

BDD Maria-DB

Pour la mise en place d'une BDD il faut faire les commande suivant :

Commandes :

- apt update && apt upgrade -y
- apt install apache2 php mariadb-server -y
- apt install php extensions

Configuration MariaDB :

- mariadb-secure-installation

Réponses :

- y/n/n/y/y/y/y

Par la suite et pour une utilisation a disance il faut

Aller ici :

```
root@debian:/etc/mysql/mariadb.conf.d# nano 50-server.cnf _
```

puis une fois dans le fichier aller a la ligne bind-address et mettre 0.0.0.0

```
#
# These groups are read by MariaDB server.
# Use it for options that only the server (but not clients) should see

# this is read by the standalone daemon and embedded servers
[server]

# this is only for the mysqld standalone daemon
[mysqld]

#
# * Basic Settings
#

#user                    = mysql
pid-file                 = /run/mysqld/mysqld.pid
basedir                  = /usr
#datadir                 = /var/lib/mysql
#tmpdir                   = /tmp

# Broken reverse DNS slows down connections considerably and name resolve is
# safe to skip if there are no "host by domain name" access grants
#skip-name-resolve

# Instead of skip-networking the default is now to listen only on
# localhost which is more compatible and is not less secure.
bind-address              = 0.0.0.0

#
# * Fine Tuning
#

#key_buffer_size         = 128M
#max_allowed_packet      = 1G
#thread_stack            = 192K
#thread_cache_size       = 8
# This replaces the startup script and checks MyISAM tables if needed
# the first time they are touched
#myisam_recover_options = BACKUP
#max_connections         = 100
#table_cache              = 64

#
# * Logging and Replication
#
```

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