

How to set MySQL root password

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SET MYSQL ROOT PASSWORD

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 Mysql 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
'KAvghtfJA{3ab';

mysql> flush privileges;

mysql> exit;
```

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

1. Stop Mysql Service.

```
root@ubuntu ~]# systemctl stop mysql
```

2. Ensure mysqld dir exists and set the owner.

```
root@ubuntu ~]# mkdir /var/run/mysql
```

```
root@ubuntu ~]# chown mysql /var/run/mysql
```

3. Start MySQL with --skip-grant-tables option

```
root@ubuntu ~]# mysqld_safe --skip-grant-tables &
```

When the --skip-grant-tables option is used, anyone can connect to the database server without a password and with all privileges granted.

4. Login without a Password.

```
root@ubuntu ~]# mysql -u root
```

5. Reset the Root Password

6. After Resetting make sure all MYSQL processes are stopped before starting the service again.

```
root@ubuntu ~]#
```

7. Start Mysql service

```
root@ubuntu ~]# systemctl start mysql
```

ERROR: 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.

(1) 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)]> exit;
```

```
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

(2) Restart the MYSQL server and continue installing Ezeelogin

```
root@ubuntu ~]# systemctl restart mysql
```

Related Information

[ERROR creating DB user in MySQL 8.0](https://www.ezeelogin.com/kb/article/how-to-set-mysql-root-password-519.html)

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