

一、配置yum源

1. 下载mysql源安装包

下载地址: <https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/repo/yum/>

Repository Setup Packages

Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 / Oracle Linux 8 (Architecture Independent), RPM Package
(mysql80-community-release-el8-1.noarch.rpm)

29.7K

Download

Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 / Oracle Linux 7 (Architecture Independent), RPM Package
(mysql80-community-release-el7-3.noarch.rpm)

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Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 / Oracle Linux 6 (Architecture Independent), RPM Package
(mysql80-community-release-el6-3.noarch.rpm)

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Fedora 32 (Architecture Independent), RPM Package
(mysql80-community-release-fc32-1.noarch.rpm)

26.9K

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Fedora 31 (Architecture Independent), RPM Package
(mysql80-community-release-fc31-1.noarch.rpm)

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Fedora 30 (Architecture Independent), RPM Package
(mysql80-community-release-fc30-1.noarch.rpm)

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We suggest that you use the MD5 checksums and GnuPG signatures to verify the integrity of the packages you download.

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鼠标右键复制下载链接

复制下载链接: <https://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql80-community-release-el7-3.noarch.rpm>

进入执行目录, 这里的目录是: /home

执行下载命令:

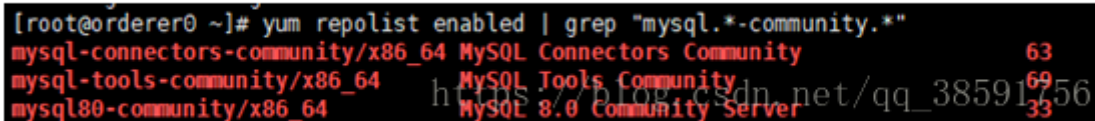
```
wget https://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql80-community-release-el7-3.noarch.rpm
```

2. 安装mysql源

```
yum localinstall mysql80-community-release-el7-3.noarch.rpm
```

3. 检查是否安装成功

```
yum repolist enabled | grep "mysql.*-community.*"
```



```
[root@orderer0 ~]# yum repolist enabled | grep "mysql.*-community.*"
mysql-connectors-community/x86_64 MySQL Connectors Community 63
mysql-tools-community/x86_64 MySQL Tools Community 69
mysql80-community/x86_64 MySQL 8.0 Community Server 33
```

4. 安装mysql

```
yum install mysql-community-server
```

二、启动mysql服务

1. 启动

```
systemctl start mysqld
或者
service mysqld start
```

2. 查看启动状态

```
systemctl status mysqld
或
service mysqld status
```

```
[root@orderer0 ~]# systemctl start mysqld
[root@orderer0 ~]# systemctl status mysqld
● mysqld.service - MySQL Server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/mysqld.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Tue 2018-08-07 11:02:43 CST; 1min 31s ago
     Docs: man:mysqld(8)
           http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/en/using-systemd.html
  Process: 2469 ExecStartPre=/usr/bin/mysqld_pre_systemd (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
 Main PID: 2556 (mysqld)
    Status: "SERVER_OPERATING"
     Tasks: 36
    Memory: 495.0M
    CGroup: /system.slice/mysqld.service
            └─2556 /usr/sbin/mysqld

Aug 07 11:02:21 orderer0.example.com systemd[1]: Starting MySQL Server:
Aug 07 11:02:43 orderer0.example.com systemd[1]: Started MySQL Server.
```

3. 设置开机启动

```
systemctl enable mysqld
systemctl daemon-reload
```

三、配置以及部分命令

1. 修改登录密码

mysql安装完成后，会在/var/log/mysqld.log文件中给root默认生成一个密码。通过下面方式找到root默认密码，然后登录mysql进行修改

```
grep 'temporary password' /var/log/mysqld.log
```

```
[root@orderer0 ~]# grep 'temporary password' /var/log/mysqld.log
2018-08-07T03:02:35.497567Z 5 [Note] [MY-010454] [Server] A temporary password is generated for root@localhost: cb?&gh>H45mr
```

本地登录mysql

```
mysql -u root -p
```

输入上面查询出来的密码，回撤进入

修改密码（密码必须包含大小写字母、数字和特殊符号，并且长度不能少于8位）：

```
ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'TestBicon@123';
或
set password for 'root'@'localhost'=password('TestBicon@123');
```

2. 添加远程登录用户

```
use mysql;  
select host, user from user;
```

```
GRANT ALL ON *.* TO 'root'@'%';  
或  
update user set host='%' where user = 'root';
```

```
flush privileges;//命令刷新
```

3. Navicat、SQLyog连接时出错

登录客户端，执行下面的命令：

```
ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_native_password BY  
'password';
```

如果报错：ERROR 1396 (HY000): Operation ALTER USER failed for 'root'@'localhost'则使用下面命令：

```
ALTER USER 'root'@'%' IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_native_password BY 'password';
```

4. 修改默认编码格式

mysql8.0默认编码方式为utf8mb4，因此使用时不需要修改，可使用如下命令查看：

```
SHOW VARIABLES WHERE Variable_name LIKE 'character_set_%' OR Variable_name  
LIKE 'collation%';
```

5. 查找mysql配置文件my.cnf

```
mysql --help|grep 'my.cnf'
```

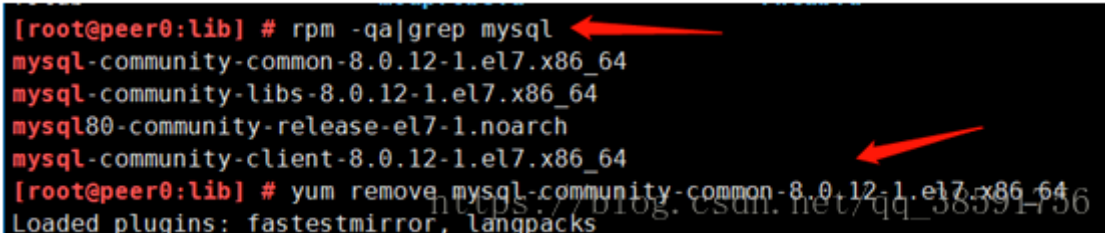
```
[root@iZh4nqubiv17srZ ~]# locate my.cnf  
-bash: locate: command not found  
[root@iZh4nqubiv17srZ ~]# mysql --help|grep 'my.cnf'  
order of preference, my.cnf, $MYSQL_TCP_PORT,  
/etc/my.cnf /etc/mysql/my.cnf /usr/etc/my.cnf ~/.my.cnf  
[root@iZh4nqubiv17srZ ~]#
```

四、卸载mysql

1. 卸载软件

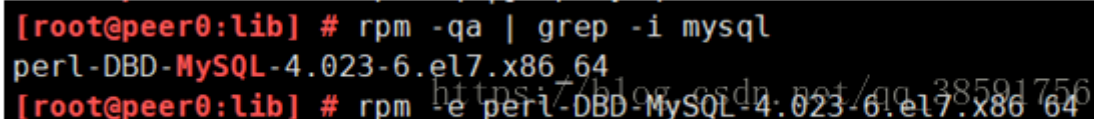
```
yum remove mysql-community-server
```

完成后使用rpm -qa|grep mysql命令查看，如果有查询结果，则使用yum remove 名称清理掉。如图：



A terminal window showing the command `rpm -qa|grep mysql` and its output, which lists several MySQL-related packages. A red arrow points to the output. Below that, the command `yum remove mysql-community-common-8.0.12-1.el7.x86_64` is entered, and the output shows the package being removed. Another red arrow points to the output of this command. The terminal prompt is `[root@peer0:lib] #`.

再使用命令rpm -qa | grep -i mysql查看，如果有结果使用rpm -e 名称卸载。如下：



A terminal window showing the command `rpm -qa | grep -i mysql` and its output, which lists several MySQL-related packages. A red arrow points to the output. Below that, the command `rpm -e perl-DBD-MySQL-4.023-6.el7.x86_64` is entered, and the output shows the package being removed. Another red arrow points to the output of this command. The terminal prompt is `[root@peer0:lib] #`.

2. 删除文件

```
rm -rf /var/lib/mysql
rm /etc/my.cnf
rm -rf /usr/share/mysql-8.0
```

如果需要重新安装，在安装完成启动之前可以先对mysql目录赋予权限防止异常发生：

```
chmod -R 777 /var/lib/mysql
```

五、附加

1. systemctl命令

```
systemctl is-enabled iptables.service
systemctl is-enabled servicename.service #查询服务是否开机启动
systemctl enable *.service #开机运行服务
systemctl disable *.service #取消开机运行
systemctl start *.service #启动服务
systemctl stop *.service #停止服务
systemctl restart *.service #重启服务
```

```
systemctl reload *.service #重新加载服务配置文件  
systemctl status *.service #查询服务运行状态  
systemctl --failed #显示启动失败的服务
```

六、参考

https://blog.csdn.net/qq_38591756/article/details/82958333

https://blog.csdn.net/qq_38567039/article/details/90090111