Software Vulnerability Manager (On-Premises Edition)

Virtual Appliance Installation Guide

Legal Information

Book Name:	Software Vulnerability Manager (On-Premises Edition) Virtual Appliance Installation Guide
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Contents

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Software Vulnerability Manager (On-Premises Edition) Virtual Appliance Installation Guide

Software Vulnerability Manager is a revolutionary tool that simplifies the troublesome area of identifying vulnerable programs and patching them. Software Vulnerability Manager Virtual Appliance provides you with an easy way to deploy and configure Software Vulnerability Manager without the need install and configure a Linux server from scratch. The VA is designed to be easy to deploy and require minimal maintenance.

- If the appliance is based on Ubuntu Server LTS 14.04, then it requires VMware vSphere 5.0+ with vSphere Client to deploy and run the Virtual Appliance. Deployment on VMWare and ESX is also supported.
- If the appliance is based on CentOS, deployment on VMWare and HyperV virtualization platforms is also supported.

By scanning the network, organizations can effectively protect their corporate IT infrastructure against the threat posed by unpatched vulnerabilities:

- Non-intrusive authenticated vulnerability and patch scanning
- Covers programs and plug-ins from thousands of vendors
- Unprecedented accuracy, no more false positives
- Reports security status for each program
- Reports criticality rating for each insecure program
- Reports end-of-life programs
- Identifies missing patches
- Automated patch repackaging
- Integration with WSUS for easy patch distribution
- Integration with System Center Configuration Manager for extensive patch management

The Software Vulnerability Manager (On-Premises Edition) Virtual Appliance Installation Guide is organized in the following sections:

Table 1-1 • Software Vulnerability Manager On-Premises Edition Virtual Appliance Installation Guide

Topic	Content
Installing Software Vulnerability Manager Ubuntu OS	The following topics appear in the order that they appear in the installation procedure. ● Initial Configuration ● Network Configuration ● Customer Information ● Server Configuration ● Disk Initialization ● Database Configuration ● Configure Your Maria DB Server (Optional) ● Proxy Configuration ● Email and SMS Settings ● Software Updates ● LDAP Configuration
Installing Software Vulnerability Manager CentOS	The following topics appear in the order that they appear in the installation procedure. ● Initial Configuration ● Network Configuration ● Customer Information ● Server Configuration ● Disk Initialization ● Database Configuration ● Proxy Configuration ● Email and SMS Settings ● Software Updates ● LDAP Configuration

Table 1-1 • Software Vulnerability Manager On-Premises Edition Virtual Appliance Installation Guide

Topic	Content
Appendix A - CentOS VA Migration from Ubuntu VA	Explains Migration from Ubuntu Virtual Appliance to CentOS Virtual Appliance ● Actions on Ubuntu Virtual Appliance ● Actions on CentOS Virtual Appliance ● Migration Steps ***Note •** Flexera highly recommends to use the CentOS Virtual Appliance to deploy the Software Vulnerability Manager.*

Product Support Resources

The following resources are available to assist you with using this product:

- Flexera Product Documentation
- Flexera Community
- Flexera Learning Center
- Flexera Support

Flexera Product Documentation

You can find documentation for all Flexera products on the Flexera Product Documentation site:

https://docs.flexera.com

Flexera Community

On the Flexera Community site, you can quickly find answers to your questions by searching content from other customers, product experts, and thought leaders. You can also post questions on discussion forums for experts to answer. For each of Flexera's product solutions, you can access forums, blog posts, and knowledge base articles.

https://community.flexera.com

Flexera Learning Center

Flexera offers a variety of training courses—both instructor-led and online—to help you understand how to quickly get the most out of your Flexera products. The Flexera Learning Center offers free, self-guided, online training classes. You can also choose to participate in structured classroom training delivered as public classes. You can find a complete list of both online content and public instructor-led training in the Learning Center.

https://learn.flexera.com

Flexera Support

For customers who have purchased a maintenance contract for their product(s), you can submit a support case or check the status of an existing case by making selections on the **Get Support** menu of the Flexera Community.

https://community.flexera.com

Contact Us

Flexera is headquartered in Itasca, Illinois, and has offices worldwide. To contact us or to learn more about our products, visit our website at:

http://www.flexera.com

You can also follow us on social media:

- Twitter
- Facebook
- LinkedIn
- YouTube
- Instagram

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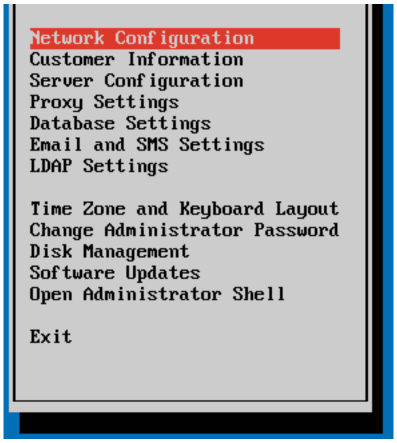
Installing Software Vulnerability Manager Ubuntu OS

The following steps appear in the order that they appear in the installation procedure. You can use the arrow and Page Up/ Down keys to navigate, press ESC to go back or F2 to open an administrator shell.

- Initial Configuration
- Network Configuration
- Customer Information
- Server Configuration
- Disk Initialization
- Database Configuration
- Configure Your Maria DB Server (Optional)
- Proxy Configuration
- Email and SMS Settings
- Software Updates
- LDAP Configuration

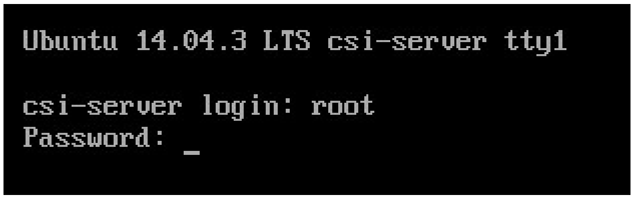


Important • *Note the below following recommendations on Virtual Appliance:*

- *Flexera highly recommends to use the CentOS Virtual Appliance to deploy the Software Vulnerability Manager.*
- *To migrate from the Ubuntu Virtual Applicance to the CentOS Virtual Appliance, see Appendix A - CentOS VA Migration from Ubuntu VA.*

Initial Configuration

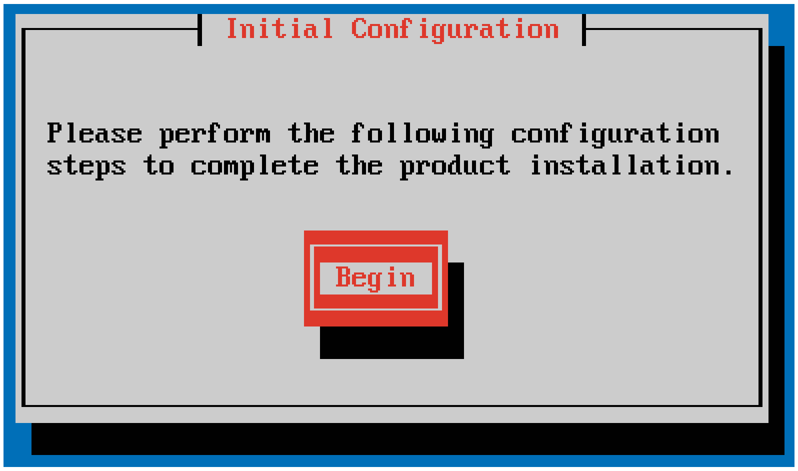
To start the configuration, login to your Software Vulnerability Manager server as root and enter the default password (flexera).



```
Ubuntu 14.04.3 LTS csi-server tty1

csi-server login: root
Password: _
```

The Initial Configuration screen will appear. Click Begin to start configuring the Software Vulnerability Manager Virtual Appliance for the following.

- Configure Your Console Data
- Configure Your Time Zone Data
- Change Your Administrator Password

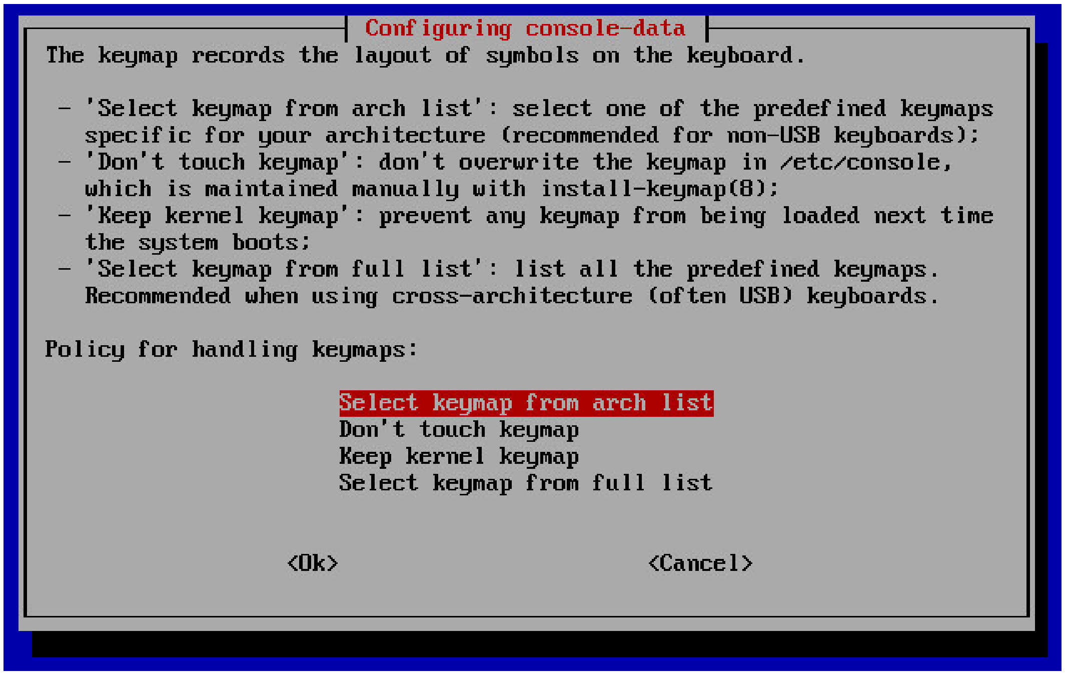


Initial Configuration

Please perform the following configuration steps to complete the product installation.

Configure Your Console Data

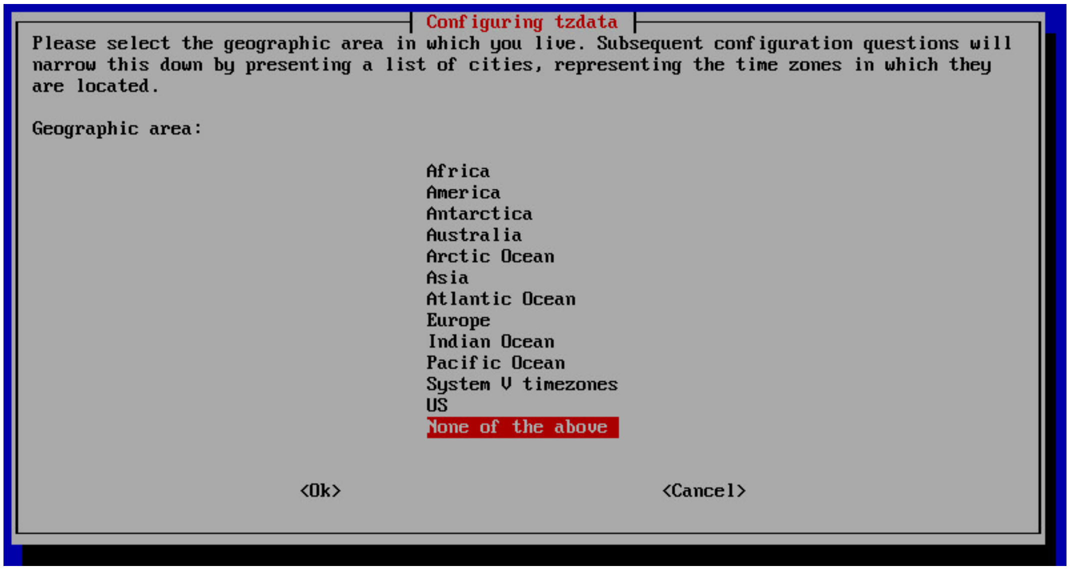
Select the policy you want to use for handling keymaps and click OK.



```
Configuring console-data
The keymap records the layout of symbols on the keyboard.

 - 'Select keymap from arch list': select one of the predefined keymaps
   specific for your architecture (recommended for non-USB keyboards);
 - 'Don't touch keymap': don't overwrite the keymap in /etc/console,
   which is maintained manually with install-keymap(8);
 - 'Keep kernel keymap': prevent any keymap from being loaded next time
   the system boots;
 - 'Select keymap from full list': list all the predefined keymaps.
   Recommended when using cross-architecture (often USB) keyboards.

Policy for handling keymaps:

                      Select keymap from arch list
                      Don't touch keymap
                      Keep kernel keymap
                      Select keymap from full list


                  <Ok>                      <Cancel>
```

Configure Your Time Zone Data

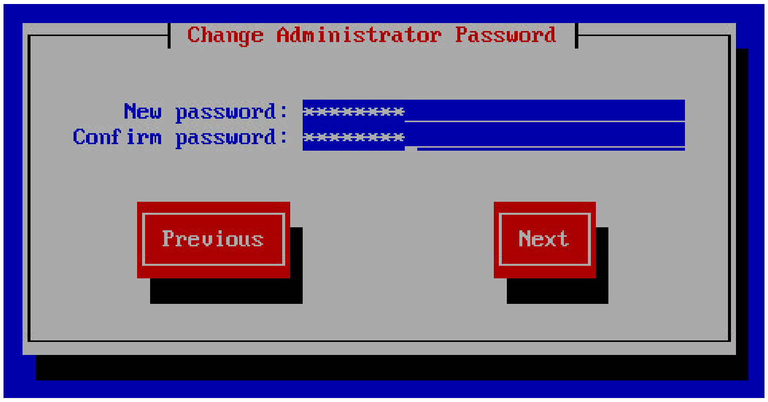
Select you geographic area from the list and click OK. You will then be presented with a list of cities representing the time zones in which they are located.



```
Configuring tzdata
Please select the geographic area in which you live. Subsequent configuration questions will
narrow this down by presenting a list of cities, representing the time zones in which they
are located.

Geographic area:

                                     Africa
                                     America
                                     Antarctica
                                     Australia
                                     Arctic Ocean
                                     Asia
                                     Atlantic Ocean
                                     Europe
                                     Indian Ocean
                                     Pacific Ocean
                                     System V timezones
                                     US
                                     None of the above


                        <Ok>                              <Cancel>
```

Change Your Administrator Password

Enter and confirm a new root account password for the Ubuntu Linux install on the VA and click **Next**.



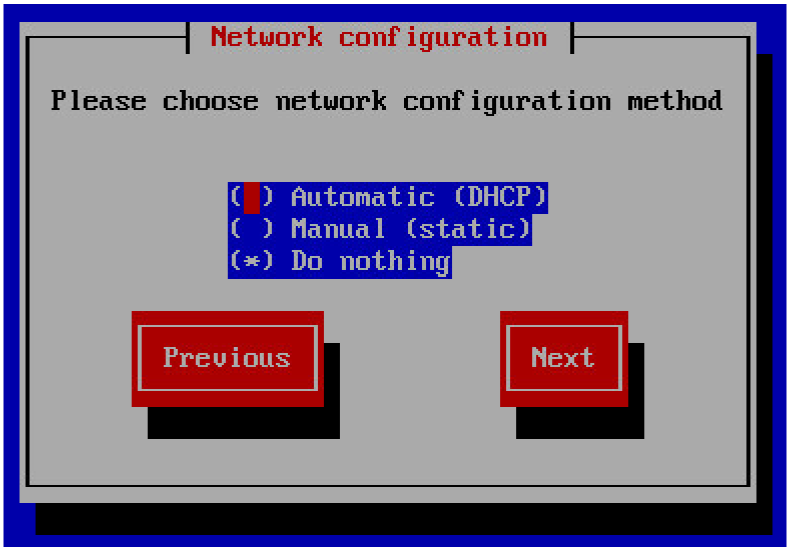
Change Administrator Password

```
    New password: *********
Confirm password: *********
```

Network Configuration

Choose the network configuration method to use and click **Next** to configure the following.

- Automatic (DHCP) Network Configuration
- Manual (Static) Network Connection
- Do Nothing



Network configuration

Please choose network configuration method

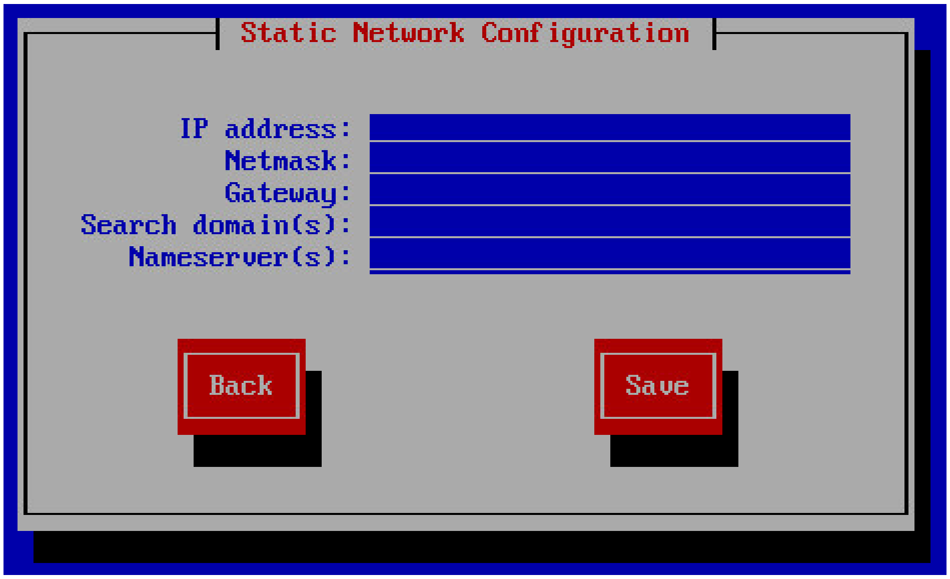
```
( ) Automatic (DHCP)
( ) Manual (static)
(*) Do nothing
```

Automatic (DHCP) Network Configuration

If you selected **Automatic (DCHP)** in the previous step, no further action is required.

Manual (Static) Network Connection

If you selected **Manual (static)** in the previous step you must enter the required details and click **Save**.



Static Network Configuration

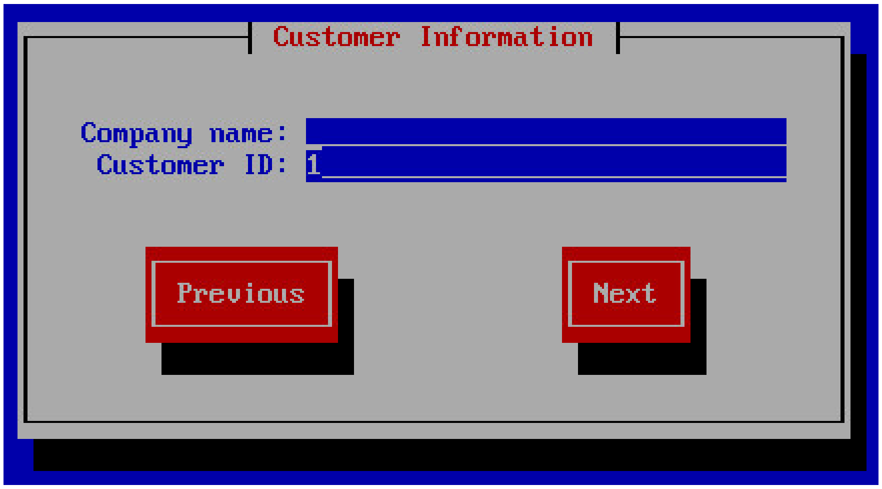
IP address:
Netmask:
Gateway:
Search domain(s):
Nameserver(s):

Do Nothing

If you selected **Do nothing** in the previous step no further action is required.

Customer Information

Enter the name of your company, your Customer ID number that was supplied by Flexera and click **Save**.



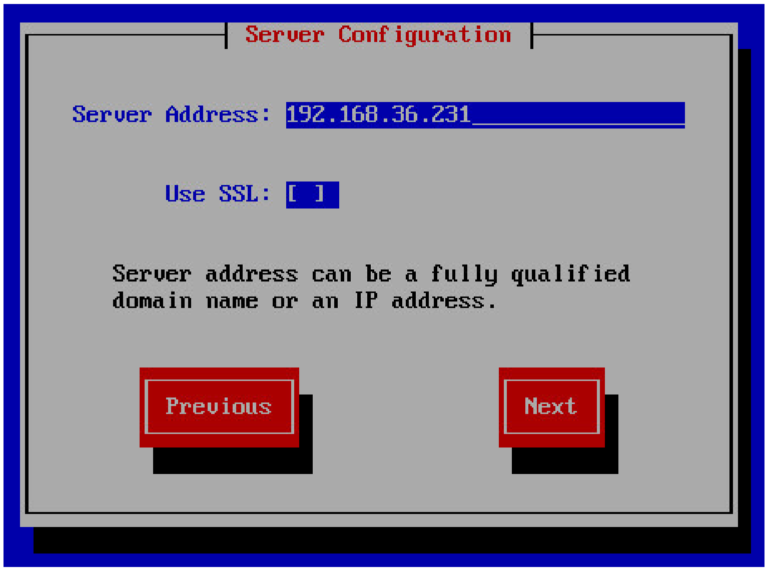
Customer Information

Company name:
Customer ID: 1

Server Configuration

Enter your Server Address, which can be a fully qualified domain name or an IP address, and click Next to Create Server Certificate.

Note • *This needs to match the URL that will be used to access the server via HTTP/HTTPS.*



Server Configuration

Server Address: 192.168.36.231

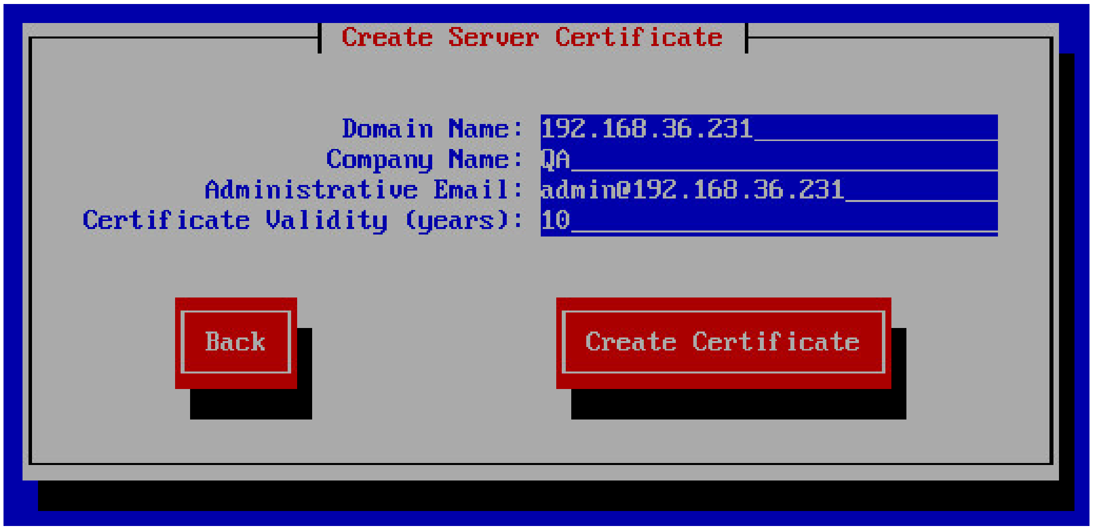
Use SSL: [ ]

Server address can be a fully qualified domain name or an IP address.

Create Server Certificate

Enter your Domain Name, Company Name, Administration Email and Certificate Validity (years) and click Create Certificate.

This generates a self-signed certificate. It is necessary to distribute the certificate to all hosts running the UI, System Center Plugin, Daemon and agents. Currently the public certificate can be recovered either by copying it from inside the VA (it is saved as /etc/pki/tls/certs/) or by exporting it from Internet Explorer.

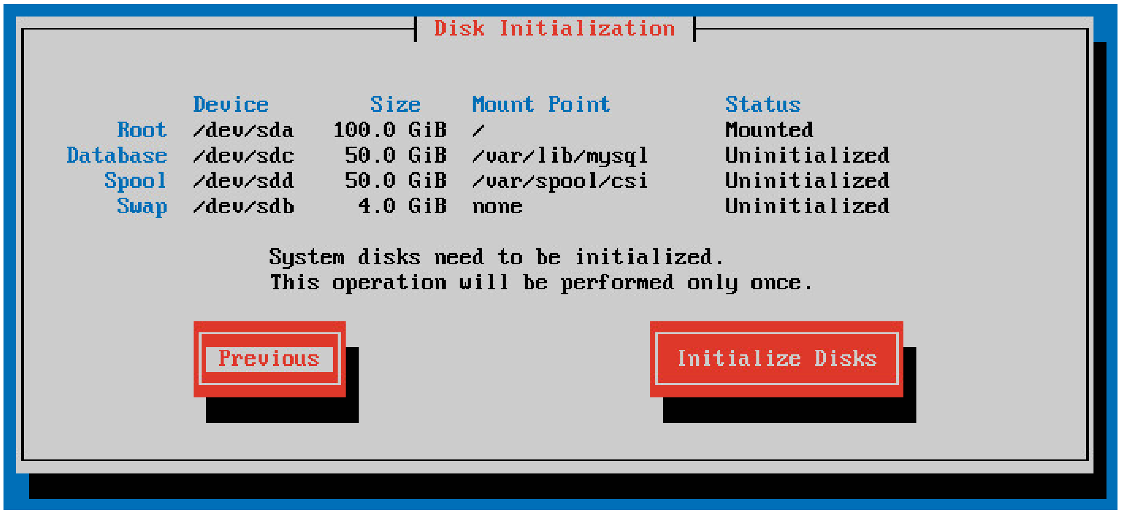


```
Create Server Certificate

               Domain Name: 192.168.36.231
              Company Name: QA
      Administrative Email: admin@192.168.36.231
Certificate Validity (years): 10
```

Disk Initialization

Click Initialize Disks to partition your drives to ensure that you have enough disk space for the Software Vulnerability Manager Virtual Appliance.

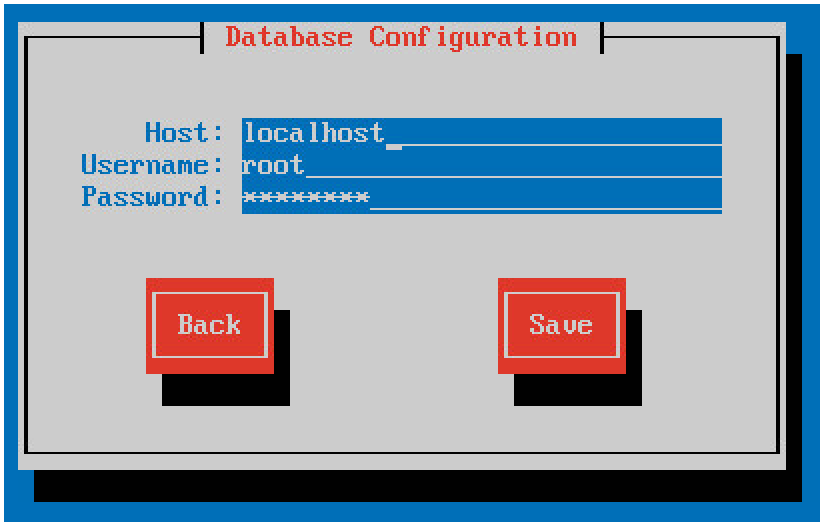
When completed, click Next.



```
Disk Initialization

          Device       Size    Mount Point       Status
    Root  /dev/sda  100.0 GiB  /                 Mounted
Database  /dev/sdc   50.0 GiB  /var/lib/mysql    Uninitialized
   Spool  /dev/sdd   50.0 GiB  /var/spool/csi    Uninitialized
    Swap  /dev/sdb    4.0 GiB  none              Uninitialized

      System disks need to be initialized.
      This operation will be performed only once.
```

Database Configuration

Enter the Host, Username and Password details and then click Next.



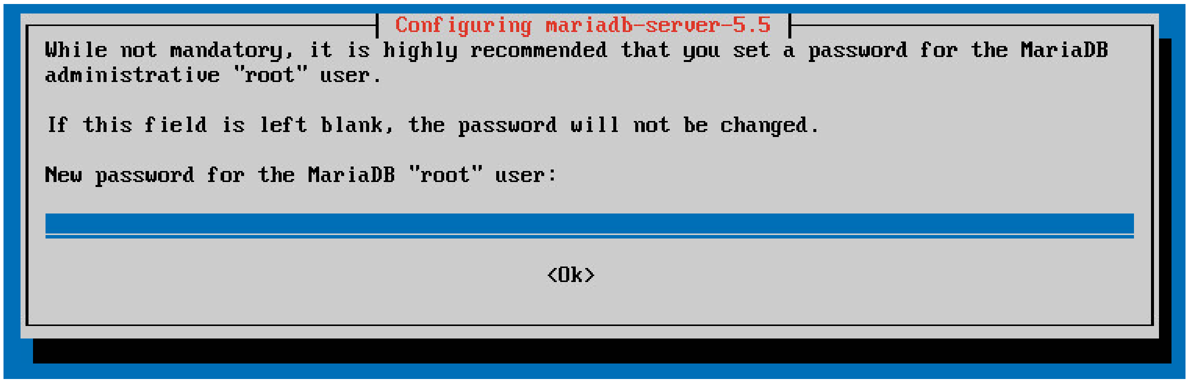
Database Configuration

Host: localhost
Username: root
Password: *********

Configure Your Maria DB Server (Optional)

Enter a new password for your MariaDB administrative root server (optional) and click OK. You will be asked to repeat the password.

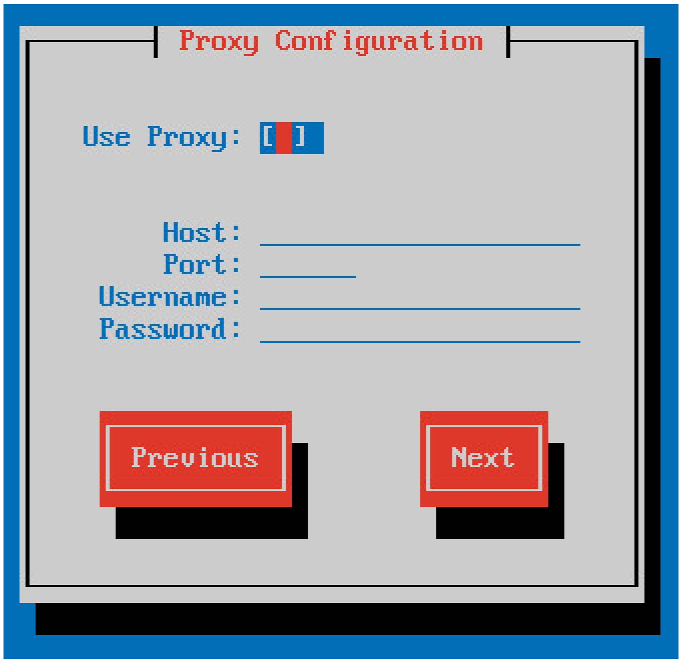
When completed, click Ok.



```
Configuring mariadb-server-5.5
While not mandatory, it is highly recommended that you set a password for the MariaDB
administrative "root" user.

If this field is left blank, the password will not be changed.

New password for the MariaDB "root" user:
```

Proxy Configuration

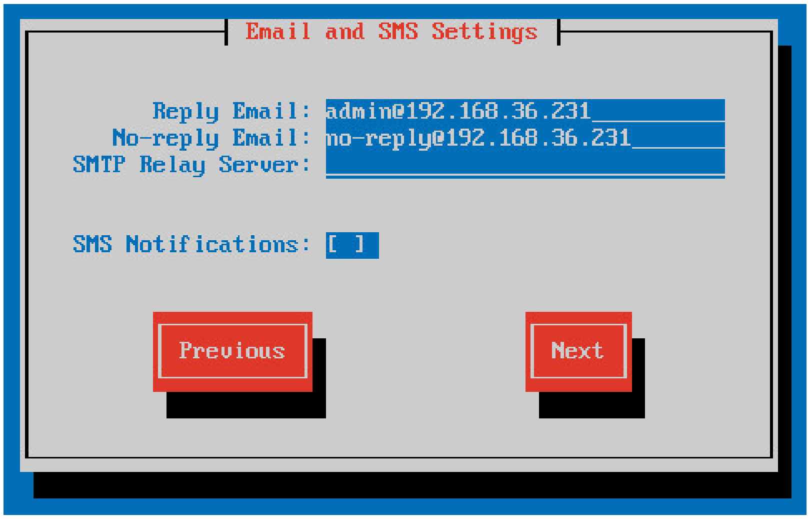
If your network uses a proxy to connect to the Internet, you can select Use Proxy, enter the Host, Port, Username and Password details and then click Next.



```
Use Proxy: [ ]

     Host: ____________________
     Port: ______
 Username: ____________________
 Password: ____________________
```

Email and SMS Settings

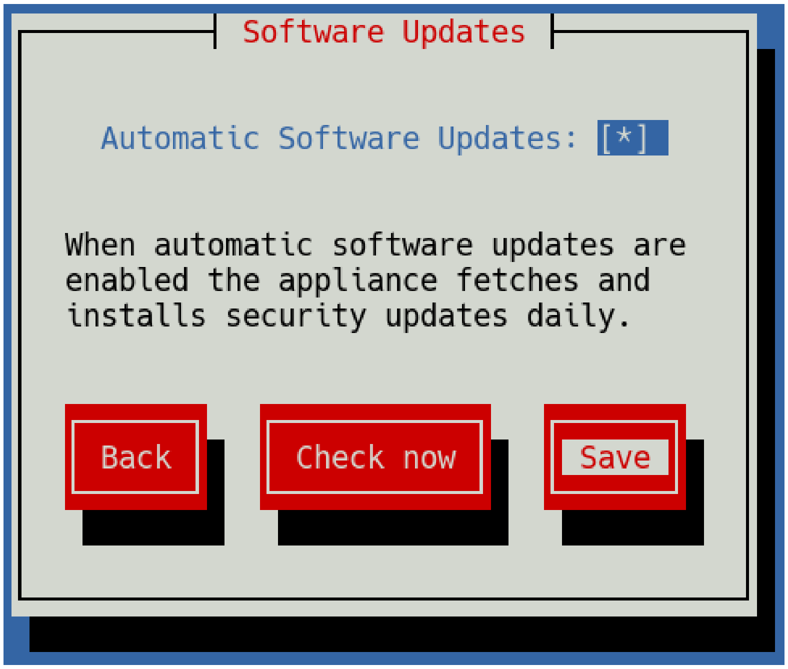
Enter the Email and SMS notification details and click **Next**.



```
    Reply Email: admin@192.168.36.231
 No-reply Email: no-reply@192.168.36.231
SMTP Relay Server:

SMS Notifications: [ ]
```

Software Updates

Enable automatic software updates to check for, and install, security updates on a daily basis.

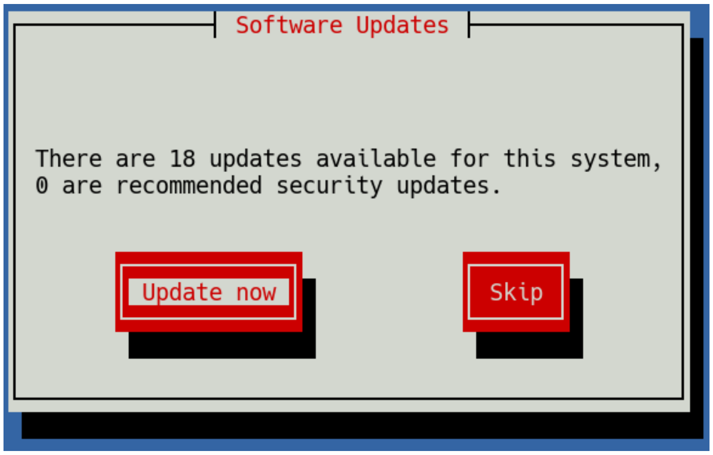


Software Updates

Automatic Software Updates: [*]

When automatic software updates are enabled the appliance fetches and installs security updates daily.

You will be informed of all available security updates and given the option to **Update now** or **Skip** them.



Software Updates

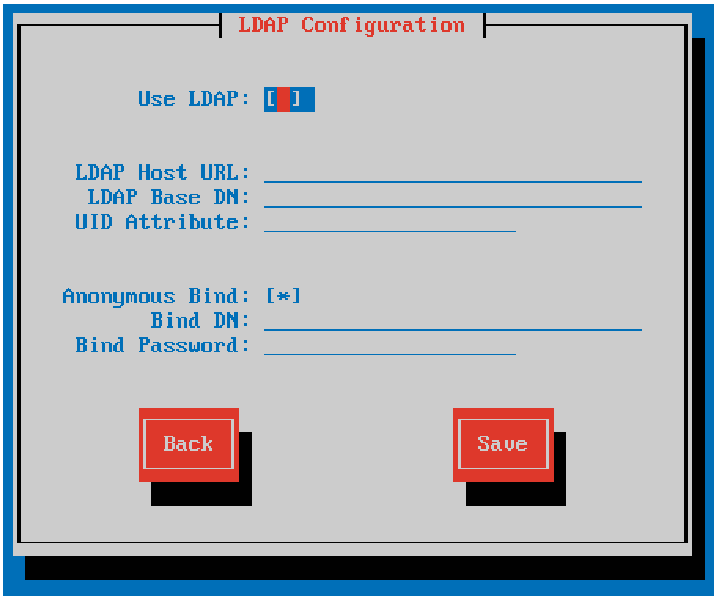
There are 18 updates available for this system, 0 are recommended security updates.

LDAP Configuration

Before configuring LDAP support you will need the following:

- The LDAP URL for your LDAP server
- The Base DN for the point in the directory where user-lookups will be made (the Base DN must contain at least one user account)
- The LDAP UID attribute that the usernames will be compared to
- The Bind DN for user-lookups or, alternatively, existing support for anonymous bind lookups

Select **Use LDAP**, enter the **LDAP Host URL**, **LDAP Base DN**, **UID Attribute**, and Bind details and then click **Save**.



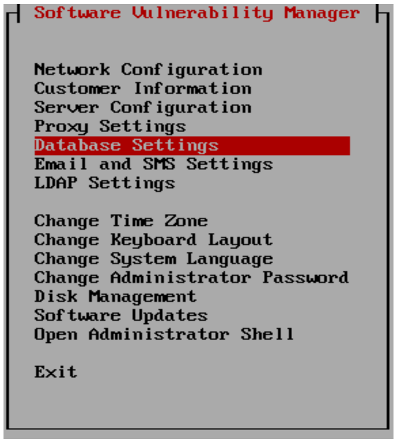
```
              LDAP Configuration

       Use LDAP: [ ]

  LDAP Host URL: ______________________________
   LDAP Base DN: ______________________________
  UID Attribute: ____________________

Anonymous Bind: [*]
       Bind DN: ______________________________
 Bind Password: ____________________
```

3

Installing Software Vulnerability Manager CentOS

The following steps appear in the order that they appear in the installation procedure. You can use the arrow and Page Up/ Down keys to navigate, press ESC to go back or F2 to open an administrator shell.

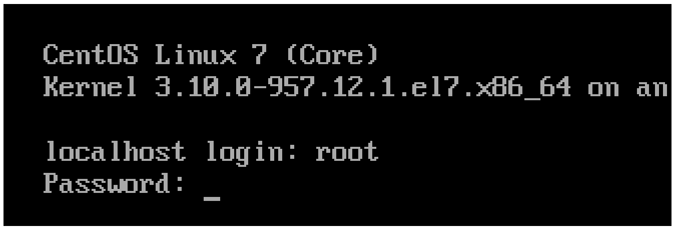
- Initial Configuration
- Network Configuration
- Customer Information
- Server Configuration
- Disk Initialization
- Database Configuration
- Proxy Configuration
- Email and SMS Settings
- Software Updates
- LDAP Configuration



```
Software Vulnerability Manager

Network Configuration
Customer Information
Server Configuration
Proxy Settings
Database Settings
Email and SMS Settings
LDAP Settings

Change Time Zone
Change Keyboard Layout
Change System Language
Change Administrator Password
Disk Management
Software Updates
Open Administrator Shell

Exit
```

Initial Configuration

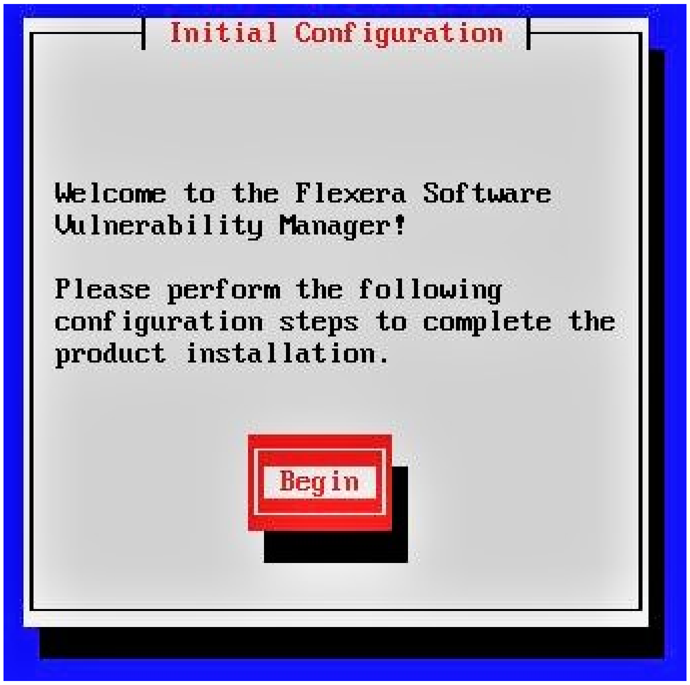
To start the configuration, login to your Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 server as root and enter the default password (flexera).



```
CentOS Linux 7 (Core)
Kernel 3.10.0-957.12.1.el7.x86_64 on an

localhost login: root
Password: _
```

The Initial Configuration screen will appear. Click Begin to start configuring the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Virtual Appliance for the following.

- Configure Your Time Zone
- Configure Your Keyboard Layout
- Configure Your System Language



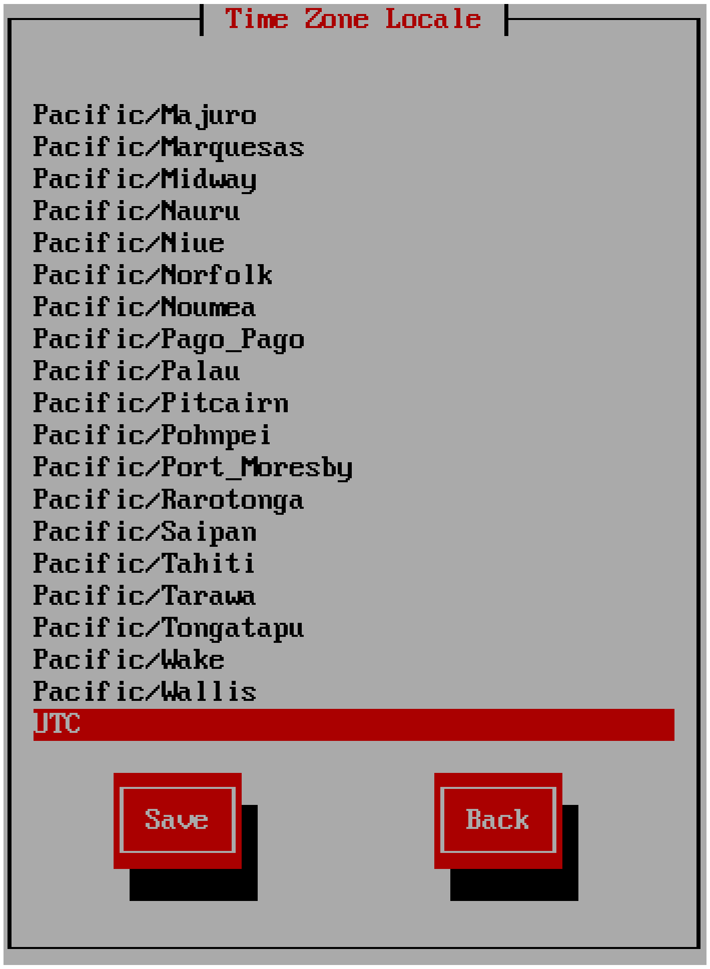
Initial Configuration

Welcome to the Flexera Software Vulnerability Manager!

Please perform the following configuration steps to complete the product installation.

Configure Your Time Zone

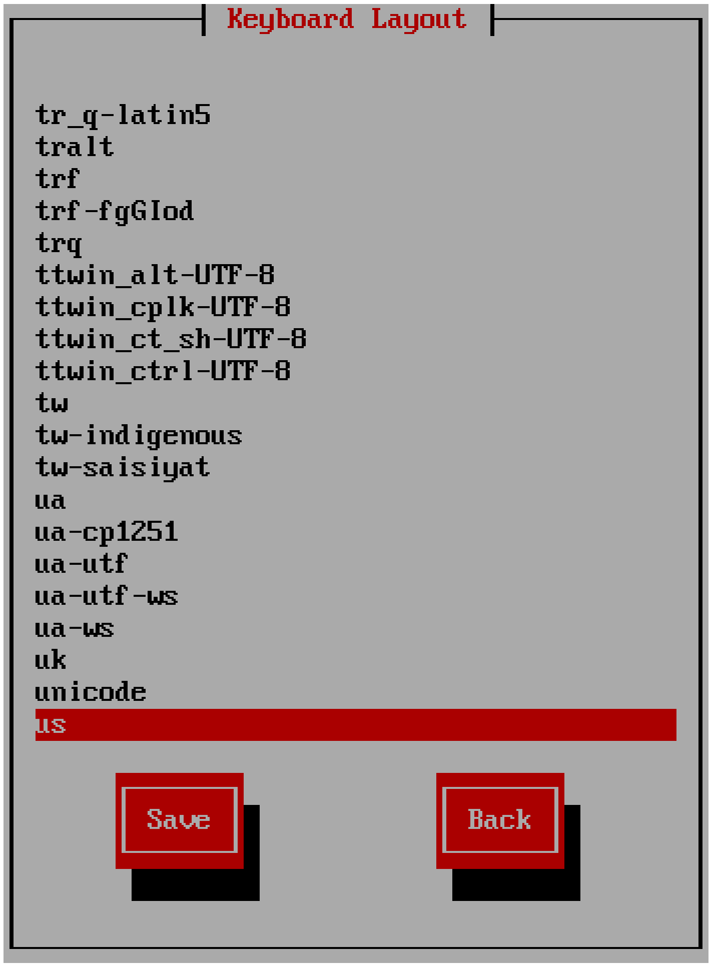
Select your time zone from the list and click **Save**



```
Time Zone Locale

Pacific/Majuro
Pacific/Marquesas
Pacific/Midway
Pacific/Nauru
Pacific/Niue
Pacific/Norfolk
Pacific/Noumea
Pacific/Pago_Pago
Pacific/Palau
Pacific/Pitcairn
Pacific/Pohnpei
Pacific/Port_Moresby
Pacific/Rarotonga
Pacific/Saipan
Pacific/Tahiti
Pacific/Tarawa
Pacific/Tongatapu
Pacific/Wake
Pacific/Wallis
UTC
```

Configure Your Keyboard Layout

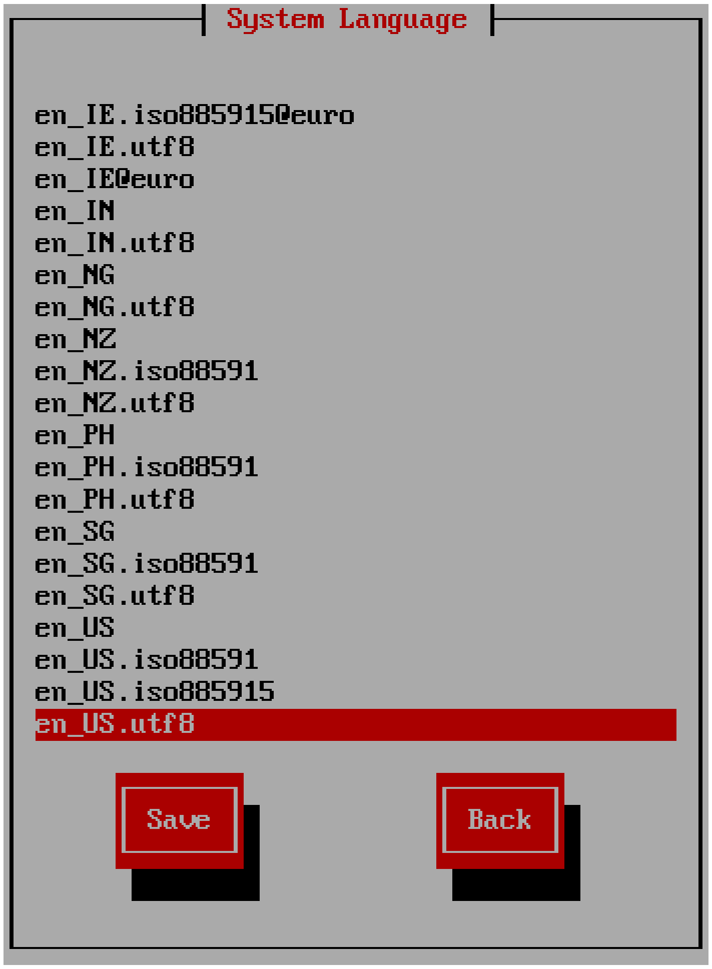
Select your keyboard layout from the list and click **Save.**



```
Keyboard Layout

tr_q-latin5
tralt
trf
trf-fgGIod
trq
ttwin_alt-UTF-8
ttwin_cplk-UTF-8
ttwin_ct_sh-UTF-8
ttwin_ctrl-UTF-8
tw
tw-indigenous
tw-saisiyat
ua
ua-cp1251
ua-utf
ua-utf-ws
ua-ws
uk
unicode
us

Save        Back
```

Configure Your System Language

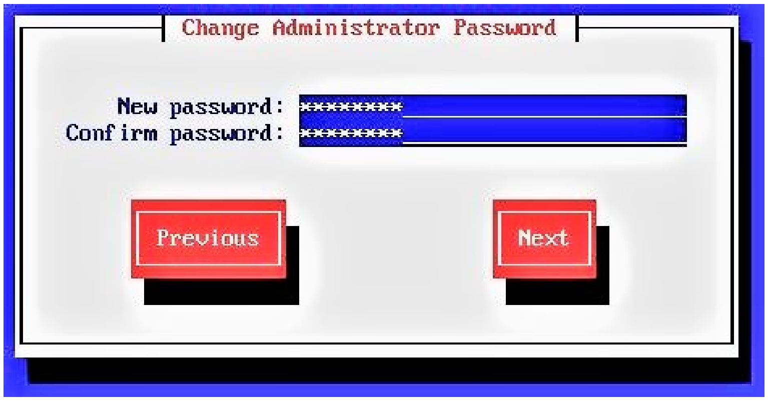
Select your system language from the list and click **Save.**



```
System Language

en_IE.iso885915@euro
en_IE.utf8
en_IE@euro
en_IN
en_IN.utf8
en_NG
en_NG.utf8
en_NZ
en_NZ.iso88591
en_NZ.utf8
en_PH
en_PH.iso88591
en_PH.utf8
en_SG
en_SG.iso88591
en_SG.utf8
en_US
en_US.iso88591
en_US.iso885915
en_US.utf8
```

Change Your Administrator Password

Enter and confirm a new root account password for the CentOS Linux install on the Virtual Appliance and click Next.

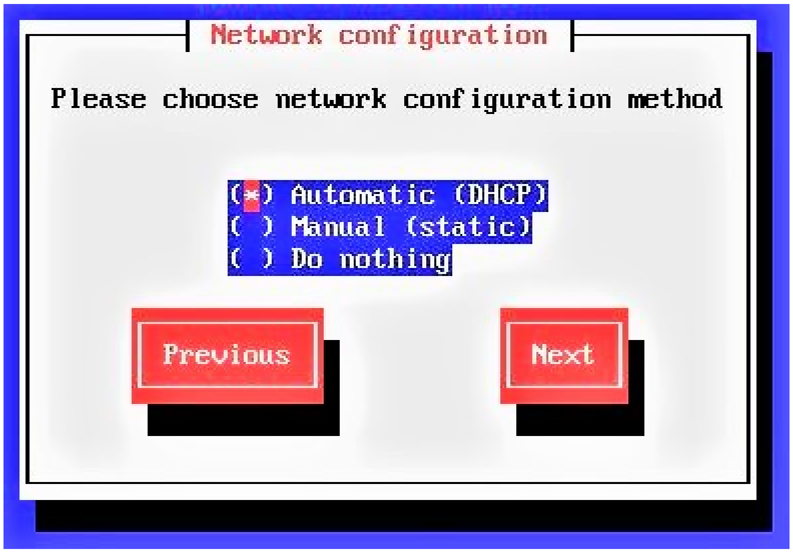


```
Change Administrator Password

    New password: *********
Confirm password: *********
```

Network Configuration

Choose the network configuration method to use and click Next to configure the following.

- Automatic (DHCP) Network Configuration
- Manual (Static) Network Connection
- Do Nothing



Network configuration

Please choose network configuration method

(*) Automatic (DHCP)
( ) Manual (static)
( ) Do nothing

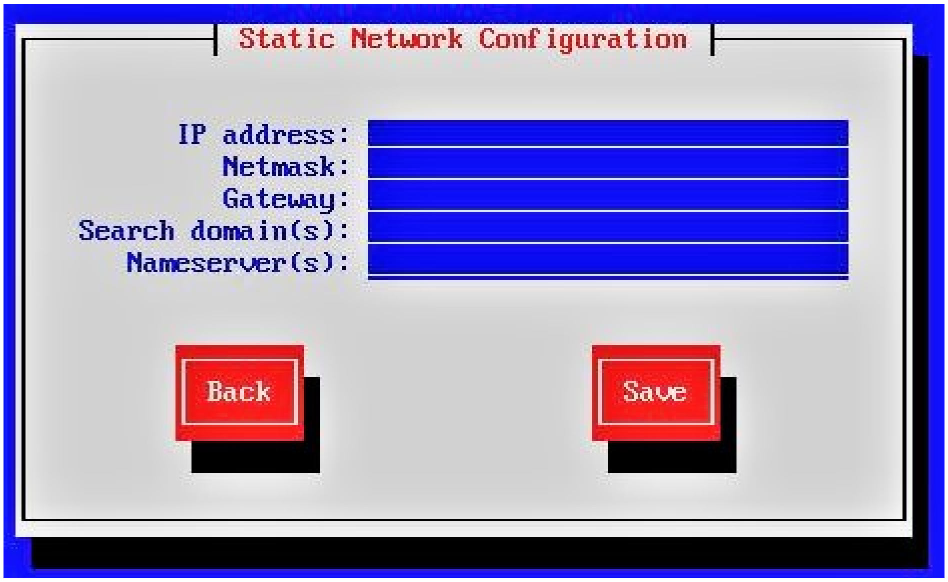
Note *• To select any network configuration method, use* ***Space Bar*** *in the key board*

Automatic (DHCP) Network Configuration

If you selected **Automatic (DCHP)** in the previous step no further action is required.

Manual (Static) Network Connection

If you selected **Manual (static)** in the previous step you must enter the required details and click **Save**.



Static Network Configuration

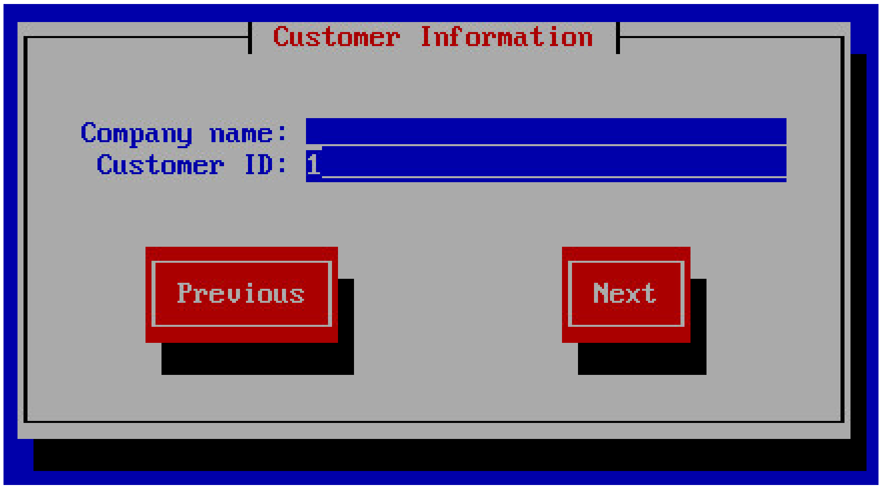
IP address:
Netmask:
Gateway:
Search domain(s):
Nameserver(s):

Do Nothing

If you selected **Do nothing** in the previous step no further action is required.

Customer Information

Enter the name of your company, your Customer ID number that was supplied by Flexera and click **Save**.



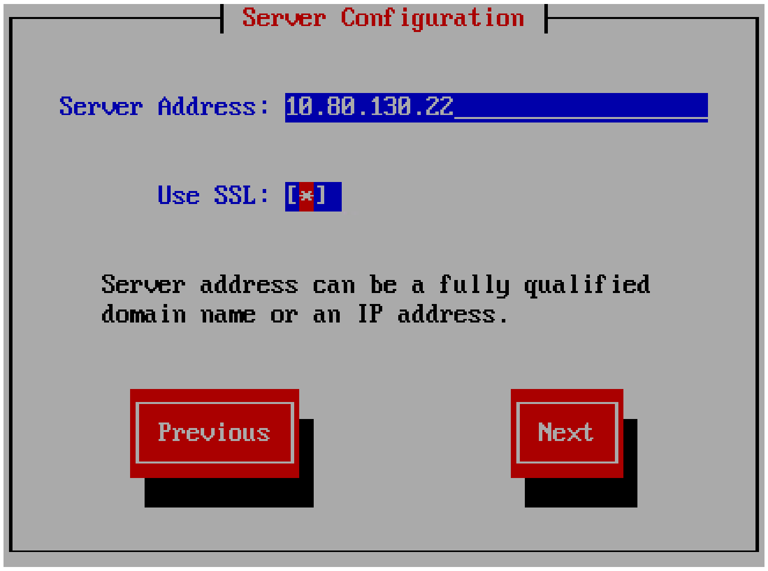
Customer Information

Company name:
Customer ID: 1

Server Configuration

Enter your Server Address, which can be a fully qualified domain name or an IP address, and click Next to Create Server Certificate.

Note • *This needs to match the URL that will be used to access the server via HTTP/HTTPS.*



Server Address: 10.80.130.22

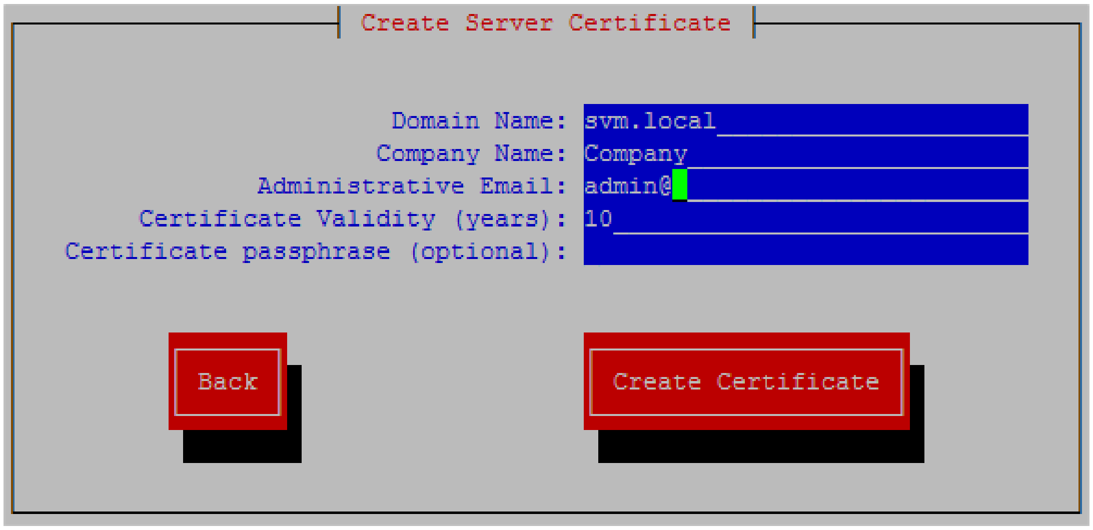
Use SSL: [*]

Server address can be a fully qualified domain name or an IP address.

Create Server Certificate

Enter your **Domain Name**, **Company Name**, **Administration Email** and **Certificate Validity (years)** and click **Create Certificate**.

This generates a self-signed certificate. It is necessary to distribute the certificate to all hosts running the UI, System Center Plugin, Daemon and agents. Currently the public certificate can be recovered either by copying it from inside the Virtual Appliance (it is saved as /etc/pki/tls/certs/) or by exporting it from Internet Explorer.

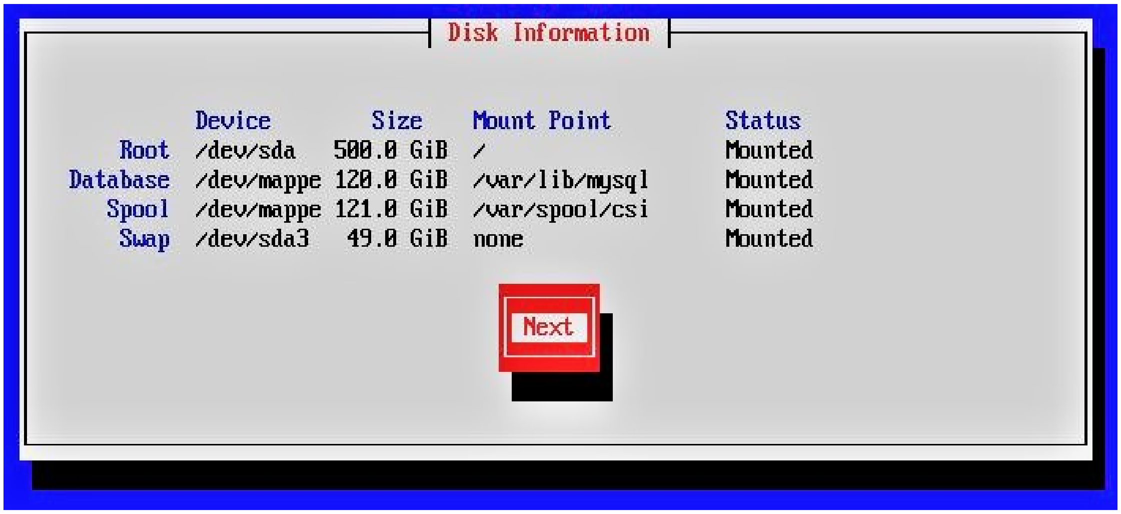


```
                    Create Server Certificate

                          Domain Name: svm.local
                         Company Name: Company
                 Administrative Email: admin@
         Certificate Validity (years): 10
   Certificate passphrase (optional):
```

Disk Initialization

Click Initialize Disks to partition your drives to ensure that you have enough disk space for the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Virtual Appliance.

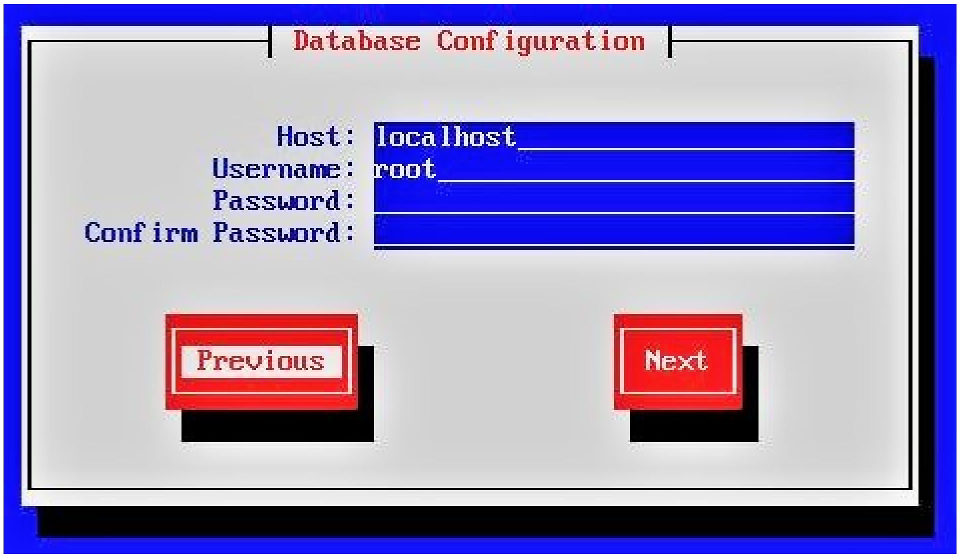
When completed, click **Next**.



```
                      Disk Information

          Device       Size      Mount Point       Status
    Root  /dev/sda   500.0 GiB  /                 Mounted
Database  /dev/mappe 120.0 GiB  /var/lib/mysql    Mounted
   Spool  /dev/mappe 121.0 GiB  /var/spool/csi    Mounted
    Swap  /dev/sda3   49.0 GiB  none              Mounted
```

Database Configuration

Enter the **Host**, **Username** and **Password** details and then click **Next**.

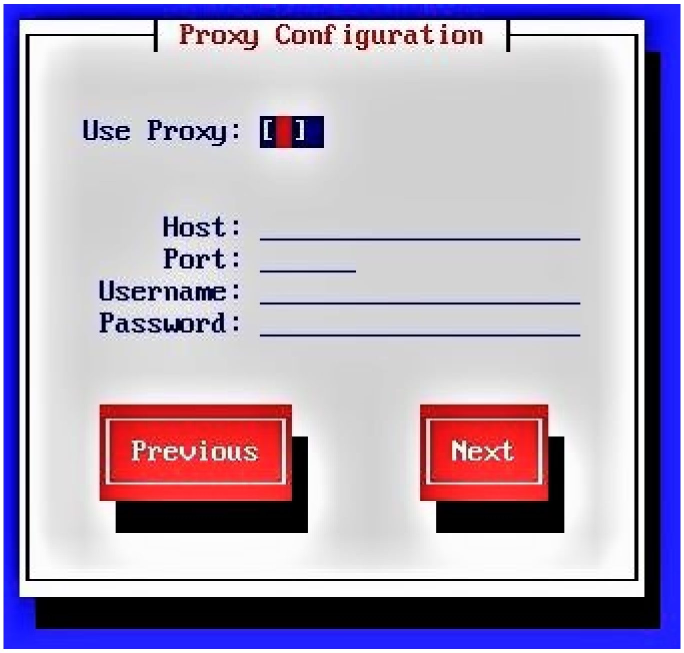


Database Configuration

Host: localhost
Username: root
Password:
Confirm Password:

Proxy Configuration

If your network uses a proxy to connect to the Internet, you can select **Use Proxy**, enter the **Host**, **Port**, **Username** and **Password** details and then click **Next**.



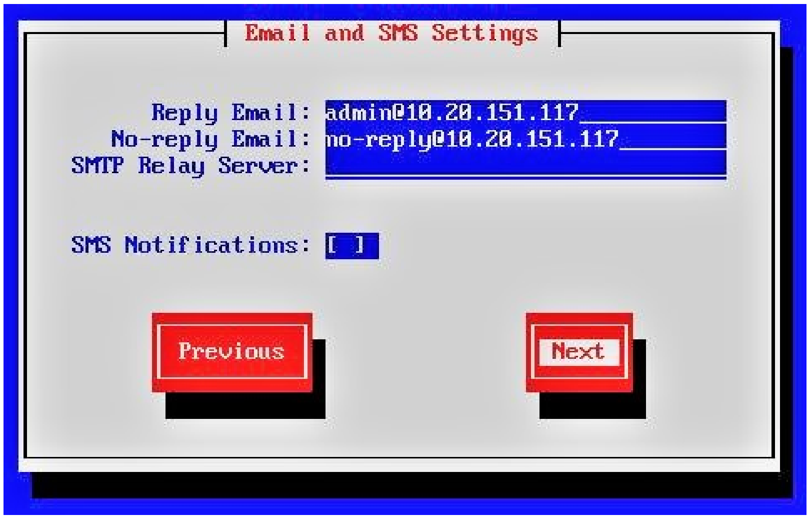
Proxy Configuration

Use Proxy: [ ]

Host:
Port:
Username:
Password:

Email and SMS Settings

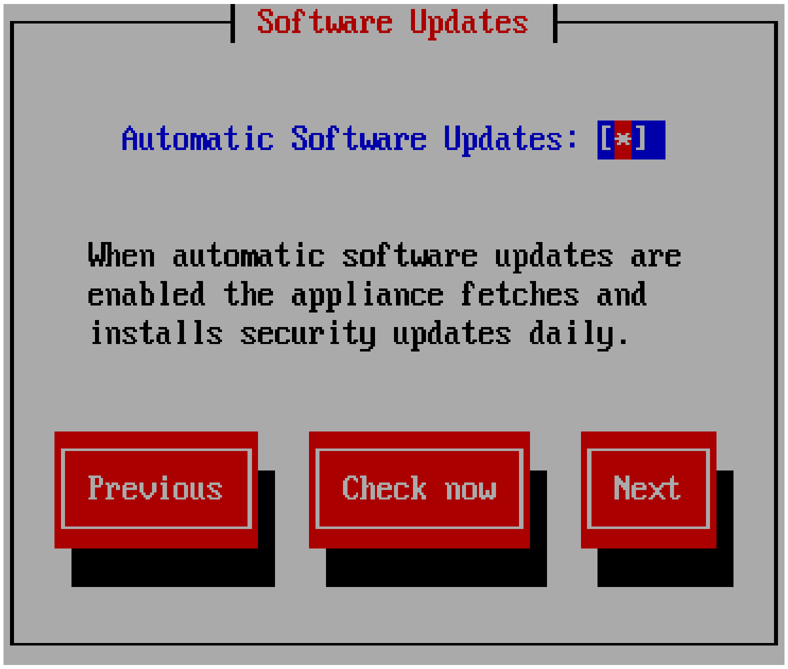
Enter the Email and SMS notification details and click **Next**.



```
             Email and SMS Settings

     Reply Email: admin@10.20.151.117
  No-reply Email: no-reply@10.20.151.117
SMTP Relay Server:

SMS Notifications: [ ]
```

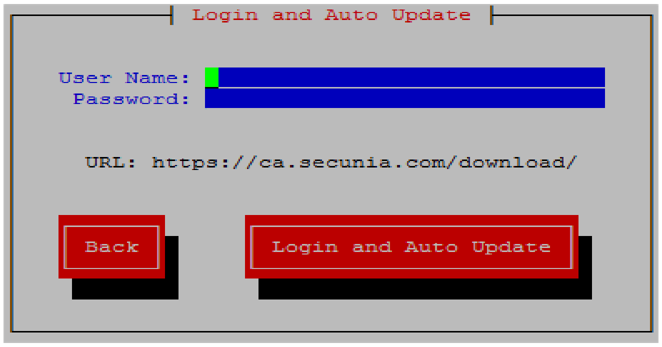
Software Updates

Enable automatic software updates to check for, and install, security updates on a daily basis.



```
              Software Updates

     Automatic Software Updates: [*]

   When automatic software updates are
   enabled the appliance fetches and
   installs security updates daily.
```

Enter customer area **User Name** and **Password**, click **Download and install latest RPM**.



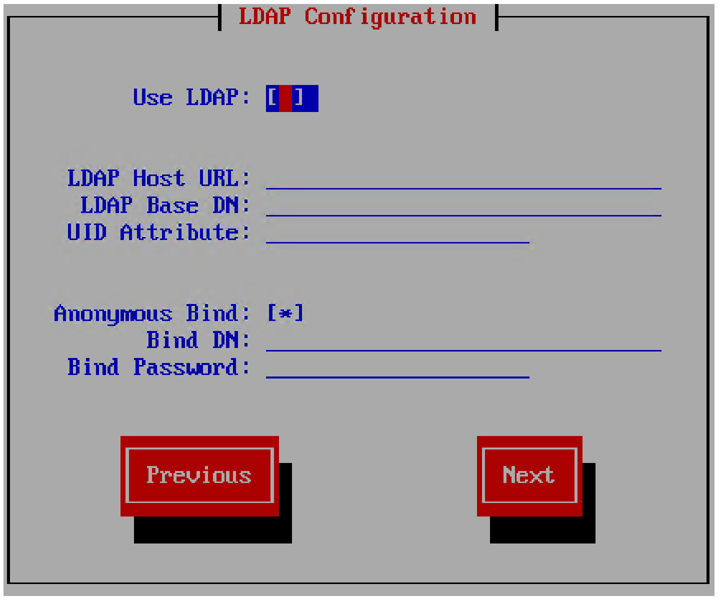
URL: https://ca.secunia.com/download/

LDAP Configuration

Before configuring LDAP support you will need the following:

- The LDAP URL for your LDAP server
- The Base DN for the point in the directory where user-lookups will be made (the Base DN must contain at least one user account)
- The LDAP UID attribute that the usernames will be compared to
- The Bind DN for user-lookups or, alternatively, existing support for anonymous bind lookups

Select **Use LDAP**, enter the **LDAP Host URL**, **LDAP Base DN**, **UID Attribute**, and Bind details and then click **Save**.



Use LDAP: [ ]

Anonymous Bind: [*]

A

Appendix A - CentOS VA Migration from Ubuntu VA

Migration from Ubuntu Virtual Appliance to CentOS Virtual Appliance includes the following steps:

- Actions on Ubuntu Virtual Appliance
- Actions on CentOS Virtual Appliance
- Migration Steps

Important • *Before starting the migration, make sure the* `vuln_track` *database is synced.*

Actions on Ubuntu Virtual Appliance

To migrate to the CentOS Virtual Appliance, follow the below preparatory steps in Ubuntu Virtual Appliance.

Task ***To migrate to the CentOS Virtual Appliance:***

1. Create admin migration user using the below command:

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'mig_admin'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'MIG_ADMIN' WITH GRANT OPTION;
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

2. **Stop the services** using the below commands:

```
service scandaemon stop
service sgdaemon stop
service haproxy stop
```

3. Connect to the database and truncate `nsi_result` table from all the private databases for fast completion:

```
TRUNCATE ca_<custid>.nsi_result;(delete from all partitions).
TRUNCATE ca.scan_queue; (Ideally no entries, when scan is not pending)
```

4. Check for enough disk space, tmp space, free RAM before proceeding.
5. Make sure that Apache service is running in both the servers.

Actions on CentOS Virtual Appliance

To migrate from the Ubuntu Virtual Appliance, follow the below preparatory steps in CentOS Virtual Appliance.

Task ***To migrate from the Ubuntu Virtual Appliance:***

1. Create admin migration user using the below commands:

   ```
   GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'mig_admin'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'MIG_ADMIN' WITH GRANT OPTION;
   FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
   ```

2. Add the below entries in /etc/my.cnf to [mysqld] section and restart MariaDB server to apply the new settings:

   ```
   net_read_timeout=1000
   connect_timeout=1000
   On terminal: systemctl restart mariadb.service
   ```

3. Using the below command, try connecting to Ubuntu VA using mig_admin user from the new CentOS VA:

   ```
   mysql -umig_admin -pMIG_ADMIN  -h<ubuntu VA IP>
   ```

4. Using the below command, try connecting to CentOS VA from Ubuntu VA:

   ```
   mysql -umig_admin -pMIG_ADMIN  -h<Centos VA IP>
   ```

   Note • *Make sure both the servers can connect each other, if any issue found in MySQL connection then check `/etc/mysql/my.cnf file` and comment `# bind-address 127.0.0.0` (or) change the bind address to `0.0.0.0`.*

5. Stop the services, using the below commands:

   ```
   systemctl stop sgdaemon.service
   systemctl stop scandaemon.service
   systemctl stop haproxy.service
   ```

6. Drop the common and private databases (Centos VA) using the below commands:

   ```
   DROP DATABASE ca;
   DROP DATABASE ca_; (Private database starts with ca_)
   ```

7. Drop the private db mysql users (which starts with customer id) using the below commands:

   ```
   DROP USER '<cust_id*>'@'localhost'
   FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
   ```

Migration Steps

After successfully creating the admin migration user, follow the below migration steps:

Task ***To perform migration steps:***

1. In CentOS VA make the following files executable:

```
chmod a+rwx /usr/local/Secunia/csi/install/util/migratedb.sh
chmod a+rwx /usr/local/Secunia/csi/install/util/dumpPDB.php
```

2. In CentOS VA run the below script:

```
/usr/local/Secunia/csi/install/util/migratedb.sh
```

3. After running the script, you can see a log folder get created at `/usr/local/Secunia/csi/install/util/` with the migration successful message. If a log folder is not created then you need to verify the permission of `dumpPDB.php`, `migratedb.sh` files. Now run the below script:

```
/usr/local/Secunia/csi/install/util/migratedb.sh
```

4. Script will ask for the below details of source server (Ubuntu) and destination server (CentOS):

```
Source IP
Source MySQL username
Source MySQL password
Destination IP
Destination MySQL username
Destination MySQL password
```

5. Run the below commands for permission and to copy the previously generated reports (`pdf` and `csv`):

   - **On Ubuntu**—Use the following command:

   ```
   scp /usr/local/Secunia/csi/reports/ root@<centos ip>:/var/spool/On centoscsi/reports/*.*
   ```

   - **On CentOS**—Use the following command:

   ```
   chmod a+rwx /usr/local/Secunia/csi/reports
   ```

6. Start services using the below commands:

```
systemctl start sgdaemon.service
systemctl start scandaemon.service
systemctl start haproxy.service
```

7. After migration, remove mysql user - `'mig_admin'@'%'` from both the servers using the below commands:

```
DROP USER 'mig_admin'@'%';
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```