

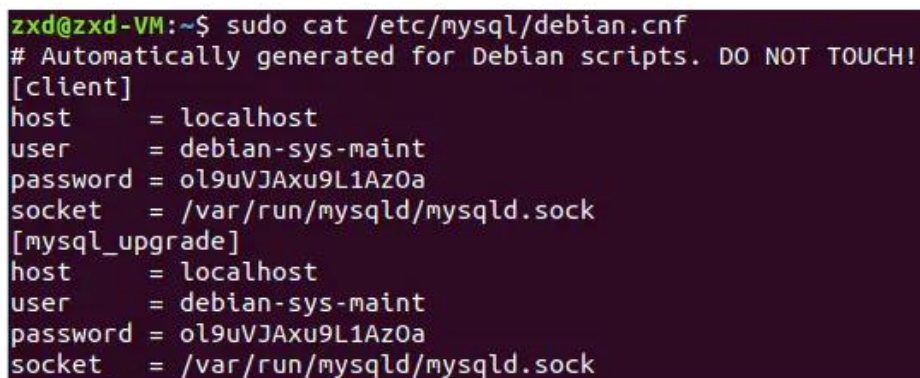
安装 mysql

```
sudo apt-get install mysql-server  
sudo apt-get install mysql-client  
sudo apt-get install libmysqlclient-dev
```

查看默认配置文件

```
sudo cat /etc/mysql/debian.cnf
```

结果如下:



```
zxd@zxd-VM:~$ sudo cat /etc/mysql/debian.cnf  
# Automatically generated for Debian scripts. DO NOT TOUCH!  
[client]  
host      = localhost  
user      = debian-sys-maint  
password  = ol9uVJAxu9L1Az0a  
socket    = /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.sock  
[mysql_upgrade]  
host      = localhost  
user      = debian-sys-maint  
password  = ol9uVJAxu9L1Az0a  
socket    = /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.sock
```

图中有 ‘user=debian-sys-maint’，即为自动配置的默认用户；

‘password=ol9uVJAxu9L1Az0a’，即为自动配置的密码。

以默认配置登陆 mysql

```
mysql -u debian-sys-maint -p          // 用户名以自己的配置文件为准
```

提示输入密码,这里要输入的就是上一步的 ‘password=ol9uVJAxu9L1Az0a’ (密码以自己的配置文件为准)。

更改密码

```
use mysql;
// 下一行，密码改为了 yourpassword，可以设置成其他的
update mysql.user set authentication_string=password('yourpassword') where user='root'
and Host ='localhost';
update user set plugin="mysql_native_password";
flush privileges;
quit;
```

重启 mysql

```
sudo service mysql restart
mysql -u root -p
```

网络设置

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

```
bind-address = 127.0.0.1
```

表示默认只监听本机的连接。这里需要改成

```
bind-address = 0.0.0.0
```

保存文件后重启服务。

```
sudo systemctl restart mysql
```

连接 mysql,修改密码配置

首先，修改 validate_password_policy 参数的值

```
mysql> set global validate_password_policy=0;
```

```
set global validate_password_length=1;
```

创建远程访问用户：

```
CREATE USER 'sammy'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
```

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'sammy'@'%' WITH GRANT OPTION;授权
```