

## GNU/Linux Administration - Support #179

### Installing MySQL Database Server for ISPConfig on Debian 7

08/20/2013 03:35 PM - Daniel Curtis

<b>Status:</b>	Closed	<b>Start date:</b>	08/20/2013
<b>Priority:</b>	Normal	<b>Due date:</b>	
<b>Assignee:</b>	Daniel Curtis	<b>% Done:</b>	100%
<b>Category:</b>	Database Server	<b>Estimated time:</b>	0.50 hour
<b>Target version:</b>		<b>Spent time:</b>	2.00 hours

#### Description

### Installing the MySQL Database Server

It is a good idea to **synchronize the system clock with an NTP** (network time protocol) server over the Internet. Simply run:

```
apt-get -y install ntp ntpdate
```

#### Install MySQL client and server:

```
apt-get -y install mysql-client mysql-server
```

Enter the new password for MySQL when requested by the installer.

We want MySQL to listen on all interfaces, not just localhost, therefore we edit `/etc/mysql/my.cnf` and comment out the line `bind-address = 127.0.0.1`:

```
vi /etc/mysql/my.cnf
```

...

1. Instead of skip-networking the default is now to listen only on
2. localhost which is more compatible and is not less secure.

```
#bind-address      = 127.0.0.1
```

...

#### Then **restart MySQL**:

```
service mysql restart
```

Then **install the commandline version of PHP** to be able to run PHP-based shell scripts for ISPConfig:

```
apt-get -y install php5-cli php5-mysql php5-mcrypt mcrypt
```

**Install fail2ban:** This is optional but recommended, because the ISPConfig monitor tries to show the log:

```
apt-get install fail2ban
```

### Install ISPConfig 3 on this server.

To get the download URL of the latest ISPConfig 3 stable release, please visit the ISPConfig website:

<http://www.ispconfig.org/ispconfig-3/download/>

**Download the latest ISPConfig 3 stable release:**

```
cd /tmp
wget http://www.ispconfig.org/downloads/ISPConfig-3-stable.tar.gz
tar xzf ISPConfig-3-stable.tar.gz
cd ispconfig3_install/install/
```

Then start the install script:

```
php -q install.php
```

```
Select language (en,de) [en]: <-- en
Installation mode (standard,expert) [standard]: <-- expert
Full qualified hostname (FQDN) of the server, eg server1.domain.com [db.example.com]: <-- db.example.com
MySQL server hostname [localhost]: <-- localhost
MySQL root username [root]: <-- *root
```

> **MySQL root password []: <-- Enter your \*MySQL root password here**

```
MySQL database to create [dbispconfig]: <-- dbispconfig
MySQL charset [utf8]: <-- utf8
Shall this server join an existing ISPConfig multiserver setup (y,n) [n]: <-- y
MySQL master server hostname []: <-- web.example.com
MySQL master server root username [root]: <-- root
MySQL master server root password []: <-- Enter the root password of the master server here
MySQL master server database name [dbispconfig]: <-- dbispconfig
Configure Mail (y,n) [y]: <-- n
Configure Jailkit (y,n) [y]: <-- n
Configure FTP Server (y,n) [y]: <-- n
Configure DNS Server (y,n) [y]: <-- n
Configure Apache Server (y,n) [y]: <-- n
Configure Firewall Server (y,n) [y]: <-- y
Install ISPConfig Web-Interface (y,n) [y]: <-- n
```

Remove the ISPConfig interface link in the /var/www directory:

```
rm -f /var/www/ispconfig
```

Clean up the install directories:

```
rm -rf /tmp/ispconfig3_install/install
rm -f /tmp/ISPConfig-3-stable.tar.gz
```

#### Related issues:

Related to GNU/Linux Administration - Support #177: Installing Web Server For...

**Closed**

**08/20/2013**

#### History

**#1 - 02/15/2015 09:40 PM - Daniel Curtis**

- Project changed from 21 to GNU/Linux Administration

- Category set to Database Server