mysql 源码安装

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1. 准备工作,首先需要安装cmake, gcc
yum -y install cmake
yum -y install
2. 开始安装mysql
1) 创建用户及组
groupadd mysql
useradd -r -g mysql mysql
2) 解压压缩包
tar -zxvf mysql-5.6.22.tar.gz
mv mysql-5.6.22 /usr/local/mysql
3) 编译mysq1
cmake . -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=/usr/local/mysql \
-DMYSQL_DATADIR=/usr/local/mysql/data \
-DMYSQL_TCP_PORT=3306 \
-DSYSCONFDIR=/etc \
-DEXTRA CHARSETS=a11 \
-DDEFAULT_CHARSET=utf8 \
-DDEFAULT_COLLATION=utf8_general_ci \
-DENABLED_LOCAL_INFILE=1 \
-DWITH INNOBASE STORAGE ENGINE=1 \
-DWITH ARCHIVE STORAGE ENGINE=1 \
-DWITH_BLACKHOLE_STORAGE_ENGINE=1 \
-DWITH_PERFSCHEMA_STORAGE_ENGINE=1
第一遍会报错
 Curses library not found. Please install appropriate package,
需要安装ncurses-devel
yum install ncurses-devel
然后删除CMakeCache.txt
find / -name CMakeCache.txt
rm -f /usr/local/mysql/CMakeCache.txt
再编译
\verb|cmake| . -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=/usr/local/mysq1 \setminus
-DMYSQL_DATADIR=/usr/local/mysql/data \
-DMYSQL TCP PORT=3306 \
-DSYSCONFDIR=/etc \
-DEXTRA_CHARSETS=a11 \
-DDEFAULT_CHARSET=utf8 \
-DDEFAULT_COLLATION=utf8_general_ci \
-DENABLED_LOCAL_INFILE=1 \
-DWITH_INNOBASE_STORAGE_ENGINE=1 \
-DWITH_ARCHIVE_STORAGE_ENGINE=1 \
-DWITH_BLACKHOLE_STORAGE_ENGINE=1 \
-DWITH PERFSCHEMA STORAGE ENGINE=1
make
make install
4) 设置根目录所有者
chown -R mysql:mysql /usr/local/mysql
5) 复制服务和配置文件到系统配置文件中
cp /usr/local/mysql/support-files/mysql.server /etc/init.d/mysqld
cp /etc/my.cnf /etc/my.cnf.bak
\verb|cp/usr/local/mysql/support-files/my-default.cnf/etc/my.cnf|\\
chmod 755 /etc/init.d/mysqld
6) 编辑mysq1配置文件添加以下参数
vi /etc/my.cnf
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[mysqld]
basedir = /usr/local/mysql
datadir = /usr/local/mysql/data
port = 3306
 server_id = 1
7) 初始化数据库
chmod 755 /usr/local/mysql/scripts/mysql_install_db
/usr/local/mysql/scripts/mysql\_install\_db --user=mysql --basedir=/usr/local/mysql --datadir=/usr/local/mysql/datall_db --user=mysql --basedir=/usr/local/mysql/datall_db --user=mysql --basedir=/usr/local/mysql --basedir=/usr/loc
8) 设置开机启动mysqld服务
chkconfig mysqld on
9) 设置环境变量
vi ./root/.bash_profile
#PATH=$PATH:$HOME/bin
PATH=$PATH:$HOME/bin:/usr/local/mysql/bin
export PATH
unset USERNAME
 source /root/.bash_profile
 10) 启动mysqld服务
/etc/init.d/mysqld start
 service mysqld restart
11) 设置mysql密码及相关设置
/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysql\_secure\_installation
 12) 完成
```

参考: http://blog.csdn.net/kk185800961/article/details/44127331