

Astra Linux Special Edition x.7: MariaDB

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 - - MariaDB
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- Astra Linux Special Edition .10015-01 (1.7)
- Astra Linux Special Edition .10152-02 (4.7)



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Astra Linux,
• , Astra Linux Special Edition.

() [. 7.2.1]. Docker- rootless-, () [. 7.2.1] [. 7.2.7] .



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MariaDB Astra Linux Special Edition x.7 (extended) . Astra Linux Special Edition .10015-01 (1.7) MariaDB:

- [2022-0819SE17 \(1.7.2\)](#):
 - 1:10.3.34-0+deb10u1- main ;
 - 1:10.3.34-0+deb10u1 - ;
- [2021-1126SE17 \(1.7.1\)](#):
 - 1:10.3.31-0+deb10u1+b1- astra-ce ;
 - 1:10.3.27-0+deb10u1 - ;
- :
 - 1:10.3.29-0+deb10u1+b1- astra-ce ;
 - 1:10.3.27-0+deb10u1 - ;



MariaDB . , . Astra Linux Special Edition x.7: , .

MariaD

MariaDB — MySQL, GNU GPL. , MySQL Oracle. MariaDB MySQL API MySQL. MariaDB XtraDB InnoDB, .

MariaDB

MariaDB : <https://mariadb.org/documentation/>

1. :

- a. ;
- b. ;
- c. , astra-ce [2022-0819SE17 \(1.7.2\)](#);



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2. :

```
sudo apt update
```

3. : :

```
sudo apt dist-upgrade
```

4. MariaDB:

```
apt policy mariadb-server mariadb-client
```

5. :

```
sudo apt install mariadb-server mariadb-client
```

:

```
sudo apt install mariadb-server=<_> mariadb-client=<_>
```

6. , :

```
apt policy mariadb-server mariadb-client
```

:

```
mariadb-server:
  : 1:10.3.34-0+deb10u1
  : 1:10.3.34-0+deb10u1
  :
  *** 1:10.3.34-0+deb10u1 900
      900 https://dl.astralinux.ru/astra/stable/1.7_x86-64/repository-extended 1.7_x86-64/main
amd64 Packages
  100 /var/lib/dpkg/status
  1:10.3.34-0+deb10u1 900
      900 https://dl.astralinux.ru/astra/stable/1.7_x86-64/repository-base 1.7_x86-64/main amd64
Packages
```

100 /var/lib/dpkg/status , (-- https://dl.astralinux.ru/astra/stable/1.7_x86-64/repository-extended).

7. , mariadb :

```
sudo systemctl status mariadb
```

```
mariadb.service - MariaDB 10.3.29 database server
  Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service; enabled; vendor
  preset: enabled)
  Active: active (running) since Mon 2021-09-13 10:30:19 MSK; 1min 9s
  ago
    Docs: man:mysql(8)
          https://mariadb.com/kb/en/library/systemd/
  Main PID: 5380 (mysqld)
    Status: "Taking your SQL requests now..."
     Tasks: 31 (limit: 4637)
  Memory: 68.3M
    CGroup: /system.slice/mariadb.service
           5380 /usr/sbin/mysqld
```

```

13 10:30:20 se17 /etc/mysql/debian-start[5417]: performance_schema
13 10:30:20 se17 /etc/mysql/debian-start[5417]: Phase 6/7: Checking
and upgrading tables
13 10:30:20 se17 /etc/mysql/debian-start[5417]: Running 'mysqlcheck'
with connection argumen
13 10:30:20 se17 /etc/mysql/debian-start[5417]: # Connecting to
localhost...
13 10:30:20 se17 /etc/mysql/debian-start[5417]: # Disconnecting from
localhost...
13 10:30:20 se17 /etc/mysql/debian-start[5417]: Processing databases
13 10:30:20 se17 /etc/mysql/debian-start[5417]: information_schema
13 10:30:20 se17 /etc/mysql/debian-start[5417]: performance_schema
13 10:30:20 se17 /etc/mysql/debian-start[5417]: Phase 7/7: Running
'FLUSH PRIVILEGES'
13 10:30:20 se17 /etc/mysql/debian-start[5417]: OK

```

1. :

```
sudo mysql_secure_installation
```

:

a. root :

```

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):

```

b. "Set root password?" Yes (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

```

c. :

```

New password:
Re-enter new password:
Password updated successfully!
Reloading privilege tables..
... Success!

```

d. :

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!
```

e. root:

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!
```

f. :

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!
```

g. , , :

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!

2. , root , :

```
sudo mysql -u root
```

:

```
UPDATE mysql.user SET plugin = 'mysql_native_password' WHERE User = 'root';
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
QUIT;
```

1. :

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

:

a. root:

```
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 67
Server version: 10.3.13-MariaDB-1 Debian builddd-unstable
Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.
Confirm version from MySQL CLI:
```

b. SELECT VERSION(); :

```
MariaDB [(none)]> SELECT VERSION();
+-----+
| VERSION()          |
+-----+
| 10.3.13-MariaDB-1 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.001 sec)
```

c. :

```
MariaDB [(none)]> QUIT
```