Mysql集群安装

# 环境准备

192.168.1.238

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CentOs,JDK1.8

# 集群安装

## 下载

<http://mirrors.163.com/mysql/Downloads/MySQL-8.0/mysql-8.0.19-el7-x86_64.tar.gz>

## 解压

tar -zxvf mysql-8.0.19-el7-x86\_64.tar.gz -C /usr/local

## 重命名

cd /usr/local

mv mysql-8.0.19-el7-x86\_64 / mysql

## 添加默认配置文件

vim/etc/my.cnf

server-id=1#第二个实例为2，第三个实例为3

log-bin=mysql-bin

binlog-format=mixed

basedir=/usr/local/mysql/

datadir=/home/data/mysql/3306/

socket=/home/data/mysql/3306/mysql.sock

log-error=/home/data/mysql/3306/mysqld.log

pid-file=/home/data/mysql/3306/mysqld.pid

back\_log = 300

character-set-server=utf8mb4

collation-server=utf8mb4\_general\_ci

max\_connections = 3000

max\_connect\_errors = 50

tmp\_table\_size = 2048M

max\_heap\_table\_size = 2048M

slow\_query\_log = 'ON'

slow\_query\_log\_file = /home/data/mysql/3306/slow.log

long\_query\_time = 5

key\_buffer\_size = 1024M

read\_buffer\_size = 512M

read\_rnd\_buffer\_size = 1024M

bulk\_insert\_buffer\_size = 1024M

innodb\_buffer\_pool\_size = 16384M

open-files-limit = 8192

innodb\_log\_buffer\_size = 2048M

lower\_case\_table\_names=1

## 创建用户级用户组

groupadd mysql

useradd -g mysql mysql

## 创建MYSQL数据目录

mkdir $MYSQL\_HOME/data

## 初始化mysql

/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqld --initialize

--user=mysql

--basedir=/usr/local/mysql/ --datadir=/home/data/mysql/3306

## 拷贝mysql启动文件到系统初始化目录

cp /usr/local/mysql/support-files/mysql.server /etc/init.d/mysqld

## 启动mysql服务

service mysqld start

## 修改密码远程访问

ALTER USER USER() IDENTIFIED BY 'Mars@2019';

# 主从同步

## 修改mysql配置

binlog\_do\_db=库名列表 //允许同步的库  
binlog\_ignore\_db=库名列表 //不允许同步的库

## 授权用户

主库：

create user mars@'%' identified by '123456';

grant replication slave on \*.\* to mars@"%" ;

flush privileges

select host,user from mysql.user where user= mars;

show master status;

## 配置同步

从库：

change master to master\_host='192.168.1.238', *//主库ip地址*

master\_user= mars, *//出库授权用户名*

master\_password='123456', *//授权用户密码*

master\_log\_**file**= mysql-bin.000001', *//日志文件*

master\_log\_pos=1;

start slave;

show slave status

Slave\_IO\_Running: Yes *//IO线程状态*

Slave\_SQL\_Running: Yes *//SQL线程状态*

## 开机自启动

chkconfig --add mysqld #将mysql加到启动服务列表里

chkconfig mysqld on #让系统启动时自动打开mysql服务

# 安装过程中遇到的问题

## 初始化报错

bin/mysqld: error while loading shared libraries: libaio.so.1: cannot open shared object file: No such file or directory

# 解决方法

yum install -y libaio

## 初始化报错

2018-07-08T02:53:24.542370Z 0 [System] [MY-010116] /usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqld (mysqld 8.0.4-rc) starting as process 17745 ...

mysqld: Can't create/write to file '/tmp/mysql/data/ibd35qXQ' (Errcode: 13 - Permission denied)

2018-07-08T02:53:24.554816Z 1 [ERROR] [MY-011066] InnoDB: Unable to create temporary file; errno: 13

2018-07-08T02:53:24.554856Z 1 [ERROR] [MY-011066] InnoDB: InnoDB Database creation was aborted with error Generic error. You may need to delete the ibdata1 file before trying to start up again.

2018-07-08T02:53:24.555000Z 0 [ERROR] [MY-010020] Data Dictionary initialization failed.

2018-07-08T02:53:24.555033Z 0 [ERROR] [MY-010119] Aborting

2018-07-08T02:53:24.555919Z 0 [System] [MY-010910] /usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqld: Shutdown complete.

# 解决办法：修改/tmp/mysql的目录权限

$ chown -R mysql:mysql /tmp/mysql

## mysql mysqladmin: command not found解决方法

有时候安装好MySQL程序的时候，直接输入命令mysql或mysqladmin会发现提示命令不存在，这是由于系统默认会查找/usr/bin下的命令，如果这个命令不在这个目录下，当然会找不到命令，我们需要做的就是映射一个链接到/usr/bin目录下，相当于建立一个链接文件。

首先得知道mysql命令或mysqladmin命令的完整路径，比如mysql的路径是：/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysql，我们则可以这样执行命令：

ln -s /usr/local/mysql/bin/mysql /usr/bin