

MYSQL und MARIADB

Reset root Passwort

Version ermitteln

```
dpkg -l 'mysql-server*'
```

Variante 1: Mysql mit Schalter starten

```
/usr/sbin/mysqld --skip-grant-tables --skip-networking &
```

Client starten

```
mysql -u root  
  
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;  
  
SET PASSWORD FOR root@'localhost' = PASSWORD('password');  
  
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

Danach mysql stoppen und wieder normal starten.

Variante 2: Password mit initialer Textdatei setzen

Create a text file containing the password-assignment statement on a single line. Replace the password with the password that you want to use.

Für 5.5.x

```
SET PASSWORD FOR 'root'@'localhost' = PASSWORD('MyNewPass');
```

MYSQL Server mit der Datei initialisieren:

```
shell> mysqld_safe --init-file=/home/me/mysql-init &
```

```
root@server6:/home/thommie# mysqld_safe --init-  
file=/home/thommie/mysql_reset.txt &  
[1] 120598  
root@server6:/home/thommie# 160725 10:45:37 mysqld_safe Can't log to error  
log and syslog at the same time. Remove all --log-error configuration  
options for --syslog to take effect.  
160725 10:45:37 mysqld_safe Logging to '/var/log/mysql/error.log'.  
160725 10:45:37 mysqld_safe Starting mysqld daemon with databases from
```

```
/var/lib/mysql
160725 10:45:40 mysqld_safe mysqld from pid file /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid
ended
```

MySQL per shell

Login

```
mysql -u root root Login

show databases; liste alle DBs

use phpmyadmin; benutze diese DB

MariaDB [phpmyadmin]> DELETE FROM `phpmyadmin`.`pma__userconfig` WHERE
username='root3';
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.128 sec)   löscht Userconfig (2FA Setting) für
diesen User
```

Remote Login

```
mysql -u username -p password -h [host] -D [database]
```

MySQL Replikation

https://www.thomas-krenn.com/de/wiki/MySQL_Replikation

Mit ssl: https://www.thomas-krenn.com/de/wiki/MySQL_Verbindungen_mit_SSL_verschl%C3%BCsseln

Einschränkung auf einige DBs:

```
replicate-wild-do-table=dbname1.%
```

```
replicate-wild-do-table=dbname2.%
```

Siehe auch <http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/replication-options-slave.html>

MARIADB Besonderheiten

Login direkt aus der Shell mit root möglich, wenn das *unixsocket plugin* aktiv ist (default). Ein User, der nur über die lokale mysql DB authentifiziert werden soll, muss in der plugin Spalte *mysql_native_password* und ein Passwort gesetzt haben.

User anlegen

```
CREATE USER foo2@test IDENTIFIED BY 'mariadb';
```

Datenbank anlegen

```
CREATE DATABASE passbolt;
```

User volle rechte auf die DB geben

```
GRANT ALL privileges ON `passbolt`.* TO 'passbolt';:
```

Kontrolle

```
MariaDB [(none)]> show grants for passbolt;
+-----+
+-----+
| Grants for passbolt@%
|
+-----+
+-----+
| GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO 'passbolt'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY PASSWORD
'|*44BF0BD050389323145AA5E7F8D7549C194AE951' |
| GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON `passbolt`.* TO 'passbolt'@'%'
|
+-----+
+-----+
```

Alle Spalten einer Tabelle zeigen

```
SHOW COLUMNS FROM user FROM mysql;
```

Inhalt von Spalten zeigen

```
MariaDB [mysql]> SELECT host, user, password, plugin FROM user;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+
| Host      | User  | Password                                | plugin
|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+
| localhost | root  | invalid                                |
mysql_native_password |
| localhost | mysql | invalid                                |
mysql_native_password |
| %         | joomla | *7CFBEFC5A73BBC76917C58894D45FB09D7E3F59B |
mysql_native_password |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+
```

Privilegien eines Users zeigen:

```
MariaDB [mysql]> show grants for joomla;
+-----+
+-----+
| Grants for joomla@%
|
+-----+
+-----+
| GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO 'joomla'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY PASSWORD
'|*7CFBEFC5A73BBC76917C58894D45FB09D7E3F59B' |
| GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON `joomla2`.* TO 'joomla'@'%'
|
| GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON `joomla`.* TO 'joomla'@'%'
|
| GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON `joomla`.`joomla` TO 'joomla'@'%'
|
+-----+
+-----+
```

Dump von Datenbanken

```
root@db1b:~# mariadb-dump
Usage: mariadb-dump [OPTIONS] database [tables]
OR      mariadb-dump [OPTIONS] --databases DB1 [DB2 DB3...]
OR      mariadb-dump [OPTIONS] --all-databases
OR      mariadb-dump [OPTIONS] --system=[SYSTEMOPTIONS]]
For more options, use mariadb-dump --help
```

Beispiel

```
<font inherit/monospace;;inherit;;#000000background-color:#ffffff;>mariadb-
dump -u root -p -d sqlmail>> sqlmail.sql</font>
```

Shell-Import von Datenbanken

```
root@maria1:/home/thommie# mysql -u root -p
mysql -u root -p rcube <rcube.sql
```

Reparatur von Tabellen

<https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.4/en/mysqlcheck.html>

```
mysqlcheck -u root -p --all-databases
mysqlcheck [options] --databases db_name
```

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