

Centos7 下 MySql8.0 的安装与配置

安装环境：Centos7 , mysql8.0

1、配置 yum 源

下载 mysql 源安装包

```
wget https://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql80-community-release-el7-1.noarch.rpm
```



```
MrZhang@192:~/下载
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 搜索(S) 终端(T) 帮助(H)
[MrZhang@192 下载]$ wget https://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql80-community-release-el7-1.noarch.rpm
--2019-01-12 20:40:55-- https://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql80-community-release-el7-1.noarch.rpm
正在解析主机 dev.mysql.com (dev.mysql.com)... 137.254.60.11
正在连接 dev.mysql.com (dev.mysql.com)|137.254.60.11|:443... 已连接。
已发出 HTTP 请求，正在等待回应... 302 Found
位置：https://repo.mysql.com//mysql80-community-release-el7-1.noarch.rpm [跟随至新的 URL]
--2019-01-12 20:40:56-- https://repo.mysql.com//mysql80-community-release-el7-1.noarch.rpm
正在解析主机 repo.mysql.com (repo.mysql.com)... 104.102.155.163
正在连接 repo.mysql.com (repo.mysql.com)|104.102.155.163|:443... 已连接。
已发出 HTTP 请求，正在等待回应... 200 OK
长度：25820 (25K) [application/x-redhat-package-manager]
正在保存至：‘mysql80-community-release-el7-1.noarch.rpm’
100%[=====>] 25,820 --.-K/s 用时 0.08s
2019-01-12 20:40:57 (322 KB/s) - 已保存 ‘mysql80-community-release-el7-1.noarch.rpm’ [25820/25820]
[MrZhang@192 下载]$
```

图 1-1

安装 mysql 源

```
yum localinstall mysql80-community-release-el7-1.noarch.rpm
```

```
MrZhang@192:/home/MrZhang/下载
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 搜索(S) 终端(T) 帮助(H)

[MrZhang@192 下载]$ yum localinstall mysql80-community-release-el7-1.noarch.rpm
已加载插件：fastestmirror, langpacks
您需要 root 权限执行此命令。
[MrZhang@192 下载]$ su
密码：
su: 鉴定故障
[MrZhang@192 下载]$ su
密码：
[root@192 下载]# yum localinstall mysql80-community-release-el7-1.noarch.rpm
已加载插件：fastestmirror, langpacks
正在检查 mysql80-community-release-el7-1.noarch.rpm: mysql80-community-release-el7-1.noarch
mysql80-community-release-el7-1.noarch.rpm 将被安装
正在解决依赖关系
--> 正在检查事务
---> 软件包 mysql80-community-release.noarch.0.el7-1 将被安装
--> 解决依赖关系完成
base/7/x86_64 | 3.6 kB 00:00
http://mirrors.nju.edu.cn/centos/7.6.1810/extras/x86_64/repodata/repomd.xml: [Errno 14] curl#7 - "Failed to connect to 2001:da8:1007:4011::3: 网络不可达"
正在尝试其它镜像。
extras/7/x86_64 | 3.4 kB 00:00
updates/7/x86_64 | 3.4 kB 00:00
```

图 1-2

如图 1-2 中所示，此时如果不是 root 用户登陆，需要登陆 root 用户，输入 su 并输入密码进入 root 账户，进入 root 后执行安装 mysql 源的命令



图 1-3

输入 y 后如图 1-4 所示



图 1-4

#检查 mysql 源是否安装成功

yum repolist enabled | grep "mysql.*-community.*"

安装成功后会出现如图 1-5 中所示

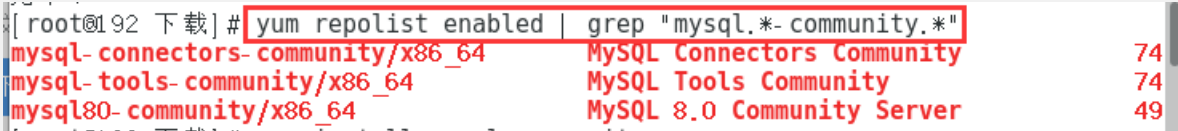


图 1-5

看到上图所示表示安装成功。

2、安装 mysql

#安装 mysql 服务

yum install mysql-community-server

图 2-1

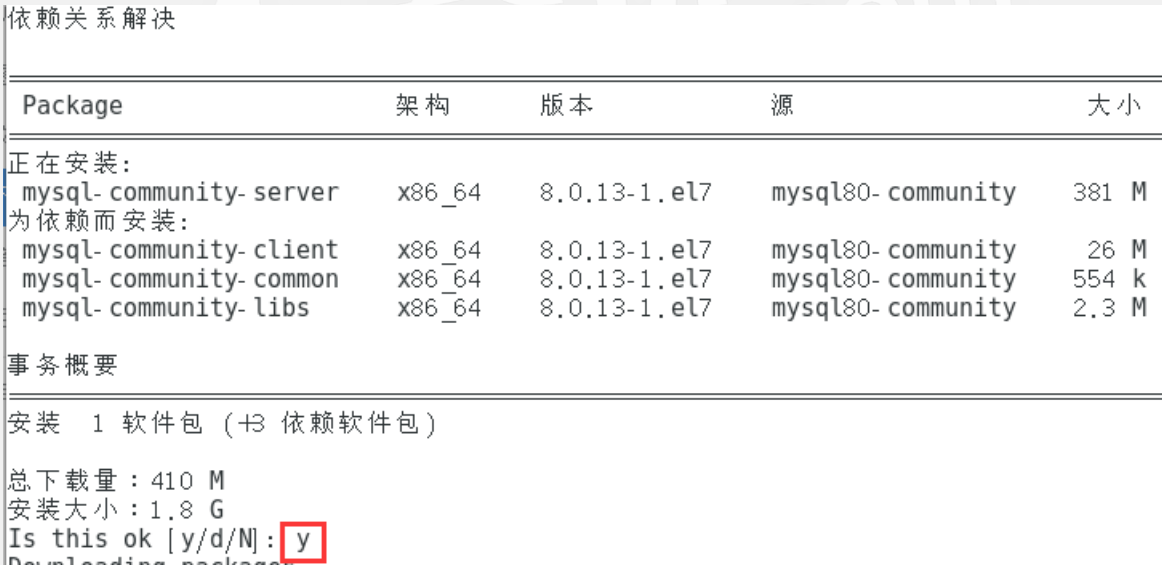


图 2-2

图 2-2 处输入 y

3、启动 mysql

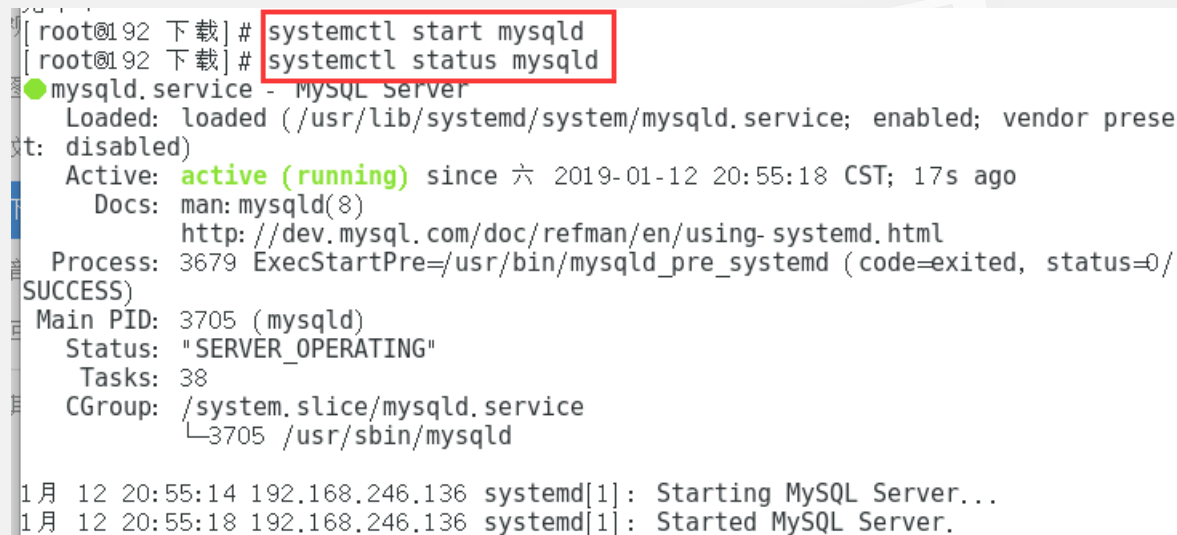
#启动 mysql

```
systemctl start mysqld
```

```
#查看 MySQL 的启动状态
```

```
systemctl status mysqld
```

启动成功后的状态如图 3-1 所示



```
[root@192 下载] # systemctl start mysqld
[root@192 下载] # systemctl status mysqld
● mysqld.service - MySQL Server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/mysqld.service; enabled; vendor prese
   t: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since 六 2019-01-12 20:55:18 CST; 17s ago
     Docs: man:mysqld(8)
           http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/en/using-systemd.html
   Process: 3679 ExecStartPre=/usr/bin/mysqld_pre_systemd (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Main PID: 3705 (mysqld)
    Status: "SERVER_OPERATING"
     Tasks: 38
   CGroup: /system.slice/mysqld.service
           └─3705 /usr/sbin/mysqld

1月 12 20:55:14 192.168.246.136 systemd[1]: Starting MySQL Server...
1月 12 20:55:18 192.168.246.136 systemd[1]: Started MySQL Server.
```

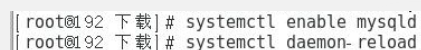
图 3-1

4、设置开机启动项

```
#设置开机启动
```

```
systemctl enable mysqld
```

```
systemctl daemon-reload
```



```
[root@192 下载] # systemctl enable mysqld
[root@192 下载] # systemctl daemon-reload
```

图 4-1

5、修改 root 本地登录密码

mysql 安装完成之后，在/var/log/mysqld.log 文件中会给 root 生成了一个默认密码。通过下面的方式找到

root 默认密码，然后登录 mysql 进行修改：

```
#查看默认密码
```

```
grep 'temporary password' /var/log/mysqld.log
```

```
#登陆 mysql 的 root 账户
```

mysql -uroot -p

显示 Enter password 后，输入通过查看获得的默认密码。

注意输入的密码不会显示出来，输入完后按回车即可。

```
[root@192 下载] # grep 'temporary password' /var/log/mysqld.log
2019-01-08T04:03:52.742696Z 1 [Note] A temporary password is generated for root@localhost: CvWoqh9Vr*#x
2019-01-12T02:46:16.481699Z 1 [Note] A temporary password is generated for root@localhost: Zv!a,2-0Cd0t
[root@192 下载] # mysql -uroot -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 17
Server version: 8.0.13 MySQL Community Server - GPL

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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.
```

图 5-1

#修改默认密码

set password for 'root'@'localhost'=password('想要修改的密码');

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

mysql> set password for 'root'@'localhost'=password('Root.123!');
Query OK, 0 rows affected, 1 warning (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

图 5-2

6、添加远程登录用户

默认只允许 root 帐户在本地登录，如果要在其它机器上连接 mysql，必须修改 root 允许远程连接，或者添加一个允许远程连接的帐户，为了安全起见，可以添加一个新的帐户：

#创建新的登录用户

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO '新创建的用户名' IDENTIFIED BY '设置的密码' WITH

GRANT OPTION;

```
Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
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> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'zhangyp' IDENTIFIED BY 'Root.123!' WITH GRANT OPTION;
Query OK, 0 rows affected, 1 warning (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

图 6-1

7、配置默认编码为 utf8

修改/etc/my.cnf 配置文件，在[mysqld]下添加编码配置，如下所示：

```
[mysqld]
```

```
character_set_server=utf8
```

```
init_connect='SET NAMES utf8'
```

```
#退出 mysql
```

```
exit
```

```
#进入 etc 目录
```

```
cd etc
```

```
#修改 my.cnf
```

```
vi my.cnf
```

```
#输入 i 进入编辑模式
```

```
#输入完后，按 esc 键，输入 :wq 保存
```



```
MrZhang@192:/etc
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 搜索(S) 终端(T) 帮助(H)
# For advice on how to change settings please see
# http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/server-configuration-defaults.html

[mysqld]
character_set_server=utf8
init_connect='SET NAMES utf8'
# Remove leading # and set to the amount of RAM for the most important data
# cache in MySQL. Start at 70% of total RAM for dedicated server, else 10%.
# innodb_buffer_pool_size = 128M
#
# Remove the leading "# " to disable binary logging
# Binary logging captures changes between backups and is enabled by
# default. It's default setting is log_bin=binlog
# disable_log_bin
#
# Remove leading # to set options mainly useful for reporting servers.
# The server defaults are faster for transactions and fast SELECTs.
# Adjust sizes as needed, experiment to find the optimal values.
# join_buffer_size = 128M
# sort_buffer_size = 2M
# read_rnd_buffer_size = 2M
#
"my.cnf" 32L, 1295C
```

图 7-1

#重启服务器

systemctl restart mysqld

#查看当前数据库的编码格式

show variables like '%character%';

```
mysql> show variables like '%character%';
+-----+-----+
| 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> █
```

图 7-2

