**Linux下MySQL的安装和基本配置**

**1、下载安装包**

http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/mysql/#downloads

推荐下载通用安装方法的TAR包

[http://cdn.mysql.com//Downloads/MySQL-5.7/mysql-5.7.12-linux-glibc2.5-x86\_64.tar](http://cdn.mysql.com/Downloads/MySQL-5.7/mysql-5.7.12-linux-glibc2.5-x86_64.tar)

**2、检查库文件是否存在，如有删除**

**[root@localhost Desktop]$** rpm -qa | grep mysql

mysql-libs-5.1.52-1.el6\_0.1.x86\_64

**[root@localhost ~]#** rpm -e mysql-libs-5.1.52.x86\_64 --nodeps

**[root@localhost ~]#**

**3、检查mysql组和用户是否存在，如无创建**

**[root@localhost ~]#** cat /etc/group | grep mysqlmysql:x:490:

**[root@localhost~]#** cat /etc/passwd | grep mysql mysql:x:496:490::/home/mysql:/bin/bash

默认存在的情况，如无，执行添加命令：

**[root@localhost ~]#** groupadd mysql

**[root@localhost ~]#** useradd -r -g mysql mysql

useradd -r参数表示mysql用户是系统用户，不可用于登录系统。

**4、解压TAR包，更改所属的组和用户**

**[root@localhost ~]#** cd /usr/local/

**[root@localhost local]#** tar xvf mysql-5.7.12-linux-glibc2.5-x86\_64.tar

**[root@localhost local]#** ls -l

total 1306432

-rwxr--r--. 1 root root 668866560 Jun 1 15:07 mysql-5.7.12-linux-glibc2.5-x86\_64.tar

-rw-r--r--. 1 7161 wheel 638960236 Mar 28 12:54 mysql-5.7.12-linux-glibc2.5-x86\_64.tar.gz

-rw-r--r--. 1 7161 wheel 29903372 Mar 28 12:48 mysql-test-5.7.12-linux-glibc2.5-x86\_64.tar.gz

**[root@localhost local]#** tar xvfz mysql-5.7.12-linux-glibc2.5-x86\_64.tar.gz

**[root@localhost local]#** mv mysql-5.7.12-linux-glibc2.5-x86\_64 mysql

**[root@localhost local]#** ls -l

total 1306436

drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 4096 Dec 4 2009 bin

drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 4096 Dec 4 2009 etc

drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 4096 Dec 4 2009 games

drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 4096 Dec 4 2009 include

drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 4096 Dec 4 2009 lib

drwxr-xr-x. 3 root root 4096 Dec 2 14:36 lib64

drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 4096 Dec 4 2009 libexec

drwxr-xr-x. 9 7161 wheel 4096 Mar 28 12:51 mysql

-rw-r--r--. 1 7161 wheel 638960236 Mar 28 12:54 mysql-5.7.12-linux-glibc2.5-x86\_64.tar.gz

drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 4096 Dec 4 2009 sbin

drwxr-xr-x. 6 root root 4096 Dec 2 14:36 share

drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 4096 Dec 4 2009 src

**[root@localhost local]#** chown -R mysql:root mysql/

**[root@localhost local]#** cd mysql/

**5、安装和初始化数据库**

安装的时候，出现的是如下提示：

**[root@localhost mysql]#** ./bin/mysqld --initialize --user=root --basedir=/usr/local/mysql/ --datadir=/usr/local/mysql/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:

/usr/local/mysql//bin/mysqladmin -u root password 'new-password'

/usr/local/mysql//bin/mysqladmin -u root -h 127.0.1.1 password 'new-password'

Alternatively you can run:

/usr/local/mysql//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/local/mysql//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 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/local/mysql//my.cnf and

will be used by default by the server when you start it.

You may edit this file to change server settings

WARNING: Default config file /etc/my.cnf exists on the system

This file will be read by default by the MySQL serverIf you do not want to use this, either remove it, or use the

--defaults-file argument to mysqld\_safe when starting the server

[root@localhost mysql]#

1. **创建mysqld起动和配置文件**

**[root@localhost mysql]#**

**[root@localhost mysql]#** cp -a ./support-files/my-default.cnf /etc/my.cnf

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

**[root@localhost mysql]#** cd bin/

**[root@localhost bin]#** ./mysqld\_safe --user=mysql &

[1] 2932

**[root@localhost bin]#** 2016-06-01T22:27:09.708557Z mysqld\_safe Logging to '/usr/local/mysql/data/localhost.localdomain.err'.2016-06-01T22:27:09.854913Z mysqld\_safe Starting mysqld daemon with databases from /usr/local/mysql/data

**[root@localhost bin]#** /etc/init.d/mysqld restart

Shutting down MySQL..2016-06-01T22:27:50.498694Z mysqld\_safe mysqld from pid file /usr/local/mysql/data/localhost.localdomain.pid ended

SUCCESS!

Starting MySQL. SUCCESS!

[1]+ Done ./mysqld\_safe --user=mysql

**[root@localhost bin]#**

//设置开机启动

**[root@localhost bin]#** chkconfig --level 35 mysqld on

**[root@localhost bin]#**

另一种很好的设置MySQL自启动的方式：

**[root@localhost bin]#** echo "service mysqld start" >> /etc/rc.local

或者进入/etc/目录，直接vim rc.local编辑rc.local文件，在最后一行添加“service mysqld start”,保存退出

1. **初始化密码**

mysql5.7会生成一个初始化密码，而在之前的版本首次登陆不需要登录。

**[root@localhost bin]#** cat /root/.mysql\_secret

# Password set for user 'root@localhost' at 2016-06-01 15:23:25

,xxxxxR5H9

**[root@localhost bin]#** ./mysql -uroot -p

Enter password:

Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.

Your MySQL connection id is 2

Server version: 5.7.12

Copyright (c) 2000, 2016, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its

affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective

owners.

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

**mysql>** SET PASSWORD = PASSWORD('123456');

Query OK, 0 rows affected, 1 warning (0.00 sec)

**mysql>** flush privileges;

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

上面一步中，如果出现了提示密码过期，可用如下方法解决：

**[root@localhost bin]#** /usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqladmin -u root -p password

Enter password:New password:

Confirm new password:

Warning: Since password will be sent to server in plain text, use ssl connection to ensure password safety.

或者：

/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqladmin -u root -p'<your temp password>' password '<your new password>'

**7.添加远程访问权限**

**mysql>** use mysql;

Reading table information for completion of table and column names

You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed

**mysql>** update user set host = '%' where user = 'root';

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0

**mysql>** select host, user from user;

+-----------+-----------+| host | user |

+-----------+-----------+

| % | root || localhost | mysql.sys |

+-----------+-----------+

1. **更改配置文件和服务的权限**

此步一定要改，我当初没改就一直提示说是有一个服务绑定了3306，死都找不出来问题。

先添加环境变量：

**[root@localhost bin]#** vim /etc/profile

最后一行填加：

MYSQL\_HOME=/usr/local/mysqlexport PATH=$PATH:$MYSQL\_HOME/bin

让修改立即生效：

**[root@localhost bin]#** source /etc/profile

再修改两个文件的权限：

**[root@localhost bin]#** service mysqld stop

**[root@localhost bin]#** chown -R root:root /etc/init.d/mysqld

**[root@localhost bin]#** chown -R root:root /etc/my.cnf

**10、重启生效**

**[root@localhost bin]#** /etc/init.d/mysqld restart

**[root@localhost bin]#** netstat -na | grep 3306，如果看到有监听说明服务启动了