Linux RPM 方式安装 MySQL

目录

1、检查以前是否装过 MySQL

rpm -qa|grep -i mysql

结果：

```
[root@hadoop01 ~]# rpm -qa|grep -i mysql
mysql-libs-5.1.73-5.el6_6.x86_64
```

2、发现有的话就都卸载

rpm -e --nodeps mysql-libs-5.1.73-5.el6_6.x86_64

```
[root@hadoop01 ~]# rpm -qa|grep -i mysql
mysql-libs-5.1.73-5.el6_6.x86_64
[root@hadoop01 ~]# rpm -e --nodeps mysql-libs-5.1.73-5.el6_6.x86_64
[root@hadoop01 ~]#
```

3、删除老版本 MySQL 的开发头文件和库

rm -rf /usr/lib/mysql

rm -rf /usr/include/mysql

rm -rf /etc/my.cnf

rm -rf /var/lib/mysql

注意：卸载后/var/lib/mysql 中的数据及/etc/my.cnf 不会删除，确定没用后就手工删除

4、准备安装包

MySQL-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm-bundle.tar，上传，解压

命令：**tar -xvf** MySQL-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm-bundle.tar

```
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 317030400 Aug 25  2015 MySQL-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm-bundle.tar
[root@hadoop01 ~]# tar -zxvf MySQL-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm-bundle.tar

gzip: stdin: not in gzip format
tar: Child returned status 1
tar: Error is not recoverable: exiting now
[root@hadoop01 ~]# tar -xvf MySQL-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm-bundle.tar
MySQL-server-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm
MySQL-shared-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm
MySQL-devel-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm
MySQL-client-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm
MySQL-shared-compat-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm
MySQL-embedded-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm
MySQL-test-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm
[root@hadoop01 ~]#
```

5、安装 Server

rpm -ivh MySQL-server-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm

开头：

```
[root@hadoop01 ~]# rpm -ivh MySQL-server-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm
warning: MySQL-server-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm: Header V3 DSA/SHA1 Signature, key ID 5072e1f5: NOKEY
Preparing...                ########################################### [100%]
   1:MySQL-server           ########################################### [100%]
```

结尾：

```
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/my.cnf and
will be used by default by the server when you start it.
You may edit this file to change server settings
```

如上图所提示，即安装 server 成功

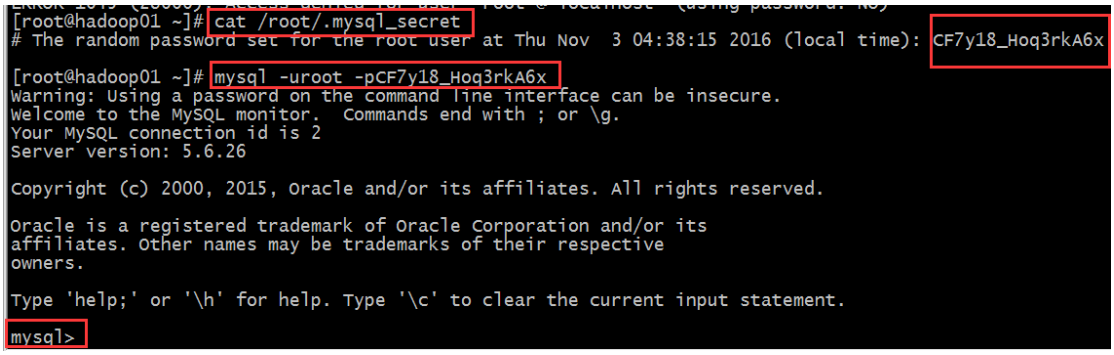
6、安装 Client

rpm -ivh MySQL-client-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm

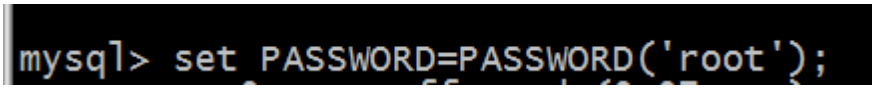
```
[root@hadoop01 ~]# rpm -ivh MySQL-client-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm
warning: MySQL-client-5.6.26-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm: Header V3 DSA/SHA1 Signature, key ID 5072e1f5: NOKEY
Preparing...                ########################################### [100%]
   1:MySQL-client           ########################################### [100%]
```

7、MySQL 初始化设置

登陆 MYSQL（登录之前千万记得一定要启动 mysql 服务）
命令：
[root@hadoop01 hadoop]# service mysql start
初始密码在 /root/.mysql_secret 这个文件里
cat /root/.mysql_secret
mysql -uroot -p



修改密码
set PASSWORD=PASSWORD('root');



退出登陆验证，看是否改密码成功

8、增加远程登陆权限

mysql>**GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'root'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'root' WITH GRANT OPTION;**
mysql>**GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'root'@'hadoop01' IDENTIFIED BY 'root' WITH GRANT OPTION;**
mysql>**GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'root'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'root' WITH GRANT OPTION;**
mysql>**FLUSH PRIVILEGES;**

grant 权限 1,权限 2,…权限 n on 数据库名称.表名称 to 用户名@用户地址 identified by ‘连接口令’;

PS：1,权限 2,…权限 n 代表 select，insert，update，delete，create，drop，index，alter，grant，references，reload，shutdown，process，file 等 14 个权限。
当权限 1,权限 2,…权限 n 被 all privileges 或者 all 代替，表示赋予用户全部权限。
当数据库名称.表名称被*.*代替，表示赋予用户操作服务器上所有数据库所有表的权限。
用户地址可以是 localhost，也可以是 ip 地址、机器名字、域名。也可以用’%’地址连接。

至此 MySQL 的远程连接设置成功

如果连接出现问题，那么请这么解决：
依次执行以下命令：

先登录 mysql，然后
mysql> use mysql;
mysql> select host, user, password from user;

```
mysql> select host, user, password from user;
+-----------+------+-------------------------------------------+
| host      | user | password                                  |
+-----------+------+-------------------------------------------+
| localhost | root | *81F5E21E35407D884A6CD4A731AEBFB6AF209E1B |
| hadoop01  | root | *E45DD4234877179686F79CB2B5AC185E43159468 |
| 127.0.0.1 | root | *E45DD4234877179686F79CB2B5AC185E43159468 |
| ::1       | root | *E45DD4234877179686F79CB2B5AC185E43159468 |
| *         | root | *81F5E21E35407D884A6CD4A731AEBFB6AF209E1B |
| %         | root | *81F5E21E35407D884A6CD4A731AEBFB6AF209E1B |
+-----------+------+-------------------------------------------+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

mysql> delete from user where host in ('localhost','hadoop01', '127.0.0.1','::1')
然后再次设置

9、修改数据库的默认编码和执行引擎

第一步：先登录查看，数据库的字符编码，命令：**show variables like '%char%';**

```
mysql> show variables like '%char%';
+--------------------------+-----------------------------+
| Variable_name            | Value                       |
+--------------------------+-----------------------------+
| character_set_client     | utf8                        |
| character_set_connection | utf8                        |
| character_set_database   | latin1                      |
| character_set_filesystem | binary                      |
| character_set_results    | utf8                        |
| character_set_server     | latin1                      |
| character_set_system     | utf8                        |
| character_sets_dir       | /usr/share/mysql/charsets/  |
+--------------------------+-----------------------------+
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

第二步：关闭 MySQL，拷贝一个配置文件到/etc 目录下，具体请看命令：
cp /usr/share/mysql/my-default.cnf /etc/my.cnf

第三步：修改该配置文件：vim /etc/my.cnf，添加一下内容：
[mysqld]
default-storage-engine = INNODB
character-set-server = utf8
collation-server = utf8_general_ci

[client]

default-character-set = utf8

```
[root@hadoop02 ~]# vim /etc/my.cnf
# For advice on how to change settings please see
# http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/server-configuration-defaults.html
# *** DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE. It's a template which will be copied to the
# *** default location during install, and will be replaced if you
# *** upgrade to a newer version of MySQL.

[mysqld]
default-storage-engine = INNODB
character-set-server = utf8
collation-server = utf8_general_ci

[client]
default-character-set = utf8

# Remove leading # and set to the amount of RAM for the most important data
# cache in MySQL. Start at 70% of total RAM for dedicated server, else 10%.
# innodb_buffer_pool_size = 128M

# Remove leading # to turn on a very important data integrity option: logging
# changes to the binary log between backups.
# log_bin

# These are commonly set, remove the # and set as required.
# basedir = .....
# datadir = .....
# port = .....
# server_id = .....
# socket = .....

# Remove leading # to set options mainly useful for reporting servers.
# The server defaults are faster for transactions and fast SELECTs.
# Adjust sizes as needed, experiment to find the optimal values.
# join_buffer_size = 128M
# sort_buffer_size = 2M
# read_rnd_buffer_size = 2M
~
~
~
~
```

然后删掉这一行：

sql_mode=NO_ENGINE_SUBSTITUTION,STRICT_TRANS_TABLES

第四步：重启 Mysql 即可

```
mysql> show variables like '%char%';
+--------------------------+----------------------------+
| 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 (0.01 sec)
```