# 华为鲲鹏arm服务器安装mysql

### 一、MySQL的下载和安装

#### 1、首先下载MySQL压缩包，可以使用wget命令进行下载。也可以本地下载以后在上传到云服务器

wget https://obs-mirror-ftp4.obs.cn-north-4.myhuaweicloud.com/database/mysql-5.7.30.tar.gz

#### 2、安装MySQL所需的依赖包，使用yum命令进行安装。

yum install -y perl openssl openssl-devel libaio perl-JSON autoconf

#### 3、看到提示“作为依赖被升级”则证明MySQL依赖安装成功。

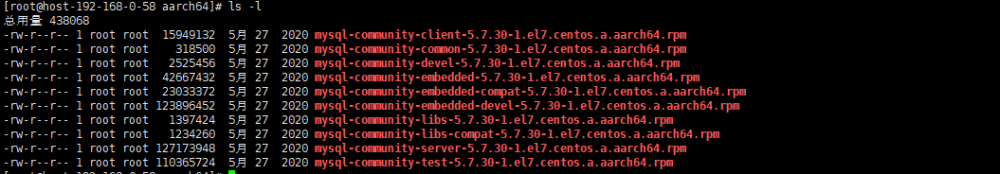


#### 4、使用tar -xvf ......命令对MySQL压缩包进行解压操作。

tar -xvf mysql-5.7.30.tar.gz

#### 5、进入aarch64目录查看。

cd aarch64  
ls -l



#### 6、卸载mariadb数据库依赖（华为云鲲鹏云服务器自带mariadb数据库）。

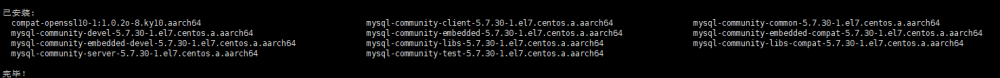
rpm -qa | grep mariadb  
如果存在就卸载  
rpm -e --nodeps [mariadb名称]

#### 7、创建用户和用户组

先检查mysql用户和用户组有没有被使用  
cat /etc/group | grep mysql  
cat /etc/passwd | grep mysql  
添加mysql用户组  
groupadd mysql  
添加mysql用户并加入用户组  
useradd -g mysql mysql  
修改mysql用户的登陆密码(这里根据需要设置，可以略过)  
passwd mysql  
12345678  
————————————————  
版权声明：本文为CSDN博主「无、涯」的原创文章，遵循CC 4.0 BY-SA版权协议，转载请附上原文出处链接及本声明。  
原文链接：https://blog.csdn.net/a704397849/article/details/127963436

#### 8、对aarch64目录里面的所有.rpm包进行安装,等待安装成功即可

yum install \*.rpm



#### 9、创建相应的目录

mkdir -pv /data/mysql/{run,data,binlogs,log}  
 chown -R mysql.mysql /data/mysq

#### 10、修改配置文件

my.cnf

cat > /etc/my.cnf << EOF

[client]

#character\_set\_client = utf8

port = 63306

socket = /data/mysql/run/mysql.sock

[mysqld]

port = 63306

socket = /data/mysql/run/mysql.sock

basedir = /data/mysql

datadir = /data/mysql/data

#pid-file = /data/mysql/run/mysql.pid

innodb\_file\_per\_table = ON

log-error=/data/mysql/log/mysql\_error.log

lower\_case\_table\_names=1

event\_scheduler = 1

autocommit = 1

character\_set\_server = utf8

skip\_name\_resolve = 1

max\_connections = 20000

max\_connect\_errors = 100

transaction\_isolation = READ-COMMITTED

explicit\_defaults\_for\_timestamp = 1

join\_buffer\_size = 8M #128GB

tmp\_table\_size = 64M #128GB

max\_allowed\_packet = 128M #128GB

interactive\_timeout = 7200 #s

wait\_timeout = 7200 #s

read\_buffer\_size = 4M

read\_rnd\_buffer\_size = 8M

sort\_buffer\_size = 4M

#slow\_query

slow\_query\_log=ON

slow\_query\_log\_file=/data/mysql/log/mysql\_slow\_query.log

long\_query\_time=2

#log

log\_queries\_not\_using\_indexes = 1

log\_slow\_admin\_statements = 1

log\_slow\_slave\_statements = 1

log\_throttle\_queries\_not\_using\_indexes = 10

min\_examined\_row\_limit = 100

log\_timestamps=system

########replication settings########

master\_info\_repository = TABLE

sync\_binlog = 1

relay\_log\_recovery = 1b

#innodb

innodb\_flush\_log\_at\_trx\_commit = 2

innodb\_buffer\_pool\_size = 1G #20-65% memory

innodb\_buffer\_pool\_instances = 8

innodb\_lru\_scan\_depth = 2000 #ssd下配置2000以上

innodb\_lock\_wait\_timeout = 60

innodb\_io\_capacity\_max = 8000 #ssd 8000

innodb\_io\_capacity = 4000

innodb\_flush\_method = O\_DIRECT

innodb\_file\_format = Barracuda

innodb\_file\_format\_max = Barracuda

innodb\_flush\_neighbors = 0 #ssd

innodb\_log\_file\_size = 140M

innodb\_log\_buffer\_size = 16M

innodb\_print\_all\_deadlocks = 1

innodb\_strict\_mode = 1

#innodb\_log\_group\_home\_dir = /data/mysql/redolog/

#innodb\_undo\_directory = /data/mysql/undolog/

#innodb\_undo\_log\_truncate=1

#innodb\_max\_undo\_log\_size=2G

server-id=1022

sql\_mode = "STRICT\_TRANS\_TABLES,NO\_ZERO\_IN\_DATE,NO\_ZERO\_DATE,ERROR\_FOR\_DIVISION\_BY\_ZERO,NO\_AUTO\_CREATE\_USER,NO\_ENGINE\_SUBSTITUTION"

#binlog

log-bin=/data/mysql/binlogs/mysql-bin.log

log-slave-updates = 1

binlog-format=row

sync-master-info = 1

sync\_binlog = 1 #ssd

expire\_logs\_days = 10

max\_binlog\_size = 100M

log\_bin\_trust\_function\_creators=1

binlog\_gtid\_simple\_recovery=1

#GTID

gtid-mode=on

enforce-gtid-consistency=on

master-info-repository=TABLE

relay-log-info-repository=TABLE

slave-parallel-workers=0

binlog-checksum=CRC32

master-verify-checksum=1

slave-sql-verify-checksum=1

binlog-rows-query-log\_events=1

auto-increment-increment = 2

auto-increment-offset = 1

skip\_slave\_start=1

log\_slave\_updates=1

report-host=1.2.3.4

report-port=12345

EOF

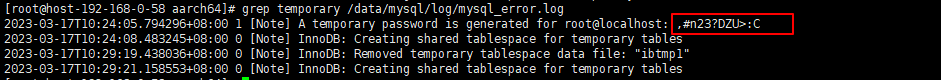
#### 11、启动mysql

systemctl start mysqld  
systemctl status mysqld

### 二、修改MySQL的密码和创建远程登录用户

#### 1、MySQL初始密码生成在/var/log/mysqld.log中，通过cat命令查找。

grep temporary /data/mysql/log/mysql\_error.log



#### 2、复制刚刚生成的初始密码，使用mysql -uroot -p登录MySQL。

/usr/bin/mysql -P 63306 -uroot -p   
mysql> alter user 'root'@'localhost' identified by '123.com';  
mysql> grant all privileges on \*.\* to 'root'@'%' identified by '123.com' with grant option;  
mysql> flush privileges;

### 三、参考文档

<https://blog.51cto.com/u_14068620/4853050> （main）

<https://blog.csdn.net/a704397849/article/details/127963436>

<https://blog.csdn.net/qq_43681990/article/details/125407789>