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1  How to Install MySQL on CentOS 7
2
3  I. Before You Begin
4  1. Ensure that you have followed the Getting Started and Securing Your Server guides, and the
   Linode's hostname is set.
5      1)To check your hostname run:
6          $ hostname
7          $ hostname -f
8
9      2)The first command should show your short hostname, and the second should show your fully
   qualified domain name (FQDN).
10
11
12  2. Update your system:
13      # yum update
14
15  3. You will need wget to complete this guide. It can be installed as follows:
16      # yum install wget
17
18
19  II. Install MySQL
20  -MySQL must be installed from the community repository.
21  1. Download and add the repository, then update.
22
23      # wget http://repo.mysql.com/mysql-community-release-el7-5.noarch.rpm
24      # rpm -ivh mysql-community-release-el7-5.noarch.rpm
25      # yum update
26
27  2. Install MySQL as usual and start the service.
28  During installation, you will be asked if you want to accept the results from the .rpm file's GPG
   verification.
29  If no error or mismatch occurs, enter y.
30
31      # yum install mysql-server
32      # systemctl start mysqld
33
34  -MySQL will bind to localhost (127.0.0.1) by default.
35
36
37  III. Harden MySQL Server
38  1. Run the mysql_secure_installation script to address several security concerns in a default
   MySQL installation.
39
40      # mysql_secure_installation
41
42  -You will be given the choice to change the MySQL root password, remove anonymous user
   accounts, disable root logins outside of localhost, and remove test databases.
43  -It is recommended that you answer yes to these options.
44
45  IV. Using MySQL
46  -The standard tool for interacting with MySQL is the mysql client which installs with the
   mysql-server package.
47  -The MySQL client is used through a terminal.
48
49  1. Root Login
50      1)To log in to MySQL as the root user:
51
52      $ mysql -u root -p
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53
54 2. When prompted, enter the root password you assigned when the mysql_secure_installation
    script was run.
55     You'll then be presented with a welcome header and the MySQL prompt as shown below:
56
57     mysql>
58
59
60 V. How To Allow Remote Access to MySQL
61 1. # nano /etc/my.cnf
62
63     [mysqld]
64     port          = 3306
65     bind-address  = 0.0.0.0
66
67 2. mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'root'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'javamysql';
68     mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
69
70 3. # systemctl restart mysqld
71
72
73 VI. Add Firewall
74 1. 목록보기
75     # firewall-cmd --zone=public --list-all
76
77 2. Mysql Service 등록하기
78     # firewall-cmd --add-service=mysql
79
80 3. MySQL port 추가
81     # firewall-cmd --add-port=3306/tcp
82
83 4. 부팅해도 가능하게
84     # firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=mysql
85     # firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=3306/tcp
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