**http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/linux/library/l-lpic1-105-3/index.html**

**Getting started with MariaDB**

I give you a few brief tips here to help you get running with MariaDB on a distribution that packages it. I use Fedora 23 in this tutorial. Start by installing the mariadb and mariadb-server packages, which pull in several other packages that are needed.

yum install mariadb

yum install mariadb-server

Then start mariadb service

systemctl enable mariadb.service

Next, run the mysql\_secure\_installation command as a user with root authority. By running this command, you:

* Set up a root database user with a password
* Remove the anonymous user that is initially installed for testing
* Ensure that the root user can log in only from the local system
* Remove the test database (optional)
* Reload the privilege tables to have the preceding changes take effect immediately

The database root user is **not** the system root user and should not have the same password. You can rerun mysql\_secure\_installation if you need to make changes.

For this tutorial, I use the employee sample database that is available as part of the [test\_db](https://github.com/datacharmer/test_db) package from GitHub. Listing 1 shows the steps that I used to install the database on my system.

##### Listing 1. Installing the sample employee database

[ian@attic-f23 ~]$ **unzip -q test\_db-master.zip**

[ian@attic-f23 ~]$ **cd test\_db-master**

[ian@attic-f23 test\_db-master]$ **mysql -u root -p <employees.sql**

## Your first database

Now that MariaDB is installed on your system, you can start to see what you have. Listing 2 uses the mysqlshow command to show the databases that I have installed. The -u option specifies the database root user, and the -p option tells mysqlshow to prompt you for the password that you defined when you ran the mysql\_secure\_installation command.

##### Listing 2. What databases do I have?

[ian@attic-f23 ~]$ **mysqlshow -u root -p**

Enter password:

+--------------------+

| Databases |

+--------------------+

| employees |

| information\_schema |

| mysql |

| performance\_schema |

| test |

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Or you can use **mysql -u root -p -e "show databases"**

-e option to execute a single database command.

You can see that I have five databases: the employees database that I just created, the test database that I did not delete, and three other databases. Database programs usually include several databases to describe the database itself, and you see them in Listing 2.