

How to Install MariaDB 10 on Debian and Ubuntu

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by Aaron Kili | Published: February 27, 2017 | Last Updated: February 27, 2017

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MariaDB is a free and open source fork of the popular MySQL database management server software. It is developed under the GPLv2 (General Public License version 2) by the original developers of MySQL and is intended to remain open source.

It is designed to achieve high compatibility with MySQL. For starters, you can read [MariaDB vs MySQL](#) features for more information and importantly, it is used by big companies/organizations such as Wikipedia, WordPress.com, Google plus and many more.

In this article, we will show you how to install MariaDB 10.1 stable version in various Debian and Ubuntu distribution releases.

Install MariaDB in Debian and Ubuntu

1. Before installing MariaDB, you'll have to import the repository key and add the MariaDB repository with the following commands:

On Debian 10(Sid)

```
$ sudo apt-get install software-properties-common
$ sudo apt-key adv --recv-keys --keyserver keyserver.ubuntu.com 0xF1656F24C74CD1D8
$ sudo add-apt-repository 'deb [arch=amd64,i386] http://www.ftp.saix.net/DB/mariadb/repo/10.1/debian sid main'
```

On Debian 9 (Stretch)

```
$ sudo apt-get install software-properties-common
$ sudo apt-key adv --recv-keys --keyserver keyserver.ubuntu.com 0xF1656F24C74CD1D8
$ sudo add-apt-repository 'deb [arch=amd64] http://www.ftp.saix.net/DB/mariadb/repo/10.1/debian stretch main'
```

On Debian 8 (Jessie)

```
$ sudo apt-get install software-properties-common
$ sudo apt-key adv --recv-keys --keyserver keyserver.ubuntu.com 0xc9cb082a1bb943db
$ sudo add-apt-repository 'deb [arch=amd64,i386,ppc64el] http://www.ftp.saix.net/DB/mariadb/repo/10.1/debian jessie main'
```

On Debian 7 (Wheezy)

```
$ sudo apt-get install python-software-properties
$ sudo apt-key adv --recv-keys --keyserver keyserver.ubuntu.com 0xc9cb082a1bb943db
$ sudo add-apt-repository 'deb [arch=amd64,i386] http://www.ftp.saix.net/DB/mariadb/repo/10.1/debian wheezy main'
```

On Ubuntu 16.10 (Yakkety Yak)

```
$ sudo apt-get install software-properties-common
$ sudo apt-key adv --recv-keys --keyserver hkp://keyserver.ubuntu.com:80 0xF1656F24C74CD1D8
$ sudo add-apt-repository 'deb [arch=amd64,i386] http://www.ftp.saix.net/DB/mariadb/repo/10.1/ubuntu yakkety main'
```

On Ubuntu 16.04 (Xenial Xerus)

```
$ sudo apt-get install software-properties-common
$ sudo apt-key adv --recv-keys --keyserver hkp://keyserver.ubuntu.com:80 0xF1656F24C74CD1D8
$ sudo add-apt-repository 'deb [arch=amd64,i386,ppc64el] http://www.ftp.saix.net/DB/mariadb/repo/10.1/ubuntu xenial main'
```

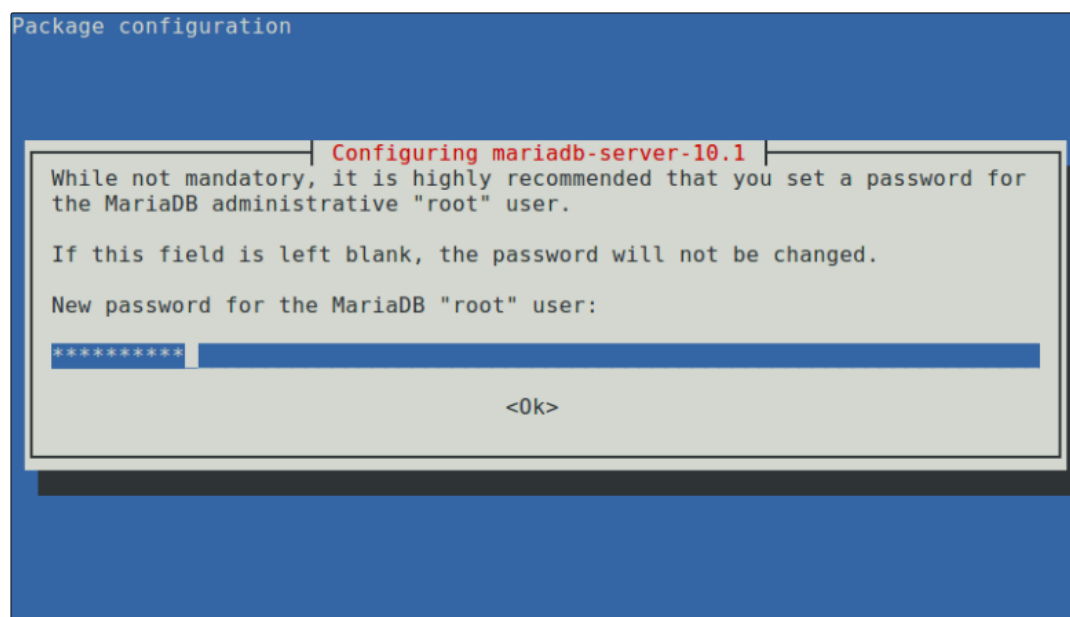
On Ubuntu 14.04 (Trusty)

```
$ sudo apt-get install software-properties-common
$ sudo apt-key adv --recv-keys --keyserver hkp://keyserver.ubuntu.com:80 0xc9cb082a1bb943db
$ sudo add-apt-repository 'deb [arch=amd64,i386,ppc64el] http://www.ftp.saix.net/DB/mariadb/repo/10.1/ubuntu trusty main'
```

2. Then update the system packages sources list, and install MariaDB server like so:

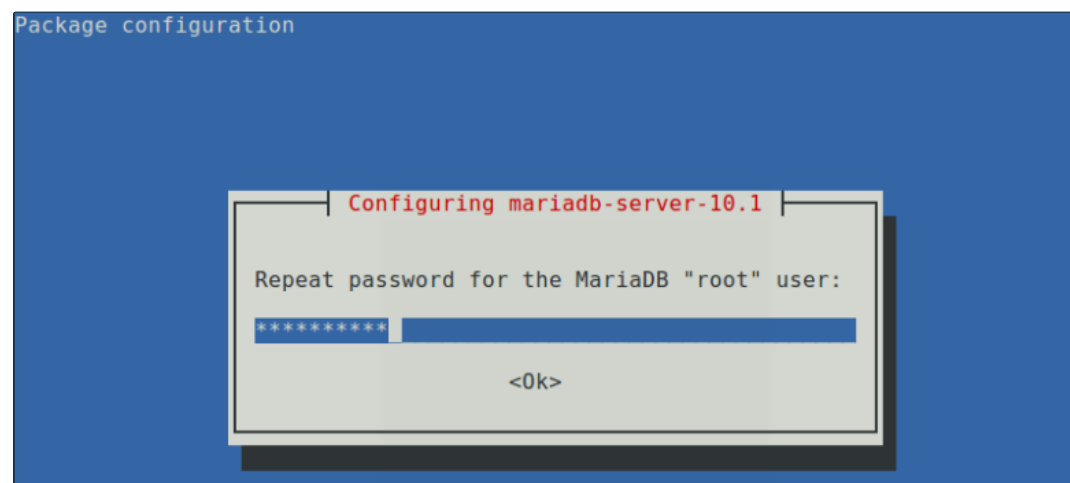
```
$ sudo apt-get update
$ sudo apt-get install mariadb-server
```

During the course of installation, you'll be asked to configure the MariaDB server; set a secure root user password in the interface below.



Set New Root Password for MariaDB

Re-enter the password and press [Enter] to continue with the installation process.



SHARE

+

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II



Repeat MariaDB Password

3. When the installation of MariaDB packages completes, start the database server daemon for the mean time and enable it to start automatically at the next boot as follows:

```
----- On SystemD Systems -----
$ sudo systemctl start mariadb
$ sudo systemctl enable mariadb
$ sudo systemctl status mariadb
----- On SysVinit Systems -----
$ sudo service mysql start
$ chkconfig --level 35 mysql on
OR
$ update-rc.d mysql defaults
$ sudo service mysql status
```

```
tecmin@tecMint:~$ sudo systemctl start mariadb
tecmin@tecMint:~$ sudo systemctl enable mariadb
tecmin@tecMint:~$ sudo systemctl status mariadb
● mariadb.service - MariaDB database server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service; enabled; vendor preset: e
   Drop-In: /etc/systemd/system/mariadb.service.d
            └─migrated-from-my.cnf-settings.conf
   Active: active (running) since Jim 2017-02-24 01:15:53 EAT; 2min 3s ago
   Main PID: 5909 (mysqld)
   Status: "Taking your SQL requests now..."
   CGroup: /system.slice/mariadb.service
            └─5909 /usr/sbin/mysqld

Gur 24 01:15:53 tecMint mysqld[5909]: 2017-02-24 1:15:53 139730347927744 [Note]
Gur 24 01:15:53 tecMint mysqld[5909]: 2017-02-24 1:15:53 139730347927744 [Note]
Gur 24 01:15:53 tecMint mysqld[5909]: 2017-02-24 1:15:53 139730347927744 [Note]
Gur 24 01:15:53 tecMint mysqld[5909]: 2017-02-24 1:15:53 139730347927744 [Note]
Gur 24 01:15:53 tecMint mysqld[5909]: 2017-02-24 1:15:53 139729647404800 [Note]
Gur 24 01:15:53 tecMint mysqld[5909]: 2017-02-24 1:15:53 139730347927744 [Note]
Gur 24 01:15:53 tecMint mysqld[5909]: 2017-02-24 1:15:53 139730347927744 [Note]
Gur 24 01:15:53 tecMint mysqld[5909]: Version: '10.1.21-MariaDB-1~yakkety' socke
Gur 24 01:15:53 tecMint mysqld[5936]: Checking for corrupt, not cleanly closed an
Gur 24 01:15:53 tecMint systemd[1]: Started MariaDB database server.
lines 1-20/20 (END)
```

Start MariaDB Service

4. Then run the `mysql_secure_installation` script to secure the database where you can:

- set root password (if not set in the configuration step above).
- disable remote root login
- remove test database
- remove anonymous users and
- reload privileges

```
$ sudo mysql_secure_installation
```

```
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.

You already have a root password set, so you can safely answer 'n'.

Change the root password? [Y/n] n
... skipping.

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!
tecmint@tecMint:~$

```

Secure MariaDB Installation

5. Once the database server is secured, check it's installed version and login to the MariaDB command shell as follows:

```

$ mysql -V
$ mysql -u root -p

```

```

tecmint@tecMint:~$ mysql -V
mysql Ver 15.1 Distrib 10.1.21-MariaDB, for debian-linux-gnu (x86_64) using read
line 5.2
tecmint@tecMint:~$
tecmint@tecMint:~$ mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 9
Server version: 10.1.21-MariaDB-1-yakkety mariadb.org binary distribution

Copyright (c) 2000, 2016, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

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

MariaDB [(none)]> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mysql |
| performance_schema |
+-----+
3 rows in set (0.02 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]>

```

Check MariaDB Version

To start learning MySQL/MariaDB, read through:

- [Learn MySQL / MariaDB for Beginners – Part 1](#)
- [Learn MySQL / MariaDB for Beginners – Part 2](#)
- [MySQL Basic Database Administration Commands – Part III](#)
- [20 MySQL \(Mysqldadmin\) Commands for Database Administration – Part IV](#)

And check out these 4 useful commandline tools to [monitor MySQL/MariaDB performance](#) in Linux and also go through