一、安装mysql

debian@BBB:~$ sudo apt-get install mysql-client mysql-server

二、使用mysql

debian@BBB:~$ mysql -u root -p

Enter password:

ERROR 1698 (28000): Access denied for user 'root'@'localhost'

debian@BBB:~$ sudo cat /etc/mysql/debian.cnf

Automatically generated for Debian scripts. DO NOT TOUCH!

[client]

host   = localhost

user   = root

password =

socket   = /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.sock

[mysql_upgrade]

host   = localhost

user   = root

password =

socket   = /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.sock

basedir = /usr

debian@BBB:~$

　　可见登录不成功，密码为空，但是还是无法登录。

三、解决方法

　　参考：

https://www.cnblogs.com/woshimrf/p/ubuntu-install-mysql.html

目录

安装

mysql

```
sudo apt-get --purge remove mysql-server mysql-common mysql-client
sudo apt-get install mysql-server mysql-common mysql-client
```

```
mysqladmin -u root password your-new-password
sudo /etc/init.d/mysql restart
```

mariadb

```
apt-get install mariadb-server
```

字符集修改utf8

如果装的mariadb, 默认字符集已经是utf8了。 mysql则不是

```
mysql> show variables like 'char%';
+--------------------------+----------------------------+
| Variable_name            | Value                      |
+--------------------------+----------------------------+
| character_set_client     | utf8                       |
| character_set_connection | utf8                       |
| character_set_database   | latin1                     |
| character_set_filesystem | binary                     |
| character_set_results    | utf8                       |
| character_set_server     | latin1                     |
| character_set_system     | utf8                       |
| character_sets_dir       | /usr/share/mysql/charsets/ |
+--------------------------+----------------------------+
mysql> show variables like 'collation%';
+----------------------+-------------------+
| Variable_name        | Value             |
+----------------------+-------------------+
| collation_connection | utf8_general_ci   |
| collation_database   | latin1_swedish_ci |
```

```
| collation_server    | latin1_swedish_ci |
+---------------------+-------------------+
```

修改字符集：

```
sudo vim /etc/mysql/my.cnf
```

添加以下内容

```
[mysqld]
collation-server = utf8_unicode_ci
init-connect='SET NAMES utf8'
character-set-server = utf8
```

重启：

```
service mysql restart
```

登录权限问题

Ubuntu18.04 安装mysql或者mariadb之后，发现普通用户和远程都没有权限连接。

```
ERROR 1045: Access denied for user: 'root@localhost' (Using password: YES)
```

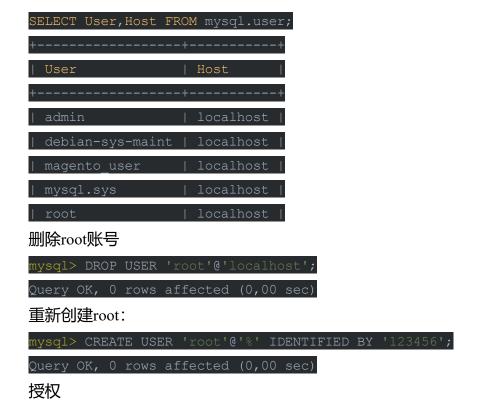修改了密码也不对。然后`sudo mysql -u root`即可登录。这显然不是我们想要的。

解决方案

删除root，重新创建用户。

首先，登录

```
sudo mysql -u root
```

然后查看当前用户

```
SELECT User,Host FROM mysql.user;
+-----------------+-----------+
| User            | Host      |
+-----------------+-----------+
| admin           | localhost |
| debian-sys-maint| localhost |
| magento_user    | localhost |
| mysql.sys       | localhost |
| root            | localhost |
```

删除root账号

```
mysql> DROP USER 'root'@'localhost';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0,00 sec)
```

重新创建root：

```
mysql> CREATE USER 'root'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY '123456';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0,00 sec)
```

授权

```
mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'root'@'%' WITH GRANT OPTION;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0,00 sec)

mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0,01 sec)
```

关于重置密码

host为%时允许远程登录

```
SET PASSWORD FOR root@'localhost' = PASSWORD('password');
```

or

```
UPDATE mysql.user SET Password=PASSWORD('newpwd') WHERE User='root';
```

or

```
USE mysql
UPDATE user SET Password = PASSWORD('newpwd')
WHERE Host = 'localhost' AND User = 'root';
```

允许任何地方登录

```
USE mysql
UPDATE user SET Password = PASSWORD('newpwd')
WHERE Host = '%' AND User = 'root';
```