TA11 – Introducción a Bases de dades Paul Stanescu
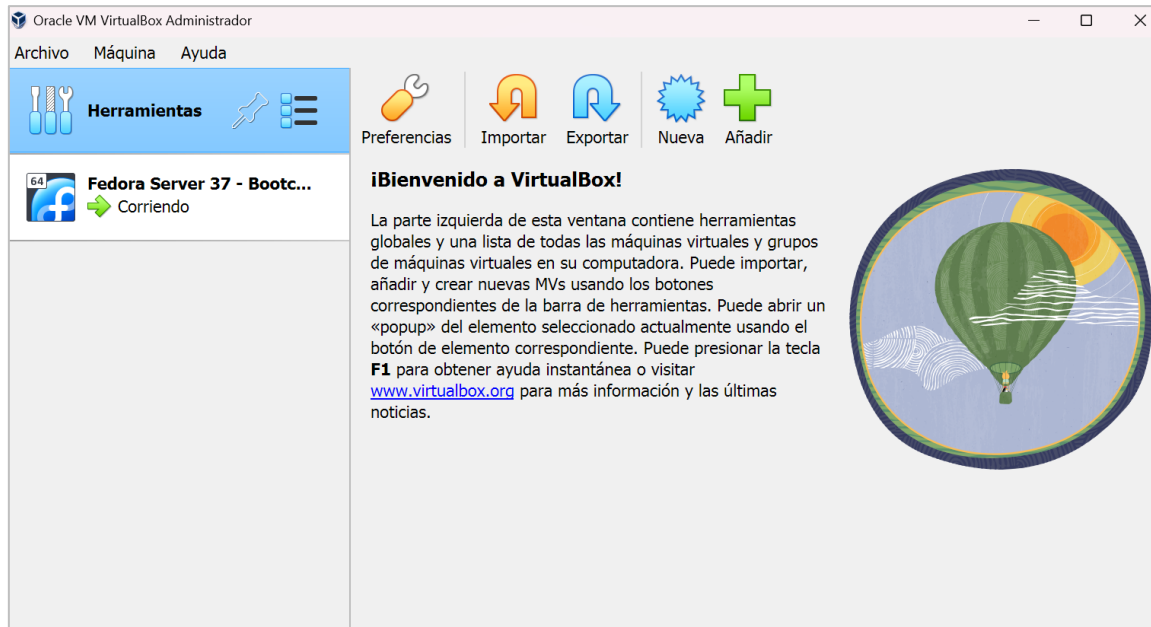
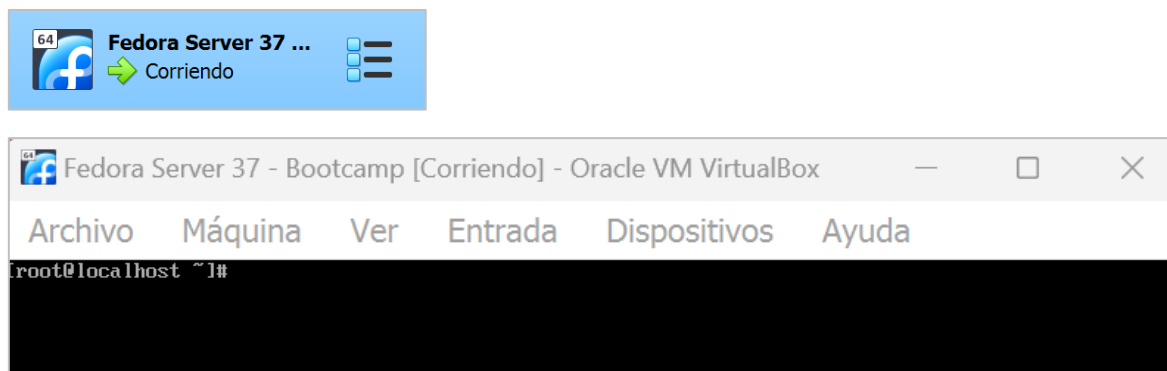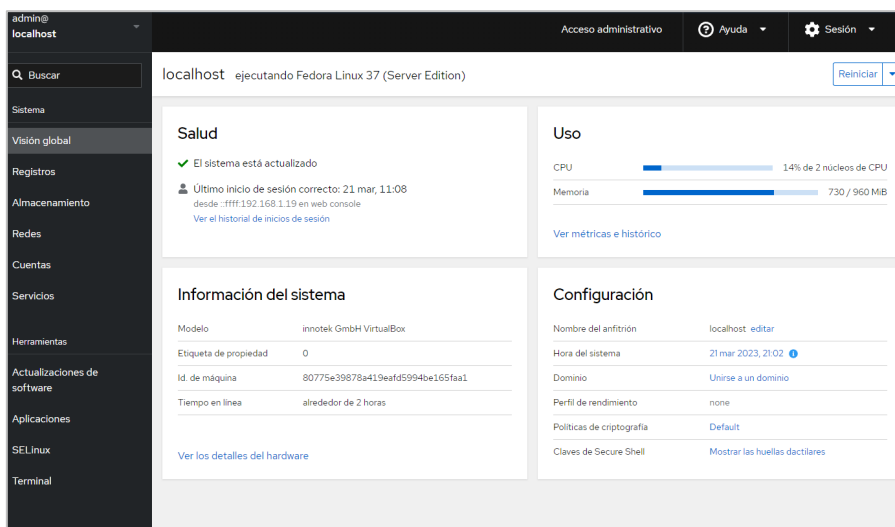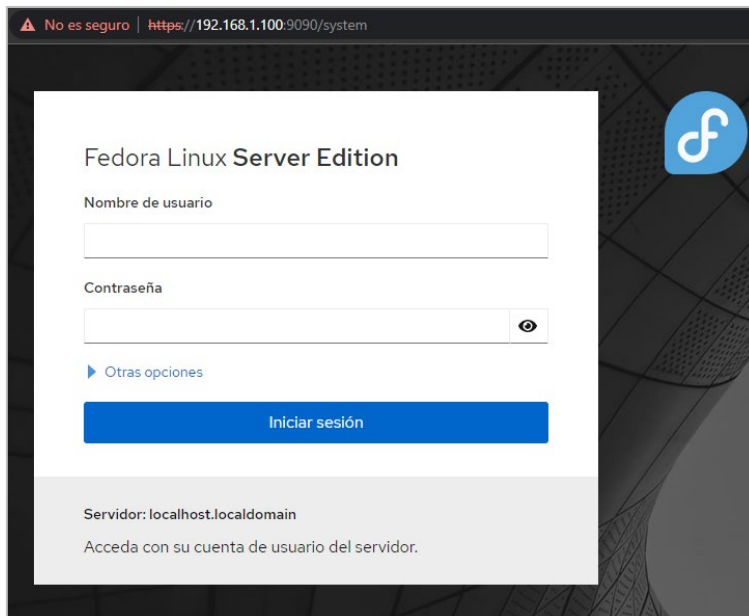## Instalar y configurar lo siguiente:

1. VirtualBox

2. Sistema operativo Fedora Server

Creamos un usuario nuevo:

Fedora Linux **Server Edition**

Nombre de usuario

Contraseña 👁

▶ Otras opciones

Iniciar sesión

Servidor: localhost.localdomain

Acceda con su cuenta de usuario del servidor.

---

admin@
localhost

Acceso administrativo | ❓ Ayuda ▾ | ⚙ Sesión ▾

🔍 Buscar

localhost ejecutando Fedora Linux 37 (Server Edition) | Reiniciar ▾

Sistema

Visión global

Registros

Almacenamiento

Redes

Cuentas

Servicios

Herramientas

Actualizaciones de software

Aplicaciones

SELinux

Terminal

Salud

✔ El sistema está actualizado

👤 Último inicio de sesión correcto: 21 mar, 11:08
desde ::ffff:192.168.1.19 en web console
Ver el historial de inicios de sesión

Uso

CPU — 14% de 2 núcleos de CPU

Memoria — 730 / 960 MiB

Ver métricas e histórico

Información del sistema

Modelo	innotek GmbH VirtualBox
Etiqueta de propiedad	0
Id. de máquina	80775e39878a419eafd5994be165faa1
Tiempo en línea	alrededor de 2 horas

Ver los detalles del hardware

Configuración

Nombre del anfitrión	localhost editar
Hora del sistema	21 mar 2023, 21:02 ℹ
Dominio	Unirse a un dominio
Perfil de rendimiento	none
Políticas de criptografía	Default
Claves de Secure Shell	Mostrar las huellas dactilares

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3. MySQL 8

Hacemos un update para actualizar los paquetes con el servidor

```
[admin@localhost ~]$ sudo dnf update
```

Instalamos el repositorio en Fedora 37

```
[admin@localhost ~]$ sudo dnf install https://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql80-community-release-fc37-1.noarch.rpm
```

```
Última comprobación de caducidad de metadatos hecha hace 0:05:48, el mar 21 mar 2023 21:18:15.
mysql80-community-release-fc37-1.noarch.rpm                              11 kB/s │  10 kB     00:00
Dependencias resueltas.
================================================================================================
 Paquete                          Arquitectura      Versión              Repositorio         Tam.
================================================================================================
Instalando:
 mysql80-community-release        noarch            fc37-1               @commandline        10 k

Resumen de la transacción
================================================================================================
Instalar  1 Paquete
```

Instalamos MySQL 8

```
[admin@localhost ~]$ sudo dnf install mysql-community-server
```

```
================================================================================================
 Paquete                          Arquitectura      Versión              Repositorio         Tam.
================================================================================================
Instalando:
 mysql-community-server           x86_64            8.0.32-10.fc37       mysql80-community    20 M
Instalando dependencias:
 mecab                            x86_64            0.996-3.fc37.4       fedora              353 k
 mysql-community-client           x86_64            8.0.32-10.fc37       mysql80-community   4.1 M
 mysql-community-client-plugins   x86_64            8.0.32-10.fc37       mysql80-community   1.3 M
 mysql-community-common           x86_64            8.0.32-10.fc37       mysql80-community   544 k
 mysql-community-icu-data-files   x86_64            8.0.32-10.fc37       mysql80-community   2.2 M
 mysql-community-libs             x86_64            8.0.32-10.fc37       mysql80-community   1.5 M
Instalando dependencias débiles:
 mecab-ipadic                     x86_64            2.7.0.20070801-25.fc37   fedora          11 M
 mecab-ipadic-EUCJP               x86_64            2.7.0.20070801-25.fc37   fedora          9.6 M

Resumen de la transacción
================================================================================================
Instalar  9 Paquetes
```

Iniciamos MySQL 8

```
[admin@localhost ~]$ systemctl start mysqld.service
```

```
[admin@localhost ~]$ systemctl enable mysqld.service
```

Generamos una contraseña temporal

```
[admin@localhost ~]$ sudo grep 'A temporary password' /var/log/mysqld.log |tail -1
2023-03-21T20:30:39.817862Z 6 [Note] [MY-010454] [Server] A temporary password is generated for root@localhost:
```

Usamos la contraseña creada anteriormente para ejecutar el siguiente comando:

```
[admin@localhost ~]$ /usr/bin/mysql_secure_installation
```

Actualizamos la contraseña:

```
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:
```

Seguimos los pasos indicados por pantalla:

```
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!
```

Iniciamos el prompt de MySQL

```
[admin@localhost ~]$ mysql -h localhost -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 11
Server version: 8.0.32 MySQL Community Server - GPL

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affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql>
```

Cambiamos la contraseña del usuario root

```
mysql> ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_native_password BY '-Bootmcap123';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0,01 sec)
```

Añadimos los servicios de MySQL al firewall

```
[admin@localhost ~]$ sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-service=mysql
```

```
[admin@localhost ~]$ sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-port=3306/tcp
```

Finalmente reiniciamos el servicio de MySQL

```
[admin@localhost ~]$ sudo systemctl restart firewalld.service
```

4. MySQL Workbench

Instalamos MySQL Workbench y nos conectamos al servidor creado anteriormente.