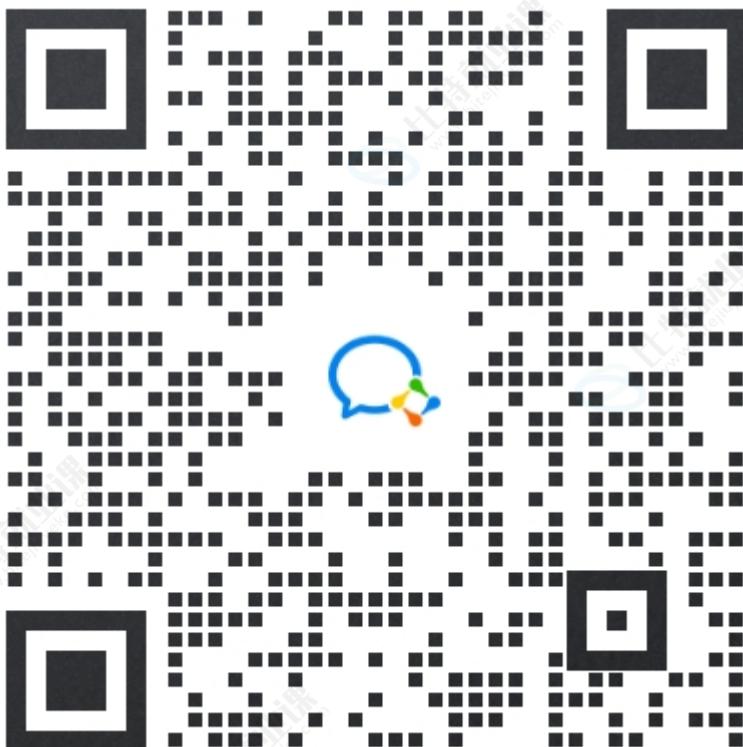


# 01. 专题一：MySQL的安装

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## 1. 本专题目标

- 掌握在Windows下安装MySQL数据库
- 掌握在CentOS下安装MySQL数据库

- 掌握在ubuntu下安装MySQL数据库

MySQL版本：8.0.x

安装之前先确保没有MySQL服务正在运行，建议在没有安装过MySQL的机器上进行全新的安装。

## 2. 在Windows下安装MySQL数据库

具体过程可以回顾MySQL初阶相关课程，并根据安装程序提示进行操作

- Windows下推荐使用安装程序进行安装
- 安装程序下载地址：<https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/>

https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/

### ① MySQL Community Downloads

- MySQL Yum Repository
- MySQL APT Repository
- MySQL SUSE Repository

- MySQL Community Server
- MySQL Cluster
- MySQL Router
- MySQL Shell
- MySQL Operator
- MySQL NDB Operator
- MySQL Workbench

- MySQL Installer for Windows

- C API (libmysqlclient)
- Connector/C++
- Connector/J
- Connector/.NET
- Connector/Node.js
- Connector/ODBC
- Connector/Python
- MySQL Native Driver for PHP
- MySQL Benchmark Tool
- Time zone description tables
- Download Archives

- 根据安装程序提示完成安装即可

## 3. 在CentOS下安装MySQL数据库

操作系统版本为CentOS 7

使用 MySQL Yum仓库在 Linux 上安装 MySQL

### 3.1 确认当前的系统版本

- 登录系统并切换至**root**账号，否则执行命令时需要用**sudo**命令，并按提示输入密码

- 在终端中运行以下命令，查看系统版本。如下所示，当前系统版本为**CentOS Linux release 7.9.2009**

```
1 [root@mini-001 ~]# cat /etc/redhat-release
2 CentOS Linux release 7.9.2009 (Core)
```

## 3.2 添加 MySQL Yum 源

### 3.2.1 访问MySQL开发者专区

<https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/repo/yum>

### 3.2.2 根据当前系统选择对应的发布包

#### ① MySQL Community Downloads

◀ MySQL Yum Repository

The screenshot shows a list of MySQL RPM packages available for download. The packages are categorized by their corresponding Linux distribution and architecture. A red box highlights the 'Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 / Oracle Linux 7 (Architecture Independent), RPM Package' entry, which corresponds to the system version shown in the terminal output above. A red arrow points from the text '注意发布包对应的系统版本' (Note the version of the package) to this highlighted row.

Package Description	File Size	Action
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 9 / Oracle Linux 9 (Architecture Independent), RPM Package (mysql80-community-release-el9-4.noarch.rpm)	10.5K	<a href="#">Download</a>
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 / Oracle Linux 8 (Architecture Independent), RPM Package (mysql80-community-release-el8-8.noarch.rpm)	14.9K	<a href="#">Download</a>
<b>Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 / Oracle Linux 7 (Architecture Independent), RPM Package (mysql80-community-release-el7-10.noarch.rpm)</b>	11.2K	<a href="#">Download</a>
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 / Oracle Linux 6 (Architecture Independent), RPM Package (mysql80-community-release-el6-9.noarch.rpm)	10.7K	<a href="#">Download</a>
Fedora 38 (Architecture Independent), RPM Package (mysql80-community-release-fc38-2.noarch.rpm)	10.3K	<a href="#">Download</a>
Fedora 37 (Architecture Independent), RPM Package (mysql80-community-release-fc37-2.noarch.rpm)	10.3K	<a href="#">Download</a>

**TIPS:**

1. **发布包命名规则：**

{mysql80}-community-release-{platform}-{version-number}.noarch.rpm

{mysql80}: MySQL版本号

{platform}: 平台(系统)号, 用来描述系统的版本

{version-number}: MySQL仓库配置RPM包的版本号

## 2. 如下所示:

**mysql80-community-release-el7-10.noarch.rpm**

**mysql80**: MySQL版本号, 默认是MySQL8.0版本

**el7**: 其中**el** 是 Enterprise Linux的编写, 7表示 Linux大版本号, 比如el6 表示 Linux6, el7表示 Linux7, e8表示Linux8, el9表示Linux9, '**fc**' 则表示 Fedora

**el7-10**: 表示MySQL仓库配置RPM包的第10次更新

## 3. 选择方式:

针对当前演示系统版本Linux7, 以及我们要安装的MySQL数据库版本8.0, 选择对应RPM包的最近一次更新, 所以下载**mysql80-community-release-el7-10.noarch.rpm**即可

## 4. 其他版本

如果默认下载页面没有你所需要的RPM包, 可以通过<http://repo.mysql.com/>查找

### 3.2.3 下载后上传到Linux服务器

TIPS: 安装 **rz** 插件以支持拖拽上传

[root@mini-001 ~]# **yum -y install lrzs**

- 上传完成后查看是否成功

```
1 [root@centos-001 ~]# ll
2 -rwxrw-rw-. 1 root root 11472 Aug 25 01:12 mysql80-community-release-el7-
10.noarch.rpm
```

### 3.2.4 安装发布包

- 在终端执行: **yum -y install mysql80-community-release-el7-10.noarch.rpm**

```
1 [root@centos-001 ~]# yum -y install mysql80-community-release-el7-10.noarch.rpm
2 Loaded plugins: fastestmirror, langpacks
3 Examining mysql80-community-release-el7-10.noarch.rpm: mysql80-community-
release-el7-10.noarch
4 Marking mysql80-community-release-el7-10.noarch.rpm to be installed
5 Resolving Dependencies
6 --> Running transaction check
7 --> Package mysql80-community-release.noarch 0:el7-10 will be installed
```

```
8 --> Finished Dependency Resolution
9
10 Dependencies Resolved
11
12 =====
13 Package                               Arch
14           Version            Repository
15           Size
16 mysql80-community-release           noarch
17                           el7-10          /mysql80-community-release-el7-10.noarch
18
19 Transaction Summary
20
21
22 Total size: 12 k
23 Installed size: 12 k
24 Downloading packages:
25 Running transaction check
26 Running transaction test
27 Transaction test succeeded
28 Running transaction
29 Installing : mysql80-community-release-el7-10.noarch
30
31
32 Verifying : mysql80-community-release-el7-10.noarch
33
34
35 Complete!
```

- 通过以下命令检查是否已成功添加 MySQL Yum 源

在终端执行： **yum repolist enabled | grep mysql.\*-community**

```
1 [root@centos-001 ~]# yum repolist enabled | grep mysql.*-community
2 mysql-connectors-community/x86_64           MySQL Connectors Community
227
3 mysql-tools-community/x86_64                MySQL Tools Community
100
4 mysql80-community/x86_64                   MySQL 8.0 Community Server
426 # 说明已安装
```

### 3.3 选择发布系列

- 在终端执行 **yum repolist all | grep mysql**
- **mysql80-community/x86\_64、mysql-connectors-community/x86\_64、mysql-tools-community/x86\_64** 为启用状态

```
1 [root@centos-001 ~]# yum repolist all | grep mysql
2 mysql-cluster-7.5-community/x86_64          MySQL Cluste disabled
3 mysql-cluster-7.5-community-source          MySQL Cluste disabled
4 mysql-cluster-7.6-community/x86_64          MySQL Cluste disabled
5 mysql-cluster-7.6-community-source          MySQL Cluste disabled
6 mysql-cluster-8.0-community/x86_64          MySQL Cluste disabled
7 mysql-cluster-8.0-community-debuginfo/x86_64 MySQL Cluste disabled
8 mysql-cluster-8.0-community-source          MySQL Cluste disabled
9 mysql-cluster-innovation-community/x86_64   MySQL Cluste disabled
10 mysql-cluster-innovation-community-debuginfo/x86_64 MySQL Cluste disabled
11 mysql-cluster-innovation-community-source  MySQL Cluste disabled
12 mysql-connectors-community/x86_64           MySQL Connec enabled:
227 #启用
13 mysql-connectors-community-debuginfo/x86_64 MySQL Connec disabled
14 mysql-connectors-community-source          MySQL Connec disabled
15 mysql-innovation-community/x86_64          MySQL Innova disabled
16 mysql-innovation-community-debuginfo/x86_64 MySQL Innova disabled
17 mysql-innovation-community-source         MySQL Innova disabled
18 mysql-tools-community/x86_64               MySQL Tools enabled:
100 #启用
19 mysql-tools-community-debuginfo/x86_64    MySQL Tools disabled
20 mysql-tools-community-source              MySQL Tools disabled
21 mysql-tools-innovation-community/x86_64   MySQL Tools disabled
22 mysql-tools-innovation-community-debuginfo/x86_64 MySQL Tools disabled
23 mysql-tools-innovation-community-source  MySQL Tools disabled
24 mysql-tools-preview/x86_64                 MySQL Tools disabled
25 mysql-tools-preview-source                MySQL Tools disabled
```

```
26 mysql57-community/x86_64          MySQL 5.7 Co disabled
27 mysql57-community-source          MySQL 5.7 Co disabled
28 mysql80-community/x86_64          MySQL 8.0 Co enabled:
29   #启用
30 mysql80-community-debuginfo/x86_64 MySQL 8.0 Co disabled
31 mysql80-community-source          MySQL 8.0 Co disabled
```

## 3.4 安装 MySQL

- 在终端执行: `yum install mysql-community-server`

安装过程提示是否继续, 选y即可

将安装 MySQL 服务器包 (`mysql-community-server`) 以及运行服务器所需的组件, 包括:

客户端包 (`mysql-community-client`)

客户端和服务器常见错误消息和字符集 (`mysql-community-common`)

共享客户端库 (`mysql-community-libs`).

```
1 [root@centos-001 ~]# yum install mysql-community-server
2
3 # ....省略
4
5
6 Installed: # 服务器程序
7   mysql-community-server.x86_64 0:8.0.34-1.el7
8
9 Dependency Installed: # 相关依赖
10  mysql-community-client.x86_64 0:8.0.34-1.el7
11  mysql-community-client-plugins.x86_64 0:8.0.34-1.el7
12  mysql-community-common.x86_64 0:8.0.34-1.el7
13  mysql-community-icu-data-files.x86_64 0:8.0.34-1.el7
14  mysql-community-libs.x86_64 0:8.0.34-1.el7
15
16 Complete!
17
```

6/6

## 3.5 启动 MySQL 服务器

- 在终端执行: `systemctl start mysqld`

```
1 [root@centos-001 ~]# systemctl start mysqld
```

## 3.6 查看MySQL 服务状态

- 在终端执行：`systemctl status mysqld`

```
1 [root@centos-001 ~]# systemctl status mysqld
2 ● mysqld.service - MySQL Server
3   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/mysqld.service; enabled; vendor
   preset: disabled)
4     Active: active (running) since Tue 2023-08-29 00:39:04 PDT; 2min 6s ago
5       Docs: man:mysqld(8)
6             http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/en/using-systemd.html
7     Process: 4080 ExecStartPre=/usr/bin/mysql_pre_systemd (code=exited,
   status=0/SUCCESS)
8   Main PID: 4107 (mysqld)
9     Status: "Server is operational"
10    Tasks: 37
11   CGroup: /system.slice/mysqld.service
12         └─4107 /usr/sbin/mysqld
13
14 Aug 29 00:39:00 centos-001 systemd[1]: Starting MySQL Server...
15 Aug 29 00:39:04 centos-001 systemd[1]: Started MySQL Server.
```

- 可以使用 `systemctl [stop| start| restart| status] mysqld`, 命令对MySQL服务进行[停止|启动|重启|查看服务状态]操作

## 3.7 开启自启动

- 在终端执行：`systemctl enable mysqld`

```
1 [root@centos-001 ~]# systemctl enable mysqld #设置自启动
2 [root@centos-001 ~]# systemctl list-unit-files|grep mysqld #查看状态
3 mysqld.service
4                                         enabled
```

## 3.8 登录MySQL

首次安装成功，MySQL把**root**用户的默认密码保存在错误日志中

- 可以通过在终端执行：`grep 'temporary password' /var/log/mysqld.log` 进行查看

```
1 [root@centos-001 log]# grep 'temporary password' /var/log/mysqld.log
2 2023-08-25T08:32:10.905479Z 6 [Note] [MY-010454] [Server] A temporary password
  is generated for root@localhost: IRDMJQ_.v566 #这个就是默认生成的密码
```

- 使用密码进行登录

```
1 [root@centos-001 log]# mysql -uroot -p
2 Enter password:
3 Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
4 Your MySQL connection id is 10
5 Server version: 8.0.34 MySQL Community Server - GPL
6
7 Copyright (c) 2000, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates.
8
9 Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
10 affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
11 owners.
12
13 Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
14
15 mysql>
16
```

## 3.9 修改密码

TIPS:

`validate_password` 组件是默认安装的，实现的默认密码策略，要求密码至少包含1个大写字母、1个小写字母、1个数字和1个特殊字符，密码总长度至少为8个字符。

### 3.9.1 默认密码策略

密码策略分为 `LOW`、`MEDIUM` (默认)和 `STRONG`，分别用0, 1(默认), 2表示。

0表示只校验密码长度，长度最小为8，所以以后要设置简单密码时还需要修改密码的长度限制。

他们分别用两个系统变量`validate-password.policy`和`validate_password.length`表示

在MySQL 客户端运行以下命令查看当前设置

```
1 mysql> show variables like 'validate_password.policy'; #查看当前密码策略
2 +-----+-----+
3 | Variable_name          | Value   |
4 +-----+-----+
5 | validate_password.policy | MEDIUM | # 中等
```

```
6 +-----+-----+
7 | row in set (0.00 sec)
8
9 mysql> show variables like 'validate_password.length'; #查看当前密码长度限制
10 +-----+-----+
11 | Variable_name          | Value   |
12 +-----+-----+
13 | validate_password.length | 8       | # 最小为8个字符
14 +-----+-----+
15 | row in set (0.00 sec)
16
```

### 3.9.2 设置简单密码

如果我们要在开发环境设置如123456的简单密码那么就要修改默认密码策略，我们只需要设置**validate-password.policy**和**validate\_password.length**对应的值即可。

- 在终端执行以下命令：

```
1 mysql> set global validate_password.policy=0; #策略设置为LOW
2 Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
3
4 mysql> set global validate_password.length=4; #密码长度最少为4位(系统限制不能小于4位)
5 Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

- 重新查看系统变量的值：

```
1 mysql> show variables like 'validate_password.policy';
2 +-----+-----+
3 | Variable_name          | Value   |
4 +-----+-----+
5 | validate_password.policy | LOW     | # LOW级
6 +-----+-----+
7 | row in set (0.00 sec)
8
9 mysql> show variables like 'validate_password.length';
10 +-----+-----+
11 | Variable_name          | Value   |
12 +-----+-----+
13 | validate_password.length | 4       | # 最小长度为4
14 +-----+-----+
15 | row in set (0.00 sec)
```

- 设置新密码

```
1 mysql> ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY '123456';
2
3 ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'Qs1!Ed3#';
4 Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)
```

- 恢复密码策略与密码长度限制并检查

```
1 # 恢复密码策略
2 mysql> set global validate_password.policy=1;
3 mysql> set global validate_password.length=8;
4
5 # 查看设置是否成功
6 mysql> show variables like 'validate_password.policy';
7 mysql> show variables like 'validate_password.length';
```

- 用新密码重新登录MySQL

## 4. 在ubuntu下安装MySQL数据库

操作系统版本为Ubuntu 22.04.3 LTS

### 4.1 查看操作系统版本

```
1 guangchen@guangchen-vm:~$ lsb_release -a
2 No LSB modules are available.
3 Distributor ID: Ubuntu
4 Description:      Ubuntu 22.04.3 LTS
5 Release:        22.04
6 Codename:       jammy
7
```

### 4.2 添加 MySQL APT 源

#### 4.2.1 访问下载页面并下载发布包

- 下载地址: <https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/repo/apt>

## ① MySQL Community Downloads

- MySQL APT Repository

**Repository Setup Packages**

**Ubuntu / Debian (Architecture Independent), DEB Package** 17.7K **Download**

(mysql-apt-config\_0.8.26-1\_all.deb)

MD5: c03ee48d5fda09fc9e395963efcd907 | [Signature](#)

We suggest that you use the [MD5 checksums](#) and [GnuPG signatures](#) to verify the integrity of the packages you download.

- 课堂演示版本为mysql-apt-config\_0.8.26-1\_all.deb，也可以通过<http://repo.mysql.com/>查找并下载

### 4.2.2 安装发布包

发布包的命名格式：mysql-apt-config\_w.x.y-z\_all.deb

可以在支持APT打包工具的Debian和Ubuntu 系统中使用相同的发布包

- 使用切换到root用户

```
1 guangchen@guangchen-vm:~$ sudo su          # 切换成root用户
2 root@guangchen-vm:/home/guangchen# cd ~      # 进行root的home目录
3 root@guangchen-vm:~# ll                      # 列出目录内容
```

- 安装rz工具

```
1 root@guangchen-vm:~# apt install lrzs        #安装rz工具
```

- 拖拽上传发布包并查看

```
1 root@guangchen-vm:~# ll                      #列出目录内容
2 -rw-r--r-- 1 root root 18088  8月 29 18:05 mysql-apt-config_0.8.26-1_all.deb
```

### 4.2.3 安装发布包

- 执行安装命令

```
1 root@guangchen-vm:~# dpkg -i mysql-apt-config_0.8.26-1_all.deb
2 Selecting previously unselected package mysql-apt-config.
3 (Reading database ... 143288 files and directories currently installed.)
4 Preparing to unpack mysql-apt-config_0.8.26-1_all.deb ...
5 Unpacking mysql-apt-config (0.8.26-1) ...
6 Setting up mysql-apt-config (0.8.26-1) ... # 发布包安装完成
```

- 从MySQL APT 源更新包信息

```
1 root@guangchen-vm:~# apt-get update
2 Get:1 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security InRelease [110 kB]
3 Get:2 http://repo.mysql.com/apt/ubuntu jammy InRelease [20.3 kB]
4 Get:3 http://repo.mysql.com/apt/ubuntu jammy/mysql-8.0 Sources [963 B]
5 Hit:4 http://cn.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy InRelease
6 Get:5 http://repo.mysql.com/apt/ubuntu jammy/mysql-apt-config amd64 Packages [565 B]
7 Get:6 http://cn.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates InRelease [119 kB]
8 Get:7 http://repo.mysql.com/apt/ubuntu jammy/mysql-apt-config i386 Packages [565 B]
9 Get:8 http://repo.mysql.com/apt/ubuntu jammy/mysql-8.0 amd64 Packages [12.7 kB]
10 Get:9 http://repo.mysql.com/apt/ubuntu jammy/mysql-tools amd64 Packages [8,011 B]
11 Get:10 http://repo.mysql.com/apt/ubuntu jammy/mysql-tools i386 Packages [457 B]
12 Get:11 http://cn.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports InRelease [109 kB]
13 Fetched 381 kB in 6s (62.6 kB/s)
14 Reading package lists... Done # 更新完成
```

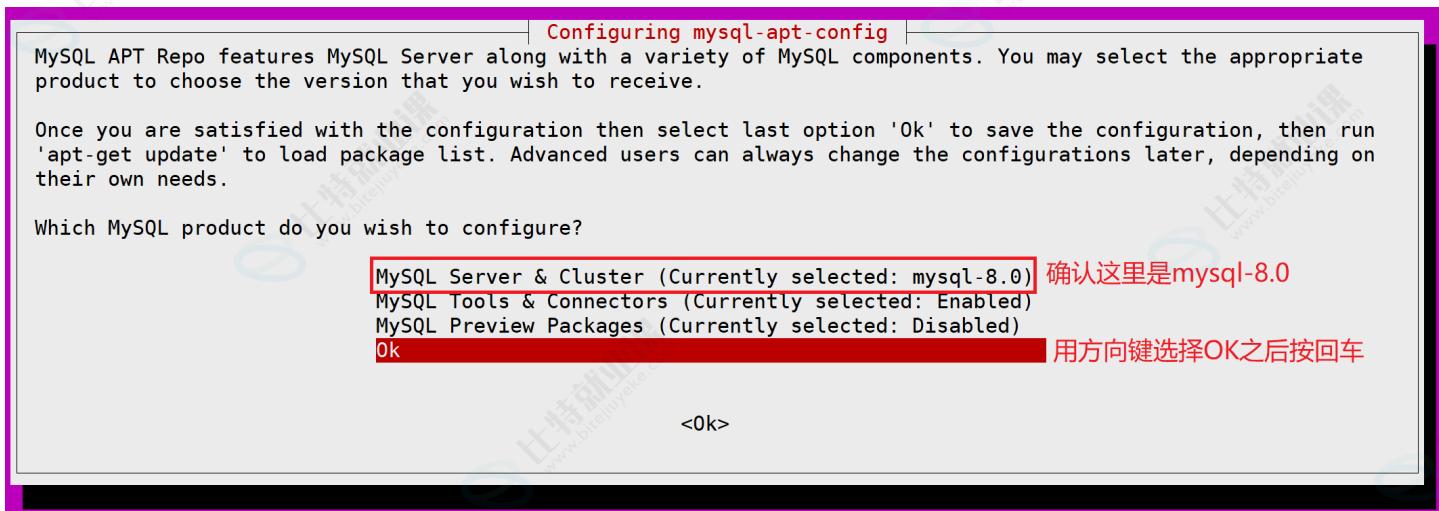
## 4.3 安装MySQL

- 执行安装命令

```
1 root@guangchen-vm:~# apt-get install mysql-server #输入安装命令
2 Reading package lists... Done
3 Building dependency tree... Done
4 Reading state information... Done
5 The following additional packages will be installed:
6   libmecab2 mecab-ipadic mecab-ipadic-utf8 mecab-utils mysql-client mysql-
common mysql-community-client
```

```
7 mysql-community-client-core mysql-community-client-plugins mysql-community-
server mysql-community-server-core
8 The following NEW packages will be installed:
9 libmecab2 mecab-ipadic mecab-ipadic-utf8 mecab-utils mysql-client mysql-
common mysql-community-client
10 mysql-community-client-core mysql-community-client-plugins mysql-community-
server mysql-community-server-core
11 mysql-server
12 0 upgraded, 12 newly installed, 0 to remove and 6 not upgraded.
13 Need to get 37.6 MB of archives.
14 After this operation, 273 MB of additional disk space will be used.
15 Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y # 输入y确认
16
17 emitting matrix      : 100% |#####
18
19 done! #成功
20 update-alternatives: using /var/lib/mecab/dic/ipadic-utf8 to provide
/var/lib/mecab/dic/debian (mecab-dictionary) in auto mode
21 Setting up mysql-community-client (8.0.34-1ubuntu22.04) ...
22 Setting up mysql-client (8.0.34-1ubuntu22.04) ...
23 Setting up mysql-community-server (8.0.34-1ubuntu22.04) ...
24 update-alternatives: using /etc/mysql/mysql.cnf to provide /etc/mysql/my.cnf
(my.cnf) in auto mode
25 Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/mysql.service →
/lib/systemd/system/mysql.service.
26 Setting up mysql-server (8.0.34-1ubuntu22.04) ...
27 Processing triggers for man-db (2.10.2-1) ...
28 Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.35-0ubuntu3.1) ...
```

- 确认安装的MySQL版本为8.0



- 在安装过程中要求输入root用户的密码和确认密码，可以输入类似123456的简单密码

Configuring mysql-community-server  
Please provide a strong password that will be set for the root account of your MySQL database. Leave it blank to enable password less login using UNIX socket based authentication.

Enter root password:

<0k>

- 选择密码策略

Configuring mysql-community-server  
MySQL 8 uses a new authentication based on improved SHA256-based password methods. It is recommended that all new MySQL Server installations use this method going forward. This new authentication plugin requires new versions of connectors and clients, with support for this new authentication method (caching\_sha2\_password). Currently MySQL 8 Connectors and community drivers built with libmysqlclient21 support this new method. Clients built with older versions of libmysqlclient may not be able to connect to the new server.

To retain compatibility with older client software, the default authentication plugin can be set to the legacy value (mysql\_native\_password) This should only be done if required third-party software has not been updated to work with the new authentication method. The change will be written to the file /etc/mysql/mysql.conf.d/default-auth-override.cnf

After installation, the default can be changed by setting the default\_authentication\_plugin server setting.

Select default authentication plugin 选择强密码加密后回车确认

Use Strong Password Encryption (RECOMMENDED)  
 Use Legacy Authentication Method (Retain MySQL 5.x Compatibility)

<0k>

- 安装完成后，将会在服务器上安装MySQL服务、客户端工具和其他公共组件

## 4.4 查看MySQL状态

安装完成后MySQL服务会自动启动

```
1 root@guangchen-vm:~# systemctl status mysql #查看mysql服务状态
2 ● mysql.service - MySQL Community Server
3   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/mysql.service; enabled; vendor
4   preset: enabled)
5     Active: active (running) since Tue 2023-08-29 18:46:42 CST; 8min ago
6       Docs: man:mysqld(8)
7           http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/en/using-systemd.html
8     Main PID: 5097 (mysqld)
9       Status: "Server is operational"
10      Tasks: 37 (limit: 4542)
11      Memory: 361.5M
12        CPU: 2.581s
13      CGroup: /system.slice/mysql.service
14          └─5097 /usr/sbin/mysqld
15
16 8月 29 18:46:41 guangchen-vm systemd[1]: Starting MySQL Community Server...
```

16 8月 29 18:46:42 guangchen-vm systemd[1]: Started MySQL Community Server.

- 可以使用 **systemctl [stop| start| restart| status] mysql**, 命令对MySQL服务进行[停止|启动|重启|查看服务状态]操作

## 4.5 开启自启动

```
1 root@guangchen-vm:~# systemctl enable mysql #设置自启动
2 root@guangchen-vm:~# systemctl list-unit-files|grep mysql #查看状态
3 mysql.service                                enabled      enabled
4 mysql@.service                               disabled     enabled
```

## 4.6 登录MySQL

```
1 root@guangchen-vm:~# mysql -uroot -p
2 Enter password:
3 Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
4 Your MySQL connection id is 8
5 Server version: 8.0.34 MySQL Community Server - GPL
6
7 Copyright (c) 2000, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates.
8
9 Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
10 affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
11 owners.
12
13 Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
14
15 mysql> show databases;
16 +-----+
17 | Database   |
18 +-----+
19 | information_schema |
20 | mysql        |
21 | performance_schema |
22 | sys          |
23 +-----+
24 4 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

