创建mysql用户mysql组（考虑到应用安全）

建立mariadb用户

# groupadd -r mariadb

# useradd -g mariadb -r -M -s /sbin/nologin mariadb //这个mariadb用户不能登录

安装编译器cmake

#yum -y install cmake

安装特定的开发包(防止编译时出错)

#yum -y install readline-devel zlib-devel openssl-devel gcc gcc-c++ make cmake ncurses ncurses libxml2 libxml2-devel openssl-devel bison bison-devel

tar zxvf mariadb-10.1.20.tar.gz

cd mariadb-10.1.20

cmake . -DMYSQL\_UNIX\_ADDR=/tmp/mariadb.sock -DSYSCONFDIR=/home/local/mariadb -DMYSQL\_TCP\_PORT=3309 -DEXTRA\_CHARSETS=all -DMYSQL\_USER=mariadb -DCMAKE\_INSTALL\_PREFIX=/home/local/mariadb -DMYSQL\_DATADIR=/home/data/mariadb -DWITH\_XTRADB\_STORAGE\_ENGINE=1 -DWITH\_FEDERATEDX\_STORAGE\_ENGINE=1 -DWITH\_ARCHIVE\_STORAGE\_ENGINE=1 -DWITH\_MYISAM\_STORAGE\_ENGINE=1 -DWITH\_INNOBASE\_STORAGE\_ENGINE=1 -DWITH\_ARCHIVE\_STPRAGE\_ENGINE=1 -DWITH\_BLACKHOLE\_STORAGE\_ENGINE=1 -DWIYH\_READLINE=1 -DWIYH\_SSL=system -DVITH\_ZLIB=system -DWITH\_LOBWRAP=0 -DDEFAULT\_CHARSET=utf8mb4 -DDEFAULT\_COLLATION=utf8mb4\_unicode\_ci

# make -j 4

# make install

重新编译，需要删除cmake的遗留文件

推荐编写shell脚本处理这点简单但是将会伴随着你无数次的事情

[clear cmake file shell]

echo "rm cmake cache begin..."

rm -rf ./cmake\_install.cmake

rm -rf ./CMakeFiles

rm -rf ./Makefile

rm -rf ./CMakeCache.txt

echo "rm cmake cache end..."

把MariaDB服务加入系统环境变量：在最后添加下面这一行

# vim /etc/profile

export PATH=$PATH: /home/local/marridb/bin

# source /etc/profile

复制配置文件

# cp /home/local/mariadb/support-files/my-large.cnf /home/local/mariadb/my.cnf

初始化数据库

# /home/local/mariadb/scripts/mysql\_install\_db --basedir=/home/local/mariadb --datadir=/home/data/mariadb --user=mariadb --defaults-file=/home/local/mariadb/my.cnf

复制服务启动脚本

# cp /home/local/mariadb/support-files/mysql.server /etc/init.d/mariadb

# vim /etc/init.d/mariadb

找到

$bindir/mysqld\_safe --datadir="$datadir" --pid-file="$mysqld\_pid\_file\_path" $other\_args >/dev/null 2>&1 &

行，改为

$bindir/mysqld\_safe --defaults-file=/home/local/mariadb/my.cnf --datadir="$datadir" --pid-file="$mysqld\_pid\_file\_path" $other\_args >/dev/null 2>&1 &

即添加了--defaults-file=/home/local/mariadb/my.cnf

保存退出

# chmod +x /etc/init.d/mariadb

# chkconfig mariadb on

配置/home/local/mariadb/my.cnf

在[mysqld]模块添加下面的几行：

log-error = /home/local/mariadb/logs/mariadb\_error.log

pid-file = /home/local/mariadb/mariadb.pid

user=mariadb

datadir = /home/data/mariadb

basedir = /home/local/mariadb

新增加mysqld\_safe块

[mysqld\_safe]

log-error= /home/local/mariadb/logs/mariadb\_error.log

pid-file=/home/local/mariadb/mariadb.pid

启动前修下目录权限

# chown -R mariadb:mariadb /home/data/mariadb

# chown -R mariadb:mariadb /home/data/mariadb/.

# chown -R mariadb:mariadb /home/local/mariadb

# chown -R mariadb:mariadb /home/local/mariadb/.

启动MariaDB:

# /etc/init.d/mariadb start

注：如果启动失败，查看下/home/logs/mariadb\_error.log文件看报什么错，修正即可。

设置root的密码

#/home/local/mariadb/bin/mysqladmin -u root password 't48zOiXCZXY07SqTwD40HpnOlmSnfuGw'

进入MariaDB的shell下

/home/local/mariadb/bin/mysql -u root –p

show engines\G;

# mysql> create database fenbei1;

# mysql> create database fenbei2;

# mysql> create database fenbei3;

# mysql> create database fenbei4;

# mysql> create database fenbei5;

# mysql> create database fenbei6;

CREATE USER 'fbapp'@'10.26.79.89' IDENTIFIED BY 't48zOiXCZXY07SqTwD40HpnOlmSnfuGw';

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON fenbei1.\* TO fbapp@'10.26.79.89' IDENTIFIED BY 't48zOiXCZXY07SqTwD40HpnOlmSnfuGw';

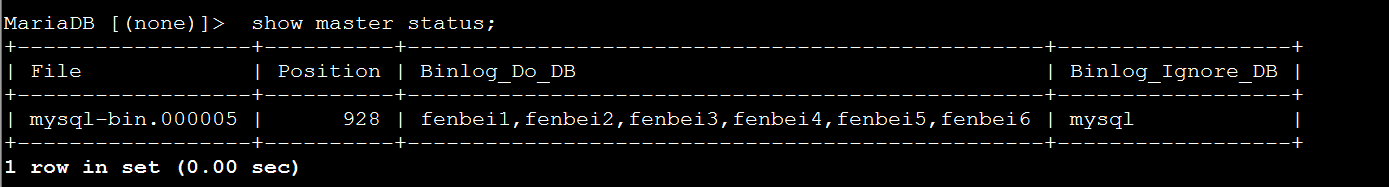
授权同步账号：

GRANT REPLICATION SLAVE ON \*.\* to 'abc'@'%' identified by 't48zOiXCZXY07SqTwD40HpnOlmSnfuGw';

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON \*.\* TO admin@"%" IDENTIFIED BY '123456';

FLUSH TABLES WITH READ LOCK;

show master status;



CHANGE MASTER TO MASTER\_HOST='10.26.79.89',MASTER\_USER='abc', MASTER\_PASSWORD=' t48zOiXCZXY07SqTwD40HpnOlmSnfuGw',MASTER\_LOG\_FILE=' mysql-bin.000006',MASTER\_LOG\_POS=1;

SHOW SLAVE STATUS\G;

reset slave;

CHANGE MASTER TO MASTER\_LOG\_FILE='mysql-bin.000001', MASTER\_LOG\_POS=107;