1.卸载系统自带的 mariadb-lib

查看 mariadb 版本

```
rpm -qa | grep mariadb
```

卸载 mariadb

```
rpm -e mariadb-libs-5.5.56-2.el7.x86_64 --nodeps
```

重启机器

```
reboot
```

2.上传安装包并解压

将 mysql-8.0.18-1.el8.x86_64.rpm-bundle.tar 安装包上传到/opt/software 目录

解压 mysql 安装包到/opt/server 目录

```
tar -xvf mysql-8.0.13-1.el7.x86_64.rpm-bundle.tar    -C /opt/server
```

3.按顺序安装

必须安装(注意顺序)

```
rpm -ivh mysql-community-common-8.0.13-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
```

```
rpm -ivh mysql-community-libs-8.0.13-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
```

```
rpm -ivh mysql-community-client-8.0.13-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
```

```
rpm -ivh mysql-community-server-8.0.13-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
```

非必要安装（注意顺序）

```
rpm -ivh mysql-community-libs-compat-8.0.13-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
```

```
rpm -ivh mysql-community-embedded-compat-8.0.13-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
```

rpm -ivh mysql-community-devel-8.0.13-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
rpm -ivh mysql-community-test-8.0.13-1.el7.x86_64.rpm

如何报以下错误：

错误 1：

error:

Failed dependencies:

libnuma.so.1()(64bit)　　is　　needed　　by　　mysql-community-server-8.0.13-1.el7.x86_64
libnuma.so.1(libnuma_1.1)(64bit)　is　needed　by　mysql-community-server-8.0.13-1.el7.x86_64
libnuma.so.1(libnuma_1.2)(64bit) is needed by mysql-community-server-8.0.13-1.el7.x86_64

解决办法：

yum install numactl

错误 2：

出现问题：

error:

Failed dependencies:

pkgconfig(openssl) is needed by mysql-community-devel-8.0.13-1.el7.x86_64

解决办法：

yum install openssl-devel.x86_64 openssl.x86_64 -y

错误 3：

error:

Failed dependencies:

perl(Data::Dumper) is needed by mysql-community-test-8.0.13-1.el7.x86_64

解决办法：

yum -y install autoconf

错误 4:

error:

Failed dependencies:

perl(JSON) is needed by mysql-community-test-8.0.13-1.el7.x86_64

解决办法：

yum install perl.x86_64 perl-devel.x86_64 -y

yum install perl-JSON.noarch -y

4.初始化数据库

```
mysqld --initialize --console
```

5.目录授权，否则启动失败

```
chown -R mysql:mysql /var/lib/mysql/
```

6.启动 msyql 服务

```
systemctl start mysqld
```

将 mysql 服务设置为开机启动

```
systemctl enable mysqld
```

```
systemctl daemon-reload
```

7.查看 msyql 服务的状态

```
service mysqld status
```

8.在/var/log/mysqld.log 下查看临时密码

```
cat /var/log/mysqld.log
```


9.用临时密码登录到数据库

```
mysql -u root -p
```

输入临时密码（输入时不会显示出来，输入完直接回车）

10.执行下列 mysql 命令 修改密码

```
alter USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY '新密码';
```

11.依次执行下列 mysql 命令 授权远程连接

查看所有用户是否可以远程连接，依次执行下列命令：

```
show databases;

use mysql;

select host, user, authentication_string, plugin from user;
```


host 为 localhsot，说明用户只能本地连接 msyql 服务

修改 root 用户 host 值，使 root 用户可以远程登录

```
update user set host = "%" where user='root';
```

刷新

```
flush privileges;
```

开启 mysql 远程访问权限

use mysql;

alter USER 'root'@'%' IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_native_password BY 'root 用户的密码';

flush privileges;