

MySQL 8.0 Setup

Install MySQL on Ubuntu servers

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Step 1 — Installing MySQL

- Update the package index

```
sudo apt update
```

- Install the MySQL server package

```
sudo apt install mysql-server
```

- Start MySQL server

```
sudo systemctl start mysql.service
```

- Check MySQL server status

```
sudo systemctl status mysql
```

- The status should look like this

```
● mysql.service - MySQL Community Server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/mysql.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Tue 2020-04-21 12:56:48 UTC; 6min ago
 Main PID: 10382 (mysqld)
   Status: "Server is operational"
    Tasks: 39 (limit: 1137)
  Memory: 370.0M
   CGroup: /system.slice/mysql.service
           └─10382 /usr/sbin/mysqld
```

Step 2 — Configuring MySQL

- Open MySQL prompt

```
sudo mysql
```

- Change the root user's authentication method to one that uses a password

```
ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_native_password BY 'password';
```

- Exit the MySQL prompt

```
exit
```

- Authenticate as the root MySQL user using a password

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

- Go back to using the default authentication method

```
ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED WITH auth_socket;
```

- Exit the MySQL prompt

```
exit
```

- Run the security script

```
sudo mysql_secure_installation
```

- Following configuration is shown

Output

Securing the MySQL server deployment.

Connecting to MySQL using a blank password.

VALIDATE PASSWORD COMPONENT 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 component?

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 file

Please enter 0 = LOW, 1 = MEDIUM and 2 = STRONG:

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Output

Please set the password for root here.

New password:

Re-enter new password:

Output

Estimated strength of the password: 100

Do you wish to continue with the password provided?(Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : Y

Step 3 — Creating a Dedicated MySQL User and Granting Privileges

- Open MySQL prompt

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

- Create a new User

```
CREATE USER 'username'@'host' IDENTIFIED WITH authentication_plugin BY 'password';
```

or

```
CREATE USER 'username'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_native_password BY 'password';
```

- Grant privileges

```
GRANT PRIVILEGE ON database.table TO 'username'@'host';
```

MySQL Extra

- Start MySQL server

```
sudo systemctl start mysql.service
```

- Check MySQL status

```
sudo systemctl status mysql
```

- Restart MySQL server

```
sudo systemctl restart mysql
```

- Uninstall MySQL

```
sudo systemctl stop mysql  
sudo apt-get purge mysql-server mysql-client mysql-common mysql-server-core-* mysql-client-core-*  
sudo rm -rf /etc/mysql /var/lib/mysql
```

- Unmask MySQL

```
sudo systemctl unmask mysql.service
```