# Linux64安装mysql

1. 上传mysql57-community-release-el7-10.noarch.rpm
2. 安装yum源
   1. yum localinstall mysql57-community-release-el7-10.noarch.rpm
3. 安装mysql
   1. yum -y install mysql-community-server
4. 启动mysql
   1. systemctl start mysqld
5. 重启mysql
   1. systemctl restart myself
6. 登陆mysql
   1. mysql第一次启动密码为空，直接回车进入，出现图中“Access denied for user 'root'@'localhost' (using password: NO)”错误。
   2. 修改my.cnf中的mysqld项，添加skip-grant-tables（即是进入据库时不启动授权表），重启服务后正常进入数据库。//一般情况下在/etc/my.conf
7. 修改root登陆密码
   1. 修改密码不过期（默认y是过期）
   2. >UPDATE user SET `password\_expired`='N' where user='root';
   3. 设置用户root密码
   4. >UPDATE user SET `authentication\_string` = PASSWORD('root');
   5. 将当前user和privilige表中的用户信息/权限设置从mysql库(MySQL数据库的内置库)中提取到内存里;
   6. flush privileges;刷新权限
8. 注释掉my.cnf中的skip-grant-tables后重启即可使用新密码登陆数据库

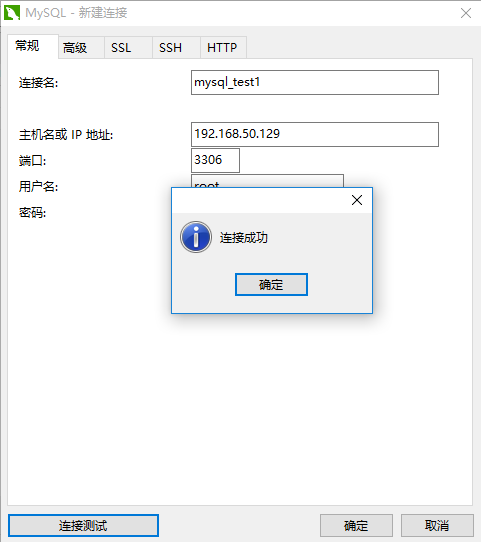
# 远程登录

1. 确认防火墙已关闭
   1. 直接关闭防火墙
      1. [root@localhost ~]# firewall-cmd --state  
         running  
         [root@localhost ~]# systemctl stop firewalld   
         [root@localhost ~]# firewall-cmd --state  
         not running
   2. 开放对应端口3306
      1. [root@localhost ~]# firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=3306/tcp  
         success  
         [root@localhost ~]# systemctl restart firewalld
      2. [root@localhost ~]# netstat -an|grep 3306  
         tcp6 0 0 :::3306 :::\* LISTEN
   3. 更改对应字段
      1. mysql> use mysql;  
         Reading table information for completion of table and column names  
         You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed

* + 1. mysql> update user set host = ’%’ where user = ’root’;  
       ERROR 1054 (42S22): Unknown column '’root’' in 'where clause'
    2. 更改字段时出现错误，查了许久发现是root密码设置简单，而系统默认validate\_password\_policy为1，需修改为更低级别。（参照

https://www.cnblogs.com/ivictor/p/5142809.html）

* + 1. mysql> set global validate\_password\_policy=0;
    2. Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
  1. mysql> update user set host = '%' where user = 'root';  
     Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)  
     Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0
  2. mysql> select host,user,authentication\_string from user;  
     账号密码都是root;
  3. flush privileges;刷新权限
  4. 3，测试结果
  5. 

注：mysql添加文字乱码，改变编码

**最简单的完美修改方法，修改mysql的my.cnf文件中的字符集键值（注意配置的字段细节）：**

1、在[client]字段里加入default-character-set=utf8，如下：

[?](http://www.jb51.net/article/112861.htm)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4 | [client]  port = 3306  socket = /var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock  default-character-set=utf8 |

2、在[mysqld]字段里加入character-set-server=utf8，如下：

[?](http://www.jb51.net/article/112861.htm)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4 | [mysqld]  port = 3306  socket = /var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock  character-set-server=utf8 |

3、在[mysql]字段里加入default-character-set=utf8，如下：

[?](http://www.jb51.net/article/112861.htm)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3 | [mysql]  no-auto-rehash  default-character-set=utf8 |

修改完成后，service mysql restart重启mysql服务就生效。注意：[mysqld]字段与[mysql]字段是有区别的。这点在网上没人反馈过。