

1. 安装 jdk1.8

```
mkdir -p /home/tools/  
直接解压
```

配置环境变量

```
export JAVA_HOME=/home/tools/jdk1.8.0_101  
export JAVA_BIN=$JAVA_HOME/bin  
export PATH=$PATH:$JAVA_HOME/bin  
export CLASSPATH=.:$JAVA_HOME/lib/dt.jar:$JAVA_HOME/lib/tools.jar  
export PATH=$JAVA_HOME/bin:$JRE_HOME/bin:$PATH
```

2. 查看当前是否安装 mysql

```
rpm -qa | grep -i mysql
```

3. 卸载当前 mysql

```
yum -y remove mysql-libs*
```

4. 上传 rpm 包

```
MySQL-server-5.6.35-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm  
MySQL-client-5.6.35-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm  
MySQL-shared-compat-5.6.35-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm  
MySQL-devel-5.6.35-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm  
MySQL-shared-5.6.35-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm
```

5. 安装 rpm 包

```
rpm -ivh MySQL-server-5.6.35-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm  
rpm -ivh MySQL-client-5.6.35-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm  
rpm -ivh MySQL-shared-compat-5.6.35-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm  
rpm -ivh MySQL-devel-5.6.35-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm  
rpm -ivh MySQL-shared-5.6.35-1.linux_glibc2.5.x86_64.rpm
```

6. 修改配置文件位置

```
cp /usr/share/mysql/my-default.cnf /etc/my.cnf
```

7. 初始化 mysql 并设置密码

```
/usr/bin/mysql_install_db  
service mysql start
```

#查看账号密码

```
cat /root/.mysql_secret
```

```
[root@piccbase mysql]# service mysql start
Starting MySQL.Logging to '/var/lib/mysql/piccbase.err'.
SUCCESS!
[root@piccbase mysql]# cat /root/.mysql_secret
# The random password set for the root user at Fri Mar 31 15:11:51 2017 (local time): iCpqrOMUXw
```

#登录

```
mysql -uroot -piCpqrOMUXwSWldRo
```

#设置密码

```
SET PASSWORD = PASSWORD('pass0rd');
```

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'root'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'pass0rd' WITH GRANT OPTION; #允许 root 用户远程访问
```

```
use mysql
```

```
select user,host from user; 查询出 user 为空的内容.并删除掉.
```

```
delete from user where user="; 注意要用分号结束 sql 语句,否则以为是多行输入.
```

```
update user set password=PASSWORD('pass0rd') where user = 'root';
```

```
flush privileges; #刷新修改
```

8.设置开机启动

```
chkconfig mysql on
```

```
chkconfig --list | grep mysql
```

9.MySQL 的默认安装位置

```
/var/lib/mysql/ #数据库目录
```

```
/usr/share/mysql #配置文件目录
```

```
/usr/bin #相关命令目录
```

```
/etc/init.d/mysql #启动脚本
```

10. 修改字符集和数据存储路径

配置/etc/my.cnf 文件,修改数据存放路径、mysql.sock 路径以及默认编码 utf-8.

```
[client]
```

```
password = pass0rd
```

```
port = 3306
```

```
default-character-set=utf8
```

```
[mysqld]
```

```

port = 3306
character_set_server=utf8
character_set_client=utf8
collation-server=utf8_general_ci
#(注意 linux 下 mysql 安装完后是默认：表名区分大小写，列名不区分大小写； 0：区分大小写，1：不区分大小写)
lower_case_table_names=1
#(设置最大连接数，默认为 151，MySQL 服务器允许的最大连接数 16384；)
max_connections=5000
[mysql]
default-character-set = utf8

```

11. 查看字符集

```

[root@piccbase mysql]# service mysql restart
Shutting down MySQL... SUCCESS!
Starting MySQL.. SUCCESS!
[root@piccbase mysql]# show variables like '%collation%';
-bash: show: command not found
[root@piccbase mysql]# mysql -uroot -ppass0rd
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: 5.6.35 MySQL Community Server (GPL)

```

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

```

mysql> show variables like '%collation%';
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| collation_connection | utf8_general_ci |
| collation_database | utf8_general_ci |
| collation_server | utf8_general_ci |
+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

```
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 (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql>
```