Last mupdate: 2016/02/16 03:40 mysql_mariadb_ _ _
__ _utf-8_ https://atl.kr/dokuwiki/doku.php/mysql_mariadb_%ED%95%9C%EA%B8%80_%EC%82%AC%EC%9A%A9%EC%9D%84_%EC%9C%84%ED%95%9C_utf-8_%EC%84%A4%EC%A0%95?rev=1434642540

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```
# The MySQL database server configuration file.
# You can copy this to one of:
# - "/etc/mysql/my.cnf" to set global options,
# - "~/.my.cnf" to set user-specific options.
# One can use all long options that the program supports.
# Run program with --help to get a list of available options and with
# --print-defaults to see which it would actually understand and use.
#
# For explanations see
# http://dev.mysql.com/doc/mysql/en/server-system-variables.html
# This will be passed to all mysql clients
# It has been reported that passwords should be enclosed with ticks/quotes
# escpecially if they contain "#" chars...
# Remember to edit /etc/mysql/debian.cnf when changing the socket location.
[client]
port
                = 3306
                = /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.sock
socket
# escpecially if they contain "#" chars...
# Remember to edit /etc/mysql/debian.cnf when changing the socket location.
[client]
port
                = 3306
                = /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.sock
socket
default-character-set = utf8mb4
character-set-client
                        = utf8mb4
# Here is entries for some specific programs
# The following values assume you have at least 32M ram
# This was formally known as [safe_mysqld]. Both versions are currently
parsed.
[mysqld safe]
                = /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.sock
socket
nice
                = 0
default-character-set = utf8mb4
[mysqld]
# * Basic Settings
#
user
                = mysql
pid-file
                = /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid
socket
                = /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.sock
port
                = 3306
basedir
                = /usr
                = /var/lib/mysql
datadir
```

```
tmpdir
                = / tmp
lc-messages-dir = /usr/share/mysql
skip-external-locking
character-set-client-handshake = FALSE
character-set-server = utf8mb4
collation-server
                        = utf8mb4_unicode_ci
# Instead of skip-networking the default is now to listen only on
# localhost which is more compatible and is not less secure.
bind-address
                        = 127.0.0.1
# * Fine Tuning
#
key_buffer
                        = 16M
max allowed packet
                        = 16M
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
                       = BACKUP
#max connections
                       = 100
                        = 64
#table cache
#thread concurrency
                        = 10
# * Query Cache Configuration
#
query cache limit
                        = 1M
query cache size
                        = 16M
# * Logging and Replication
# Both location gets rotated by the cronjob.
# Be aware that this log type is a performance killer.
# As of 5.1 you can enable the log at runtime!
#general log file
                      = /var/log/mysql/mysql.log
#general log
#
# Error logging goes to syslog due to
/etc/mysql/conf.d/mysqld_safe_syslog.cnf.
#
# Here you can see queries with especially long duration
#log slow queries
                        = /var/log/mysql/mysql-slow.log
\#long\ query\ time = 2
#log-queries-not-using-indexes
# The following can be used as easy to replay backup logs or for
replication.
# note: if you are setting up a replication slave, see README.Debian about
        other settings you may need to change.
#server-id
                        = 1
```

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```
#log bin
                                = /var/log/mysql/mysql-bin.log
expire_logs_days
                        = 10
max binlog size
                        = 100M
#binlog do db
                        = include database name
#binlog ignore db
                        = include database name
# * InnoDB
# InnoDB is enabled by default with a 10MB datafile in /var/lib/mysql/.
# Read the manual for more InnoDB related options. There are many!
# * Security Features
#
# Read the manual, too, if you want chroot!
# chroot = /var/lib/mysql/
#
# For generating SSL certificates I recommend the OpenSSL GUI "tinyca".
# ssl-ca=/etc/mysql/cacert.pem
# ssl-cert=/etc/mysql/server-cert.pem
# ssl-key=/etc/mysql/server-key.pem
[mysqldump]
quick
quote-names
max allowed packet
                        = 16M
[mysql]
default-character-set
                        = utf8mb4
#no-auto-rehash # faster start of mysql but no tab completition
[isamchk]
key_buffer
                        = 16M
 * IMPORTANT: Additional settings that can override those from this file!
   The files must end with '.cnf', otherwise they'll be ignored.
```

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