# **第一步：安装**

Linux系统自带的repo是不会自动更新每个软件的最新版本（基本都是比较靠后的稳定版），所以无法通过yum方式安装MySQL的高级版本。所以我们需要先安装带有当前可用的mysql5系列社区版资源的rpm包

**#######安装rpm包**

[root@typecodes ~]**# rpm -Uvh http://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql-community-release-el7-5.noarch.rpm**

Retrieving http:*//dev.mysql.com/get/mysql-community-release-el7-5.noarch.rpm*

Preparing... **################################# [100%]**

Updating / installing...

1:mysql-community-release-el7-5 **################################# [100%]**

这时查看当前可用的mysql安装资源：

[root@typecodes ~]*# yum repolist enabled | grep "mysql.\*-community.\*"*

mysql-connectors-community/x86\_64 MySQL Connectors Community 14

mysql-tools-community/x86\_64 MySQL Tools Community 17

mysql56-community/x86\_64 MySQL 5.6 Community Server 139

从上面的列表可以看出， mysql56-community/x86\_64 和 MySQL 5.6 Community Server 可以使用。

因此，我们就可以直接用yum方式安装了MySQL5.6版本了。

[root@typecodes ~]*# yum -y install mysql-community-server*Loaded plugins: axelget, langpacks

...Dependency Installed:

...Replaced:

mariadb.x86\_64 1:5.5.41-2.el7\_0 mariadb-devel.x86\_64 1:5.5.41-2.el7\_0 mariadb-libs.x86\_64 1:5.5.41-2.el7\_0Complete!

# **第二步：配置**

MySQL安装完成后，进行相关配置

安装完MySQL后，需要进行一些基础配置工作：

#######安装成功后，将其加入开机启动

[root@typecodes ~]# systemctl enable mysqld

#######启动mysql服务进程

[root@typecodes ~]# systemctl **start** mysqld

#######配置mysql（设置密码等）

[root@typecodes ~]# mysql\_secure\_installation

NOTE: RUNNING **ALL** PARTS **OF** THIS SCRIPT **IS** RECOMMENDED **FOR** **ALL** MySQL

SERVERS **IN** PRODUCTION USE! PLEASE **READ** EACH STEP CAREFULLY!

**In** **order** **to** log **into** MySQL **to** secure it, we'll need the current

password for the root user. If you've just installed MySQL, **and**

you haven't set the root password yet, the password will be blank,

so you should just press enter here.

Enter current password for root (enter for none):

OK, successfully used password, moving on...

Setting the root password ensures that nobody can log into the MySQL

root user without the proper authorisation.

Set root password? [Y/n] y [设置root用户密码]

New password:

Re-enter new password:

Password updated successfully!

Reloading privilege tables..

... Success!

By default, a MySQL installation has an anonymous user, allowing anyone

to log into MySQL without having to have a user account created for

them. This is intended only for testing, and to make the installation

go a bit smoother. You should remove them before moving into a

production environment.

Remove anonymous users? [Y/n] y [删除匿名用户]

... Success!

Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from 'localhost'. This

ensures that someone cannot guess at the root password from the network.

Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] y [禁止root远程登录]

... Success!

By default, MySQL comes with a database named 'test' that anyone can

access. This is also intended only for testing, and should be removed

before moving into a production environment.

Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n] y [删除test[数据库](http://www.ahlinux.com/db/" \t "C:/Users/BruceOuyang/Documents/My%20Knowledge/temp/7b9935c2-07ca-4ed3-8ae4-76303b760000/4/_blank)]

- Dropping test database...

ERROR 1008 (HY000) at line 1: Can't **drop** database 'test'; database doesn't exist

... Failed! Not criti[cal](http://www.ahlinux.com/start/cmd/9060.html" \t "C:/Users/BruceOuyang/Documents/My%20Knowledge/temp/7b9935c2-07ca-4ed3-8ae4-76303b760000/4/_blank), keep moving...

- Removing privileges on test database...

... Success!

Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes made so far

will take effect immediately.

Re**load** privilege tables now? [Y/n] y [刷新权限]

... Success!

**All** done! If you've completed all of the above ste[ps](http://www.ahlinux.com/start/cmd/9063.html" \t "C:/Users/BruceOuyang/Documents/My%20Knowledge/temp/7b9935c2-07ca-4ed3-8ae4-76303b760000/4/_blank), your MySQL

installation should now be secure.

Thanks for using MySQL!

Cleaning up...

添加远程访问

把在所有数据库的所有表的所有权限赋值给位于所有IP地址的root用户。

mysql> grant all privileges on \*.\* to root@'%'identified by 'password';

如果是新用户而不是root，则要先新建用户

mysql>create user 'username'@'%' identified by 'password';

此时就可以进行远程连接了。