

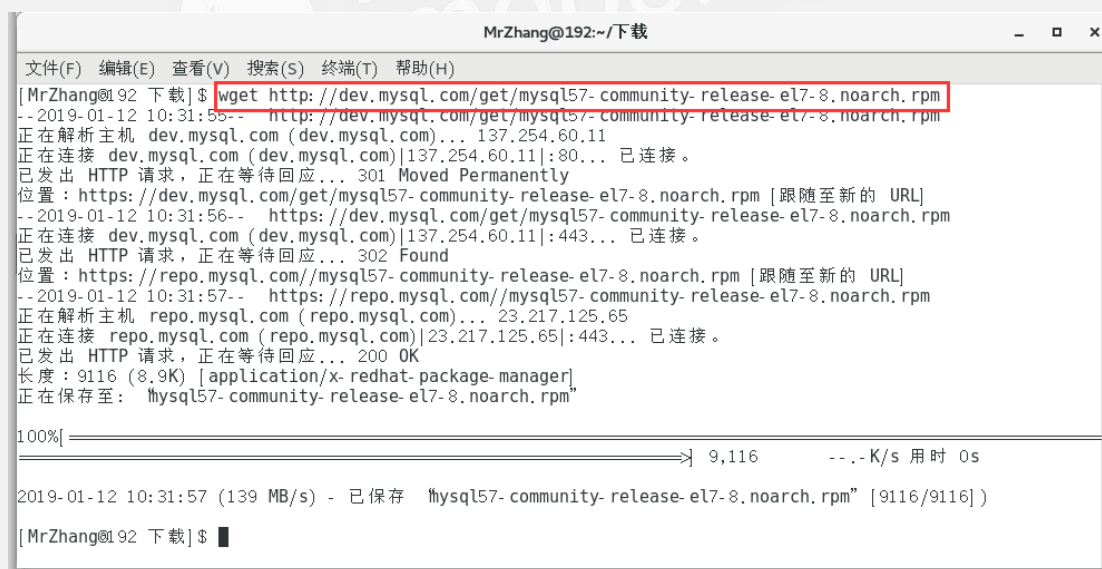
Centos7 下 MySql5.7 的安装与配置

安装环境：Centos7，mysql5.7

1、配置 yum 源

下载 mysql 源安装包

wget http://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql57-community-release-el7-8.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 http://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql57-community-release-el7-8.noarch.rpm
--2019-01-12 10:31:55-- http://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql57-community-release-el7-8.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|:80... 已连接。
已发出 HTTP 请求，正在等待回应... 301 Moved Permanently
位置: https://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql57-community-release-el7-8.noarch.rpm [跟随至新的 URL]
--2019-01-12 10:31:56-- https://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql57-community-release-el7-8.noarch.rpm
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/mysql57-community-release-el7-8.noarch.rpm [跟随至新的 URL]
--2019-01-12 10:31:57-- https://repo.mysql.com/mysql57-community-release-el7-8.noarch.rpm
正在解析主机 repo.mysql.com (repo.mysql.com)... 23.217.125.65
正在连接 repo.mysql.com (repo.mysql.com)|23.217.125.65|:443... 已连接。
已发出 HTTP 请求，正在等待回应... 200 OK
长度: 9116 (8.9K) [application/x-redhat-package-manager]
正在保存至: 'mysql57-community-release-el7-8.noarch.rpm'

100%[=====>] 9,116 --.-K/s 用时 0s

2019-01-12 10:31:57 (139 MB/s) - 已保存 'mysql57-community-release-el7-8.noarch.rpm' [9116/9116]

[MrZhang@192 下载]$
```

图 1-1

安装 mysql 源

yum localinstall mysql57-community-release-el7-8.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)
已发出 HTTP 请求，正在等待回应... 200 OK
长度: 9116 (8.9K) [application/x-redhat-package-manager]
正在保存至: 'mysql57-community-release-el7-8.noarch.rpm'

100%[=====>] 9,116 --.-K/s 用时 0s

2019-01-12 10:31:57 (139 MB/s) - 已保存 'mysql57-community-release-el7-8.noarch.rpm' [9116/9116]

[MrZhang@192 下载]$ yum localinstall mysql57-community-release-el7-8.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:
```

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

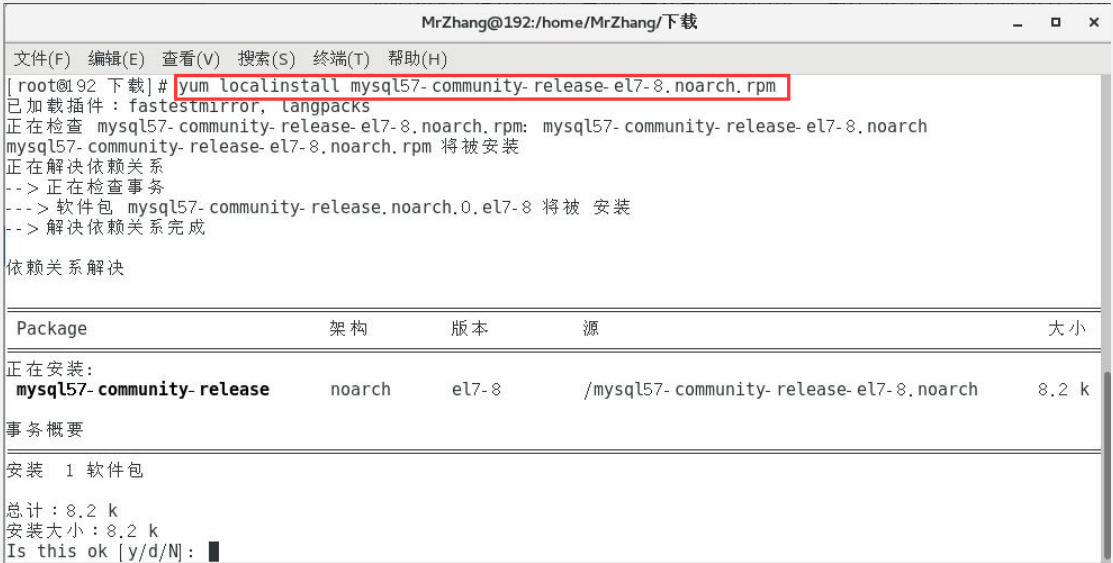


图 1-3

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

```
完毕！
[root@192 下载]# yum repolist enabled | grep "mysql.*-community.*"
mysql-connectors-community/x86_64      MySQL Connectors Community          74
mysql-tools-community/x86_64          MySQL Tools Community              74
mysql57-community/x86_64              MySQL 5.7 Community Server        307
[root@192 下载]#
```

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

```
MrZhang@192:/home/MrZhang/下载
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 搜索(S) 终端(T) 帮助(H)
mysql57-community/x86_64      MySQL 5.7 Community Server          307
[root@192 下载]# yum install mysql-community-server
已加载插件：fastestmirror, langpacks
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
 * base: mirrors.huaweicloud.com
 * extras: mirrors.huaweicloud.com
 * updates: mirrors.huaweicloud.com
正在解决依赖关系
--> 正在检查事务
---> 软件包 mysql-community-server.x86_64.0.5.7.24-1.el7 将被 安装
--> 正在处理依赖关系 mysql-community-common(x86-64) = 5.7.24-1.el7, 它被软件包 mysql-community-server-5.7.24-1.el7.x86_64 需要
--> 正在处理依赖关系 mysql-community-client(x86-64) >= 5.7.9, 它被软件包 mysql-community-server-5.7.24-1.el7.x86_64 需要
--> 正在检查事务
---> 软件包 mysql-community-client.x86_64.0.5.7.24-1.el7 将被 安装
--> 正在处理依赖关系 mysql-community-libs(x86-64) >= 5.7.9, 它被软件包 mysql-community-client-5.7.24-1.el7.x86_64 需要
--> 软件包 mysql-community-common.x86_64.0.5.7.24-1.el7 将被 安装
--> 正在检查事务
---> 软件包 mysql-community-libs.x86_64.0.5.7.24-1.el7 将被 安装
--> 解决依赖关系完成

依赖关系解决
```

图 2-1

事务概要
安装 1 软件包 (+3 依赖软件包)
总下载量：192 M 安装大小：863 M Is this ok [y/d/N]:

图 2-2

图 2-2 处输入 y

3、启动 mysql

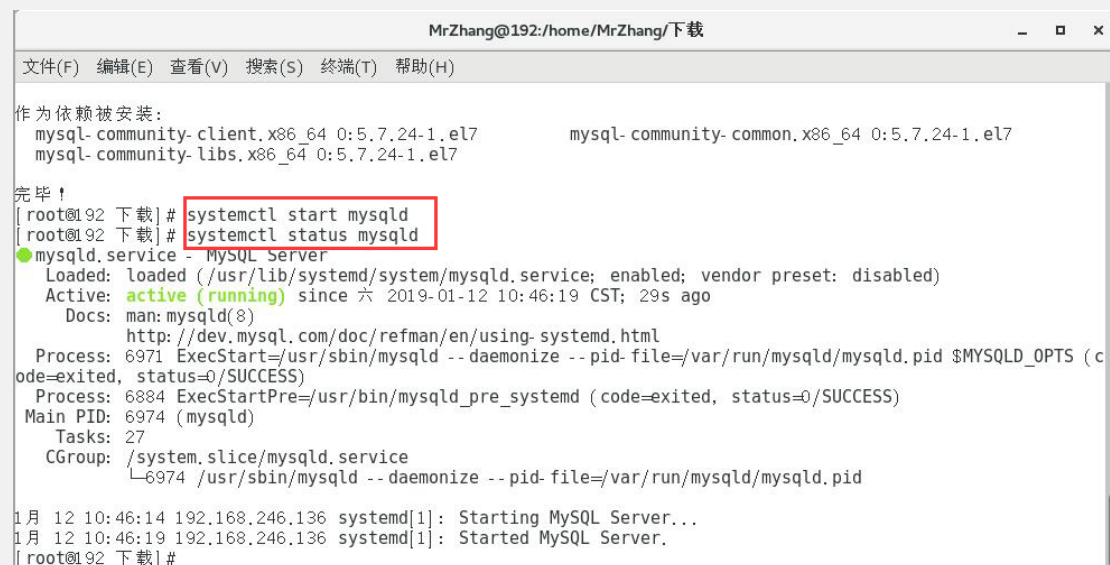
#启动 mysql

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

A terminal window titled 'MrZhang@192:/home/MrZhang/下载' showing the output of 'systemctl status mysqld'. The output indicates the MySQL service is loaded and active (running). The command 'systemctl start mysqld' and 'systemctl status mysqld' are highlighted with a red box. The terminal also shows the MySQL service's configuration, including its path, process ID, and group.

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

作为依赖被安装:
mysql-community-client.x86_64 0:5.7.24-1.el7      mysql-community-common.x86_64 0:5.7.24-1.el7
mysql-community-libs.x86_64 0:5.7.24-1.el7

完毕!
[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 preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since 六 2019-01-12 10:46:19 CST; 29s ago
     Docs: man:mysqld(8)
           http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/en/using-systemd.html
   Process: 6971 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/mysqld --daemonize --pid-file=/var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid $MYSQLD_OPTS (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Process: 6884 ExecStartPre=/usr/bin/mysqld_pre_systemd (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Main PID: 6974 (mysqld)
      Tasks: 27
     CGroup: /system.slice/mysqld.service
             └─6974 /usr/sbin/mysqld --daemonize --pid-file=/var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid

1月 12 10:46:14 192.168.246.136 systemd[1]: Starting MySQL Server...
1月 12 10:46:19 192.168.246.136 systemd[1]: Started MySQL Server.
[root@192 下载]#
```

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: CwWogh9Vr*#x
2019-01-12T02:46:16.481699Z 1 [Note] A temporary password is generated for root@localhost: Zv!a,2-0Cdot
[root@192 下载]# mysql -uroot -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 2
Server version: 5.7.24

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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.
```

图 5-1

#修改默认密码

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

```
[root@192 下载]# mysql -uroot -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 7
Server version: 5.7.24

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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.

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

mysql>
```

图 5-2

注意：mysql5.7 默认安装了密码安全检查插件（validate_password），默认密码检查策略要求密码

必须包含：大小写字母、数字和特殊符号，并且长度不能少于 8 位。

6、添加远程登录用户

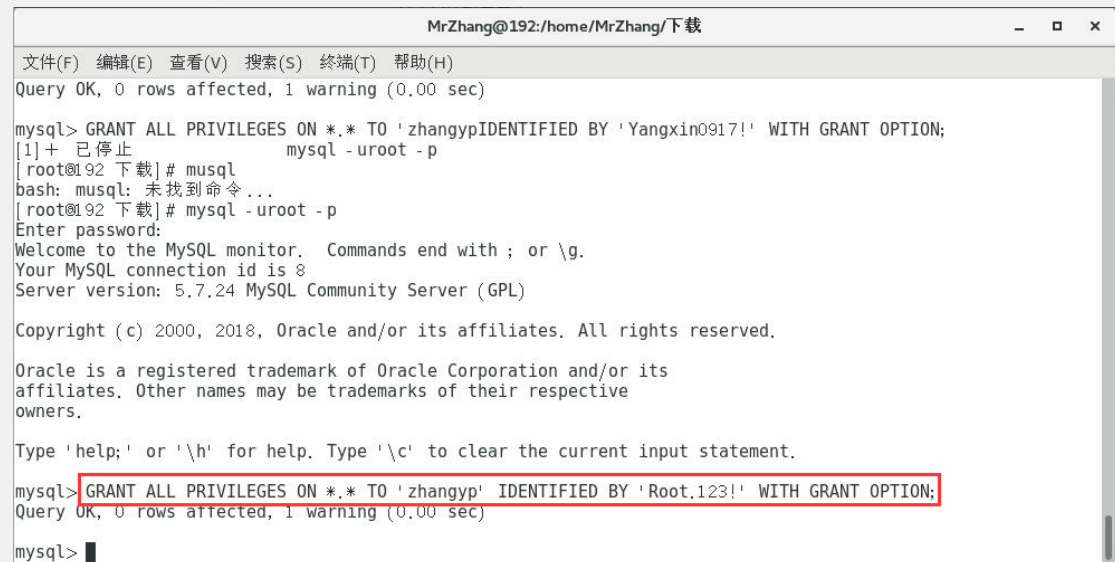
默认只允许 root 帐户在本地登录，如果要在其它机器上连接 mysql，必须修改 root 允许远程连接，

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;

A terminal window titled 'MrZhang@192:/home/MrZhang/下载' showing a sequence of commands and outputs. The first command is 'mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'zhangyp' IDENTIFIED BY 'Yangxin0917!' WITH GRANT OPTION;', followed by 'mysql -uroot -p'. The user enters the password, and the prompt changes to 'mysql>'. The second command is 'GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'zhangyp' IDENTIFIED BY 'Root.123!' WITH GRANT OPTION;', which is highlighted with a red box. The output shows 'Query OK, 0 rows affected, 1 warning (0.00 sec)' and the prompt returns to 'mysql>'.

```
MrZhang@192:/home/MrZhang/下载
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 搜索(S) 终端(T) 帮助(H)
Query OK, 0 rows affected, 1 warning (0.00 sec)

mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'zhangyp' IDENTIFIED BY 'Yangxin0917!' WITH GRANT OPTION;
[1] + 已停止          mysql -uroot -p
[root@192 下载] # mysql
bash: mysql: 未找到命令...
[root@192 下载] # mysql -uroot -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 8
Server version: 5.7.24 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.

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

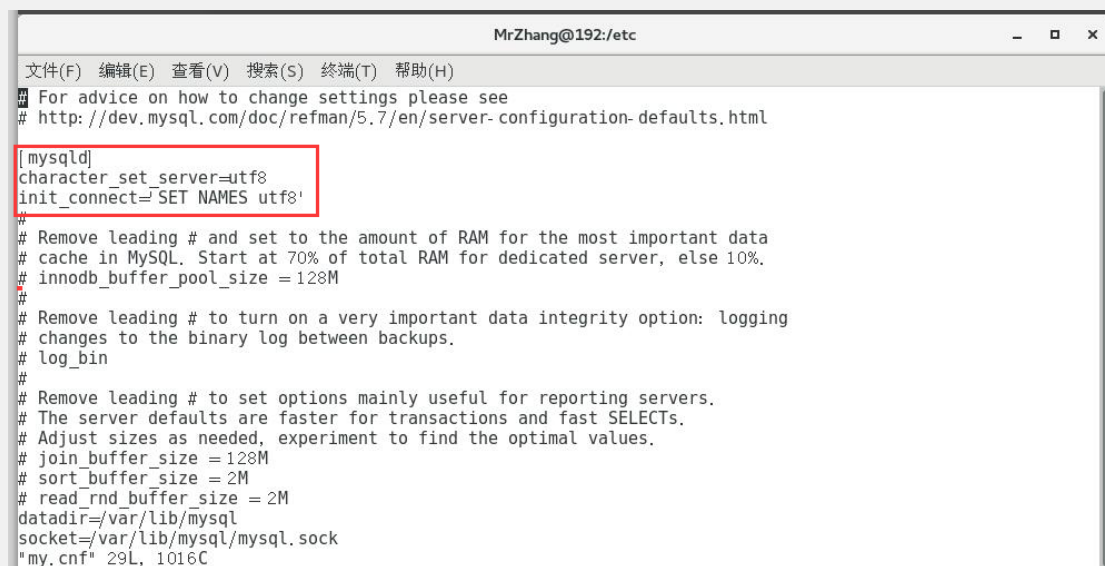


图 7-1

#重启服务器

systemctl restart mysql

#查看当前数据库的编码格式

show variables like '%character%';

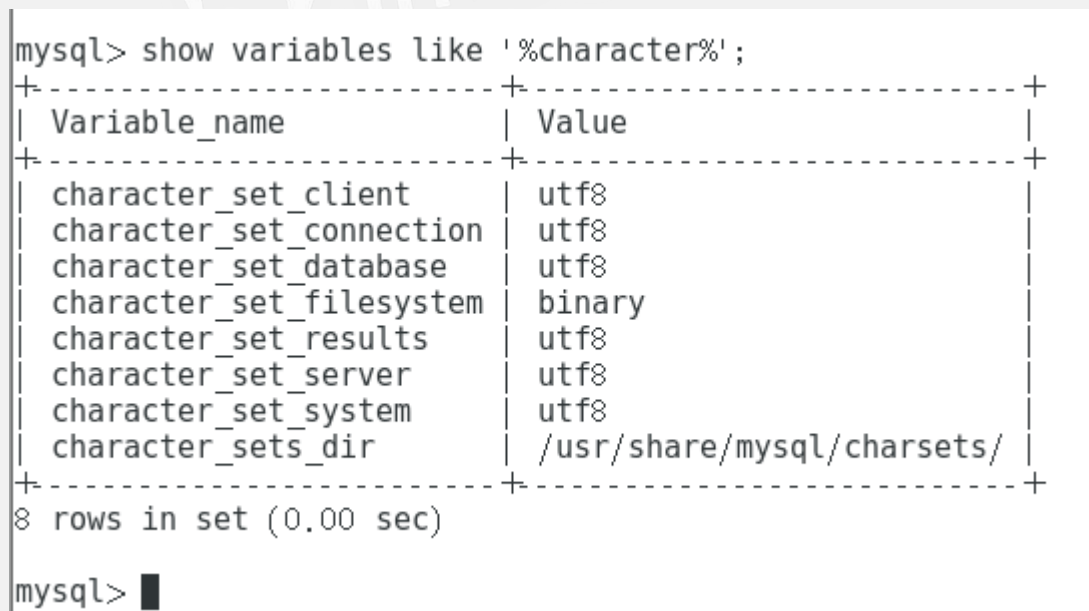


图 7-2