

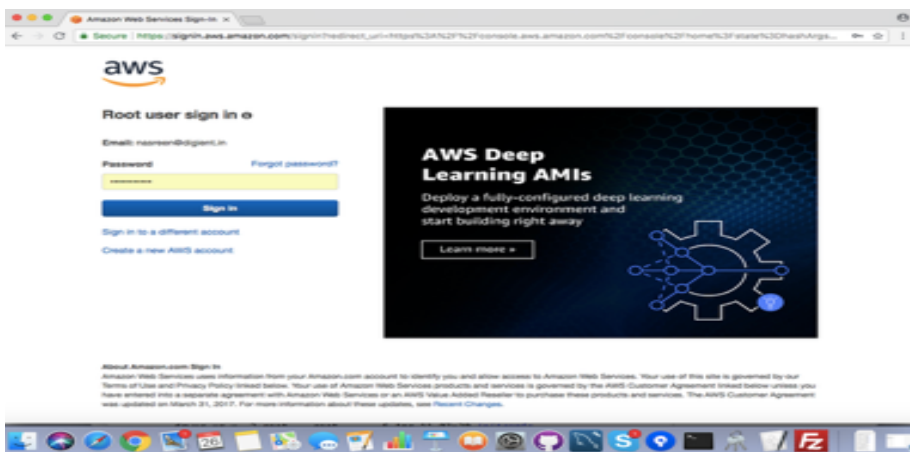
MySQL 5.7 installation in CentOS 7

Thursday, 26 July 2018

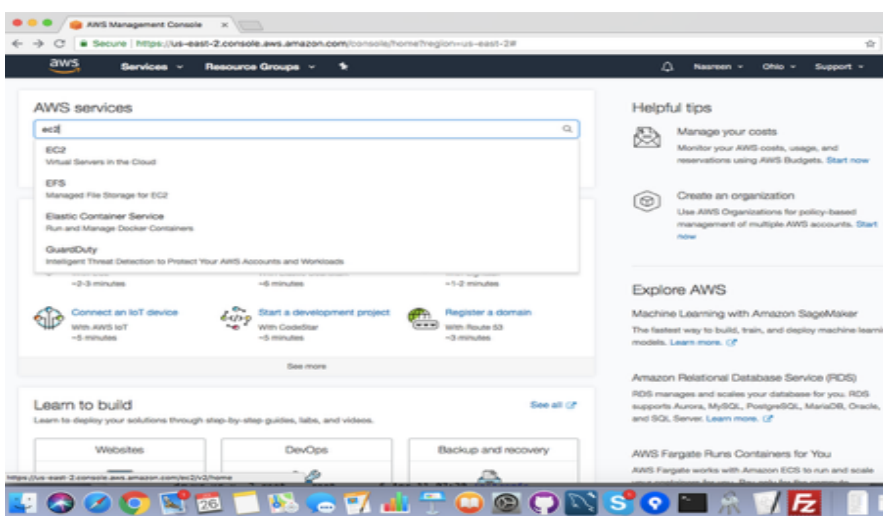
3:47 PM

Firstly Sign in to your AWS account and create an instance.

Sign in page

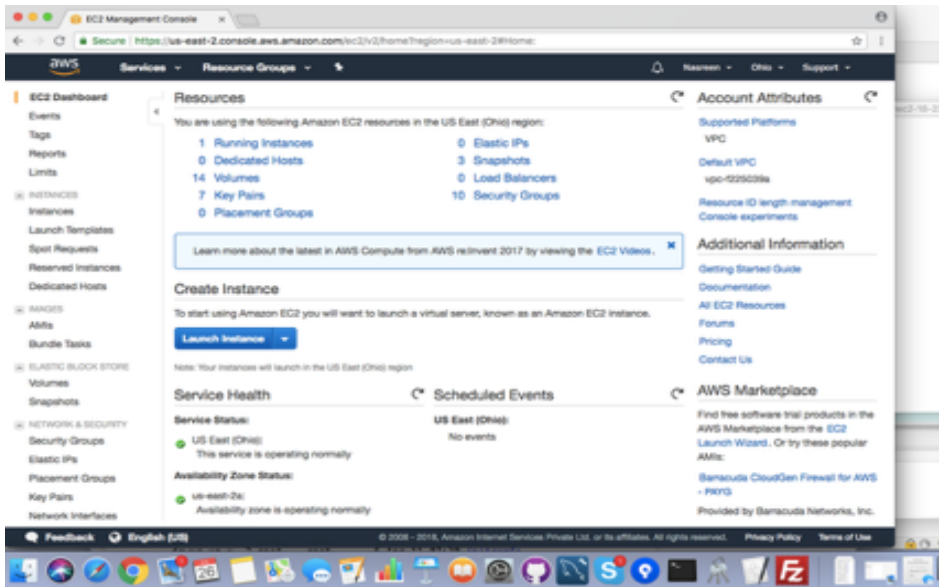


Home page

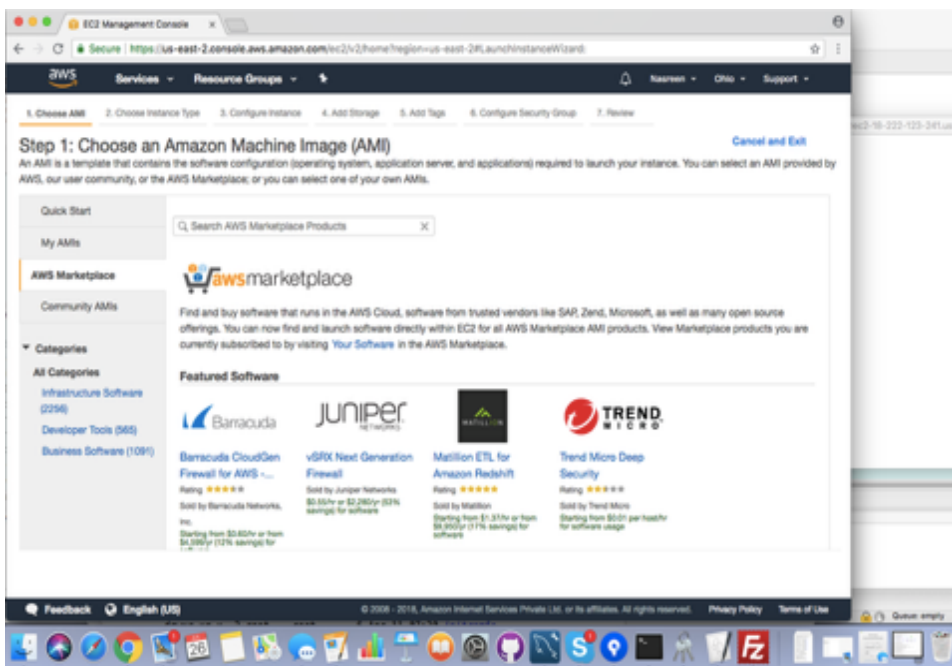


EC2 dashboard

EC2 Dashboard

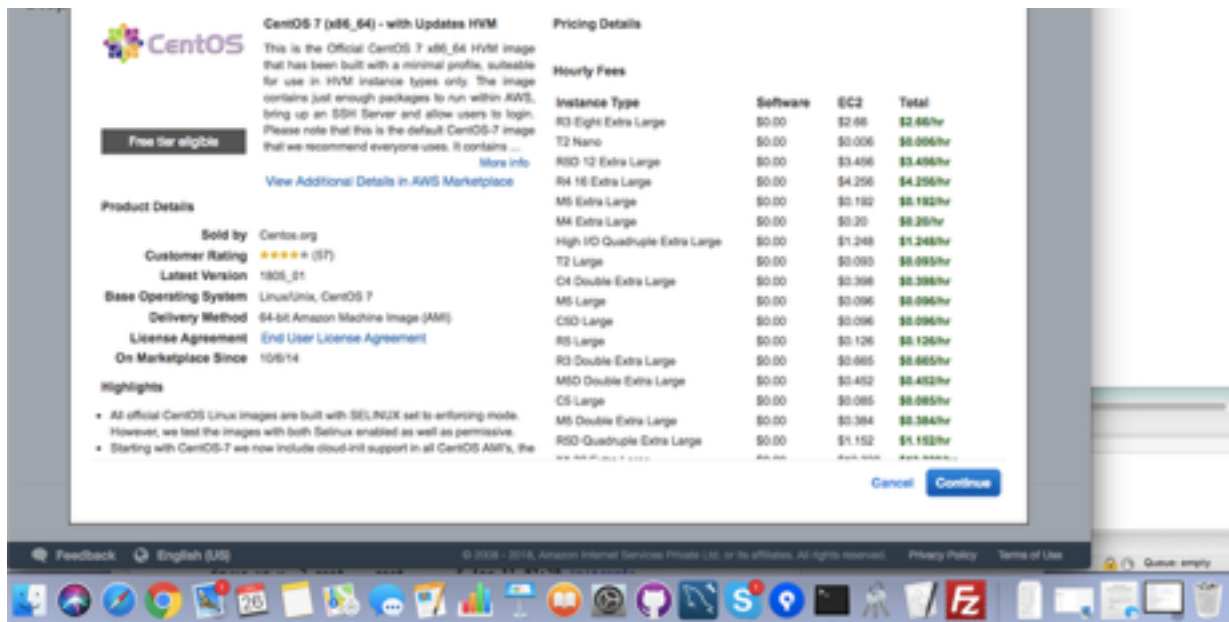


To create an instance

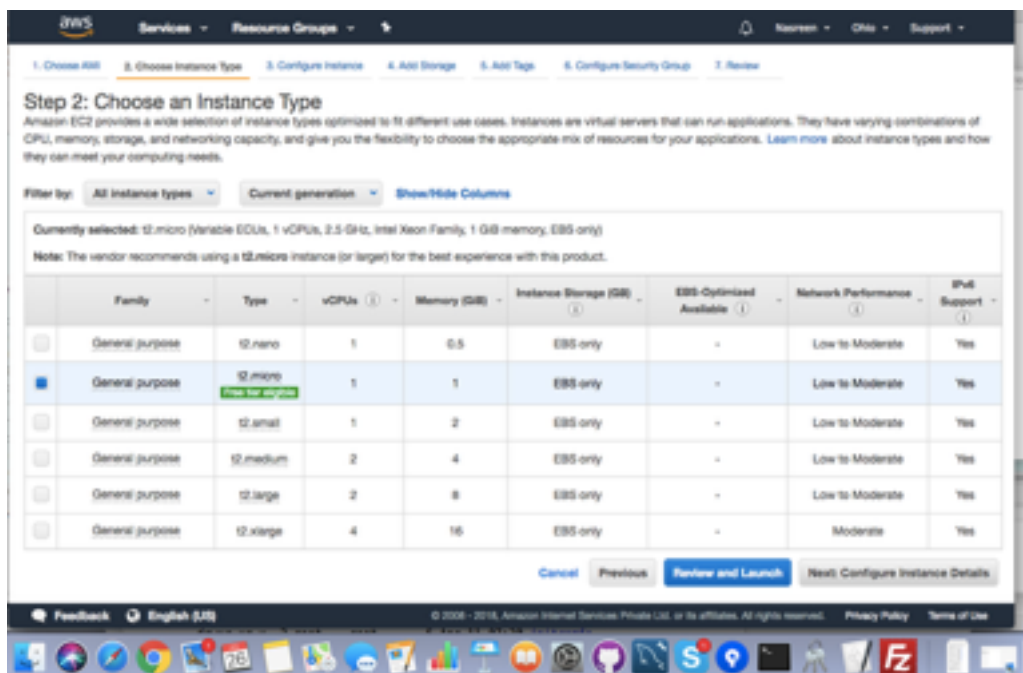


Go to AWS marketplace and search for your instance, say Centos 7 here.

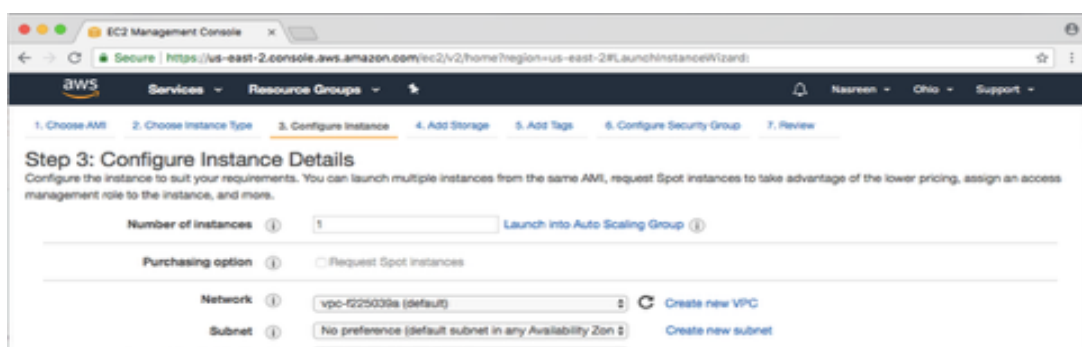




Choose next,



Choose add storage, after modifying your requirements.



auto-assign public ip ☐ Use custom security groups

Placement group ☐ Add instance to placement group.

IAM role [Create new IAM role](#)

Shutdown behavior

Enable termination protection ☐ Protect against accidental termination

Monitoring ☐ Enable CloudWatch detailed monitoring
Additional charges apply.

Tenancy
Additional charges will apply for dedicated hardware.

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#) [Next: Add Storage](#)

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Add tags for your reference.

EC2 Management Console <https://us-east-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=us-east-2#LaunchInstanceWizard>

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

Step 4: Add Storage

Your instance will be launched with the following storage device settings. You can attach additional EBS volumes and instance store volumes to your instance, or edit the settings of the root volume. You can also attach additional EBS volumes after launching an instance, but not instance store volumes. [Learn more](#) about storage options in Amazon EC2.

Volume Type	Device	Snapshot	Size (GiB)	Volume Type	IOPS	Throughput (MB/s)	Delete on Termination	Encrypted
Root	/dev/sda1	snp-00e11a60289c20cab	8	General Purpose SSD (GP2)	100 / 3000	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypted

[Add New Volume](#)

Free tier eligible customers can get up to 30 GiB of EBS General Purpose (SSD) or Magnetic storage. [Learn more](#) about free usage tier eligibility and usage restrictions.

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#) [Next: Add Tags](#)

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Click on review and launch

EC2 Management Console <https://us-east-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=us-east-2#LaunchInstanceWizard>

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

Step 6: Configure Security Group

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. On this page, you can add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance. For example, if you want to set up a web server and allow internet traffic to reach your instance, add rules that allow unrestricted access to the HTTP and HTTPS ports. You can create a new security group or select from an existing one below. [Learn more](#) about Amazon EC2 security groups.

Assign a security group: ☒ Create a new security group ☐ Select an existing security group

Security group name:

Description:

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
SSH	TCP	22	Custom: 0.0.0.0/0	e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop

[Add Rule](#)

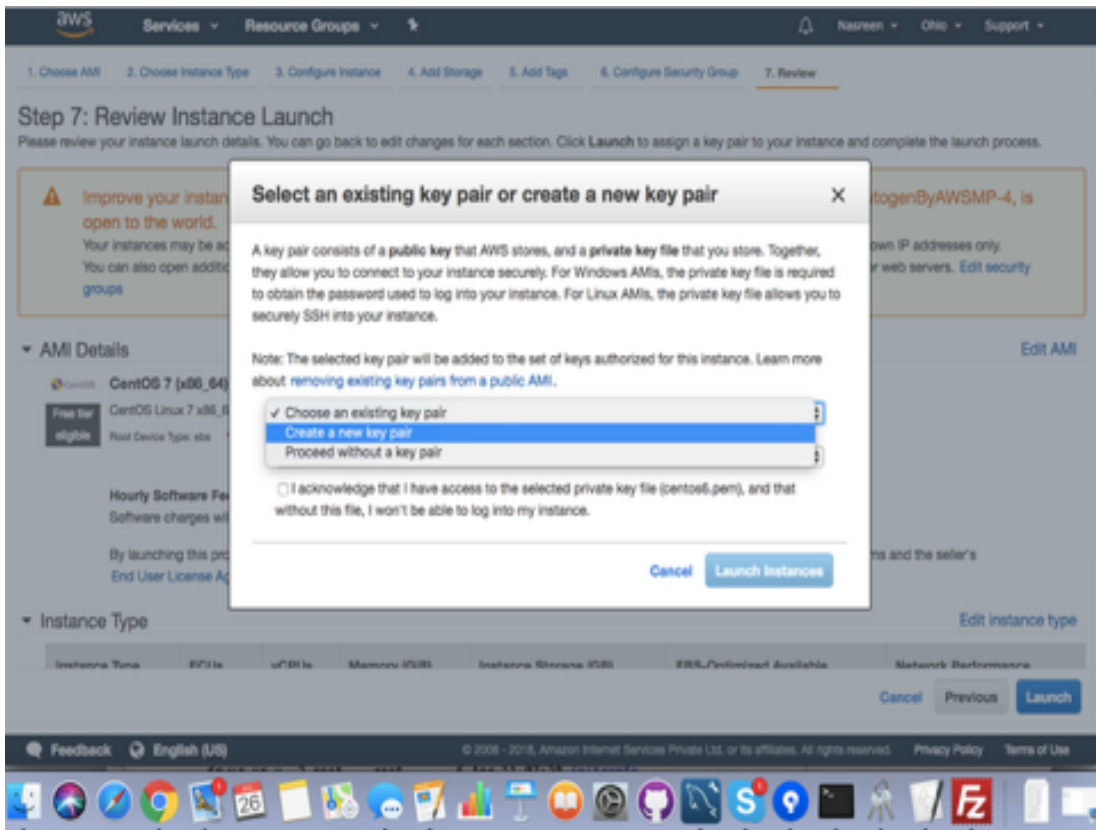
Warning
Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#) [Next: Review](#)

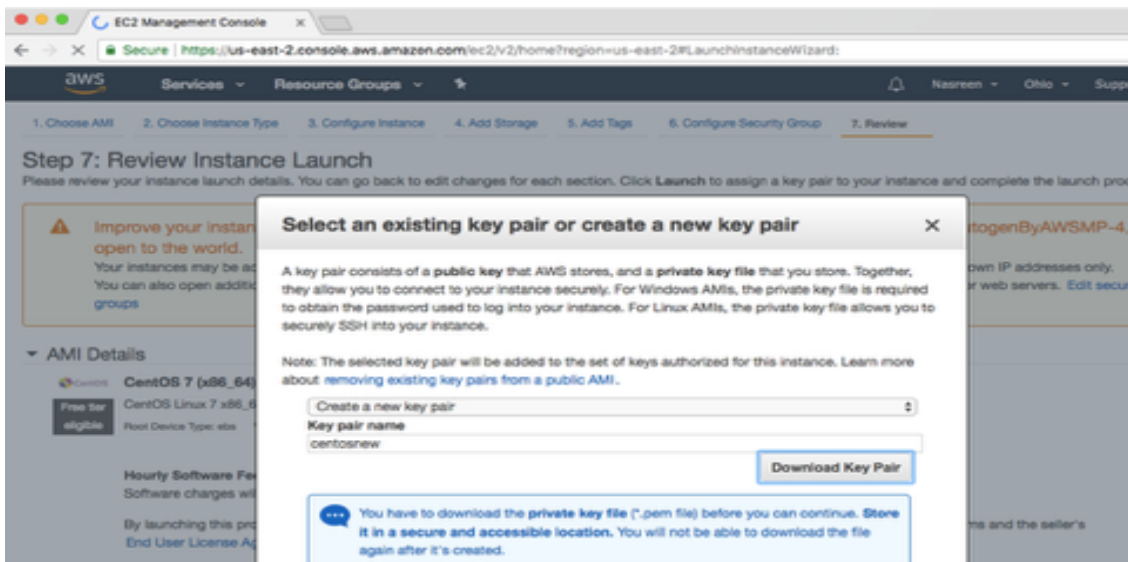
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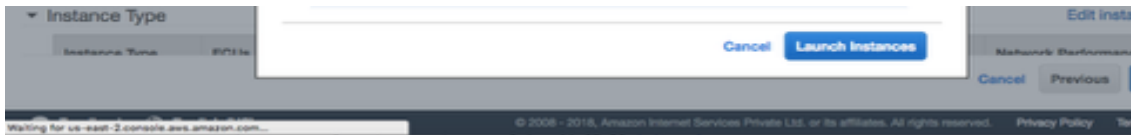


Select 'Create a new key pair'

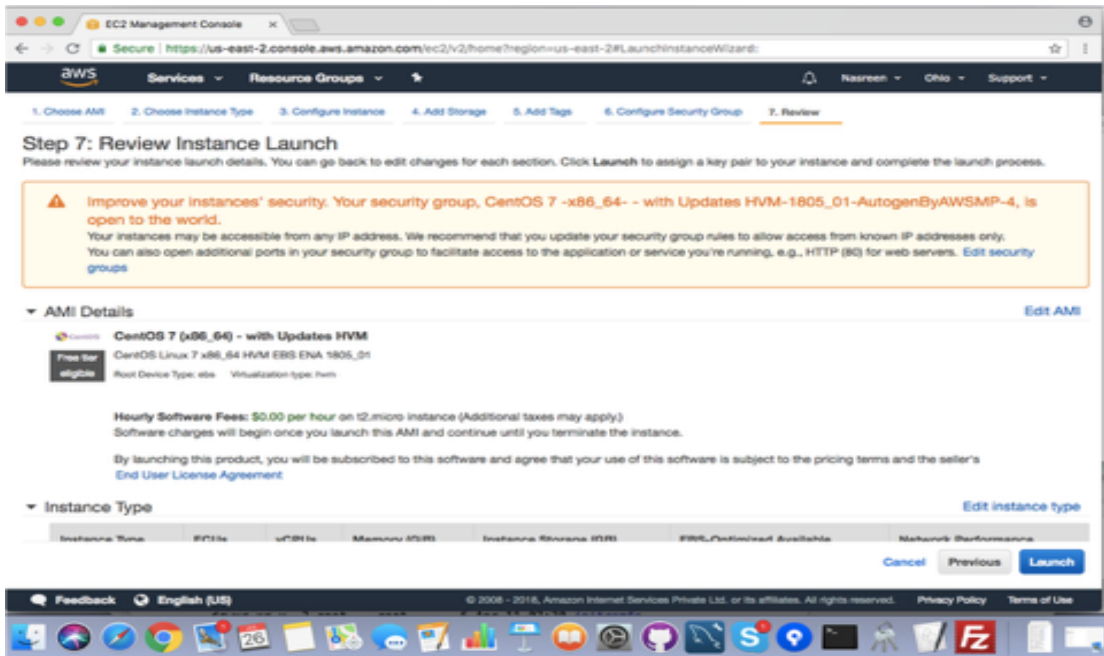


And name it for your reference, the click on 'downloadkeypair'

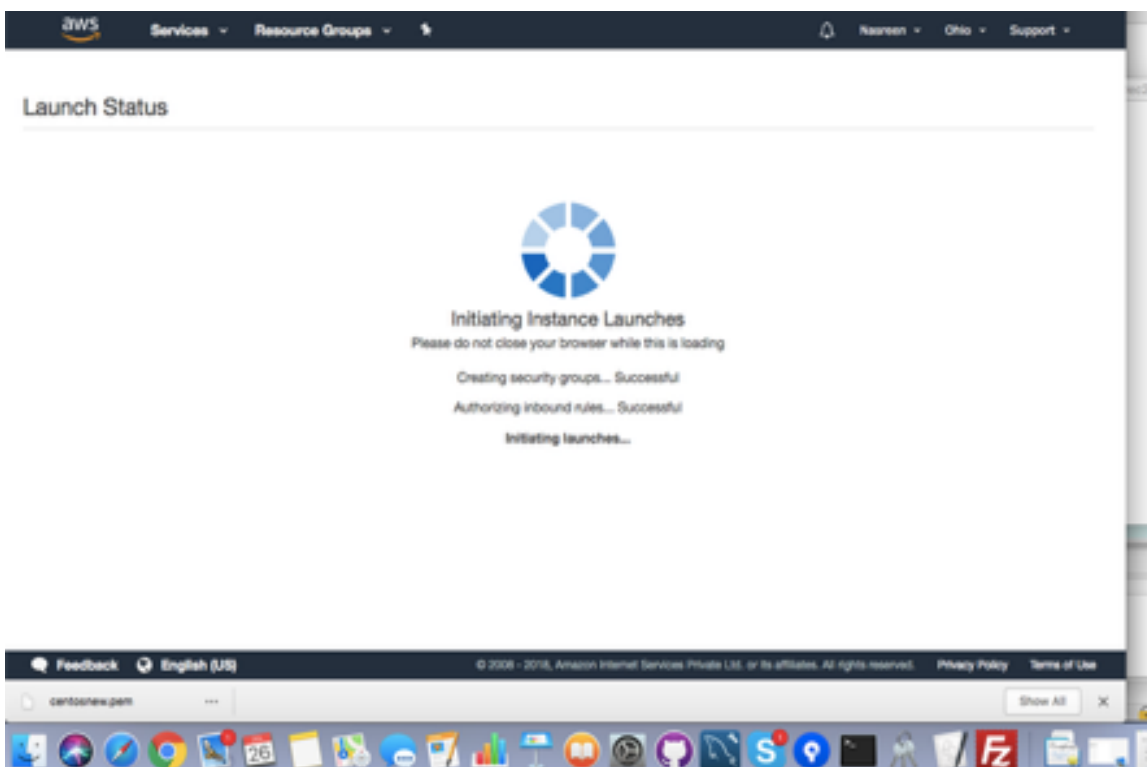




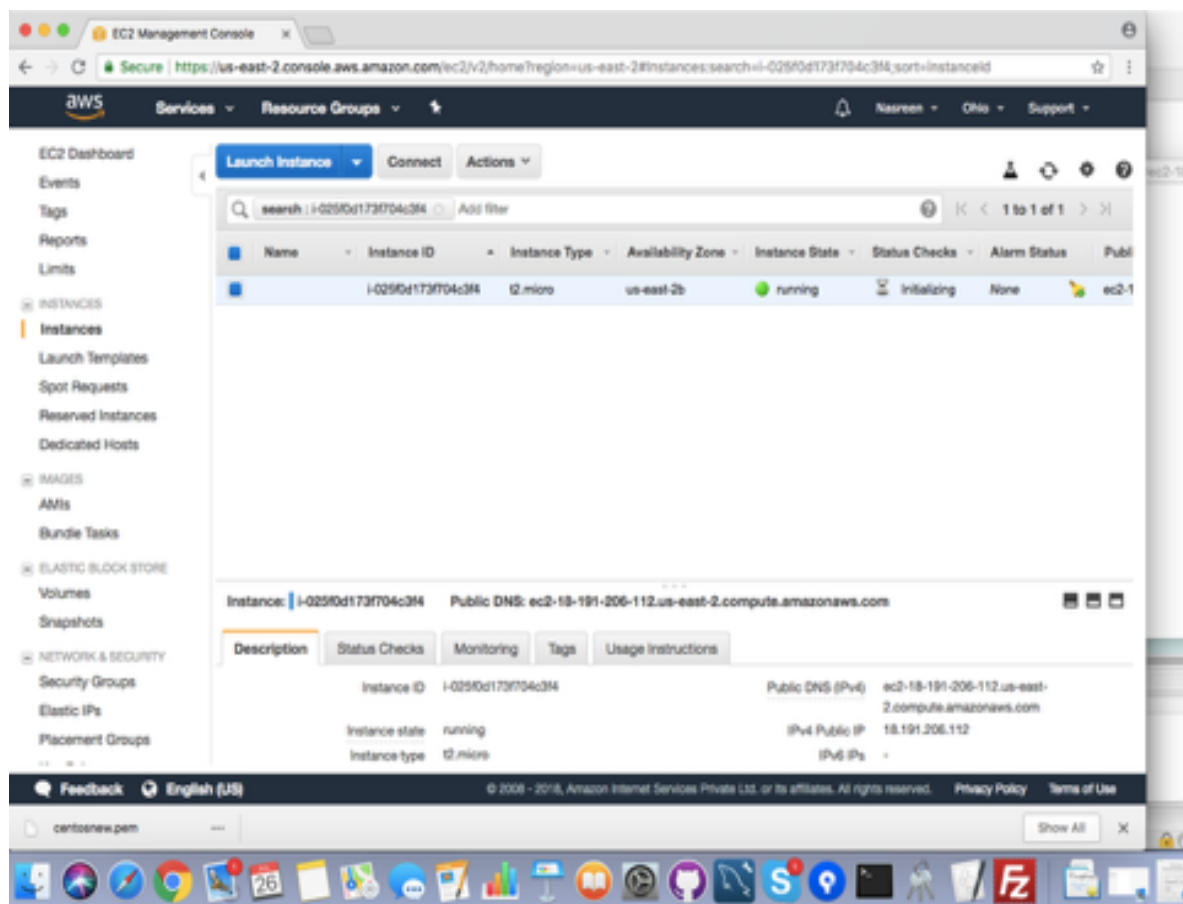
Click on Launch



Instance is getting launch



View your instances by clicking on the instances



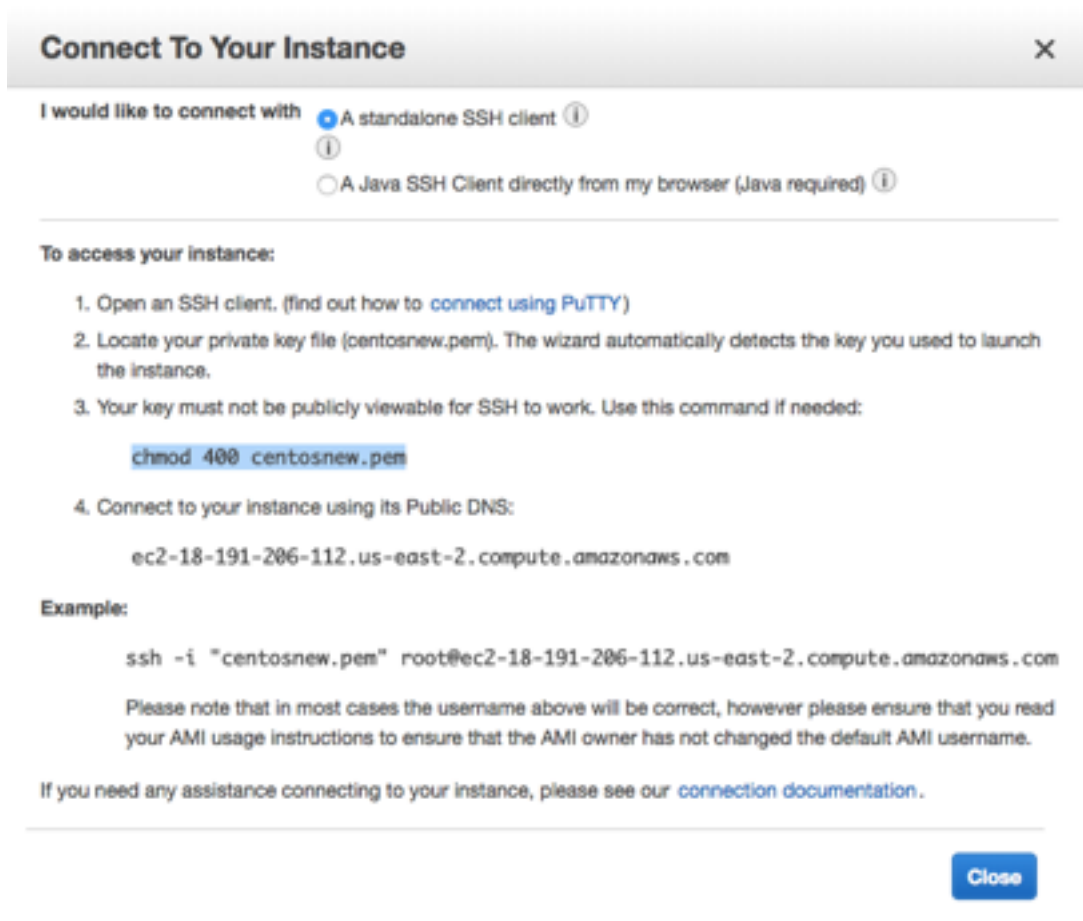
Now connect the instance in a terminal

To connect get into the pem directory where you downloaded pemfile in. Here i've directly downloaded the pem file in downloads so giving the command as follows.

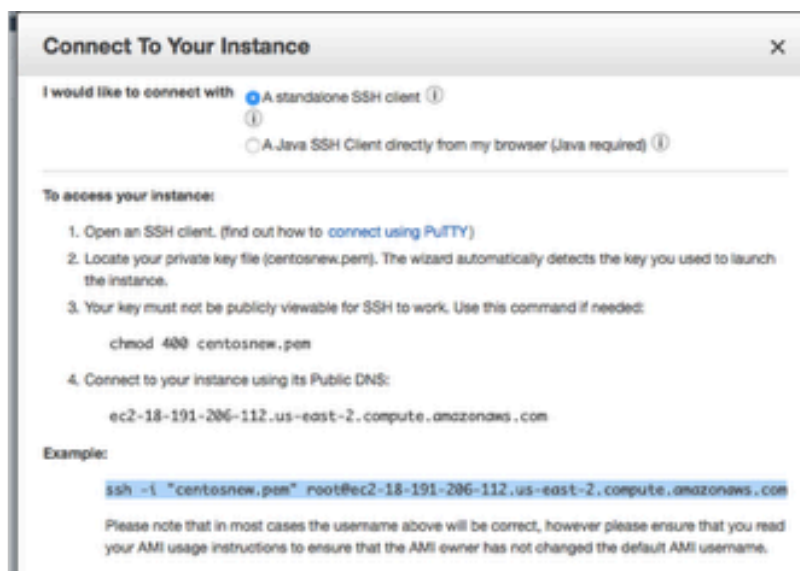


```
$ cd Downloads/
```

Now copy and paste change mode command from connect instance as shown below



Then the root os, but change the root as centos as shown the below images



if you need any assistance connecting to your instance, please see our [connection documentation](#).

```
Downloads -- bash -- 133x31
Last login: Thu Jul 26 18:00:15 on ttys001
DigilentMacs-MacBook-Air-21: digilentmac26$ cd Downloads/
DigilentMacs-MacBook-Air-21:Downloads digilentmac26$ ssh -i "centosnew.pem" ec2@ec2-18-191-286-112.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com
```

```
Downloads -- bash -- 133x31
Last login: Thu Jul 26 18:00:15 on ttys001
DigilentMacs-MacBook-Air-21: digilentmac26$ cd Downloads/
DigilentMacs-MacBook-Air-21:Downloads digilentmac26$ ssh -i "centosnew.pem" centos@ec2-18-191-286-112.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com
```

Download MySQL 5.7 using the following steps

```
$ sudo su
```

```
# yum install wget
```

```
# wget http://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql57-community-release-el7-7.noarch.rpm
```

```
# yum localinstall mysql57-community-release-el7-7.noarch.rpm
```

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

Give 'y'-yes to agree while installation

```
# service mysqld start
```

```
# service mysqld status
```

```
//
```

```
● mysqld.service – MySQL Server
```

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

```
preset: disabled)
  Active: active (running) since Thu 2018-07-26 05:44:39 UTC; 2min 50s ago
  Docs: man:mysql(8)
        http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/en/using-systemd.html
  Process: 1335 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/mysqld --daemonize --pid-
file=/var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid $MYSQLD_OPTS (code=exited, status=
0/SUCCESS)
  Process: 1258 ExecStartPre=/usr/bin/mysqld_pre_systemd (code=exited,
status=0/SUCCESS)
  Main PID: 1338 (mysqld)
    CGroup: /system.slice/mysqld.service
            └─1338 /usr/sbin/mysqld --daemonize --pid-
file=/var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid
```

```
Jul 26 05:44:34 ip-172-31-31-16.us-east-2.compute.internal systemd[1]:
Starting MySQL Server...
Jul 26 05:44:39 ip-172-31-31-16.us-east-2.compute.internal systemd[1]:
Started MySQL Server.
//
```

```
# grep 'temporary password' /var/log/mysqld.log
```

```
//
018-07-26T05:44:37.143333Z 1 [Note] A temporary password is generated for
root@localhost: !GFe9K0Ci7>p
```

```
//
```

```
# mysql_secure_installation
```

Enter the temporary root password from the log file which is highlighted above.

Reset password and press yes to continue with the modified password.

Finally get into the mysql using the following commands:

```
# mysql -uroot -p
```

```
mysql>
```