# MySQL安装

## 1.1-Windows 上安装 MySQL

## 1、进入官方下载地址

下载安装MySQL5.7版本:: <a href="https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/mysql/">https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/mysql/</a>



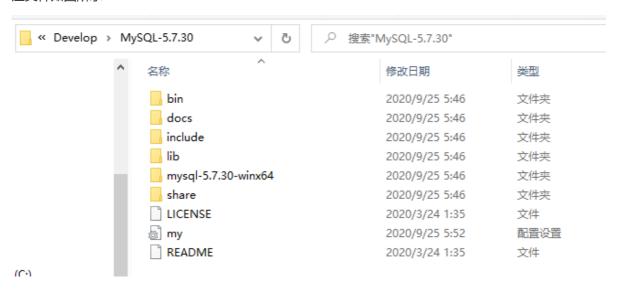
### 2.选择直接下载

## ● MySQL社区下载



### 3.解压安装

3.1、将下载完的 zip 包解压到相应的目录,这里我将解压后的文件夹放在E:\Develop\MySQL-5.7.30下,解压文件如图所示



3.2、在该文件夹下创建 my.ini 配置文件,编辑 my.ini 配置以下基本信息:

```
[mysq1]
# 设置mysql客户端默认字符集
default-character-set=utf8

[mysq1d]
# 设置3306端口
port = 3306

# 设置mysql的安装目录
basedir=E:\\Develop\\MySQL-5.7.30

# 设置 mysql数据库的数据的存放目录 (MySQL8.0+ 不需要以下配置,系统自己生成即可,否则有可能报错)
```

```
datadir=E:\\Develop\\WorkPlace\\SqlData

# 允许最大连接数
max_connections=20

# 服务端使用的字符集默认为8比特编码的latin1字符集
character-set-server=utf8

# 创建新表时将使用的默认存储引擎
default-storage-engine=INNODB
```

3.3、以管理员身份打开 cmd 命令行工具, 进入目录:

```
E:
cd E:E:\Develop\MySQL-5.7.30
初始化数据库: mysqld --initialize --console
```

```
Microsoft Windows L版本 10.0.18363.1082]
(c) 2019 Microsoft Corporation。保留所有权利。

C:\Windows\system32>cd E:\Develop\MySQL-5.7.30\bin

C:\Windows\system32>E:

E:\Develop\MySQL-5.7.30\bin>mysqld --initialize --console
2020-09-24721:57:53.895672Z 0 [Warning] TIMESTAMP with implicit DEFAULT value is deprecated. Please ise --explicit_defau
1ts_for_timestamp server option (see documentation for more details).
2020-09-24721:57:55.30890Z 0 [Warning] InnoDB: New log files created, LSN=45790
2020-09-24721:57:55.744931Z 0 [Warning] InnoDB: Creating foreign key constraint system tables.
2020-09-24721:57:55.856328Z 0 [Warning] No existing UUID has been found, so we assume that this is the first time that this server has been started. Generating a new UUID: 0074f6dl-febl-1lea-9c43-04d9f57d4724.
2020-09-24721:57:55.863402Z 0 [Warning] Gtid table is not ready to be used. Table 'mysql.gtid_executed' cannot be opened
2020-09-24721:57:57.042670Z 0 [Warning] CA certificate ca.pem is self signed.
2020-09-24721:57:57.356016Z 1 [Note] A temporary password is generated for root@localhos:: I%2ri,Iy8fV
```

3.4、运行 mysqld install, 若提示 "Service successfully installed." 表示安装成功。

#### 4.修改密码

- 4.1、执行 net start mysql 启动MySQL
- 4.2、运行 mysql -u root -p 后根据提示输入初始密码,回车后即可登录进MySQL。

```
E:\Develop\MySQL-5.7.30\bin\mysql -u root -p
Enter password: **************
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 3
Server version: 5.7.30

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

mysql> set password for userName@localhost = password('root');
ERROR 1820 (HY000): You must reset your password using ALTER USER statement before executing this statement.

mysql> set password for userName@localhost = password('root');
ERROR 1820 (HY000): You must reset your password using ALTER USER statement before executing this statement.

mysql> alter user user() identified by "root";
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

4.3、修改密码命令的格式为

```
修改格式:set password for userName@localhost = password('newPassword');
密码设置为:set password for userName@localhost = password('root');
```

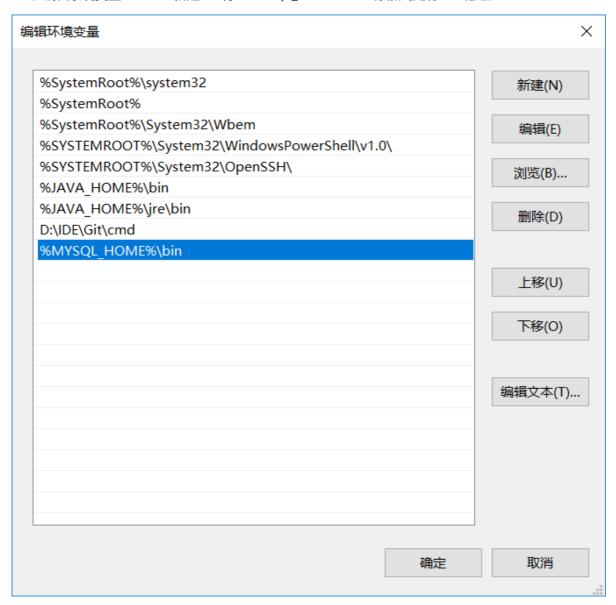
输入 exit 后回车,再运行 mysql -u root -p 后就可以用新密码登录了。

## 5.配置环境变量

5.1、右键此电脑 >> 高级系统设置 >> 环境变量,新建系统变量 MYSQL\_HOME,变量值是安装MySQL 的根目录:

编辑系统变量			×
变量名(N):	MYSQL_HOME		
变量值(V):	E:\Develop\MySQL-5.7.30		
浏览目录(D)	浏览文件(F)	确定	取消

5.2、编辑系统变量 Path >> 新建 >> 将 %MYSQL\_HOME%\bin 添加到尾行 >> 确定。



5.3、配置好后,不用进入MySQL安装目录,以管理员身份打开命令行后,就可以直接登录MySQL了

```
C:\Windows\system32>mysql -u root -p
Enter password: *****
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 7
Server version: 5.7.25 MySQL Community Server (GPL)

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

## 2.1-Linux上安装MySQL

## 1-linux安装docker

Linux环境中的Centos7.x以上版本,安装docker虚拟化容器.

```
(1) yum 包更新到最新: yum update

(2) 安装需要的软件包, yum-util 提供yum-config-manager功能,另外两个是devicemapper驱动依赖的
> yum install -y yum-utils device-mapper-persistent-data lvm2

(3) 设置yum源为阿里云
> yum-config-manager --add-repo http://mirrors.aliyun.com/docker-ce/linux/centos/docker-ce.repo

(4) 安装docker
> yum install docker-ce -y

(5) 安装后查看docker版本
> docker -v
```

#### 2-设置mirror镜像源

```
sudo mkdir -p /etc/docker
sudo tee /etc/docker/daemon.json <<-'EOF'
{
    "registry-mirrors": ["https://Owrdwnn6.mirror.aliyuncs.com"]
}
EOF
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
sudo systemctl restart docker</pre>
```

## 3-Docker的启动与停止

```
# 启动docker:
systemctl start docker

# 停止docker:
systemctl stop docker

# 重启docker:
```

```
# 查看docker状态:
systemctl status docker

# 开机启动:
systemctl enable docker
systemctl unenable docker

# 查看docker概要信息
docker info

# 查看docker帮助文档
docker --help
```

## 4-Docker镜像相关的命令

#### 4.1、查看镜像

```
docker images
```

#### 4.2、搜素镜像

docker search 镜像名称

```
NAME: 仓库名称
DESCRIPTION: 镜像描述
STARS: 用户评价,反应一个镜像的受欢迎程度
OFFICIAL: 是否官方
AUTOMATED: 自动构建,表示该镜像由Docker Hub自动构建流程创建的
```

#### 4.3 拉取镜像

拉取镜像就是从中央仓库中下载镜像到本地 docker pull 镜像名称

```
docker pull centos:7
```

#### 4.4、删除镜像

按镜像ID删除镜像

```
docker rmi 镜像ID
docker rmi 镜像名称
docker rmi 镜像名称:tag
docker rmi `docker images -q` 删除所有镜像(谨慎操作)
```

### 5-容器创建与启动容器

5-1:查看容器

```
查看最后一次运行的容器:docker ps -1
查看运行容器:docker ps
查看所有容器:docker ps -a
进入容器其中字符串为容器ID:docker exec -it d27bd3008ad9 /bin/bash
停用全部运行中的容器:docker stop $(docker ps -q)
删除全部容器: docker rm $(docker ps -aq)
```

#### 5-2:创建容器

```
交互式方式创建容器(==创建以后就进入到容器内部了==)
docker run -it --name 容器名称 镜像名称:标签 /bin/bash
退出当前容器:exit

守护式方式创建容器: (默认自动启动你的容器):
docker run -di --name 容器名称 镜像名称:标签
登录守护式容器方式:
docker exec -it 容器名称 (或者容器ID) /bin/bash
```

## 6-启动与停止容器

```
#停止容器:
docker stop 容器名称(或者容器ID)
docker stop 容器名称(或者容器ID), 容器名称(或者容器ID)

#重启容器:
docker restart 容器名称(或者容器ID)
docker restart 容器名称(或者容器ID)
docker restart 容器名称(或者容器ID)

# 启动容器:
docker start 容器名称(或者容器ID)
docker start 容器名称(或者容器ID)
docker start 容器名称(或者容器ID)

# 删除容器
docker rm 容器名称(或者容器ID)
docker rm 容器名称(或者容器ID)

# 查询启动日志
docker log -f 容器id(容器名字)
```

## 7-使用Docker安装mysql容器

7.1-拉取mysql镜像

```
docker pull mysql
docker pull mysql:5.7
```

```
docker run --name mysql -p 3306:3306 -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=root -d mysql:5.7 --
character-set-server=utf8mb4 --collation-server=utf8mb4_unicode_ci
```

7.3、进入容器,修改root用户允许远程访问。

```
进入容器: docker exec -it 7681b85e73a1 /bin/sh
修改远程权限: alter user 'root'@'%' identified with mysql_native_password by
'root';
```

7.4、 打开3306、22端口允许远程连接

```
开端口命令: firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=3306/tcp --permanent
开端口命令: firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=22/tcp --permanent
重启防火墙: systemctl restart firewalld.service
```

7.5、创建挂载目录

```
[root@guardwhy docker]# mkdir -p mysql/data #挂载数据文件
[root@guardwhy docker]# mkdir -p mysql/logs #挂载日志文件
[root@guardwhy docker]# mkdir -p mysql/conf #挂载配置文件
```

7.6、拷贝配置文件并且修改配置文件

```
1.docker cp mysql:/etc/mysql/mysql.conf.d/mysqld.cnf
/usr/local/docker/mysql/conf
2. 编辑mysqld.conf
vi /my/mysql/conf/mysqld.conf
3-设置字符集
character-set-server=utf8
```

7.7-删除容器, 重新整合安装.

```
docker run \
--name mysql \
-p 3306:3306 \
-v /usr/local/docker/mysql/conf:/etc/mysql/mysql.conf.d/ \
-v /usr/local/docker/mysql/data:/var/lib/mysql \
-v /usr/local/docker/mysql/logs:/logs \
-e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=root \
-d mysql:5.7 \
--character-set-server=utf8mb4 \
--collation-server=utf8mb4_unicode_ci
```