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## CentOS7下安装MySQL5.7安装与配置（YUM）

时间:2016-06-26 01:04来源:blog.csdn.net 作者: xyang0917 [举报](#) 点击:66470次原文链接: <http://blog.csdn.net/xyang81/article/details/51759200>

安装环境: CentOS7 64位 MINI版, 安装MySQL5.7

### 1、配置YUM源

在MySQL官网中下载YUM源rpm安装包: <http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/repo/yum/>

Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 / Oracle Linux 7 (Architecture Independent), RPM Package (mysql57-community-release-el7-8.noarch.rpm)	8.9K	<a href="#">Download</a>
MD5: 7ad729e9871d9c1c4b3889a0e9d5d663		
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 / Oracle Linux 6 (Architecture Independent), RPM Package (mysql57-community-release-el6-8.noarch.rpm)	8.9K	<a href="#">Download</a>
MD5: 515013b9927c54485680cfc6a491e345		
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 / Oracle Linux 5 (Architecture Independent), RPM Package (mysql57-community-release-el5-7.noarch.rpm)	8.2K	<a href="#">Download</a>
MD5: 0b141183300cf60b22c289ef61440554		
Fedora 24 (Architecture Independent), RPM Package (mysql57-community-release-fc24-8.noarch.rpm)	13.0K	<a href="#">Download</a>
MD5: 40566052d38c22c9b931e467d05e6		
Fedora 23 (Architecture Independent), RPM Package (mysql57-community-release-fc23-8.noarch.rpm)	12.9K	<a href="#">Download</a>
MD5: 1340ae6305cb295d73f166db7d40825		
Fedora 22 (Architecture Independent), RPM Package (mysql57-community-release-fc22-8.noarch.rpm)	12.9K	<a href="#">Download</a>
MD5: 7aef5647a5c38554279293b5e9a73ef3		

```
# 下载mysql源安装包
shell> wget http://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql57-community-release-el7-8.noarch.rpm
# 安装mysql源
shell> yum localinstall mysql57-community-release-el7-8.noarch.rpm
```

检查mysql源是否安装成功

```
shell> yum repolist enabled | grep "mysql.*-community.*"
```

```
[root@localhost opt]# yum repolist enabled | grep "mysql.*-community.*"
mysql-connectors-community/x86_64 MySQL Connectors Community      21
mysql-tools-community/x86_64     MySQL Tools Community      35
mysql57-community/x86_64        MySQL 5.7 Community Server  92
[root@localhost opt]#
```

看到上图所示表示安装成功

## 2、安装MySQL

```
shell> yum install mysql-community-server
```

## 3、启动MySQL服务

```
shell> systemctl start mysqld
```

查看MySQL的启动状态

```
shell> systemctl status mysqld
● mysqld.service - MySQL Server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/mysqld.service; disabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since 五 2016-06-24 04:37:37 CST; 35min ago
   Main PID: 2888 (mysqld)
   CGroup: /system.slice/mysqld.service
           └─2888 /usr/sbin/mysqld --daemonize --pid-file=/var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid

6月 24 04:37:36 localhost.localdomain systemd[1]: Starting MySQL Server...
6月 24 04:37:37 localhost.localdomain systemd[1]: Started MySQL Server.
```

## 4、开机启动

```
shell> systemctl enable mysqld
shell> systemctl daemon-reload
```

## 5、修改root默认密码

mysql安装完成之后，在/var/log/mysqld.log文件中给root生成了一个默认密码。通过下面的方式找到root默认密码，然后登录mysql进行修改：

```
shell> grep 'temporary password' /var/log/mysqld.log
```

```
[root@localhost opt]# grep 'temporary password' /var/log/mysqld.log
2016-06-23T20:24:12.662778Z 1 [Note] A temporary password is generated for root@localhost: y.0w(csyT,Sx
[root@localhost opt]#
```

```
shell> mysql -uroot -p
mysql> ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'MyNewPass4!';
```

或者

```
mysql> set password for 'root'@'localhost'=password('MyNewPass4!');
```

注意：mysql5.7默认安装了密码安全检查插件（validate\_password），默认密码检查策略要求密码必须包含：大小写字母、数字和特殊符号，并且长度不能少于8位。否则会提示ERROR 1819 (HY000): Your password does not satisfy the current policy requirements错误，如下图所示：

```
mysql> set password for 'yangxin'@'%'=password('123456abc!');
ERROR 1819 (HY000): Your password does not satisfy the current policy requirements
mysql>
```

通过mysql环境变量可以查看密码策略的相关信息：

```
mysql> show variables like '%password%';
```

```
mysql> show variables like '%password%';
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| default_password_lifetime | 0 |
| disconnect_on_expired_password | ON |
| log_built_in_as_identified_by_password | OFF |
| mysql_native_password_proxy_users | OFF |
| old_passwords | 0 |
| report_password |  |
| sha256_password_proxy_users | OFF |
| validate_password_dictionary_file |  |
| validate_password_length | 8 |
| validate_password_mixed_case_count | 1 |
| validate_password_number_count | 1 |
| validate_password_policy | MEDIUM |
| validate_password_special_char_count | 1 |
+-----+-----+
13 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

validate\_password\_policy：密码策略，默认为MEDIUM策略 validate\_password\_dictionary\_file：密码策略文件，策略为STRONG才需要  
validate\_password\_length：密码最少长度 validate\_password\_mixed\_case\_count：大小写字符长度，至少1个 validate\_password\_number\_count：数字至少1个 validate\_password\_special\_char\_count：特殊字符至少1个 上述参数是默认策略MEDIUM的密码检查规则。

共有以下几种密码策略：

策略	检查规则
0 or LOW	Length
1 or MEDIUM	Length; numeric, lowercase/uppercase, and special characters
2 or STRONG	Length; numeric, lowercase/uppercase, and special characters; dictionary file

MySQL官网密码策略详细说明：[http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/validate-password-options-variables.html#sysvar\\_validate\\_password\\_policy](http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/validate-password-options-variables.html#sysvar_validate_password_policy)

修改密码策略

在/etc/my.cnf文件添加validate\_password\_policy配置，指定密码策略

```
# 选择0（LOW），1（MEDIUM），2（STRONG）其中一种，选择2需要提供密码字典文件
validate_password_policy=0
```

如果不需要密码策略，添加my.cnf文件中添加如下配置禁用即可：

```
validate_password = off
```

重新启动mysql服务使配置生效：

```
systemctl restart mysqld
```

6、添加远程登录用户

默认只允许root帐户在本地登录，如果要在其它机器上连接mysql，必须修改root允许远程连接，或者添加一个允许远程连接的帐户，为了安全起见，我添加一个新的帐户：

```
mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'yangxin'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'Yangxin0917!' WITH GRANT OPTION;
```

7、配置默认编码为utf8

修改/etc/my.cnf配置文件，在[mysqld]下添加编码配置，如下所示：

```
[mysqld]
character_set_server=utf8
init_connect='SET NAMES utf8'
```

重新启动mysql服务，查看数据库默认编码如下所示：

```
mysql> show variables like '%character%';
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| character_set_client | utf8 |
| character_set_connection | utf8 |
| character_set_database | utf8 |
| character_set_filesystem | binary |
| character_set_results | utf8 |
| character_set_server | utf8 |
| character_set_system | utf8 |
| character_sets_dir | /usr/share/mysql/charsets/ |
+-----+-----+
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

默认配置文件路径： 配置文件：/etc/my.cnf 日志文件：/var/log//var/log/mysqld.log 服务启动脚本：/usr/lib/systemd/system/mysqld.service socket文件：/var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid

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