### **Using the MariaDB Repository Configuration Tool**

Create repo I this path /etc/yum.repos.d

/etc/yum.repos.d#touch MariaDB.repo

Now you will get new MariaDB repo in below given path

/etc/yum.repos.d/MariaDB.repo

Open repo using vi editor and paste below url

**[mariadb]**

name = MariaDB

baseurl = http://yum.mariadb.org/10.3/centos7-amd64

gpgkey=https://yum.mariadb.org/RPM-GPG-KEY-MariaDB

gpgcheck=1

/etc/yum.repos.d#vi MariaDB.repo

And save it.

Importing the MariaDB GPG Public Key

sudo rpm --import https://yum.mariadb.org/RPM-GPG-KEY-MariaDB

## Installing MariaDB Packages with YUM

##### **MariaDB until**[**10.3**](https://mariadb.com/kb/en/what-is-mariadb-103/)

sudo yum install MariaDB-server galera MariaDB-client MariaDB-shared MariaDB-backup MariaDB-common

### **Installing MariaDB Server with YUM**

sudo yum install MariaDB-server

Start and enable MariaDB service.

[root@mariadb-01 ~]# systemctl start mariadb

[root@mariadb-01 ~]# systemctl enable mariadb

Configure MariaDB database instance.

[root@mariadb-01 ~]# **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

you haven't set the root password yet, the password will be blank,

so you should just press enter here.

Enter current password for root (enter for none):

OK, successfully used password, moving on...

Setting the root password ensures that nobody can log into the MariaDB

root user without the proper authorisation.

Set root password? [Y/n] Y

New password:

Re-enter new password:

Password updated successfully!

Reloading privilege tables..

... Success!

By default, a MariaDB installation has an anonymous user, allowing anyone

to log into MariaDB 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? [Y/n] 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? [Y/n] Y

... Success!

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@mariadb-01 ~]# mysql -u root -p