

## mysql 5.6 5.7 二进制安装

1. 查看当前是几位系统

```
file /sbin/init
```

2. 下载安装包

```
mysql-VERSION-OS.tar.gz
```

3. 解压路径

```
cd /usr/local/src/
```

```
tar -zxvf mysql-5.6.20-linux-glibc2.5-i686.tar.gz
```

移到目录 /usr/local/, 并更名为mysql

```
mv mysql-5.6.23-linux-glibc2.5-i686 /usr/local/mysql
```

4. 添加用户及组

```
groupadd mysql
```

```
useradd -g mysql mysql
```

5. 设置mysql目录的所有者及组

```
chown -R mysql:mysql mysql
```

6. 初始化mysql

```
/usr/local/mysql/scripts/mysql_install_db --user=mysql --basedir=/usr/local/mysql --datadir=/usr/local/mysql/data
```

注：mysql 5.7 (Percona) 中：

```
[root@localhost bin]# find / -name *mysql_install*
```

```
/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysql_install_db
```

```
[root@localhost bin]# /usr/local/mysql/bin/mysql_install_db --user=mysql --basedir=/usr/local/mysql --datadir=/mysql/data
```

```
2017-07-18 03:24:01 [WARNING] mysql_install_db is deprecated. Please consider switching to mysqld --initialize
```

```
2017-07-18 03:24:05 [WARNING] The bootstrap log isn't empty:
```

```
2017-07-18 03:24:05 [WARNING] 2017-07-17T19:24:01.317359Z 0 [Warning] --bootstrap is deprecated. Please consider using --initialize instead
```

```
2017-07-17T19:24:01.324215Z 0 [Warning] Changed limits: max_open_files: 1024 (requested 5000)
```

```
2017-07-17T19:24:01.324238Z 0 [Warning] Changed limits: table_open_cache: 431 (requested 2000)
```

```
[root@localhost bin]#
```

```
2017-05-10 01:44:20 18913 [Note] InnoDB: Shutdown completed; log sequence number 1625987
```

```
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:

```
/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqladmin -u root password 'new-password'
```

```
/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqladmin -u root -h localhost.localdomain password 'new-password'
```

Alternatively you can run:

```
/usr/local/mysql/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 . : /usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqld_safe &
```

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

```
cd mysql-test ; perl mysql-test-run.pl
```

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/local/mysql/my.cnf` and will be used by default by the server when you start it.

You may edit this file to change server settings

WARNING: Default config file `/etc/my.cnf` exists on the system  
This file will be read by default by the MySQL server  
If you do not want to use this, either remove it, or use the  
`--defaults-file` argument to `mysqld_safe` when starting the server

```
[root@localhost scripts]#
```

#### 7. 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 /usr/local/mysql/support-files/my-default.cnf /etc/my.cnf  
ln -s /usr/local/mysql/bin/mysql /usr/bin
```

#### 8. 编辑mysql配置文件添加以下参数 : `vi /etc/my.cnf`

```
[mysqld]  
basedir = /usr/local/mysql  
datadir = /usr/local/mysql/data  
port = 3306  
server_id = 1
```

#### 9. 启动mysqld服务

```
/etc/rc.d/init.d/mysqld start
```

或

```
/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqld_safe &
```

#### 10. 为了安全, 使用mysql\_secure\_installation来设置

```
/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysql_secure_installation
```

报错:

```
[root@localhost ~]# /usr/local/mysql/bin/mysql_secure_installation  
Can't find a 'mysql' client in PATH or ./bin  
Cleaning up...
```

Warning: Could not unlink `.my.cnf`.19897: No such file or directory

Warning: Could not unlink `.mysql`.19897: No such file or directory

```
[root@localhost ~]#
```

解决方法: 没有加入环境变量

在 `.bash_profile`中添加 :

```
PATH=$PATH:/usr/local/mysql/bin/
```

eg :

```
echo "export PATH=$PATH:/usr/local/mysql/bin/" >> /root/.bash_profile  
source /root/.bash_profile
```

11. 启动mysql后，客户端与服务器进行通信的套接字文件路径：

/tmp/mysql.sock

以mysqld\_safe启动mysqld服务时会生成日志文件：

/var/log/mysqld.log

12. 安装完成

参考：<http://blog.csdn.net/kk185800961/article/details/44118323>

参考：<http://blog.csdn.net/lyjl101066558/article/details/50668111>