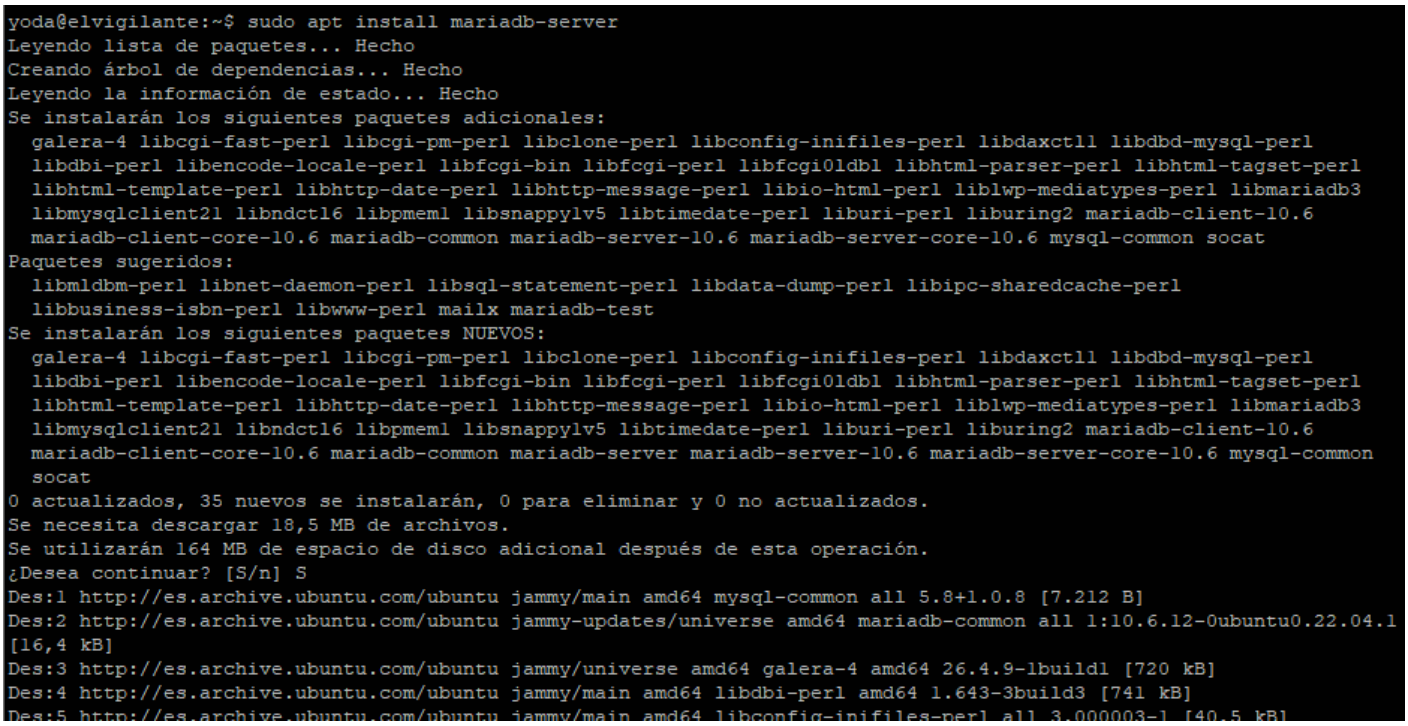
Instalación de MariaDB

Vamos a instalar MariaDB con unos sencillos comandos.

'sudo apt install mariadb-server'



Después de la instalación ejecutamos lo siguiente para terminar la configuración de la base de datos.

'sudo mysql_secure_installation'

Con este comando nos pedirá algunos datos.

1- Nos pedirá ponerle contraseña al usuario root. En mi caso voy a ponerle una.

2- Nos pedirá si queremos cambiar la forma de la autenticación, en mi caso si.

3- Nos pregunta si cambiar la contraseña de root, en mi caso no.

4- Nos pregunta eliminar usuarios anónimos, en mi caso si.

5- Nos pregunta si queremos desactivar la cuenta de root para que no pueda acceder de forma remota.

6- Nos pregunta si eliminar la base de datos de prueba y cualquier acceso a ella, en mi caso si.

7- Nos pregunta si recargar la tabla de privilegios, en mi caso si.

```
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
haven't set the root password yet, you should just press enter here.

Enter current password for root (enter for none):
OK, successfully used password, moving on...

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

You already have your root account protected, so you can safely answer 'n'.

Switch to unix_socket authentication [Y/n] y
Enabled successfully!
Reloading privilege tables..
 ... Success!


You already have your root account protected, so you can safely answer 'n'.

Change the root password? [Y/n] n
 ... skipping.

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!

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!

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!

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...

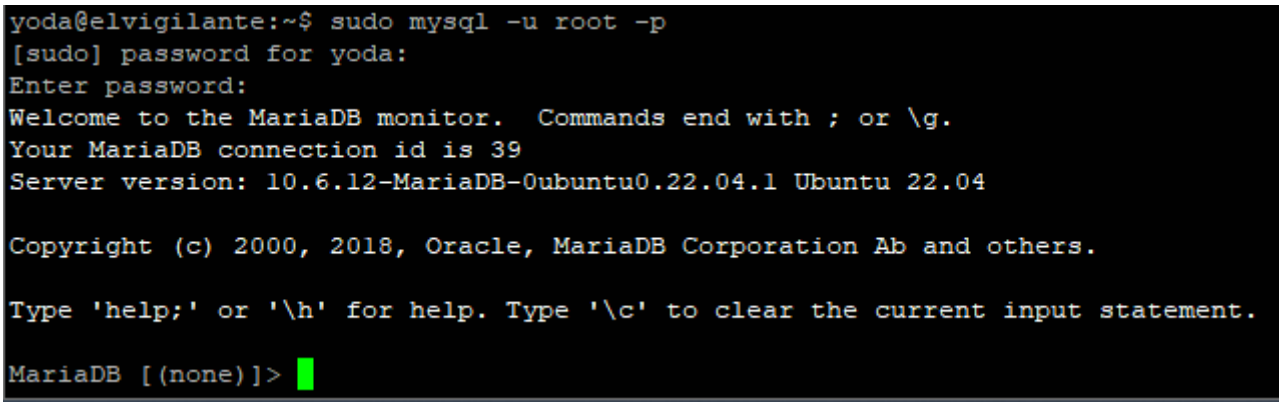
All done!  If you've completed all of the above steps, your MariaDB
installation should now be secure.

Thanks for using MariaDB!
yoda@elvigilante:~$
```

Despues podemos acceder a la base de datos de la siguiente forma.

'sudo mysql -u root -p'

Nos pedirá la contraseña de root si la hemos añadido antes.



Ya estaría instalado y con nosotros dentro.

Ahora os recomiendo los siguientes tutoriales para seguir mejorando la base de datos.

Crear usuario con todos los permisos: Crear usuario en Maria... | WiKasa

Instalar PHPMYADMIN: Instalar PHPMYADMIN In... | WiKasa

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