

## MariaDB 10.3

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Ubuntu Server 20.04 MariaDB 10.3 MySQL 8.0

```
$ sudo apt install mariadb-server -y
```

2 ☐ ☐ ☐ MariaDB ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

☐ Ubuntu Server 20.04 ☐ MariaDB ☐


     
 root 
     
 sudo 

```
$ sudo su -
```

```
# mysql_secure_installation
```

root  Enter

NOTE: RUNNING ALL PARTS OF THIS SCRIPT IS RECOMMENDED FOR ALL MariaDB  
SERVERS IN PRODUCTION USE! PLEASE READ EACH STEP CAREFULLY!

In order to log into MariaDB to secure it, we'll need the current password for the root user. If you've just installed MariaDB, and you haven't set the root password yet, the password will be blank, so you should just press enter here.

Enter current password for root (enter for none):  Enter

☐☐☐☐ root ☐☐☐☐ Y ☐☐☐☐☐

OK, successfully used password, moving on...

Setting the root password ensures that nobody can log into the MariaDB root user without the proper authorisation.



Set root password? [Y/n] Y  
New password:  
Re-enter new password:  
Password updated successfully!  
Reloading privilege tables..  
... Success!

anonymous users Y

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!

root Y

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!

Y

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!

Reload Y



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!

```
[[ MariaDB [XXXXXXXXXX]          exit [XXX]      root [XX]
```

```
# exit
```

### 3 [XXX] **MariaDB** [XX]

```
$ sudo systemctl restart mariadb
```

### 4 [X] **MariaDB** [XXX]

```
[[ netstat [XXXXXXXXXX]          ([XX] 3306 port [XX] )
```

```
$ sudo netstat -tlnp
```

Active Internet connections (only servers)

Proto	Recv-Q	Send-Q	Local Address	Foreign Address	State	PID/Program name
tcp	0	0	127.0.0.1:3306	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN	22965/mysqld
tcp	0	0	127.0.0.53:53	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN	603/systemd-resolve
tcp	0	0	0.0.0.0:22	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN	690/sshd: /usr/sbin
tcp	0	0	127.0.0.1:6010	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN	22203/sshd: ossii@p
tcp6	0	0	:::80	:::*	LISTEN	21359/apache2
tcp6	0	0	:::22	:::*	LISTEN	690/sshd: /usr/sbin
tcp6	0	0	:::1:6010	:::*	LISTEN	22203/sshd: ossii@p
tcp6	0	0	:::443	:::*	LISTEN	21359/apache2

```
[[ systemctl [XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX]
```

```
$ sudo systemctl status mariadb
```

```
● mariadb.service - MariaDB 10.3.34 database server
```



Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)

Active: active (running) since Wed 2022-07-27 19:53:43 CST; 41s ago

Docs: man:mysqld(8)

<https://mariadb.com/kb/en/library/systemd/>

Process: 24511 ExecStartPre=/usr/bin/install -m 755 -o mysql -g root -d /var/run/mysqld (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)

Process: 24521 ExecStartPre=/bin/sh -c systemctl unset-environment \_WSREP\_START\_POSITION (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)

Process: 24528 ExecStartPre=/bin/sh -c [ ! -e /usr/bin/galera\_recovery ] && VAR= || VAR=`cd /usr/bin/..; /usr/bin/galera\_recovery`; [ \$? -eq 0 ] && systemctl set-environment \_WSREP\_START\_POSITION=\$VA>

Process: 24609 ExecStartPost=/bin/sh -c systemctl unset-environment \_WSREP\_START\_POSITION (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)

Process: 24611 ExecStartPost=/etc/mysql/debian-start (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)

Main PID: 24578 (mysqld)

Status: "Taking your SQL requests now..."

Tasks: 31 (limit: 2273)

Memory: 63.6M

CGroup: /system.slice/mariadb.service

└─24578 /usr/sbin/mysqld

Jul 27 19:53:43 ubuntu-test-server2 mysqld[24578]: 2022-07-27 19:53:43 0 [Note] /usr/sbin/mysqld (mysqld 10.3.34-MariaDB-0ubuntu0.20.04.1) starting as process 24578 ...

Jul 27 19:53:43 ubuntu-test-server2 systemd[1]: Started MariaDB 10.3.34 database server.

Jul 27 19:53:43 ubuntu-test-server2 /etc/mysql/debian-start[24613]: Upgrading MySQL tables if necessary.

Jul 27 19:53:43 ubuntu-test-server2 /etc/mysql/debian-start[24616]: Looking for 'mysql' as: /usr/bin/mysql

Jul 27 19:53:43 ubuntu-test-server2 /etc/mysql/debian-start[24616]: Looking for 'mysqlcheck' as:

/usr/bin/mysqlcheck

Jul 27 19:53:43 ubuntu-test-server2 /etc/mysql/debian-start[24616]: This installation of MariaDB is already upgraded to 10.3.34-MariaDB.

Jul 27 19:53:43 ubuntu-test-server2 /etc/mysql/debian-start[24616]: There is no need to run mysql\_upgrade again for 10.3.34-MariaDB.

Jul 27 19:53:43 ubuntu-test-server2 /etc/mysql/debian-start[24616]: You can use --force if you still want to run mysql\_upgrade

Jul 27 19:53:43 ubuntu-test-server2 /etc/mysql/debian-start[24625]: Checking for insecure root accounts.

Jul 27 19:53:43 ubuntu-test-server2 /etc/mysql/debian-start[24629]: Triggering myisam-recover for all MyISAM tables and aria-recover for all Aria tables



MariaDB



Revision #4

Created 27 July 2022 07:21:22 by kevin

Updated 11 May 2023 08:49:32 by kevin