

## 1:三台机器安装jdk

### 1.1 查看自带的openjdk并卸载

```
1 rpm -qa | grep java
2 rpm -e java-1.6.0-openjdk-1.6.0.41-1.13.13.1.el6_8.x86_64 tzdata-java-
  2016j-1.el6.noarch java-1.7.0-openjdk-1.7.0.131-2.6.9.0.el6_8.x86_64 --
  nodeps
```

### 1.2 创建安装目录

```
1 mkdir -p /export/softwares #软件包存放目录
2 mkdir -p /export/servers   #安装目录
```

### 1.3上传并解压

```
1 #上传jdk到/export/softwares路径下去，并解压
2 tar -zxvf jdk-8u141-linux-x64.tar.gz -C ../servers/
```

### 1.4 配置环境变量

```
1 vim /etc/profile
```

添加如下内容

```
1 export JAVA_HOME=/export/servers/jdk1.8.0_141
2 export PATH=:$JAVA_HOME/bin:$PATH
```

修改完成之后记得 source /etc/profile生效

```
1 source /etc/profile
```

## 2:mysql的安装

## 第一步：在线安装mysql相关的软件包

```
1 yum install mysql mysql-server mysql-devel
```

## 第二步：启动mysql的服务

```
1 /etc/init.d/mysqld start
```

## 第三步：通过mysql安装自带脚本进行设置

```
1 /usr/bin/mysql_secure_installation
```

## 第四步：进入mysql的客户端然后进行授权

```
1 grant all privileges on *.* to 'root'@'%' identified by '123456' with  
grant option;  
2 flush privileges;
```



```
[root@node02 ~]# /etc/init.d/mysqld start
Initializing MySQL database: 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:

/usr/bin/mysqladmin -u root password 'new-password'
/usr/bin/mysqladmin -u root -h node02.hadoop.com password 'new-password'

Alternatively you can run:
/usr/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 /usr ; /usr/bin/mysqld_safe &

You can test the MySQL daemon with mysql-test-run.pl
cd /usr/mysql-test ; perl mysql-test-run.pl

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

Starting mysqld:
[root@node02 ~]# /usr/bin/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
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
... 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] n
... skipping.

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
- Dropping test database...
... Success!
- Removing privileges on test database...
... Success!

Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes made so far
will take effect immediately.

Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] y
... Success!

Cleaning up...

All done! If you've completed all of the above steps, your MySQL
installation should now be secure.

Thanks for using MySQL!

[root@node02 ~]# mysql -uroot -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 9
Server version: 5.1.73 Source distribution

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owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> grant all privileges on *.* to 'root'@'%' identified by '123456' with grant option;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> flush privileges;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

启动mysql的服务

提示我们使用这个脚本来进行配置

运行这个脚本来对我们的mysql进行配置

初次使用，没有root用户的密码，直接回车即可

设置我们root用户的密码，我设置的密码是123456

移除匿名用户

询问是否禁止远程访问，我们输入n，表示允许远程访问

移除测试数据库

重新加载mysql的权限表

开始登录mysql

授权mysql允许远程连接

刷新权限表