

ubuntu 18.04 mysql installation?

Installation

1. sudo apt update

2. sudo apt install mysql-server

3. sudo mysql_secure_installation

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

4. sudo mysql_secure_installation

```
root@localhost:/etc/apache2# sudo mysql_secure_installation
```

Securing the MySQL server deployment.

Connecting to MySQL using a blank password.

VALIDATE PASSWORD PLUGIN can be used to test passwords and improve security. It checks the strength of password and allows the users to set only those passwords which are secure enough. Would you like to setup VALIDATE PASSWORD plugin?

Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No: y

There are three levels of password validation policy:

LOW Length >= 8
MEDIUM Length >= 8, numeric, mixed case, and special characters
STRONG Length >= 8, numeric, mixed case, special characters and dictionary

Please enter 0 = LOW, 1 = MEDIUM and 2 = STRONG: 0
Please set the password for root here.

New password:

Re-enter new password:

Estimated strength of the password: 50

Do you wish to continue with the password provided?(Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No): y
By default, a MySQL installation has an anonymous user, allowing anyone to log into MySQL 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? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : 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? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : n

... skipping.
By default, MySQL 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? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : 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? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : n

... skipping.
All done!

5. Check authentication method for MySQL users

```
root@localhost:/etc/apache2# sudo mysql -uroot -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 4
Server version: 5.7.30-0ubuntu0.18.04.1 (Ubuntu)
```

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

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

user	host	authentication_string	plugin
root	localhost		
mysql.session	localhost	*THISISNOTAVALIDPASSWORDTHATCANBEUSEDHERE	mysql_native_password
mysql.sys	localhost	*THISISNOTAVALIDPASSWORDTHATCANBEUSEDHERE	mysql_native_password
debian-sys-maint	localhost	*C93D3360F51BE0E6E42E58C4D7F4853973596949	mysql_native_password

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_native_password BY 'StrongP@ssw0rd';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

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

user	authentication_string	plugin
root	*E57EB53ADCB799E5C107333FBBF5429597A509AC	mysql_native_password
mysql.session	*THISISNOTAVALIDPASSWORDTHATCANBEUSEDHERE	mysql_native_password
mysql.sys	*THISISNOTAVALIDPASSWORDTHATCANBEUSEDHERE	mysql_native_password
debian-sys-maint	*C93D3360F51BE0E6E42E58C4D7F4853973596949	mysql_native_password

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

5.1 host@? %? %? %?

```
mysql> ALTER USER 'root'@'%' IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_native_password BY 'StrongP@ssw0rd';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

6. ?? ? bind-address=127.0.0.0

vi /etc/mysql/mysql.conf.d/mysqld.cnf

```
bind-address = 0.0.0.0
mysqlx-bind-address = 0.0.0.0
```

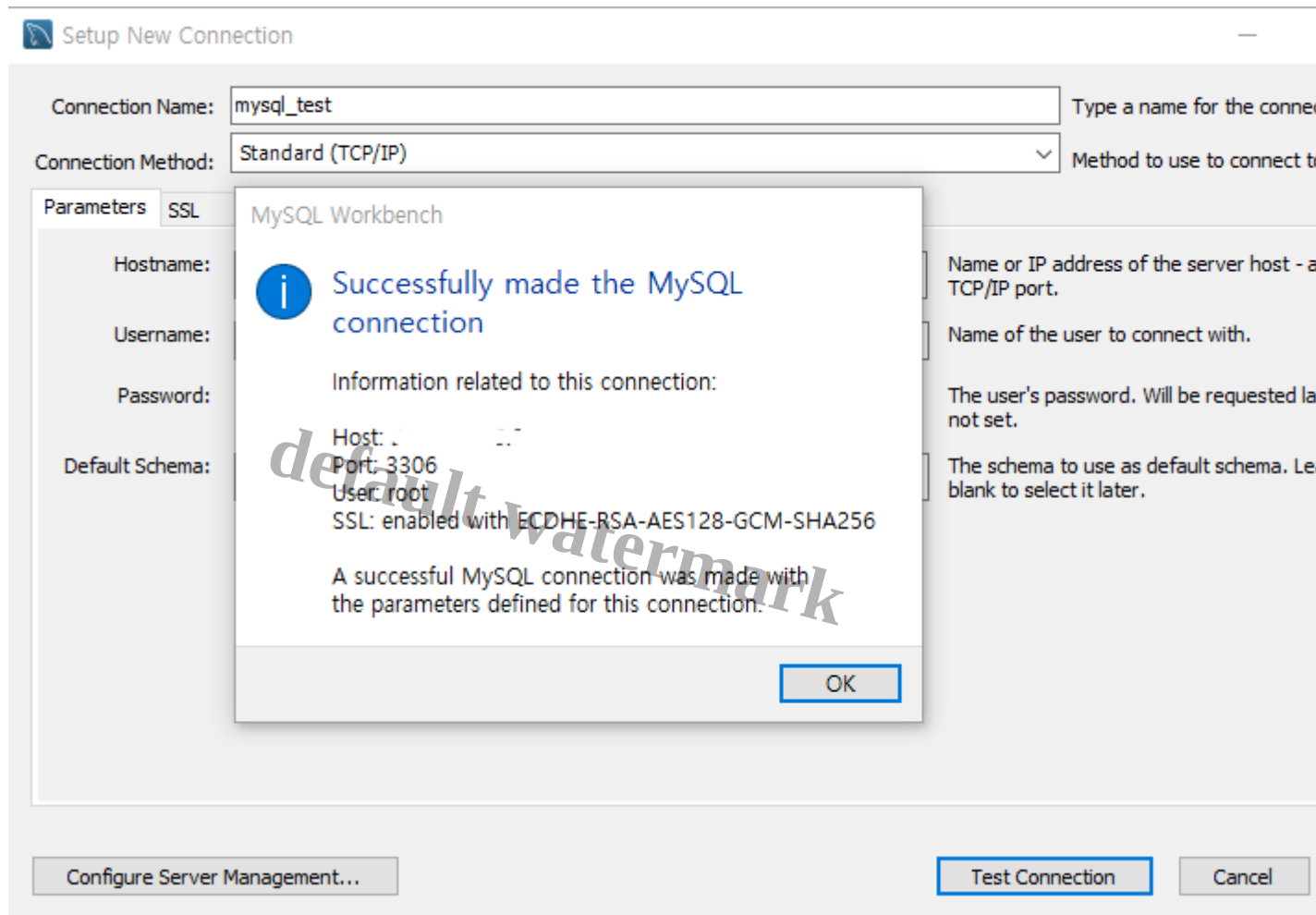
```
sudo systemctl restart mysql
```

7. ufw allow ?? ? Or IPtable Port open

```
sudo ufw allow from myIP(111.222.333.222) to any port 3306
sudo ufw reload
```

```
iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -s myIP(111.222.333.222) --dport 3306 -j ACCEPT
```

8. Mysql WorkBench



sudo apt install mariadb-server-10.0

sudo apt install mysql-server

```
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
xc, but is referred to by another package.
This may mean that the package is missing, has been obsoleted, or
is only available from another source
However the following packages replace it:
mariadb-server-10.0
```

E: Package 'mysql-server' has no installation candidate

\$ sudo apt install mariadb-server-10.0

mysql-server-10.0

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default watermark