Amazon Linux 2](#)

[Install Podman in Amazon Linux 2](#)



