#### 编译安装mysql5.5.34

##### 安装cmake

Msyql升级到5.5版本之后，**源码**编译配置工具换成了CMake，编译方式及加载的参数较之以前都有不小的变化，本节以实战形式详尽描述RHEL5环境下，源码编译安装MySQL5.5的各个步骤。

　　工欲善其事，必先利其器。如果操作系统没有cmake命令，则需要首先编译安装cmake，这个工具**安装**比较简单，可以先到下列网址下载：<http://www.cmake.org/cmake/resources/software.html>，解压缩后make安装即可。

# cd cmake-2.8.12.1

# ./configure

# make

# make install

##### 下载解压mysql5.5.34

**MySQL**的源码包可以到其官网下载：<http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/mysql/5.5.html>

# tar -zxvf mysql-5.5.34.tar.gz

# cd mysql-5.5.34

##### 创建mysql用户和组

# groupadd mysql

# useradd -r -g mysql mysql

##### 创建需要的目录

# mkdir -p /data01/mysqldata/data

# chown mysql. /data01 -R

##### 编译参数

MySQL5.5版本中，编译的选项同样众多，DBA可以通过# cmake . -LH 查看支持的参数，或者浏览下列页面：<http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.5/en/source-configuration-options.html>，查看编译时可指定参数的详细描述。

截略一些常用参数如下：

* CMAKE\_INSTALL\_PREFIX：指定MySQL程序的安装目录，默认/usr/local/mysql
* DEFAULT\_CHARSET：指定**服务器**默认字符集，默认latin1
* DEFAULT\_COLLATION：指定服务器默认的校对规则，默认latin1\_general\_ci
* ENABLED\_LOCAL\_INFILE：指定是否允许本地执行LOAD DATA INFILE，默认OFF
* WITH\_COMMENT：指定编译备注信息
* WITH\_xxx\_STORAGE\_ENGINE：指定静态编译到mysql的存储引擎，MyISAM，MERGE，MEMBER以及CSV四种引擎默认即被编译至服务器，不需要特别指定。
* WITHOUT\_xxx\_STORAGE\_ENGINE：指定不编译的存储引擎
* SYSCONFDIR：初始化参数文件目录
* MYSQL\_DATADIR：数据文件目录
* MYSQL\_TCP\_PORT：服务端口号，默认3306
* MYSQL\_UNIX\_ADDR：socket文件路径，默认/tmp/mysql.sock

##### 开始编译安装mysql

cmake -DCMAKE\_INSTALL\_PREFIX=/usr/local/mysql/ \

-DMYSQL\_UNIX\_ADDR=/data01/mysqldata/mysql.sock \

-DDEFAULT\_CHARSET=utf8 \

-DDEFAULT\_COLLATION=utf8\_general\_ci \

-DWITH\_EXTRA\_CHARSETS:STRING=utf8,gbk \

-DWITH\_MYISAM\_STORAGE\_ENGINE=1 \

-DWITH\_INNOBASE\_STORAGE\_ENGINE=1 \

-DWITH\_MEMORY\_STORAGE\_ENGINE=1 \

-DWITH\_READLINE=1 \

-DENABLED\_LOCAL\_INFILE=ON \

-DMYSQL\_DATADIR=/data01/mysqldata/data \

-DMYSQL\_USER=mysql \

-DMYSQL\_TCP\_PORT=3306

##### 执行make

##### 执行make install

##### 创建mysql数据库

使用mysql\_install\_db脚本来创建mysql数据库

[root@oracletest02 mysql]# ./scripts/mysql\_install\_db --user=mysql --datadir=/data01/mysqldata/data/

Installing MySQL system tables...

OK

Filling help tables...

OK

To start mysqld at boot time you have to copy

support-files/mysql.server to the right place for your system

PLEASE REMEMBER TO SET A PASSWORD FOR THE MySQL root USER !

To do so, start the server, then issue the following commands:

./bin/mysqladmin -u root password 'new-password'

./bin/mysqladmin -u root -h oracletest02 password 'new-password'

Alternatively you can run:

./bin/mysql\_secure\_installation

which will also give you the option of removing the test

databases and anonymous user created by default. This is

strongly recommended for production servers.

See the manual for more instructions.

You can start the MySQL daemon with:

cd . ; ./bin/mysqld\_safe &

You can test the MySQL daemon with mysql-test-run.pl

cd ./mysql-test ; perl mysql-test-run.pl

Please report any problems with the ./bin/mysqlbug script!

##### 创建mysql配置文件

[root@oracletest02 mysql]# cp support-files/my-medium.cnf /etc/my.cnf

##### 初始化mysql的管理口令

[root@oracletest02 mysql]# /usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqladmin -u root password '123456' -S /data01/mysqldata/mysql.sock

##### 登入mysql

[root@oracletest02 mysql]# /usr/local/mysql/bin/mysql -u root -p

##### 把mysql服务加入到系统中

[root@oracletest02 mysql]# cd support-files/

[root@oracletest02 support-files]# cp my-large.cnf /etc/my.cnf

[root@oracletest02 support-files]# cp mysql.server /etc/init.d/mysqld

[root@oracletest02 support-files]# chkconfig --add mysqld

[root@oracletest02 support-files]# chkconfig --list mysqld

mysqld 0:off 1:off 2:on 3:on 4:on 5:on 6:off

[root@oracletest02 support-files]# chkconfig --level 234 mysqld off

[root@oracletest02 support-files]# chkconfig --list mysqld

mysqld 0:off 1:off 2:off 3:off 4:off 5:on 6:off