**Master配置**

1. 编辑配置vim /etc/mysql/mysql.conf.d/mysqld.cnf

# mysql 服务ID, 保证整个集群环境中唯一

server-id = 1

# mysql binlog 日志的存储路径和文件名

log\_bin = /var/log/mysql/mysql-bin.log

1. 然后重启服务

systemctl restart mysql

**Master创建用于复制的账号**

1. 创建用户

mysql> create user slave identified by '!Mypass123456';

1. 授权

mysql> grant replication slave on \*.\* to 'slave'@'%';

1. 刷新

mysql> flush privileges;

1. 执行如下命令，得到我们主从复制需要的信息

mysql> show master status;

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| File | Position | Binlog\_Do\_DB | Binlog\_Ignore\_DB | Executed\_Gtid\_Set |

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| mysql-bin.000001 | 858 | | | |

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其中File和Position在slave加入主从复制时需要用到

**Slave配置**

1. 编辑配置vim /etc/mysql/mysql.conf.d/mysqld.cnf

# mysql 服务ID, 保证整个集群环境中唯一

server-id = 2

# mysql binlog 日志的存储路径和文件名

log\_bin = /var/log/mysql/mysql-bin.log

1. 重启mysql

systemctl restart mysql

1. 进入mysql，执行如下命令加入主从复制

mysql> change master to master\_host= '192.168.102.134', master\_user='slave', master\_password='!Mypass123456', master\_log\_file='mysql-bin.000001', master\_log\_pos=858;

master\_log\_file：是上面master的File

master\_log\_pos：是上面master的Position

1. 执行如下命令开始主从复制

mysql> start slave;

**问题**

1. Authentication requires secure connection

在Slave上执行如下命令，该命令会进入Master并保存public-key

mysql -u slave -p -h 192.168.102.134 -P3306 --get-server-public-key