1. mysql软件环境
2. 安装mysql

# pacman -S mariadb

1. 初始化mysql

# mysql\_install\_db --user=mysql --basedir=/usr --datadir=/var/lib/mysql

1. 启动mysqld

# systemctl start mysqld

1. 配置开机启动mysqld

# systemctl enable mysqld

1. 状态检查mysqld

# systemctl status mysqld

1. 停止mysqld

# systemctl stop mysqld

1. 配置开机不启动mysqld

# systemctl disable mysqld

1. 查看mysql版本

# mysqladmin -u root version

1. mysql数据库管理
2. 登录mysql

# mysql -u root

指定db

# mysql -u root mysql

需要输入密码

# mysql -u root –p

1. 查看所有数据库

mysql > show databases;

1. 切换数据库

mysql > use mysql

mysql > use test

1. 查看当前数据库下的所有表名

mysql > show tables;

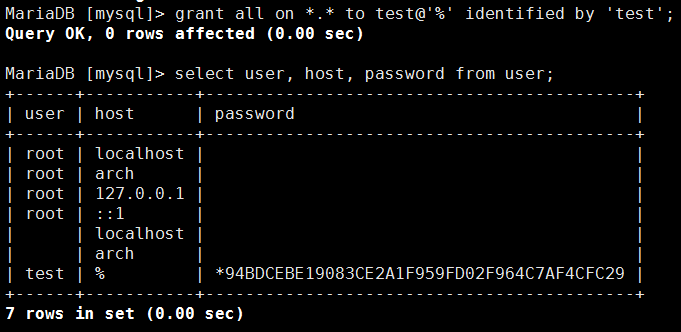
1. 查看权限表

mysql > use mysql

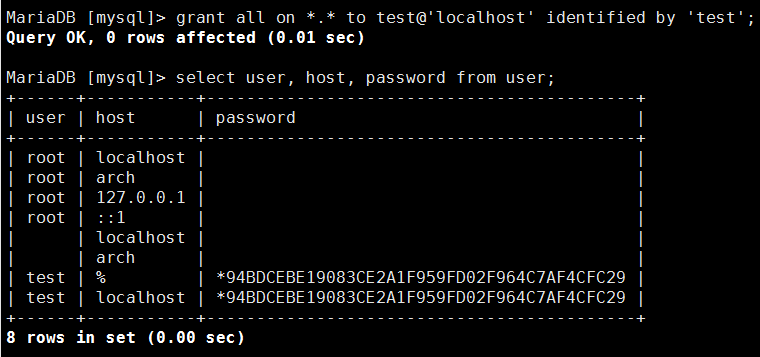
mysql > select user, host, password from user;

1. 新增用户账号

mysql > grant all on \*.\* to test@'%' identified by 'test';



mysql > grant all on \*.\* to test@'localhost' identified by 'test';



1. 测试本地登录

# mysql -u test -p

密码：test

1. 修改用户密码

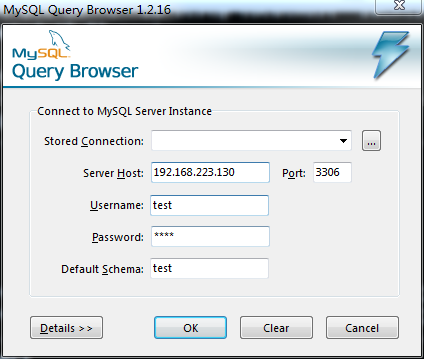
# mysql -u root

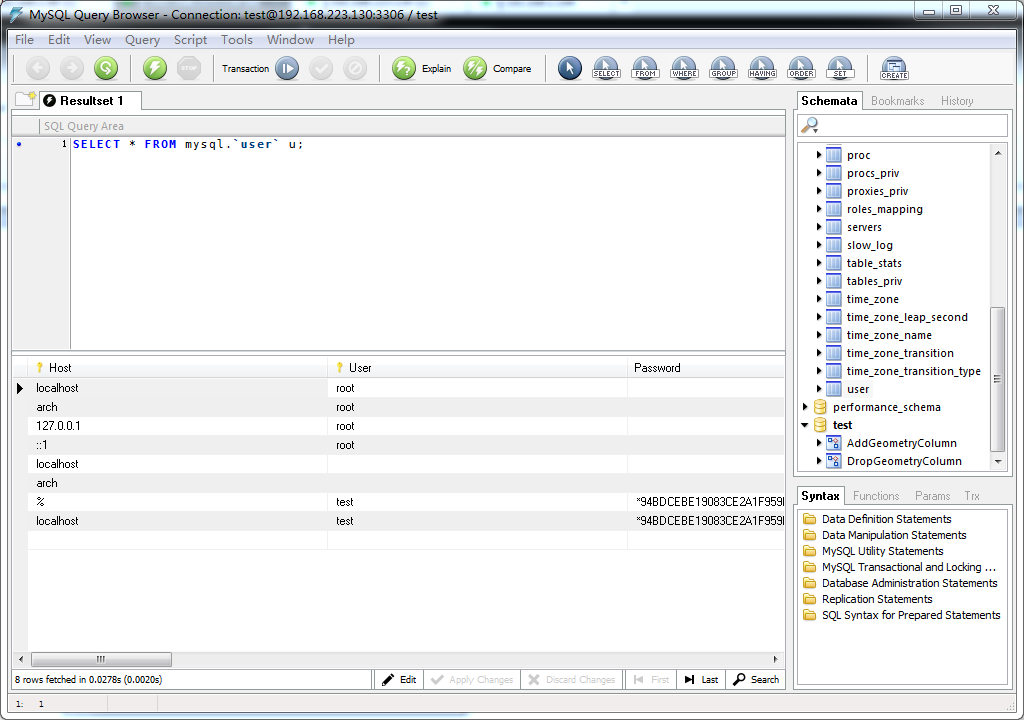
> use mysql; // 选择数据库

> update user set password=password(‘123456’) where user=’test’; // 修改密码

> flush privileges; // 立即生效

1. 测试远程登陆





1. 创建用户账号

mysql > create user hexu identified by ‘123456’;

1. 重命名用户账号

mysql > rename user hexu to hex;

1. 删除用户账号

mysql > drop user hex;

1. 查看用户账号权限

mysql > show grants for hexu;

1. 授权用户账号

mysql > grant all on \*.\* to hexu@localhost identified by '123456';

mysql > grant all on \*.\* to hexu @'%' identified by '123456';