Evan

Only let oneself become strong enough, good enough, can afford the life that you want to.



17/7/22	MySQL免安装版配置部署 - Evan - CSDN博客
basedir=D:\Program Files\MySQL\mysql-5.6.16-win3	2
#解压目录	
datadir=D:\Program Files\MySQL\mysql-5.6.16-win3	2\data
#解压目录下data目录,必须为data目录	
sql_mode=NO_ENGINE_SUBSTITUTION,STRICT_TRAN	NS_TABLES
#######################################	#######################################
添加环境变量	
操作如下:	
在path环境变量下加入:D:\Program Files\MySQL\mys	sql-5.6.16-win32\bin
可以看到上图,MySQL5.7它没有data目录,如果没有dat	ta目录。安装后启动的时候就会报这个错:
JANESTEE , Myodon GIXI) accorded , ANAIXI) acc	
D:\Service\mysql57\bin>net start mysql	
MySQL 服务正在启动 .	
MySQL 服务无法启动。	
服务没有报告任何错误。	
请键入 NET HELPMSG 3534 以获得更多的帮助。	
为了避免这个错误,需要使用命令生成data文件夹,按如下步骤安装	

1. 进入dos的命令行,一定要用administrator进入。



2. 进入MySQL的bin目录,输入mysqld -install可以安装MySQL

 $D: \c D: \$

 $D: \verb|Service| mysq157 \verb|bin| mysq1d - install|$

Service successfully installed.

3. 输入以下命令,可以初始化MySQL数据库,初始化了之后,会打印出MySQL的默认生成的密码,下面标红了的就是默认生成的密码。

```
D:\Service\mysq157\bin>mysq1d --initialize --user=root --console

2015-12-20T08:13:45.264865Z 0 [Warning] TIMESTAMP with implicit DEFAULT value is deprecated. Please use --
explicit_defaults_for_timestamp server option (see documentation for more details).

2015-12-20T08:13:45.854579Z 0 [Warning] InnoDB: New log files created, LSN=45790

2015-12-20T08:13:45.998772Z 0 [Warning] InnoDB: Creating foreign key constraint system tables.

2015-12-20T08:13:46.098118Z 0 [Warning] No existing UUID has been found, so we assume that this is the first time that this server has been started. Generating a new UUID: 9755c3ea-a6f1-11e5-81a3-74d02b122fb3.

2015-12-20T08:13:46.121617Z 0 [Warning] Gtid table is not ready to be used. Table 'mysql.gtid_executed' cannot be opened.

2015-12-20T08:13:46.135153Z 1 [Note] A temporary password is generated for root@localhost: g!gRw!d%MOSj
```

初始化了以后,可以看到MySQL目录下,多了data目录

```
名称
                                   修改日期
                                                  类型
                                                                 大小
   bin bin
                                   2015/12/20 16:11 文件夹
    data
                                   2015/12/20 16:14 文件夹
     docs
                                   2015/12/20 16:01
                                                 文件实
   include
                                   2015/12/20 16:01 文件夹
   lib
                                   2015/12/20 16:01
                                                  文件夹
                    http://blog. 2015/12/2016:0101安神美onian
    share
   COPYING
                                   2015/11/30 3:16
                                                 文件
                                                                     18 KB
   my.ini.back
                                   2015/11/30 3:33
                                                 BACK 文件
                                                                      2 KB
   README
                                   2015/11/30 3:16
                                                 文件
                                                                      3 KB
4. 启动MySQL服务
D:\Service\mysq157\bin>net start mysq1
MySQL 服务正在启动 .
MySQL 服务已经启动成功。
```

5. 使用默认生成的密码,进入mysql

```
D:\Service\mysq157\bin>mysq1 -u root -p
Enter password: ********
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \gray g.
Your MySQL connection id is 4
Server version: 5.7.10
Copyright (c) 2000, 2015, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
mysq1>
```

6. 进入了mysql就可以修改默认密码了(我把默认密码修改成了root)

```
mysql> set password = password('root') ;
```

这个时候, Windows下的MySQL环境就已经安装好了。

2、Linux下安装MySQL

如果有网络的话, Linux下安装就简单多了, 我这用的CentOS安装的

1. 安装MySQL服务,下面用yum安装,它会自动安装需要的依赖包,很方便,但是要用root用户来安装

```
[root@bogon ~]# yum install mysql-server
```

2. 启动MySQL服务,第一次启动服务会有点慢

[root@bogon ~]# /etc/init.d/mysqld restart

3. 启动了MySQL服务,就可以使用ps命令,可以查看到MySQL这个服务,说明服务已经启动了

```
[root@bogon ~]# ps -ef | grep mysql

root 3474 1 0 22:29 pts/0 00:00:00 /bin/sh /usr/bin/mysqld_safe --datadir=/var/lib/mysql --

socket=/var/lib/mysql/mysql. sock --pid-file=/var/run/mysqld/mysqld. pid --basedir=/usr --user=mysql

mysql 3576 3474 0 22:29 pts/0 00:00:00 /usr/libexec/mysqld --basedir=/usr --datadir=/var/lib/mysql --user=mysql --log-

error=/var/log/mysqld. log --pid-file=/var/run/mysqld/mysqld. pid --socket=/var/lib/mysql/mysql. sock

root 3614 3334 0 22:34 pts/0 00:00:00 grep mysql
```

4. 直接输入mysql就可以进入MySQL了

```
[root@bogon ~]# mysql

Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with; or \g.

Your MySQL connection id is 3

Server version: 5.1.73 Source distribution

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

mysql>
```

5. 设置MySQL的密码,我这边设置密码为root,以后就可以用这个密码来登录MySQL了

```
mysql> set password = password('root');
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```



- 上一篇 JS比较两个日期大小
- 下一篇 JSTL获取当日时间与数据时间比较