

Linux RPM 方式安装 MySQL

- 1、检查以前是否装过 MySQL

```
rpm -qa|grep -i mysql
```

结果:

```
[root@hadoop01 ~]# rpm -qa|grep -i mysql
mysql-libs-5.1.73-5.el6_6.x86_64
```

- 2、发现有的话就都卸载

```
rpm -e --nodeps mysql-libs-5.1.73-5.el6_6.x86_64
```

```
[root@hadoop01 ~]# rpm -qa|grep -i mysql
mysql-libs-5.1.73-5.el6_6.x86_64
[root@hadoop01 ~]# rpm -e --nodeps mysql-libs-5.1.73-5.el6_6.x86_64
[root@hadoop01 ~]#
```

- 3、删除老版本 mysql 的开发头文件和库

```
rm -rf /usr/lib/mysql
```

```
rm -rf /usr/include/mysql
```

```
rm -rf /etc/my.cnf
```

```
rm -rf /var/lib/mysql
```

注意: 卸载后/var/lib/mysql 中的数据及/etc/my.cnf 不会删除, 确定没用后就手工删除

- 4、准备安装包 MySQL-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm-bundle.tar, 上传, 解压

命令: **tar -zxvf MySQL-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm-bundle.tar**

```
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 153530841 Mar 23 2016 glibc-2.17-115.el6.x86_64.rpm
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 317030400 Aug 25 2015 MySQL-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm-bundle.tar
[root@hadoop01 ~]# tar -zxvf MySQL-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm-bundle.tar
gzip: stdin: not in gzip format
tar: Child returned status 1
tar: Error is not recoverable: exiting now
[root@hadoop01 ~]# tar -xvf MySQL-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm-bundle.tar
MySQL-server-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm
MySQL-shared-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm
MySQL-devel-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm
MySQL-client-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm
MySQL-shared-compat-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm
MySQL-embedded-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm
MySQL-test-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm
[root@hadoop01 ~]#
```

- 5、开始安装

- 6、安装 server

```
rpm -ivh MySQL-server-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm
```

开头:

```
[root@hadoop01 ~]# rpm -ivh MySQL-server-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm
warning: MySQL-server-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm: Header V3 DSA/SHA1 signature, key ID 5072e1f5: NOKEY
Preparing... ##### [100%]
1:MySQL-server ##### [100%]
warning: user mysql does not exist - using root
```

结尾:

```
Please report any problems at http://bugs.mysql.com/
The latest information about MySQL is available on the web at
http://www.mysql.com
Support MySQL by buying support/licenses at http://shop.mysql.com
New default config file was created as /usr/my.cnf and
will be used by default by the server when you start it.
You may edit this file to change server settings
```

如上图所提示，即安装 server 成功

7、安装客户端

`rpm -ivh MySQL-client-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm`

```
[root@hadoop01 ~]# rpm -ivh MySQL-client-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm
warning: MySQL-client-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm: Header V3 DSA/SHA1 signature, key ID 5072e1f5: NOKEY
Preparing... ##### [100%]
1:MySQL-client ##### [100%]
```

8、登陆 MYSQL（登录之前千万记得一定要启动 mysql 服务）

命令：

`[root@hadoop01 ~]# service mysql start`

初始密码在 `/root/.mysql_secret` 这个文件里

```
[root@hadoop01 ~]# cat /root/.mysql_secret
# The random password set for the root user at Thu Nov 3 04:38:15 2016 (local time): CF7y18_Hoq3rkA6x

[root@hadoop01 ~]# mysql -uroot -pCF7y18_Hoq3rkA6x
Warning: Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 2
Server version: 5.6.26

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owners.

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

mysql>
```

9、修改密码

`set PASSWORD=PASSWORD('root');`

```
mysql> set PASSWORD=PASSWORD('root');
```

10、退出登陆验证，看是否改密码成功

11、增加远程登陆权限

`mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'root'@ '%' IDENTIFIED BY 'root' WITH GRANT OPTION;`
`mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;`

grant 权限 1, 权限 2, ... 权限 n on 数据库名称.表名称 to 用户名@用户地址 identified by ‘连接口令’;

PS: 1, 权限 2, ... 权限 n 代表 select, insert, update, delete, create, drop, index, alter, grant,

references, reload, shutdown, process, file 等 14 个权限。

当权限 1,权限 2,...权限 n 被 all privileges 或者 all 代替, 表示赋予用户全部权限。

当数据库名称.表名称被*. *代替, 表示赋予用户操作服务器上所有数据库所有表的权限。

用户地址可以是 localhost, 也可以是 ip 地址、机器名字、域名。也可以用 '%'地址连接。

12、至此 mysql 安装成功

如果连接出现问题, 那么请这么解决:

依次执行以下命令:

先登录 mysql, 然后

mysql> use mysql;

mysql> select host, user, password from user;

```
mysql> select host, user, password from user;
```

host	user	password
localhost	root	*81F5E21E35407D884A6CD4A731AEBFB6AF209E1B
hadoop01	root	*E45DD4234877179686F79CB2B5AC185E43159468
127.0.0.1	root	*E45DD4234877179686F79CB2B5AC185E43159468
:::1	root	*E45DD4234877179686F79CB2B5AC185E43159468
*	root	*81F5E21E35407D884A6CD4A731AEBFB6AF209E1B
%	root	*81F5E21E35407D884A6CD4A731AEBFB6AF209E1B

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> delete from user where host in ('localhost','hadoop01','127.0.0.1',':::1')

到此 OK

13、拓展研究

配置 MySQL 的编码为 UTF-8, 否则存储记录有中文的场景中会出现乱码。请自行解决。