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## 安装mysql

总结：

一、安装编译安装前需要安装cmake和curess包

yum install cmake ncurses-devel

二、创建mysql服务帐号

uaeradd mysql –s /sbin/nologin

三、创建mysql安装文件

mkdir /app/mysql5.5 /app/mysql

四、解压后进行编译安装

cmake . -DCMAKE\_INSTALL\_PREFIX=/app/mysql5.5 \

-DMYSQL\_DATADIR=/app/mysql5.5/data \

-DMYSQL\_UNIX\_ADDR=/app/mysql5.5/mysql.sock \

-DDEFAULT\_CHARSET=utf8 \

-DDEFAULT\_COLLATION=utf8\_general\_ci \

-DEXTRA\_CHARSETS=gbk,gb2312,utf8,ascii \

-DENABLED\_LOCAL\_INFILE=ON \

-DWITH\_INNOBASE\_STORAGE\_ENGINE=1 \

-DWITH\_FEDERATED\_STORAGE\_ENGINE=1 \

-DWITH\_BLACKHOLE\_STORAGE\_ENGINE=1 \

-DWITHOUT\_EXAMPLE\_STORAGE\_ENGINE=1 \

-DWITHOUT\_PARTITION\_STORAGE\_ENGINE=1 \

-DWITH\_FAST\_MUTEXES=1 \

-DWITH\_ZLIB=bundled \

-DENABLED\_LOCAL\_INFILE=1 \

-DWITH\_READLINE=1 \

-DWITH\_EMBEDDED\_SERVER=1 \

-DWITH\_DEBUG=0

make && make install

五、复制配置文件从/support-files目录中复制到/etc/

[root@mysqldb support-files]# pwd

/root/mysql-5.5.60/support-files

[root@mysqldb support-files]# cp my-medium.cnf /etc/my.cnf

六、复制启动文件到/etc/init.d/，并修改权限只有root用户可以执行

七、修改mysql安装目录的所有者权限为mysql.mysql

八、修改临时/tmp的权限为1777

九、修改PATH变量

十、创建连接文件

十一、初始化数据库

十二、启动数据库

十三、修改管理员密码

十四、

1、安装mysql 5.5以上的版本需要使用cmake安装，安装前需要先安装好cmake，如下：

[root@mysqldb mysql-5.5.60]# yum install cmake

2、安装mysql需要依赖curses，如没有安装curses包在cmake时会报如下错误：

-- Could NOT find Curses (missing: CURSES\_LIBRARY CURSES\_INCLUDE\_PATH)

CMake Error at cmake/readline.cmake:83 (MESSAGE):

Curses library not found. Please install appropriate package,

remove CMakeCache.txt and rerun cmake.On Debian/Ubuntu, package name is libncurses5-dev, on Redhat and derivates it is ncurses-devel.

Call Stack (most recent call first):

cmake/readline.cmake:118 (FIND\_CURSES)

cmake/readline.cmake:214 (MYSQL\_USE\_BUNDLED\_READLINE)

CMakeLists.txt:388 (MYSQL\_CHECK\_READLINE)

-- Configuring incomplete, errors occurred!

See also "/root/mysql-5.5.60/CMakeFiles/CMakeOutput.log".

See also "/root/mysql-5.5.60/CMakeFiles/CMakeError.log"

Curses安装方法如下：

[root@mysqldb mysql-5.5.60]# yum install ncurses-devel

Loaded plugins: fastestmirror

Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile

\* base: mirrors.sohu.com

\* extras: mirrors.sohu.com

\* updates: mirrors.sohu.com

Resolving Dependencies

3、创建mysql服务帐号

[root@mysqldb mysql-5.5.60]# useradd mysql -s /sbin/nologin

4、创建软件安装目录

[root@mysqldb mysql-5.5.60]# mkdir -p /app/mysql/mysql5.5

5、编译安装mysql5.5，使用cmake配置并使用如下参数

cmake . -DCMAKE\_INSTALL\_PREFIX=/app/mysql/mysql5.5 \

-DMYSQL\_DATADIR=/app/mysql/mysql5.5/data \

-DMYSQL\_UNIX\_ADDR=/app/mysql/mysql5.5/mysql.sock \

-DDEFAULT\_CHARSET=utf8 \

-DDEFAULT\_COLLATION=utf8\_general\_ci \

-DEXTRA\_CHARSETS=gbk,gb2312,utf8,ascii \

-DENABLED\_LOCAL\_INFILE=ON \

-DWITH\_INNOBASE\_STORAGE\_ENGINE=1 \

-DWITH\_FEDERATED\_STORAGE\_ENGINE=1 \

-DWITH\_BLACKHOLE\_STORAGE\_ENGINE=1 \

-DWITHOUT\_EXAMPLE\_STORAGE\_ENGINE=1 \

-DWITHOUT\_PARTITION\_STORAGE\_ENGINE=1 \

-DWITH\_FAST\_MUTEXES=1 \

-DWITH\_ZLIB=bundled \

-DENABLED\_LOCAL\_INFILE=1 \

-DWITH\_READLINE=1 \

-DWITH\_EMBEDDED\_SERVER=1 \

-DWITH\_DEBUG=0

5、使用make && make install进行安装

make && make install

6、复制配置文件从/support-files目录中复制到/etc/

[root@mysqldb support-files]# ls

binary-configure config.medium.ini.sh my-innodb-heavy-4G.cnf mysqld\_multi.server.sh mysql.spec

binary-configure.sh config.small.ini my-innodb-heavy-4G.cnf.sh mysql-log-rotate mysql.spec.sh

build-tags config.small.ini.sh my-large.cnf mysql-log-rotate.sh ndb-config-2-node.ini

CMakeFiles CTestTestfile.cmake my-large.cnf.sh mysql.m4 ndb-config-2-node.ini.sh

cmake\_install.cmake dtrace my-medium.cnf mysql-multi.server.sh plugins.files

CMakeLists.txt MacOSX my-medium.cnf.sh mysql.server RHEL4-SElinux

compiler\_warnings.supp magic my-small.cnf mysql.server.sh

config.huge.ini Makefile my-small.cnf.sh mysql.server-sys5.sh

config.huge.ini.sh my-huge.cnf mysql.5.5.60.spec MySQL-shared-compat.spec

config.medium.ini my-huge.cnf.sh mysqld\_multi.server MySQL-shared-compat.spec.sh

[root@mysqldb support-files]# pwd

/root/mysql-5.5.60/support-files

[root@mysqldb support-files]# cp my-medium.cnf /etc/my.cnf

7、复制启动文件到/etc/init.d/，并修改权限只有root用户可以执行；

[root@mysqldb support-files]# pwd

/root/mysql-5.5.60/support-files

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

[root@mysqldb support-files]# chmod 700 /etc/init.d/mysqld

8、修改mysql安装目录的所有者

[root@mysqldb support-files]# ll /app/mysql/mysql5.5/

total 56

drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 4096 Jun 20 15:57 bin

-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 17987 Feb 26 21:02 COPYING

drwxr-xr-x. 3 root root 18 Jun 20 15:57 data

drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 55 Jun 20 15:57 docs

drwxr-xr-x. 3 root root 4096 Jun 20 15:57 include

-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 301 Feb 26 21:02 INSTALL-BINARY

drwxr-xr-x. 3 root root 4096 Jun 20 15:57 lib

drwxr-xr-x. 4 root root 30 Jun 20 15:57 man

drwxr-xr-x. 10 root root 4096 Jun 20 15:57 mysql-test

-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 2496 Feb 26 21:02 README

drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 30 Jun 20 15:57 scripts

drwxr-xr-x. 27 root root 4096 Jun 20 15:57 share

drwxr-xr-x. 4 root root 4096 Jun 20 15:57 sql-bench

drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 4096 Jun 20 15:57 support-files

[root@mysqldb support-files]# chown -R mysql.mysql /app/mysql/

[root@mysqldb support-files]# ll /app/mysql/mysql5.5/

total 56

drwxr-xr-x. 2 mysql mysql 4096 Jun 20 15:57 bin

-rw-r--r--. 1 mysql mysql 17987 Feb 26 21:02 COPYING

drwxr-xr-x. 3 mysql mysql 18 Jun 20 15:57 data

drwxr-xr-x. 2 mysql mysql 55 Jun 20 15:57 docs

drwxr-xr-x. 3 mysql mysql 4096 Jun 20 15:57 include

-rw-r--r--. 1 mysql mysql 301 Feb 26 21:02 INSTALL-BINARY

drwxr-xr-x. 3 mysql mysql 4096 Jun 20 15:57 lib

drwxr-xr-x. 4 mysql mysql 30 Jun 20 15:57 man

drwxr-xr-x. 10 mysql mysql 4096 Jun 20 15:57 mysql-test

-rw-r--r--. 1 mysql mysql 2496 Feb 26 21:02 README

drwxr-xr-x. 2 mysql mysql 30 Jun 20 15:57 scripts

drwxr-xr-x. 27 mysql mysql 4096 Jun 20 15:57 share

drwxr-xr-x. 4 mysql mysql 4096 Jun 20 15:57 sql-bench

drwxr-xr-x. 2 mysql mysql 4096 Jun 20 15:57 support-files

[root@mysqldb support-files]#

9、创建链接文件

ln -s /app/mysql-5.5.51/application/mysql

10、修改PATH变量

[root@mysqldb mysql5.5]# echo 'export PATH=/app/mysql/mysql5.5:$PATH' >> //etc/profile

[root@mysqldb mysql5.5]# tail -1 /etc/profile

export PATH=/app/mysql/mysql5.5:$PATH

[root@mysqldb mysql5.5]# source /etc/profile

[root@mysqldb mysql5.5]# echo $PATH

/app/mysql/mysql5.5:/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/root/bin

[root@mysqldb mysql5.5]#

11、修改/tmp目录权限

[root@mysqldb mysql5.5]# chmod 1777 /tmp

12、初始化mysql数据库

[root@mysqldb scripts]# ./mysql\_install\_db --basedir=/app/mysql/mysql5.5 --datadir=/app/mysql/mysql5.5/data --user=mysql

Installing MySQL system tables...

180621 15:13:28 [Note] Ignoring --secure-file-priv value as server is running with --bootstrap.

180621 15:13:28 [Note] /app/mysql/mysql5.5/bin/mysqld (mysqld 5.5.60-log) starting as process 23960 ...

OK

Filling help tables...

180621 15:13:28 [Note] Ignoring --secure-file-priv value as server is running with --bootstrap.

180621 15:13:28 [Note] /app/mysql/mysql5.5/bin/mysqld (mysqld 5.5.60-log) starting as process 23968 ...

OK

To start mysqld at boot time you have to copy

support-files/mysql.server to the right place for your system

PLEASE REMEMBER TO SET A PASSWORD FOR THE MySQL root USER !

To do so, start the server, then issue the following commands:

/app/mysql/mysql5.5/bin/mysqladmin -u root password 'new-password'

/app/mysql/mysql5.5/bin/mysqladmin -u root -h mysqldb.tahr.com.cn password 'new-password'

Alternatively you can run:

/app/mysql/mysql5.5/bin/mysql\_secure\_installation

which will also give you the option of removing the test

databases and anonymous user created by default. This is

strongly recommended for production servers.

See the manual for more instructions.

You can start the MySQL daemon with:

cd /app/mysql/mysql5.5 ; /app/mysql/mysql5.5/bin/mysqld\_safe &

You can test the MySQL daemon with mysql-test-run.pl

cd /app/mysql/mysql5.5/mysql-test ; perl mysql-test-run.pl

Please report any problems at http://bugs.mysql.com/

13、启动数据库

[root@mysqldb scripts]# /etc/init.d/mysqld start

Starting MySQL.Logging to '/app/mysql/mysql5.5/data/mysqldb.tahr.com.cn.err'. <<<由于host文件没有配置计算机名

.. SUCCESS!

[root@mysqldb scripts]# chkconfig mysqld on

[root@mysqldb scripts]# chkconfig --list | grep mysqld

Note: This output shows SysV services only and does not include native

systemd services. SysV configuration data might be overridden by native

systemd configuration.

If you want to list systemd services use 'systemctl list-unit-files'.

To see services enabled on particular target use

'systemctl list-dependencies [target]'.

mysqld 0:off 1:off 2:on 3:on 4:on 5:on 6:off

[root@mysqldb scripts]#

14、设置mysql的root密码

方法一

[root@mysqldb scripts]# /app/mysql/mysql5.5/bin/mysqladmin -u root password 'asdf131'

方法二

mysql>update mysql.user set password=PASSWORD("123Com") where user="root";

flush privileges;

方法三

mysql> set password for root@"localhost" = PASSWORD("1234COM");

方法四

mysql> grant usage on \*.\* to root@"%" identified by "tanghongtao";

15、登录mysql。

[root@mysqldb scripts]# mysql -uroot -pasdf131

mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.

Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.

Your MySQL connection id is 4

Server version: 5.5.60-log Source distribution

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affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective

owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql>

16、删除不需要的用户

mysql> select user,host,password from mysql.user;

+------+---------------------+-------------------------------------------+

| user | host | password |

+------+---------------------+-------------------------------------------+

| root | localhost | \*BD1ECD99B6D99A746498B12BFF8B2897B4F958E5 |

| root | mysqldb.tahr.com.cn | |

| root | 127.0.0.1 | |

| root | ::1 | |

| | localhost | |

| | mysqldb.tahr.com.cn | |

+------+---------------------+-------------------------------------------+

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> delete from mysql.user where user=""

-> ;

Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> select user,host from mysql.user;

+------+---------------------+

| user | host |

+------+---------------------+

| root | 127.0.0.1 |

| root | ::1 |

| root | localhost |

| root | mysqldb.tahr.com.cn |

+------+---------------------+

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> delete from mysql.user where host="::1";

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> select user,host from mysql.user;

+------+---------------------+

| user | host |

+------+---------------------+

| root | 127.0.0.1 |

| root | localhost |

| root | mysqldb.tahr.com.cn |

+------+---------------------+

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

## Mysql基本操作

1. 创建新用户

注意：如要给用户有授权用户的权限需要添加“WITH GRANT OPTION”

mysql> grant all privileges on tangdb.\* to tang@'localhost' identified by 'tang123’ WITH GRANT OPTION;

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> select user,host from mysql.user;

+------+---------------------+

| user | host |

+------+---------------------+

| root | 127.0.0.1 |

| root | localhost |

| tang | localhost |

| root | mysqldb.tahr.com.cn |

+------+---------------------+

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>

1. 找回密码

多实例方式，路过grang-table启动mysql，在不使用密码登录mysql后在修改密码

[root@mysqldb ~]# /app/mysql/mysql5.5/bin/mysqld\_safe --defaults-file=/data/2306/my.cnf --skip-grant-table &

单实例方式

[root@mysqldb ~]# /app/mysql/mysql5.5/bin/mysqld\_safe --skip-grant-table &

1. 修改用户权限
2. 查看用户权限

mysql -uroot -pasdf131 -e "show grants for wordpress@'192.168.237.%';"

1. 建库

mysql> create database tangdb character set utf8;

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> show databases;

+--------------------+

| Database |

+--------------------+

| information\_schema |

| mysql |

| performance\_schema |

| tahrdb |

| tangdb |

| test |

+--------------------+

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>

1. 改库

mysql> show create database tangdb;

+----------+-----------------------------------------------------------------+

| Database | Create Database |

+----------+-----------------------------------------------------------------+

| tangdb | CREATE DATABASE `tangdb` /\*!40100 DEFAULT CHARACTER SET utf8 \*/ |

+----------+-----------------------------------------------------------------+

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> alter database tangdb character set latin1;

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> show create database tangdb;

+----------+-------------------------------------------------------------------+

| Database | Create Database |

+----------+-------------------------------------------------------------------+

| tangdb | CREATE DATABASE `tangdb` /\*!40100 DEFAULT CHARACTER SET latin1 \*/ |

+----------+-------------------------------------------------------------------+

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>

1. 删除数据库

mysql> show databases;

+--------------------+

| Database |

+--------------------+

| information\_schema |

| mysql |

| performance\_schema |

| tahrdb |

| tangdb |

| test |

+--------------------+

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> drop database tahrdb;

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> show databases;

+--------------------+

| Database |

+--------------------+

| information\_schema |

| mysql |

| performance\_schema |

| tangdb |

| test |

+--------------------+

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>

1. 建表

mysql> create table em (id int PRIMARY KEY AUTO\_INCREMENT,name char(20),age int(3)) engine=InnoDB;

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> show create table em;

+-------+------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+

| Table | Create Table |

+-------+------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+

| em | CREATE TABLE `em` (

`id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT,

`name` char(20) DEFAULT NULL,

`age` int(3) DEFAULT NULL,

PRIMARY KEY (`id`)

) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8 |

+-------+------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>

1. 改表

mysql> alter table em add index em\_name (name);

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)

Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> show create table em;

+-------+--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+

| Table | Create Table |

+-------+--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+

| em | CREATE TABLE `em` (

`id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT,

`name` char(20) DEFAULT NULL,

`age` int(3) DEFAULT NULL,

PRIMARY KEY (`id`),

KEY `em\_name` (`name`)

) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8 |

+-------+--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

1. 插入内容

mysql> insert into em(name,age) values ('tanghongtao',31),('liyanpen',25),('xianmen',30);

Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.00 sec)

Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> select \* from em;

+----+-------------+------+

| id | name | age |

+----+-------------+------+

| 1 | tanghongtao | 31 |

| 2 | liyanpen | 25 |

| 3 | xianmen | 30 |

+----+-------------+------+

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

1. 修改内容

mysql> update em set age=32 where id=1;

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0

mysql> select \* from em;

+----+-------------+------+

| id | name | age |

+----+-------------+------+

| 1 | tanghongtao | 32 |

| 2 | liyanpen | 25 |

| 3 | xianmen | 30 |

+----+-------------+------+

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>

1. 删除内容

mysql> select \* from em;

+----+-------------+------+

| id | name | age |

+----+-------------+------+

| 1 | tanghongtao | 32 |

| 2 | liyanpen | 25 |

| 3 | xianmen | 30 |

+----+-------------+------+

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> delete from em where id=3;

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> select \* from em;

+----+-------------+------+

| id | name | age |

+----+-------------+------+

| 1 | tanghongtao | 32 |

| 2 | liyanpen | 25 |

+----+-------------+------+

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

1. 删除表

mysql> show tables;

+------------------+

| Tables\_in\_tangdb |

+------------------+

| em |

| tang1 |

+------------------+

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> drop table tang1;

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)

mysql> show tables;

+------------------+

| Tables\_in\_tangdb |

+------------------+

| em |

+------------------+

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

1. 查看环境配置

mysql> show variables like 'ch%';

+--------------------------+-------------------------------------+

| 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 | /app/mysql/mysql5.5/share/charsets/ |

+--------------------------+-------------------------------------+

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>

1. 设置配置
2. 查看运行状态

mysql> show global status;

+------------------------------------------+-------------+

| Variable\_name | Value |

+------------------------------------------+-------------+

| Aborted\_clients | 0 |

| Aborted\_connects | 0 |

| Binlog\_cache\_disk\_use | 0 |

| Binlog\_cache\_use | 0 |

| Binlog\_stmt\_cache\_disk\_use | 0 |

| Binlog\_stmt\_cache\_use | 0 |

| Bytes\_received | 923 |

| Bytes\_sent | 24734 |

| Com\_admin\_commands | 0 |

| Com\_assign\_to\_keycache | 0 |

| Com\_alter\_db | 0 |

| Com\_alter\_db\_upgrade | 0 |

| Com\_alter\_event | 0 |

| Com\_alter\_function | 0 |

| Com\_alter\_procedure | 0 |

| Com\_alter\_server | 0 |

| Com\_alter\_table | 0 |

| Com\_alter\_tablespace | 0 |

| Com\_analyze | 0 |

| Com\_begin | 0 |

| Com\_binlog | 0 |

| Com\_call\_procedure | 0 |

1. 查看支持的字符集和校对规则

mysql> show character set;

+----------+-----------------------------+---------------------+--------+

| Charset | Description | Default collation | Maxlen |

+----------+-----------------------------+---------------------+--------+

| big5 | Big5 Traditional Chinese | big5\_chinese\_ci | 2 |

| dec8 | DEC West European | dec8\_swedish\_ci | 1 |

| cp850 | DOS West European | cp850\_general\_ci | 1 |

| hp8 | HP West European | hp8\_english\_ci | 1 |

| koi8r | KOI8-R Relcom Russian | koi8r\_general\_ci | 1 |

| latin1 | cp1252 West European | latin1\_swedish\_ci | 1 |

| latin2 | ISO 8859-2 Central European | latin2\_general\_ci | 1 |

| swe7 | 7bit Swedish | swe7\_swedish\_ci | 1 |

| ascii | US ASCII | ascii\_general\_ci | 1 |

| ujis | EUC-JP Japanese | ujis\_japanese\_ci | 3 |

| sjis | Shift-JIS Japanese | sjis\_japanese\_ci | 2 |

| hebrew | ISO 8859-8 Hebrew | hebrew\_general\_ci | 1 |

| tis620 | TIS620 Thai | tis620\_thai\_ci | 1 |

| euckr | EUC-KR Korean | euckr\_korean\_ci | 2 |

| koi8u | KOI8-U Ukrainian | koi8u\_general\_ci | 1 |

| gb2312 | GB2312 Simplified Chinese | gb2312\_chinese\_ci | 2 |

| greek | ISO 8859-7 Greek | greek\_general\_ci | 1 |

| cp1250 | Windows Central European | cp1250\_general\_ci | 1 |

| gbk | GBK Simplified Chinese | gbk\_chinese\_ci | 2 |

| latin5 | ISO 8859-9 Turkish | latin5\_turkish\_ci | 1 |

| armscii8 | ARMSCII-8 Armenian | armscii8\_general\_ci | 1 |

| utf8 | UTF-8 Unicode | utf8\_general\_ci | 3 |

| ucs2 | UCS-2 Unicode | ucs2\_general\_ci | 2 |

| cp866 | DOS Russian | cp866\_general\_ci | 1 |

| keybcs2 | DOS Kamenicky Czech-Slovak | keybcs2\_general\_ci | 1 |

| macce | Mac Central European | macce\_general\_ci | 1 |

| macroman | Mac West European | macroman\_general\_ci | 1 |

| cp852 | DOS Central European | cp852\_general\_ci | 1 |

| latin7 | ISO 8859-13 Baltic | latin7\_general\_ci | 1 |

| utf8mb4 | UTF-8 Unicode | utf8mb4\_general\_ci | 4 |

| cp1251 | Windows Cyrillic | cp1251\_general\_ci | 1 |

| utf16 | UTF-16 Unicode | utf16\_general\_ci | 4 |

| cp1256 | Windows Arabic | cp1256\_general\_ci | 1 |

| cp1257 | Windows Baltic | cp1257\_general\_ci | 1 |

| utf32 | UTF-32 Unicode | utf32\_general\_ci | 4 |

| binary | Binary pseudo charset | binary | 1 |

| geostd8 | GEOSTD8 Georgian | geostd8\_general\_ci | 1 |

| cp932 | SJIS for Windows Japanese | cp932\_japanese\_ci | 2 |

| eucjpms | UJIS for Windows Japanese | eucjpms\_japanese\_ci | 3 |

+----------+-----------------------------+---------------------+--------+

1. 夺

## 多实例部署

1. 创建多实例的目录

[root@mysqldb /]# mkdir -p /data/{2306,2307}

[root@mysqldb /]# tree /data

/data

├── 2306

└── 2307

2 directories, 0 files

1. 创建多实例配置文件

[client]

port = 2306

socket = /data/2306/mysql.sock

[mysqld]

port = 2306

user = mysql

basedir = /app/mysql/mysql5.5

datadir = /data/2306/data

socket = /data/2306/mysql.sock

skip-external-locking

key\_buffer\_size = 16M

max\_allowed\_packet = 1M

table\_open\_cache = 64

sort\_buffer\_size = 512K

net\_buffer\_length = 8K

read\_buffer\_size = 256K

read\_rnd\_buffer\_size = 512K

myisam\_sort\_buffer\_size = 8M

log-bin=mysql-bin

binlog\_format=mixed

pid-file = /data/2306/mysql.pid

log-bin = /data/2306/mysql-bin

relay-log = /data/2306/relay-bin

relay-log-info-file = /data/2306/relay-log.info

server-id = 1

[mysqldump]

quick

max\_allowed\_packet = 16M

[mysql]

no-auto-rehash

[myisamchk]

key\_buffer\_size = 20M

sort\_buffer\_size = 20M

read\_buffer = 2M

write\_buffer = 2M

[mysqlhotcopy]

interactive-timeout

[mysqld\_safe]

log-error=/data/2306/mysql2306.err

pid-file=/data/2306/mysqld.pid

1. 初始化多实例数据库存

root@mysqldb data]# /app/mysql/mysql5.5/scripts/mysql\_install\_db --basedir=/app/mysql/mysql5.5/ --datadir=/data/2307/ --user=mysql

Installing MySQL system tables...

180831 3:05:57 [Note] Ignoring --secure-file-priv value as server is running with --bootstrap.

180831 3:05:57 [Note] /app/mysql/mysql5.5//bin/mysqld (mysqld 5.5.60-log) starting as process 2662 ...

OK

Filling help tables...

180831 3:05:57 [Note] Ignoring --secure-file-priv value as server is running with --bootstrap.

180831 3:05:57 [Note] /app/mysql/mysql5.5//bin/mysqld (mysqld 5.5.60-log) starting as process 2669 ...

OK

To start mysqld at boot time you have to copy

support-files/mysql.server to the right place for your system

PLEASE REMEMBER TO SET A PASSWORD FOR THE MySQL root USER !

To do so, start the server, then issue the following commands:

/app/mysql/mysql5.5//bin/mysqladmin -u root password 'new-password'

/app/mysql/mysql5.5//bin/mysqladmin -u root -h mysqldb.tahr.com.cn password 'new-password'

Alternatively you can run:

/app/mysql/mysql5.5//bin/mysql\_secure\_installation

which will also give you the option of removing the test

databases and anonymous user created by default. This is

strongly recommended for production servers.

See the manual for more instructions.

You can start the MySQL daemon with:

cd /app/mysql/mysql5.5/ ; /app/mysql/mysql5.5//bin/mysqld\_safe &

You can test the MySQL daemon with mysql-test-run.pl

cd /app/mysql/mysql5.5//mysql-test ; perl mysql-test-run.pl

Please report any problems at <http://bugs.mysql.com/>

[root@mysqldb 2307]# ls

my.cnf mysql mysql-bin.000001 mysql-bin.000002 mysql-bin.index performance\_schema test

1. 创建多实例的启动脚本

启动mysql的命令

/app/mysql/mysql5.5/bin/mysqld\_safe --defaults-file=/data/2306/my.cnf&

#!/bin/sh

################################################

#this scripts is created by tanghongtao at 2018-08-30

#tanghongtao QQ:375604454

################################################

#init

port=2307

CmdPath="/app/mysql/mysql5.5/bin"

mysql\_sock="/data/${port}/mysql.sock"

mysqld\_pid="/data/${port}/mysqld.pid"

#startup function

function\_start\_mysql()

{

if [ ! -e "$mysql\_sock" ];then

printf "Starting MySQL...\n"

/bin/sh ${CmdPath}/mysqld\_safe --defaults-file=/data/${port}/my.cnf 2>&1 > /dev/null &

else

printf "MySQL is running...\n"

exit

fi

}

#stop function

function\_stop\_mysql()

{

if [ ! -e "$mysql\_sock" ];then

printf "MySQL is stopped...\n"

exit

else

printf "Stoping MySQL...\n"

kill `cat $mysqld\_pid` 2>&1 > /dev/null

fi

}

#restart function

function\_restart\_mysql()

{

printf "Restarting MySQL...\n"

function\_stop\_mysql

sleep 2

function\_start\_mysql

}

case $1 in

start)

function\_start\_mysql

;;

stop)

function\_stop\_mysql

;;

restart)

function\_restart\_mysql

;;

\*)

printf "Usage: /data/${port}/mysql {start|stop|restart}\n"

esac

1. 启动多实例数据库

[root@mysqldb data]# find /data -name mysqldd -exec chmod 700 {} \;

或

[root@mysqldb data]# find /data -name mysqldd | xargs chmod 700

[root@mysqldb data]# find /data -name mysqldd | xargs ls -l

-rwx------ 1 root root 1145 Aug 31 18:16 /data/2306/mysqldd

-rwx------ 1 root root 1145 Aug 31 17:59 /data/2307/mysqldd

[root@mysqldb data]#

[root@mysqldb data]# ./2306/mysqldd start

Starting MySQL...

[root@mysqldb data]# ./2307/mysqldd start

Starting MySQL...

[root@mysqldb data]# netstat -ano | grep 230

tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:2306 0.0.0.0:\* LISTEN off (0.00/0/0)

tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:2307 0.0.0.0:\* LISTEN off (0.00/0/0)

unix 2 [ ACC ] STREAM LISTENING 23846 /data/2307/mysql.sock

unix 2 [ ACC ] STREAM LISTENING 23719 /data/2306/mysql.sock

[root@mysqldb data]#

[root@mysqldb data]# ls 2306

ibdata1 mysql mysql-bin.000003 mysql-bin.000007 mysql-bin.000011 mysqldd tahrdb

ib\_logfile0 mysql2306.err mysql-bin.000004 mysql-bin.000008 mysql-bin.000012 mysqld.pid test

ib\_logfile1 mysql-bin.000001 mysql-bin.000005 mysql-bin.000009 mysql-bin.index mysql.sock

my.cnf mysql-bin.000002 mysql-bin.000006 mysql-bin.000010 mysqldb.tahr.com.cn.err performance\_schema

[root@mysqldb data]# ls 2307

ibdata1 ib\_logfile1 mysql mysql-bin.000001 mysql-bin.000003 mysql-bin.index mysqld.pid performance\_schema

ib\_logfile0 my.cnf mysql2307.err mysql-bin.000002 mysql-bin.000004 mysqldd mysql.sock test

[root@mysqldb data]#

1. 登录多实例数据库

[root@mysqldb data]# mysql -P 2306 -uroot -p1234COM -S /data/2306/mysql.sock

mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.

Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.

Your MySQL connection id is 1

Server version: 5.5.60-log Source distribution

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affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective

owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql>

[root@mysqldb data]# mysql -P 2307 -uroot -S /data/2307/mysql.sock

Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.

Your MySQL connection id is 1

Server version: 5.5.60-log Source distribution

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owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql>