安装mysql

[root@master ~]# mkdir -p /application/ ###创建application目录

[root@master ~]# cd /application/ ###进入application目录

[root@master ~]# cp /data/tools/mysql-5.6.34-linux-glibc2.5-x86\_64.tar.gz /application

###复制mysql的tar包到目录

[root@master ~]# tar -xvf /application/mysql-5.6.34-linux-glibc2.5-x86\_64.tar.gz

###解压mysql包

[root@master ~]# rm -rf /application/mysql-5.6.34-linux-glibc2.5-x86\_64.tar.gz

###删除mysql包

[root@master ~]# mv mysql-5.6.34-linux-glibc2.5-x86\_64 mysql-5.6.34

###将mysql目录改名

[root@master ~]# ln -s mysql-5.6.34 mysql ###给mysql目录做个软连接

[root@master ~]# cd /application/mysql ###进入mysql目录

[root@master ~]# yum install ncurses-devel libaio-devel autoconf -y

###下载mysql需要的依赖包

[root@master ~]# useradd -s /sbin/nologin -M mysql ###创建mysql用户

[root@master ~]# cp /application/mysql/support-files/my\*.cnf /etc/my.cnf

###将mysql配置文件复制到系统

[root@master ~]# /application/mysql/scripts/mysql\_install\_db --basedir=/application/mysql/ --datadir=/application/mysql/data --user=mysql ###初始化数据库

[root@master ~]# chown -R mysql.mysql /application/mysql/

###改变mysql目录的属主属组

[root@master ~]# cp /application/mysql/support-files/mysql.server /etc/init.d/mysqld

###启动文件复制到init.d里面

[root@master ~]# chmod 700 /etc/init.d/mysqld ###改变权限

[root@master ~]# chkconfig mysqld on ###加入开机自启动

[root@master ~]# chkconfig --list mysqld ###检查是否加入开机自启动

[root@master ~]# /etc/init.d/mysqld start ###启动mysql

启动时的报错

报错1：

[root@master application]# /etc/init.d/mysqld start

/etc/init.d/mysqld: line 256: my\_print\_defaults: command not found

原因：这个命令没有找到

解决办法：

cp /application/mysql/bin/my\_print\_defaults /usr/bin/

报错2：

[root@master application]# /etc/init.d/mysqld start

/etc/init.d/mysqld: line 276: cd: /usr/local/mysql: No such file or directory

Starting MySQL ERROR! Couldn't find MySQL server (/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqld\_safe)

原因：配置文件没有指定安装目录和存储数据目录

解决办法：

[root@master ~]# vi /etc/my.cnf ####将basedir和datadir后面加上mysql的安装目录和存储目录

[root@master ~]# vim /etc/init.d/mysqld ####将basedir和datadir后面加上mysql的安装目录和存储目录

添加mysql到环境变量

[root@master ~]# vi /etc/profile ###编辑/etc/profile文件

export PATH=/application/mysql/bin:$PATH ###在末尾添加这一句

[root@master ~]# source /etc/profile ###立即生效

设置root的初试密码

[root@master ~]# mysqladmin -u root password '123456'

Warning: Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure. ###提示密码太简单，无大碍