

Database: MySQL

Installeren MySQL server

```
$ sudo apt install mysql-server
$ sudo mysql_secure_installation
```

mysql_secure_installation

```
$ sudo mysql

mysql> SELECT user,authentication_string,plugin,host FROM mysql.user;

mysql> SELECT user,authentication_string,plugin,host FROM mysql.user;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| user          | authentication_string | plugin | host |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| debian-sys-maint | $A$005$4|O          | kh     |      |
|                  | nQ=`%d[c0kjB98Qr/912USkzQsPnQfGiz2u5nahHWL3.cgwd.w7 |
|                  |                  |        |      |
| caching_sha2_password | localhost |
| mysql.infoschema | $A$005$THISISACOMBINATIONOFINVALIDSALTANDPASSWORDTHATMUSTNEVERBRBEUSED |
| caching_sha2_password | localhost |
| mysql.session    | $A$005$THISISACOMBINATIONOFINVALIDSALTANDPASSWORDTHATMUSTNEVERBRBEUSED |
| caching_sha2_password | localhost |
| mysql.sys        | $A$005$THISISACOMBINATIONOFINVALIDSALTANDPASSWORDTHATMUSTNEVERBRBEUSED |
| caching_sha2_password | localhost |
| root             |
| auth_socket      | localhost |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

Inloggen met gebruiker root

```
$ mysql -u root -p
```

Database: MySQL

Database creatie

Met de volgende commando's in maak een database aan met met een gebruiker en een wachtwoord. Noteer de gebruikte naam en wachtwoord. Deze heb je later nodig.

Database: portfolio_list aanmaken

```
$ sudo mysql

mysql> CREATE DATABASE `database_name`;

mysql> CREATE USER `database_user`@`localhost` IDENTIFIED BY 'password';

mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON database_name.* TO
      'database_user'@'localhost';

mysql> exit
```

```
` = is voor database namen
' = is voor wachtwoorden/namen
```

Database check

Check of opnieuw kunt inloggen met de volgende commando's.

```
$ mysql -u database_user -p
```

```
mysql> SHOW DATABASES;
```

Output:

```
mysql> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| database_name |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Database: MySQL

(OPTIONEEL) Root wachtwoord veranderen mySQL

```
$ sudo mysql -u root
```

```
linuxuser@linuxBox:~$ sudo mysql -u root
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 8
Server version: 8.0.23-0ubuntu0.20.04.1 (Ubuntu)

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owners.

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

mysql>
```

```
mysql> flush privileges;
```

```
mysql> flush privileges;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)

mysql>
```

ZORG ERVOOR dat je altijd afsluit met een punt-komma (;) binnen mysql.

SELECT het mySQL database.

```
mysql> USE mysql
```

```
mysql> USE mysql;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
mysql>
```

En zet nu het nieuwe wachtwoord voor de `root` user met het `ALTER` commando door de volgende query te typen.

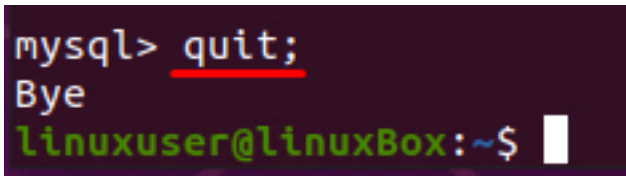
```
mysql> ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'the-new-password';
```

```
mysql> ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY '12345678';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.05 sec)

mysql>
```

Database: MySQL

```
mysql> quit;
```

A terminal window with a dark purple background. The text 'mysql> quit;' is shown with 'quit;' underlined in red. Below it, the word 'Bye' is displayed. At the bottom, the shell prompt 'linuxuser@linuxBox:~\$' is shown in green, followed by a white cursor bar.

```
mysql> quit;  
Bye  
linuxuser@linuxBox:~$
```

Restart de mysql server

```
$ sudo systemctl restart mysql.service
```