Centos7安装Mysql

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1、rpm安装包

下载地址: http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/mysql/ 其他来源: http://pan.baidu.com/s/1dDu6n9R

2、MariaDB卸载

mariadb是MySQL的分支,centos发行版数据库已由原来的mysq更换为mariadb,为啥来这手找度娘,

反正要想装好mysql, 先卸载mariadb吧:

命令: rpm-qa | grep mariadb 查看系统安装的mariadb相关rpm包

命令: rpm-e --nodeps xxx 强制卸载

3、安装mysql

暂时只安装devel、client和server的rpm包;

命令: rpm-ivh xxx 依次安装

命令:

service mysql start 启动mysql service mysql status 查看mysql service mysql stop 停止mysql

- 4、初始化mysql密码
- 1) 先停止mysql: service mysql stop
- 2) 安全模式: mysqld_safe --skip-grant-tables &
- 3) 另外开终端
- 4) 命令: mysql
- 5) mysql>use mysql;
- 6) mysq>UPDATE user SET password=password("123456") WHERE user='root';
- 7) mysql>flush privileges;
- 8) mysqbexit
- 9) 终止安全模式, 登录命令: mysql-uroot-p

Enter password:

mysq>

5、修改root密码

命令修改: mysqladmin -u root -p password "test123" test123为修改之后的密码,运行后提示输入密码

Enter password: ---》输入旧密码,可能出现警告,不用管,然后就可以用新命令从新登陆

另一种写法: mysqladmin -uroot -pxxxxx password yyyyy; xxx为旧密码, yyy为新密码, 最后要加上分号

为了后续测试使用,登录mysql后创建自己的database

创建命令: create database xxxsql;

查看命令: show databases;

创建表格: create table mytable(id int(4) not null primary key auto_increment,name char(20) not null);

查看表格: show tables; 表格结构: desc mytable;

6、win7通过Navicat远程登陆数据库

度娘搜索下载Navicat for mysql,新建连接,在常规选项中端口3306,用户名:数据库登录用户名,密码:数据库

登录密码,选择SSH标签,连接数据库之前需要确保连接远程主机,选择端口22,主机用户名和密码,然后点击"连接测试",用户名和密码无误则连接成功,确认后在左侧出现数据库目录,可以看到xxxsql,里面有表格mytable。

7、用户管理

第6步中可以通过root账户登录,也可以创建其他用户,并设置权限登录指定数据库命令: grant select on *.* to guest@"%" identifined "123456"

. 表示mysql包含的所有数据库,也可指定某个数据库: xxxsql.*,表示可操作xxxsql数据库下所有内容guest@"%" guest表示新建用户名,"%"表示任何人都可以连接

identifined后面接密码,也可为空:""

现在可以利用Navicat通过guest用户登录数据库,这时就只能看到xxxsql数据库了

8、查看和修改mysql端口号

mysql默认端口为: 3306

查看端口命令: show global variables like 'port';

修改端口号: vim my.cnf //mysql的配置文件,修改port参数

重启mysql服务;

9、权限管理

在第7步中创建用户时有涉及到新建用户权限问题,这里接着列出对用户权限管理的基本操作:

查看权限: show grants for 用户名;

添加权限: grant xxx on 数据库名.* to 用户名; //xxx代表新增权限到指定的某数据库,当然*可以用任意表代替 //也就是给用户添加权限,可以细分到数据库的某一个表

删除权限: revoke xxx on 数据库名.* from用户名; //收回用户xxx权限

2017-6-16

centos7安装mysql-5.7最新的社区版本,遇到如下问题:

- 1) 首先还是先卸载mariadb;
- 2) 依次安装mysql的rpm包;
- 3) 安装完成后其启动通过mysqld.service管理,手动执行命令会出现如下问题:

```
sypt_constances syst_contry systems. Systems are systems and the procedure of the manual to find out how to run mysqld as root!

2017-06-15T11:59:18.10901Z 0 [Mearling] TIMESTMAP with implicit DEFAULT value is deprecated. Please use --explicit_defaults_for_timestamp server option (see documentation for more deta 1007-06-15T11:59:18.10905Z 0 [Mearling] TIMESTMAP with implicit DEFAULT value is deprecated. Please use --explicit_defaults_for_timestamp server option (see documentation for more deta 1007-06-15T11:59:18.10905Z 0 [Mearling] TIMESTMAP with implicit DEFAULT value is deprecated. Please use --explicit_defaults_for_timestamp server option (see documentation for more deta 1007-06-15T11:59:18.10905Z 0 [Mearling] TIMESTMAP with implicit DEFAULT value is deprecated. Please use --explicit_defaults_for_timestamp server option (see documentation for more deta 1007-06-15T11:59:18.10905Z 0 [Mearling] TIMESTMAP value is deprecated. Please use --explicit_defaults_for_timestamp server option (see documentation for more deta 1007-06-15T11:59:18.10901Z 0 [Mearling] TIMESTMAP value is deprecated. Please use --explicit_defaults_for_timestamp server option (see documentation for more deta 1007-06-15T11:59:18.10901Z 0 [Mearling] TIMESTMAP value is systemaps. Please use --explicit_defaults_for_timestamp server option (see documentation for more deta 1007-06-15T11:59:18.10901Z 0 [Mearling] TIMESTMAP value is systemaps. Please use --explicit_defaults_for_timestamp server option (see documentation for more deta 1007-06-15T11:59:18.10901Z 0 [Mearling] TIMESTMAP value is systemaps. Please use --explicit_defaults_for_timestamp server option (see documentation for more deta 1007-06-15T11:59:18.10901Z 0 [Mearling] TIMESTMAP value is systemaps. Please use --explicit_defaults_for_timestamp server option (see documentation for more deta 1007-06-15T11:59:18.10901Z 0 [Mearling] TIMESTMAP value is systemaps. Please use --explicit_defaults_for_timestamp.

2017-06-15T11:59:18.10901Z 0 [Mearling] TIMESTMAP value is systemaps. Please use --exp
```

但是查看/usr/lib/systemd/system目录下面就有mysqld.service,于是就可以通过systemctl start mysqld.service启动,如下所示:

```
| TrootBlocalhost system|s system:(1 status mysqldsafe.service) | sysqldsafe.service + MySQL Server | Loaded: loaded (loas/flb/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/system/s
```

暂时不用研究这个启动到底是啥子原理,只要启动了就行;

4)mysqld服务启动了,但是不能按照上述的mysqld_safe方式去修改mysql的初始化root密码了,因为该版本的改命令都不存在了,于是网上查找发现在mysql启动日志/var/log/mysqld.log里面能够查到临时的mysql登录密码如下所示:

```
[root@localhost system]# grep "password" /var/log/mysqld.log
2017-06-15T12:21:49.799331Z 1 [Note] A temporary password is generated for root@localhost: i.B2Gf-d_tMYE
2017-06-15T12:21:49.799331Z 1 [Note] A temporary password is generated for root@localhost: (using password: YES)
2017-06-15T12:22:19.245837Z 3 [Note] Access denied for user 'root'@'localhost' (using password: YES)
2017-06-15T12:24:42.692087Z 4 [Note] Access denied for user 'root'@'localhost' (using password: NO)
2017-06-15T12:25:16.54007Z 5 [Note] Access denied for user 'root'@'localhost' (using password: NO)
2017-06-15T12:25:52.046843Z 0 [Note] Access denied for user 'root'@'localhost' (using password: NO)
2017-06-15T12:25:52.046851Z 0 [Note] Shutting down plugin 'mysql native password'
2017-06-15T12:25:52.046851Z 0 [Note] Shutting down plugin 'mysql native password'
2017-06-15T12:25:52.046851Z 0 [Note] Shutting down plugin 'mysql native password'
2017-06-15T12:25:52.046851Z 0 [Note] Shutting down plugin 'mysql native password'
2017-06-15T12:35:45.590107Z 3 [Note] Access denied for user 'root'@'localhost' (using password: NO)
```

通过该密码登录mysql成功:

```
[root@localhost system]# mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 3
Server version: 5.7.18

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

mysql>
mysql>
```

接下来就是修改mysql的root密码了

上述mysqld_safe命令虽然没有了,但是同样还可以在/etc/my.conf配置文件中添加参数 skip-grant-tables 意思就是跳过授权直接登录mysql服务;

重新启动mysql后,就可以通过命令mysql直接登录,如下所示

```
Jun 15 08:59:38 totalnost.totaldomain systemu[i]: Started MysqL server.

[root@localhost system # mysql
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 3
Server version: 5.7.18 MySQL Community Server (GPL)

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

nysql> quit
Bye
```

登录之后按照前面提到的方法设置root密码,发现提示没有password字段,确实5.7里面已经没有了password字段,需要通过如下命令修改root密码:

>use mysql

//选择数据库

>update user set authentication_string=password('123') where user='root';

```
mysql> use mysql
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
mysql> update user set authentication_string=password('123') where user='root';
Query OK, 1 row affected, 1 warning (0.00 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 1

mysql> flush privileges
->;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> quit
```

5) 利用临时密码登录mysql

>set password for <u>root@localhost</u> = password('123456');

```
mysql> set password for root@localhost = password('123456');
Query OK, 0 rows affected, 1 warning (0.00 sec)
```

修改成功:

接下来停止mysqld服务,重新启动查看/var/log/mysqld.log里面是不是还有临时登录密码,可以看到其实是在mysqld第一次启动的时候抛出的临时登录密码,后续启动过程中

至此就可以继续后面的mysql学习了;

