# How to set MySQL root password

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### SET MYSQL ROOT PASSWORD

**Overview:** This article provides an overview of setting, resetting, and recovering the MySQL root password across different versions, including MySQL 8.0, MySQL 5.7, and MariaDB, along with troubleshooting steps for password-related errors.

## What is Mysql default Password?

The default user for MySQL is the root; by default, it has no password. If you set a password for MySQL and you can't recall it, you can always reset it and choose another one.

#### For mysql 8.0 version

#### 1. How to set Mysgl root Password?

Login to MySQL > Assign a password using Alter command > Flush the privileges to reload the grant tables in the database.

root@ubuntu ~]# mysql -u root

mysql> Alter user 'root'@'localhost' identified WITH mysql\_native\_password by 'KAvghytfJA{3ab';

mysql> flush privileges;

mysql> exit;

# 2. How can you reset or recover your MySQL password if you've forgotten it?

Step 2(a) Stop Mysql Service.

root@ubuntu ~]# systemctl stop mysql

Step 2(b) Ensure mysqld dir exists and set the owner.
root@ubuntu ~]# mkdir /var/run/mysqld
1000@ubuntu - jii ilikuli / vai/tuli/iliysqiu
root@ubuntu ~]# chown mysql /var/run/mysqld
Step 2(c) Start MySQL withskip grant-tables& option
root@ubuntu ~]# mysqld_safeskip-grant-tables &
Note:
When the <b>skip-grant-tables</b> option is used, anyone can connect to the database server without a password and with all privileges granted.
Step 2(d). Login without a Password.
root@ubuntu ~]# mysql -u root
Step 2(e) Reset the Root Password
Step 2(f) After Resetting make sure all MYSQL processes are stopped before starting the service again.
root@ubuntu ~]# killall -u mysql
Step 2(g) Start Mysql service
root@ubuntu ~]# systemctl start mysql

<u>ERROR</u>: After mysql/MariaDB installation on the Linux server, followed by the launch of **mysql\_secure\_installation** script, we may encounter this error:

```
... Failed! Error: SET PASSWORD has no significance for user 'root'@'localhost' as the authentication method used doesn't store authentication data in the MySQL server. Please consider using ALTER USER instead if you want to change authent ication parameters.
```

For MySQL 5.7.6 and newer versions / For MariaDB 10.1.20 and newer versions, use the following command.

**Step1.** Log in to MySQL and run the below command to set/change a password for the root user.

 Follow the steps to set MySQL root password in Ubuntu/RHEL/Debian/Cent OS (MYSQL):

```
root@ubuntu ~]# mysql

mysql> Alter user 'root'@'localhost' identified by 'KAvghytfJA{3ab';

mysql> flush privileges;

mysql> exit;

mysql> Alter user 'root'@'localhost' identified by 'KLvghytfJA{3ab';

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)

mysql> flush privileges;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)

mysql> exit
Bye
```

mysql Ver 8.0.31-0ubuntu0.20.04.1 for Linux on x86\_64 ((Ubuntu))

For MySQL 5.7.4 and older versions / MariaDB 10.1.20 and older versions, use the following command:

 Follow the steps to set MySQL root password in Ubuntu/RHEL/Debian/Cent OS (MariaDB):

MariaDB [(none)]>SET PASSWORD FOR 'root'@'localhost' = PASSWORD('KAvghytfJA{3ab');

```
MariaDB [(none)]>flush privileges;

MariaDB [(none)]> SET PASSWORD FOR 'root'@'localhost' = PASSWORD('KAvghytfJA{3ab');
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> flush privileges;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> exit
Bye
```

mysql Ver 15.1 Distrib 5.5.68-MariaDB, for Linux (x86\_64) using readline 5.1

#### Step 2. Restart the MYSQL server and continue installing Ezeelogin

root@ubuntu ~]# systemctl restart mysql

#### **Related Articles:**

ERROR creating DB user in MySQL 8.0

How can i disable MySQL strict mode?

ERROR granting access for DB user: Access denied for user 'root'@'%' to database during upgrade

Basic MySQL commands for troubleshooting database related issues in Ezeelogin

Online URL: https://www.ezeelogin.com/kb/article/how-to-set-mysql-root-password-519.html