# MySQL 5.7 YUM安装

# 环境说明

CentOS 6.8

# 安装和配置步骤

## **1.配置 yum 源**

去 MySQL 官网下载 YUM 的 RPM 安装包，<http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/repo/yum/>

# 下载 mysql 源安装包ll  
shell> wget http://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql57-community-release-el6-9.noarch.rpm  
# 安装 mysql 源  
shell> yum localinstall mysql57-community-release-el6-9.noarch.rpm

检查 YUM 源是否安装成功

shell> yum repolist enabled | grep "mysql.\*-community.\*"  
mysql-connectors-community MySQL Connectors Community 21  
mysql-tools-community MySQL Tools Community 38  
mysql57-community MySQL 5.7 Community Server 130

如上所示，找到了 mysql 的安装包

## **2.选择版本**

因为本例下载的 5.7 版本的 repo，可以不用此步骤，如果想安装 MySQL 5.6，可以这样做

shell> sudo yum-config-manager --disable mysql57-community  
shell> sudo yum-config-manager --enable mysql56-community

也可以修改配置文件

shell> cat /etc/yum.repos.d/mysql-community.repo  
...  
# Enable to use MySQL 5.6  
[mysql56-community]  
name=MySQL 5.6 Community Server  
baseurl=http://repo.mysql.com/yum/mysql-5.6-community/el/6/$basearch/  
# enabled=0 不使用这个repo  
enabled=0  
gpgcheck=1  
gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-mysql  
  
[mysql57-community]  
name=MySQL 5.7 Community Server  
baseurl=http://repo.mysql.com/yum/mysql-5.7-community/el/6/$basearch/  
# enable=1 使用这个repo  
enabled=1  
gpgcheck=1  
gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-mysql  
...

默认就是使用 mysql57-community 的 repo。  
  
执行安装步骤

shell> yum -y install mysql-server

## **3.启动服务**

shell> service mysqld start  
Starting mysqld:[ OK ]

查看 MySQL 服务状态

shell> service mysqld status  
mysqld (pid xxxx) is running...

**4.开机启动**

shell> chkconfig mysqld on

## 5.修改 root 默认密码

MySQL 5.7 启动后，在 /var/log/mysqld.log 文件中给 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：

shell> grep 'temporary password' /var/log/mysqld.log  
host: XXXXXXXX

登录 MySQL 并修改密码

shell> mysql -uroot -p  
Enter password:   
mysql> ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'MyNewPass4!';

注意：MySQL 5.7 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。  
通过 MySQL 环境变量可以查看密码策略的相关信息：

mysql> SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'validate\_password%';  
+--------------------------------------+--------+  
| Variable\_name | Value |  
+--------------------------------------+--------+  
| validate\_password\_check\_user\_name | OFF |  
| validate\_password\_dictionary\_file | |  
| validate\_password\_length | 8 |  
| validate\_password\_mixed\_case\_count | 1 |  
| validate\_password\_number\_count | 1 |  
| validate\_password\_policy | MEDIUM |  
| validate\_password\_special\_char\_count | 1 |  
+--------------------------------------+--------+  
7 rows in set (0.01 sec)

具体修改，参见 [http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/validate-password-options-variables.html#sysvar\_validate\_password\_policy](http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/validate-password-options-variables.html" \l "sysvar_validate_password_policy)  
指定密码校验策略

shell> vi /etc/my.cnf  
# 添加如下键值对, 0=LOW, 1=MEDIUM, 2=STRONG  
validate\_password\_policy=0

禁用密码策略

shell> vi /etc/my.cnf  
# 禁用密码校验策略  
validate\_password = off

重启 MySQL 服务，使配置生效

shell> service mysqld restart

## 6.添加远程登录用户

MySQL 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，本例添加一个新的帐户：

mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON \*.\* TO 'admin'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'secret' WITH GRANT OPTION;

## 7.配置默认编码为 utf8

MySQL 默认为 latin1, 一般修改为 UTF-8

shell> vi /etc/my.cnf  
[mysqld]  
# 在myslqd下添加如下键值对  
character\_set\_server=utf8  
init\_connect='SET NAMES utf8'

重启 MySQL 服务，使配置生效

shell> service mysqld restart

查看字符集

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

### 参考资料

[Using the MySQL Yum Repository](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/mysql-repo-excerpt/5.7/en/)

[MySQL 5.7 安装与配置（YUM）](http://blog.csdn.net/xyang81/article/details/51759200)

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