

MySQL

July 7, 2025

Install and configure a MySQL server

```
sudo apt-get update
```

```
sudo apt-get upgrade
```

```
sudo apt install mysql-server
```

```
sudo service mysql status
```

The network status of the MySQL service can also be checked by running the ss command at the terminal prompt:

```
sudo ss -tap | grep mysql
```

If the server is not running correctly, you can type the following command to start it:

```
sudo service mysql restart
```

A good starting point for troubleshooting problems is the systemd journal, which can be accessed from the terminal prompt with this command:

```
sudo journalctl -u mysql
```

```
mysql -V
```

Configure MySQL

You can edit the files in

```
/etc/mysql/
```

to configure the basic settings – log file, port number, etc.

For example, to configure MySQL to listen for connections from network hosts, in the file

```
/etc/mysql/mysql.conf.d/mysqld.cnf
```

Percona Xtrabackup

Also supported in Ubuntu 24.04 LTS and later, Percona Xtrabackup is a tool for creating physical backups. It is similar to the commercial offering of MySQL Enterprise Backup.

[Read more](#)

completely get rid of your MySQL installation

In order to completely get rid of your MySQL installation you could run the following:

Make sure MySQL is not running:

```
sudo systemctl stop mysql
```

Then purge all of the MySQL packages:

```
sudo apt purge mysql-server mysql-client mysql-common mysql-server-core-* mysql-client-core-*
```

Then delete all of the MySQL files:

```
sudo rm -rf /etc/mysql /var/lib/mysql /var/log/mysql
```

Finally clean all packages that are not needed:

```
sudo apt autoremove
```

```
sudo apt autoclean
```

[Read more](#)