

# MySQL 5.7 数据库安装与优化迁移

# 1 引言

## 1.1 编写目的

本手册适用于 Mysql 数据库测试环境和生产环境安装；应用开发和测试人员按照此手册能够完成数据库的安装和迁移。

## 1.2 背景

系统版本：centos7.6-1810

数据库版本：mysql5.7+

任务提出者：优城运维团队

维护者：优城运维团队

同其他系统的关系：暂无

文档编写人：陆伟

## 1.3 定义

Mysql5.7 数据库安装与优化迁移

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# 1、安装 centos7.6 系统

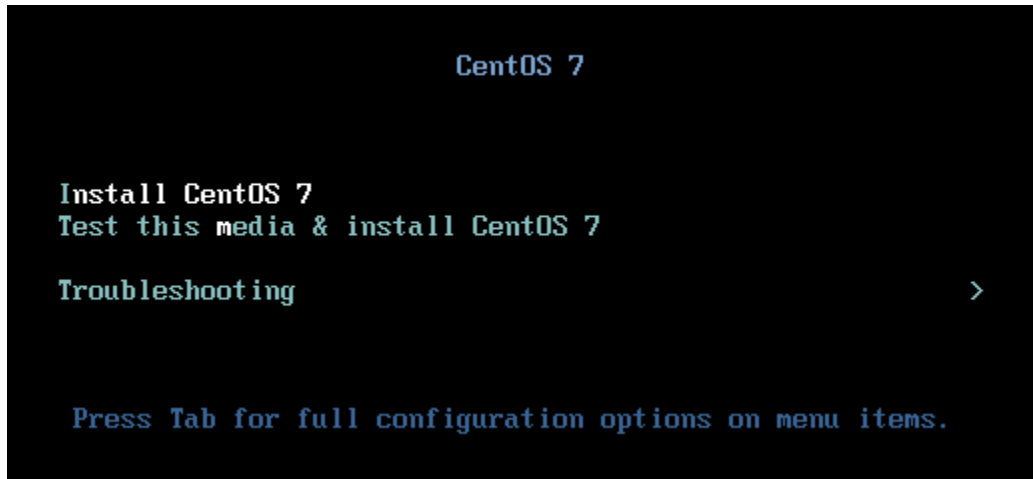
环境准备：centos7.6 服务器 3 台（本测试以虚拟机为例）

IP 地址：192.168.88.101（主）

IP 地址：192.168.88.102（从）

IP 地址：192.168.88.103（灾备）

1、开始安装：



2、选择语言



3、选择最小化安装,2 选择安装位置硬盘



#### 4、选择磁盘

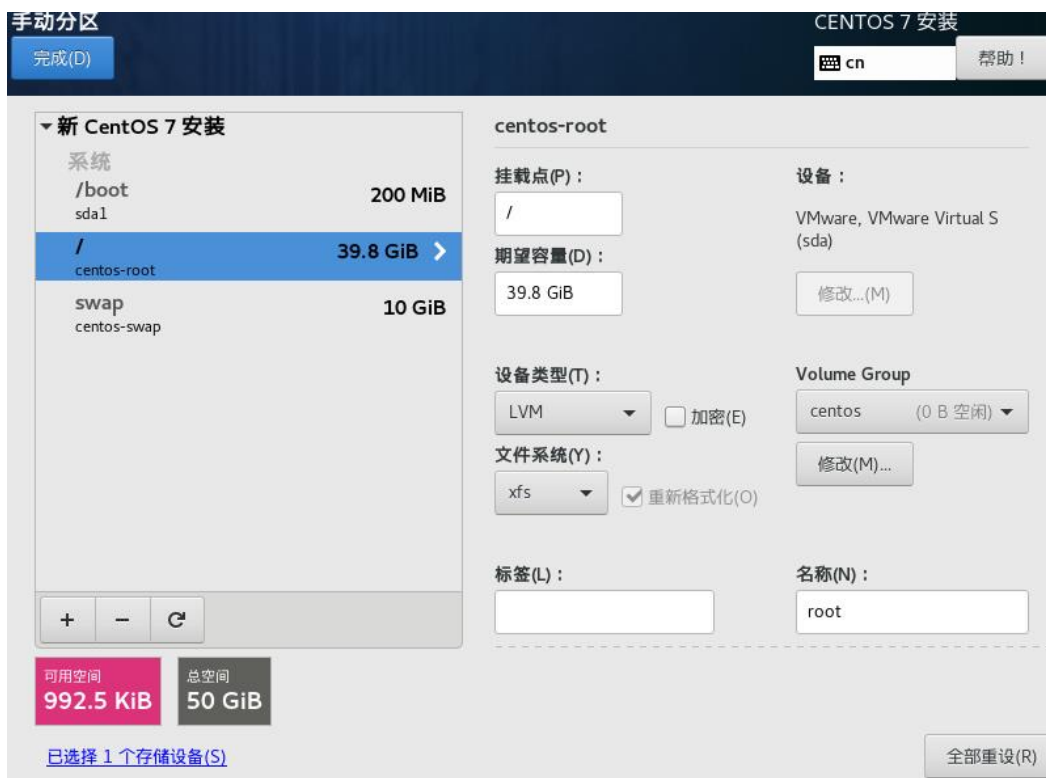
如果有多块磁盘可以一同选择  
选择我要配置分区后点击完成



#### 5、划分磁盘目录



6、先划分 boot 200M，再划分 swap 10G，再划分/ 根目录不需要输入，直接确定会自动将剩余全部划入！后点击完成！



7、接受更改



## 8、开始安装



## 9、设置密码

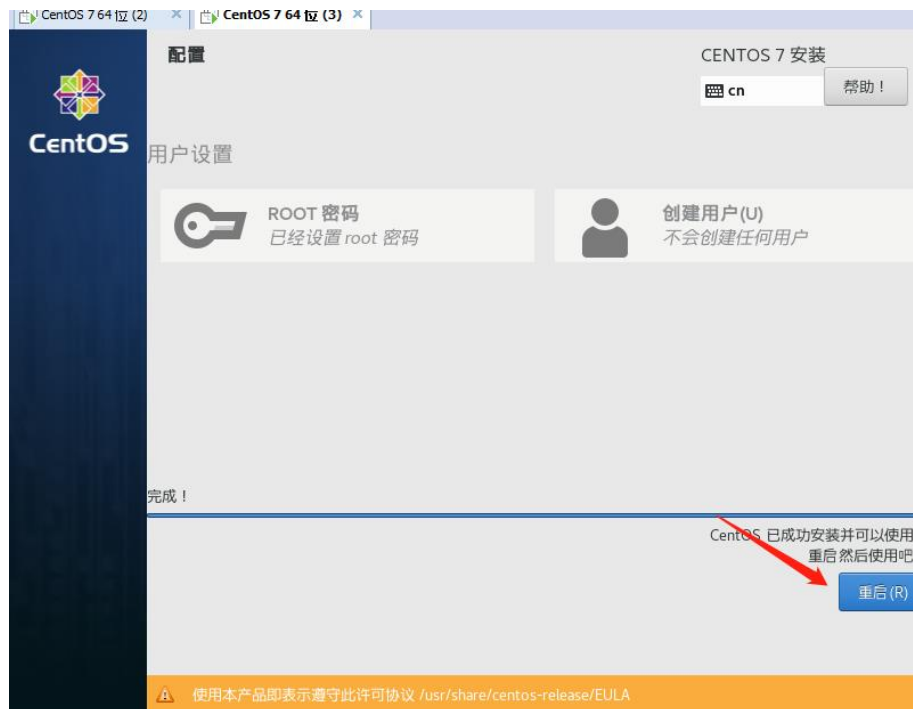


10、点击完成



11、安装完成后，点击重启完成系统安装





12、安装完成后配置 ip 地址

查看网卡名称

ip add

```
CentOS Linux 7 (Core)
Kernel 3.10.0-957.el7.x86_64 on an x86_64

localhost login: root
Password:
[root@localhost ~]# ip add
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:4a:72:9c brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
[root@localhost ~]# _
```

13、配置 ip 地址

vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-ens33 (网卡名称不一定叫这个，ip add 命令查看)

IPADDR=192.168.1.101

NETMASK=255.255.255.0

GATEWAY=192.168.1.1

DNS1=192.168.1.1

DNS2=114.114.114.114

```

TYPE=Ethernet
PROXY_METHOD=none
BROWSER_ONLY=no
BOOTPROTO=static
DEFROUTE=yes
IPV4_FAILURE_FATAL=no
IPV6INIT=yes
IPV6_AUTOCONF=yes
IPV6_DEFROUTE=yes
IPV6_FAILURE_FATAL=no
IPV6_ADDR_GEN_MODE=stable-privacy
NAME=ens33
UUID=8def2faa-1393-41ae-b5a8-43c02307f80b
DEVICE=ens33
ONBOOT=yes
IPADDR=192.168.1.100
NETMASK=255.255.255.0
GATEWAY=192.168.1.1
DNS1=192.168.1.1
DNS2=114.114.114.114

```

#### 14、重启网卡

systemctl restart network

检查网卡是否生效

ip add

```

[root@localhost ~]# ip add
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:f6:59:31 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.1.100/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global noprefixroute ens33
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::697a:1c56:11f1:b56a/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever

```

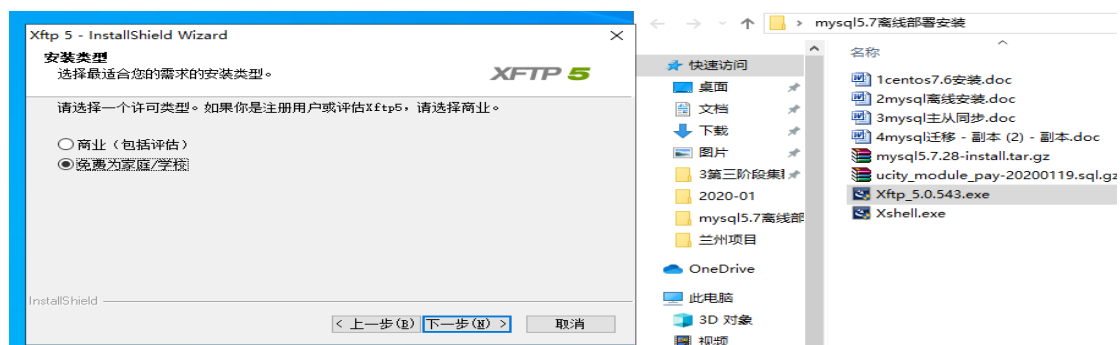
#### 15、使用 Xshell 进行远程操作

下载离线包中有这 2 个软件进行安装

Xftp\_5.0.543.exe

Xshell.exe

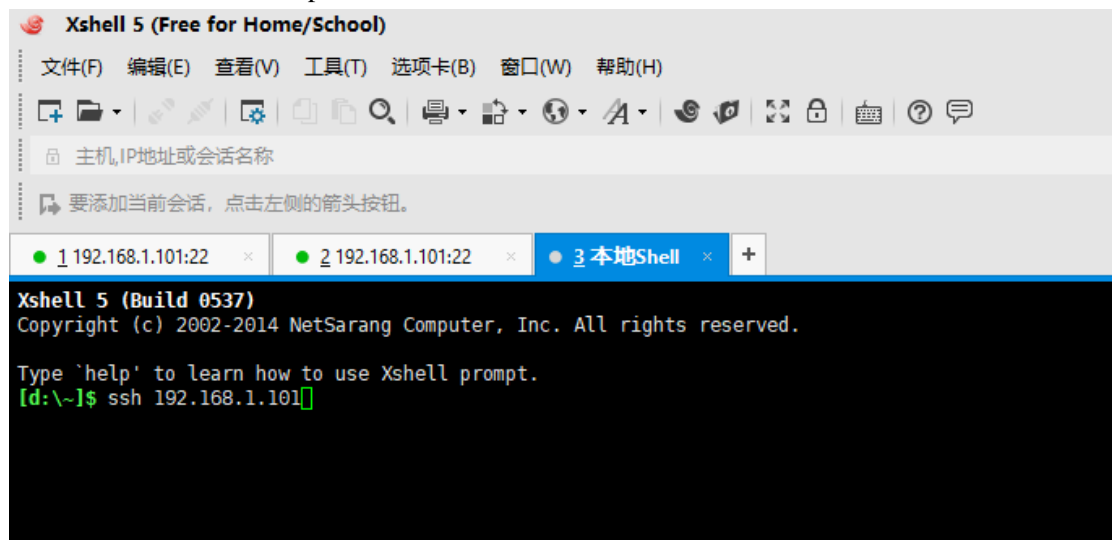
#### 16、双击打开 2 个应用软件，直接下一步下一步安装，中途选择免费为家庭学校使用



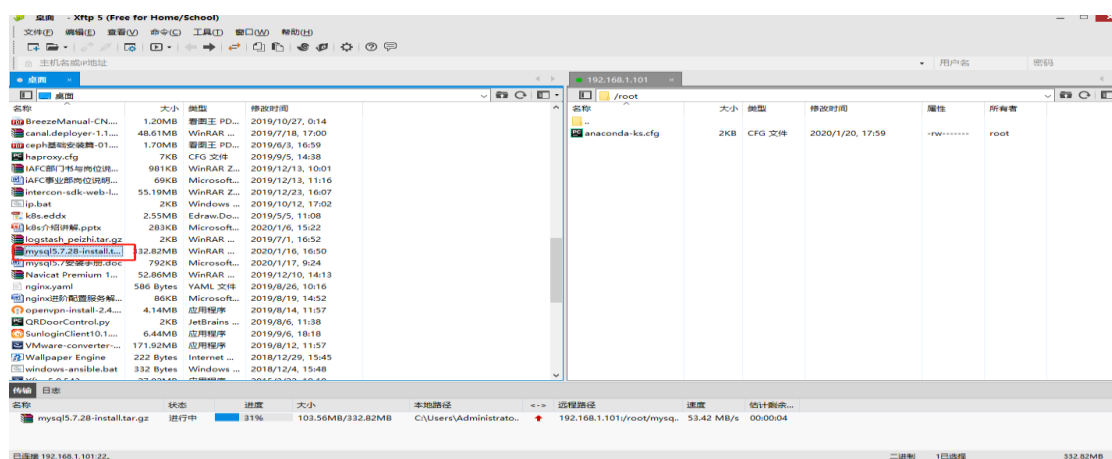
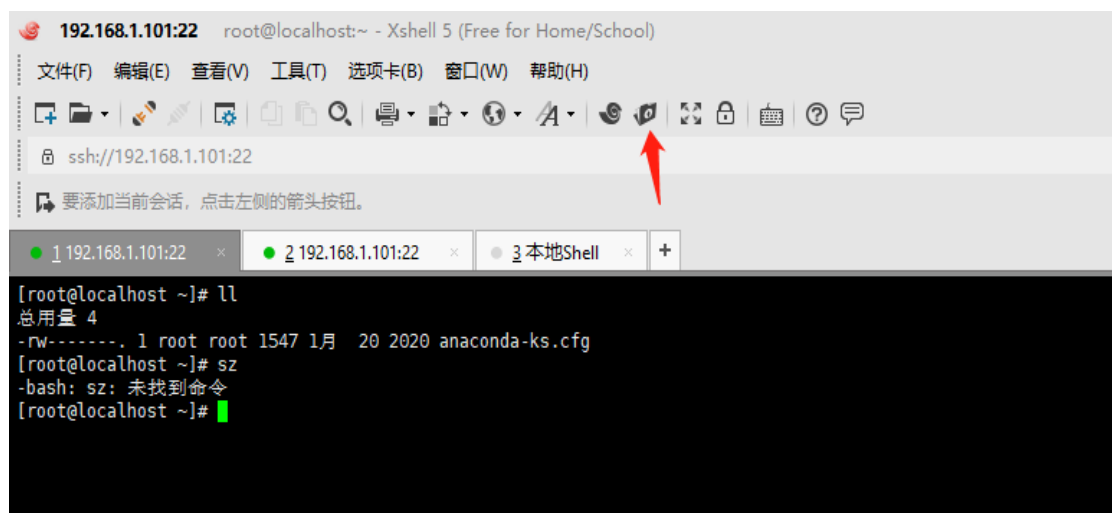
17、安装完毕后

点击打开 Xshell

输入 ssh 加刚刚设置的 ip 地址回车，并输入账户 root 和密码。




18、点击此图标，将数据库安装文件传输至系统目录



19、登入系统查看安装离线文件路径 mysql5.7.28-install.tar.gz

执行命令: **find / -name mysql5.7.28-install.tar.gz**

```
[root@localhost ~]# find / -name mysql5.7.28-install.tar.gz
/root/mysql5.7.28-install.tar.gz
[root@localhost ~]#
```



Linux 常用命令

cd 进入指定目录

ls 查看当前目录文件

**find / -name 名称 查询指定文件名所在路径**

例:

find / -name mysql5.7.28-install.tar.gz

```
[root@localhost tmp]# find / -name mysql5.7.28-install.tar.gz
/root/mysql5.7.28-install.tar.gz
[root@localhost tmp]#
```

pwd 查看当前所在路径

netstat -lnp | grep 3306 查看 mysql 是否启动

ps aux | grep mysql 查看 mysql 正在使用中的进程

## 2、Mysql5.7 离线安装

安装前准备工作

1、环境配置

关闭内置防火墙以及 selinux

systemctl stop firewalld && systemctl disable firewalld

关闭 selinux 服务

sed -i s/SELINUX\|=enforcing/SELINUX\|=disabled/g /etc/selinux/config

setenforce 0

```
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl stop firewalld && systemctl disable firewalld
Removed symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/firewalld.service.
Removed symlink /etc/systemd/system/dbus-org.fedoraproject.FirewallD1.service.
[root@localhost ~]# sed -i s/SELINUX\|=enforcing/SELINUX\|=disabled/g /etc/selinux/config
[root@localhost ~]# setenforce 0
```

安装 mysql5.7

1、将安装包 mysql5.7.28-install.tar.gz 导入系统后

解压离线安装包(自动解压到当前目录)

tar -xf mysql5.7.28-install.tar.gz

2、进入目录

cd mysql5.7.28-install

3、运行 mysql 安装脚本

bash mysql.sh

```
[root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]# ll
总用量 1190556
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1853 1月 16 11:11 my.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 609556480 1月 16 10:30 mysql-5.7.28-1.el7.x86_64.rpm-bundle.tar
-rw-r--r-- 1 7155 31415 45109364 9月 30 16:04 mysql-community-client-5.7.28-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
-rw-r--r-- 1 7155 31415 318768 9月 30 16:04 mysql-community-common-5.7.28-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
-rw-r--r-- 1 7155 31415 7037096 9月 30 16:04 mysql-community-devel-5.7.28-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
-rw-r--r-- 1 7155 31415 49329100 9月 30 16:04 mysql-community-embedded-5.7.28-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
-rw-r--r-- 1 7155 31415 23354908 9月 30 16:04 mysql-community-embedded-compat-5.7.28-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
-rw-r--r-- 1 7155 31415 136837816 9月 30 16:04 mysql-community-embedded-devel-5.7.28-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
-rw-r--r-- 1 7155 31415 4374364 9月 30 16:04 mysql-community-libs-5.7.28-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
-rw-r--r-- 1 7155 31415 1353312 9月 30 16:04 mysql-community-libs-compat-5.7.28-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
-rw-r--r-- 1 7155 31415 208694824 9月 30 16:05 mysql-community-server-5.7.28-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
-rw-r--r-- 1 7155 31415 133129992 9月 30 16:05 mysql-community-test-5.7.28-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 540 1月 16 21:56 mysql.sh
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 1月 16 13:12 mysql-tools
[root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]# bash mysql.sh
```

#### 4、确认 mysql-server 组件安装成功即可！

```
更新完毕:
glibc.x86_64 0:2.17-292.el7          glibc-common.x86_64 0:2.17-292.el7          libgcc.x86_64 0:4.8.5-39.el7          libgomp.x86_64 0:4.8.5-39
准备中...
正在升级/安装...
  1:mysql-community-common-5.7.28-1.el7.x86_64.rpm: 头V3 DSA/SHA1 Signature, 密钥 ID 5072e1f5: NOKEY [100%]
警告: mysql-community-client-5.7.28-1.el7.x86_64.rpm: 头V3 DSA/SHA1 Signature, 密钥 ID 5072e1f5: NOKEY
错误: 依赖检测失败:
  mysql-community-libs(x86_64) >= 5.7.9 被 mysql-community-client-5.7.28-1.el7.x86_64 需要
警告: mysql-community-libs-5.7.28-1.el7.x86_64.rpm: 头V3 DSA/SHA1 Signature, 密钥 ID 5072e1f5: NOKEY
准备中...
正在升级/安装...
  1:mysql-community-libs-5.7.28-1.el7.x86_64.rpm: 头V3 DSA/SHA1 Signature, 密钥 ID 5072e1f5: NOKEY [100%]
警告: mysql-community-client-5.7.28-1.el7.x86_64.rpm: 头V3 DSA/SHA1 Signature, 密钥 ID 5072e1f5: NOKEY
准备中...
正在升级/安装...
  1:mysql-community-client-5.7.28-1.el7.x86_64.rpm: 头V3 DSA/SHA1 Signature, 密钥 ID 5072e1f5: NOKEY [100%]
警告: mysql-community-server-5.7.28-1.el7.x86_64.rpm: 头V3 DSA/SHA1 Signature, 密钥 ID 5072e1f5: NOKEY
准备中...
正在升级/安装...
  1:mysql-community-server-5.7.28-1.el7.x86_64.rpm: 头V3 DSA/SHA1 Signature, 密钥 ID 5072e1f5: NOKEY [100%]
[root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]# ll
总用量 259360
```

#### 5、替换本机数据库配置文件并覆盖

cp my.cnf /etc/my.cnf

```
[root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]# cp my.cnf /etc/my.cnf
cp: 是否覆盖"/etc/my.cnf"? y
[root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]#
```

#### 6、初始化数据库

记住初始化后的密码

mysql --initialize --user=mysql

```
[root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]# mysql --initialize --user=mysql
2020-01-16T21:48:12.147856+08:00 [Warning] TIMESTAMP with implicit DEFAULT value is deprecated. Please use --explicit_defaults_
100
2020-01-16T21:48:14.523590+08:00 [Warning] InnoDB: New log files created, LSN=45790
2020-01-16T21:48:14.549955+08:00 [Warning] InnoDB: Creating foreign key constraint system tables.
mysql: File '/data/mysql/logs/remotejob-02-slow.log' not found (Errcode: 2 - No such file or directory)
2020-01-16T21:48:14.603330+08:00 [ERROR] Could not use /data/mysql/logs/remotejob-02-slow.log for logging (error 2 - No such fi
ing "SET GLOBAL SLOW_QUERY_LOG=ON" or restart the MySQL server.
2020-01-16T21:48:14.614047+08:00 [Warning] No existing UUID has been found, so we assume that this is the first time that this
2020-01-16T21:48:14.614953+08:00 [Warning] Gtid table is not ready to be used. Table 'mysql.gtid_executed' cannot be opened.
2020-01-16T21:48:15.283305+08:00 [Warning] CA certificate ca.pem is self signed.
2020-01-16T21:48:15.571046+08:00 [Note] A temporary password is generated for root@localhost: 60s<edLT)c.
[root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]#
```

注意！保存下这个密码，等下会用到！

#### 7、安装完成，完毕后会提示找不到自定义的日志文件，手动生成一下。

mkdir /data/mysql/logs/

touch /data/mysql/logs/remotejob-02-slow.log

8、重新赋予目录权限

chmod -R 755 /data

chown -R mysql. /data

9、启动数据库

systemctl restart mysqld

10、登入数据库

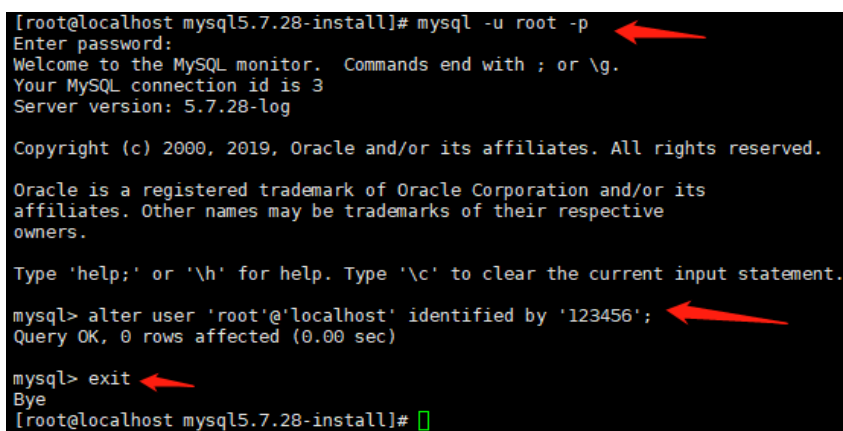
mysql -u root -p 初始化的密码

11、更改 root 用户权限和密码

alter user 'root'@'localhost' identified by '123456';

12、退出重新登入

exit



A terminal window showing the MySQL command-line interface. The user is logged in as root. The prompt is [root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]#. The user enters mysql -u root -p. The prompt changes to Enter password:. The user enters the password. The prompt changes to mysql>. The user enters alter user 'root'@'localhost' identified by '123456';. The prompt changes to mysql>. The user enters exit. The prompt changes to Bye. The user enters exit. The prompt changes to [root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]#.

```
[root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]# mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 3
Server version: 5.7.28-log

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affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

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

mysql> alter user 'root'@'localhost' identified by '123456';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

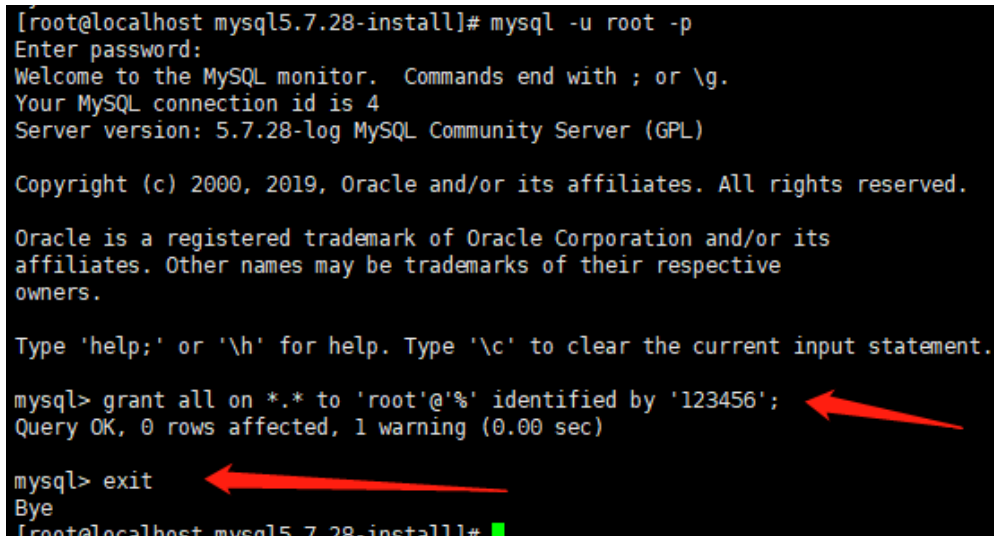
mysql> exit
Bye
[root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]#
```

13、重新登入

mysql -u root -p

14、赋予远程登入权限

grant all on \*.\* to 'root'@'%' identified by '123456';



A terminal window showing the MySQL command-line interface. The user is logged in as root. The prompt is [root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]#. The user enters mysql -u root -p. The prompt changes to Enter password:. The user enters the password. The prompt changes to mysql>. The user enters grant all on \*.\* to 'root'@'%' identified by '123456';. The prompt changes to mysql>. The user enters exit. The prompt changes to Bye. The user enters exit. The prompt changes to [root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]#.

```
[root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]# mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 4
Server version: 5.7.28-log MySQL Community Server (GPL)

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affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

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

mysql> grant all on *.* to 'root'@'%' identified by '123456';
Query OK, 0 rows affected, 1 warning (0.00 sec)

mysql> exit
Bye
[root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]#
```

至此 mysql 安装介绍完成

### 3、数据库主从同步

IP 地址: 192.168.88.101 (主)

IP 地址: 192.168.88.102 (从)

IP 地址: 192.168.88.103 (迁移)

将所有需要安装数据库的服务器安装完毕数据库 (参考 2mysql 离线安装文档)。

在已完成 mysql 安装的基础上, 进行主从同步。

#### 1、主从同步配置

101 为主 102 为从服务器, 103 为从迁移服务器。

同时修改三台服务器配置 vim /etc/my.cnf 配置文件

```
#开启主从同步
log-bin=mysql-bin
server-id=101
```

```
#开启主从同步
log-bin=mysql-bin
server-id=102
```

```
#开启主从同步
log-bin=mysql-bin
server-id=103
```

#### 2、完毕后重启数据库

systemctl restart mysqld

#### 3、登入主服务器:

主库上查看的二进制文件位置

show master status;

```
mysql> show master status;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| File           | Position | Binlog_Do_DB | Binlog_Ignore_DB |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| mysql-bin.000004 | 154      |               |                   |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.11 sec)
```

#### 4、登入从服务器生成授权登入文件, 输入相关信息

CHANGE MASTER TO

MASTER\_HOST='192.168.1.101',

MASTER\_USER='root',

MASTER\_PASSWORD='123456',

MASTER\_LOG\_FILE='mysql-bin.000004',

MASTER\_LOG\_POS=154;

```
mysql> CHANGE MASTER TO MASTER_HOST='192.168.1.101', MASTER_USER='root', MASTER_PASSWORD='123456', MASTER_LOG_FILE='mysql-bin.000004', MASTER_LOG_POS=154;
Query OK, 0 rows affected, 2 warnings (0.09 sec)

mysql>
```

#### 5、从库执行启动主从服务

start slave;

```
mysql> start slave;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

#### 6、从服务检测主从配置是否成功

show slave status\G;

```
mysql> show slave status\G;
```

这 2 个都 yes 了表示配置无错误

```
Slave_IO_Running: Yes
Slave_SQL_Running: Yes
Replicate_Do_DB:
```

## 7、登入主数据库

mysql -u root -p

## 8、创建数据库

create database iafc\_itps\_qrcode;

create database ucity\_module\_pay;

create database ucity\_unified;

create database iafc\_itps;

```
mysql> create database iafc_itps_qrcode;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> create database ucity_module_pay;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> create database ucity_unified;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> create database iafc_itps;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
```

## 9、退出

exit

## 10、解压并主库导入表结构

回到主库上

进入离线安装包目录 mysql5.7.28-install

```
[root@localhost ~]# ll
总用量 340864
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1547 1月 20 2020 anaconda-ks.cfg
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 1月 20 14:09 mysql5.7.28-install
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 349034487 1月 20 14:09 mysql5.7.28-install.tar.gz
[root@localhost ~]# cd mysql5.7.28-install
[root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]# ll
总用量 259416
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 459 1月 16 16:37 keepalived.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1853 1月 16 16:34 my.cnf
-rw-r--r-- 1 7155 31415 45109364 9月 30 16:04 mysql-community-client-5.7.28-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
-rw-r--r-- 1 7155 31415 318768 9月 30 16:04 mysql-community-common-5.7.28-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
-rw-r--r-- 1 7155 31415 7037096 9月 30 16:04 mysql-community-devel-5.7.28-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
-rw-r--r-- 1 7155 31415 4374364 9月 30 16:04 mysql-community-libs-5.7.28-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
-rw-r--r-- 1 7155 31415 208694824 9月 30 16:05 mysql-community-server-5.7.28-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1878 1月 20 14:09 mysqldump.sh
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 627 1月 20 14:04 mysql.sh
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 1月 16 16:33 mysql-tools
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 18914 1月 9 10:59 sql-jg.zip
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 54508 1月 20 11:44 ucity_module_pay-20200119.sql.gz
[root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]#
```

## 11、执行命令, (自动解压当前目录)

unzip sql-jg.zip



```
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root      18914 1月  9 10:59 sql-jg.zip
[root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]# unzip sql-jg.zip
Archive:  sql-jg.zip
  inflating: iafc_itps_qrcode.sql
  inflating: ucity_module_pay.sql
  inflating: ucity_unified.sql
  inflating: iafc_itps.sql
[root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]#
```

12、当前目录执行命令，导入表结构

```
mysql -u root -p iafc_itps_qrcode < iafc_itps_qrcode.sql
mysql -u root -p iafc_itps < iafc_itps.sql
mysql -u root -p ucity_module_pay < ucity_module_pay.sql
mysql -u root -p ucity_unified < ucity_unified.sql
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# mysql -u root -p123456 iafc_itps_qrcode < iafc_itps_qrcode.sql
mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
[root@localhost ~]# mysql -u root -p123456 iafc_itps < iafc_itps.sql
mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
[root@localhost ~]# mysql -u root -p123456 ucity_module_pay < ucity_module_pay.sql
mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
[root@localhost ~]# mysql -u root -p123456 ucity_unified < ucity_unified.sql
mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
[root@localhost ~]#
```

和截图一样就没有报错！

导入生产数据：这里为测试数据包（测试包没有可以问优城拿，也可用离线包中的 **ucity\_module\_pay-20200119.sql.gz** 包，因为真实数据，内涵个人隐私）

13、解压测试数据包

```
gzip -d ucity_module_pay-20200119.sql.gz
```

14、导入测试数据

```
mysql -u root -p ucity_module_pay < ucity_module_pay-20200119.sql
```

```
[root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]# gzip -d ucity_module_pay-20200119.sql.gz
[root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]# mysql -u root -p ucity_module_pay < ucity_module_pay-20200119.sql
Enter password:
[root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]#
```

15、验证主从数据同步无误

登入从数据库

```
show databases;
```

```
use ucity_module_pay;
```

```
show tables;
```

```
select * from unionpay_trade_record;
```

存在数据则为成功！

```
mysql> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| iafc_itps |
| iafc_itps_qrcode |
| logs |
| mysql |
| performance_schema |
| sys |
| ucity_module_pay |
| ucity_unified |
+-----+
9 rows in set (0.01 sec)

mysql> use ucity_module_pay;
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> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_ucity_module_pay |
+-----+
| alipay_refund_record |
| alipay_trade_record |
| auto_pay_open_record |
| bank_card_version |
| unionpay_refund_record |
| unionpay_trade_record |
| wechat_refund_record |
| wechat_trade_record |
+-----+
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from unionpay_trade_record;
+-----+
| id | ordercode | channelpay | price | pricefact | pricerefund | memo | identity | tradenumber |
+-----+
| 563 | 1912310125000008 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 0 | baseTradeRecode is null | |
+-----+
```

## 4、Mysql 数据库迁移(在线搭建从数据库)

### 从库获取数据备份文件

生产环境由于是备份文件在从库每天 2 点自动备份,因此测试环境可以直接去从库运行脚本获取

1、登入定时备份从库数据库

执行命令

cd /data/mysqldump

```
[root@localhost mysqldump]# ll
总用量 88
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1598 1月 20 15:12 iafc_itps-20200120.sql.gz
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 10779 1月 20 15:12 iafc_itps_qrcode-20200120.sql.gz
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4160 1月 20 15:12 master_status-20200120.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 54493 1月 20 15:12 ucity_module_pay-20200120.sql.gz
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 6347 1月 20 15:12 ucity_unified-20200120.sql.gz
[root@localhost mysqldump]#
```

### 2、更改号红色部分名称也就是时间

scp iafc\_itps-20200120.sql.gz root@192.168.1.103:/root

scp iafc\_itps\_qrcode-20200120.sql.gz root@192.168.1.103:/root

scp ucity\_module\_pay-20200120.sql.gz root@192.168.1.103:/root

scp ucity\_unified-20200120.sql.gz root@192.168.1.103:/root

```
[root@localhost mysqldump]# scp iaafc_itps-20200120.sql.gz root@192.168.1.103:/root
The authenticity of host '192.168.1.103 (192.168.1.103)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:A2RujpR6k/4KVGA++U3fJxVXneM3swBdxNVNV2LSLT8.
ECDSA key fingerprint is MD5:a5:67:d4:9f:5a:16:42:a8:82:01:ef:2d:4e:52:25:77.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.1.103' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
root@192.168.1.103's password:
iaafc_itps-20200120.sql.gz
[root@localhost mysqldump]# scp iaafc_itps_qrcode-20200120.sql.gz root@192.168.1.103:/root
root@192.168.1.103's password:
iaafc_itps_qrcode-20200120.sql.gz
[root@localhost mysqldump]# scp ucity_module_pay-20200120.sql.gz root@192.168.1.103:/root
root@192.168.1.103's password:
ucity_module_pay-20200120.sql.gz
[root@localhost mysqldump]# scp ucity_unified-20200120.sql.gz root@192.168.1.103:/root
root@192.168.1.103's password:
ucity_unified-20200120.sql.gz
```

### 3、查看从库偏移位文件

cat /data/mysqldump/master\_status-20200120.txt | grep Pos

```
[root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]# cat /data/mysqldump/master_status-20200120.txt | grep Pos
Read_Master_Log_Pos: 814471
Relay_Log_Pos: 320
Exec_Master_Log_Pos: 814471
Until_Log_Pos: 0
Auto_Position: 0
Read_Master_Log_Pos: 814471
Relay_Log_Pos: 320
Exec_Master_Log_Pos: 814471
Until_Log_Pos: 0
Auto_Position: 0
[root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]#
```

确认偏移位位置相同！上下 pos 对应数字相同即可，不相同为无效备份文件！

### 4、导入备份数据至迁移数据库（生产数据量大，导入可能需要 2 小时左右）

更改号红色部分名称也就是时间

解压

gzip -d iaafc\_itps-20200116.sql.gz

gzip -d iaafc\_itps\_qrcode-20200116.sql.gz

gzip -d master\_status-20200116.txt

gzip -d ucity\_unified-20200116.sql.gz

### 5、导入时间长放置后台运行

nohup mysql -u root -p123456 iaafc\_itps < iaafc\_itps-20200116.sql &

nohup mysql -u root -p123456 iaafc\_itps\_qrcode < iaafc\_itps\_qrcode-20200116.sql &

nohup mysql -u root -p123456 ucity\_unified < ucity\_unified-20200116.sql &  
nohup mysql -u root -p123456 ucity\_module\_pay < ucity\_module\_pay-20200113.sql &  
回车后提示会将输出内容放置本地相对目录中文件 **nohup.out**，如有报错信息内容都在里面，依次执行剩余文件。

```
[root@localhost mysqldump]# nohup mysql -u root -p123456 ucity_module_pay < ucity_module_pay-20200120.sql &
[1] 19442
[root@localhost mysqldump]# nohup: 把输出追加到"nohup.out"
```

## 6、查看是否导入完毕

当执行的备份进程都消失以后即为备份完毕

**ps aux | grep mysql**

```
nohup: 把输出追加到"nohup.out"
mysql      19076  0.1 77.0 37832928 2975900 ?        Sl   11:32   0:14 /usr/sbin/mysqld --daemonize --pid-file=/var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid
root       19245  0.0  0.0 135736 3392 pts/1    S+   13:16   0:00 mysql -u root -p
root       19450  0.0  0.0 31840 2472 pts/0    R    13:39   0:00 mysql -u root -px xxxx ucity_module_pay
root       19452  0.0  0.0 112732  976 pts/0    R+   13:39   0:00 grep --color=auto mysql
[root@localhost mysqldump]#
```

## 7、备份完后进行与主数据库同步

登入主数据库，提取主数据库现偏移位

```
[root@localhost ~]# mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 14
Server version: 5.7.28-log MySQL Community Server (GPL)

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affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

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

mysql>
```

show master status;

```
mysql> show master status;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| File | Position | Binlog_Do_DB | Binlog_Ignore_DB | Executed_Gtid_Set |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| mysql-bin.000004 | 814471 | | mysql,information_schema,performance_schema,sys | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.07 sec)
```

登入从数据库执行：

CHANGE MASTER TO

MASTER\_HOST='192.168.1.101',

MASTER\_USER='root',

MASTER\_PASSWORD='123456',

MASTER\_LOG\_FILE='mysql-bin.000004',

MASTER\_LOG\_POS= 814471;

8、开启主从同步

start slave;

9、验证主从同步是否成功

```
Slave_IO_Running: Yes
Slave_SQL_Running: Yes
Replicate_Do_DB:
```

至此迁移前步骤完成，由于迁移后 IP 地址更换，会造成所有程序都要更改 ip，会显得很麻烦，所以我们用 keepalived 虚拟 ip。

## 5、Keepalived（额外内容）

在所有数据库服务器上安装 keepalived 安装包（此离线模式已安装）

配置 keepalived 文件

这里要注意，网卡名称必须正确，否则启动失败

1、查看网卡名称

ip add

```
[root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]# ip add
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default
    link/ether 00:0c:29:f6:59:31 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.1.101/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global noprefixroute ens33
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::b8b3:bf73:52df:e263/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
[root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]#
```

2、进入离线安装包

```
[root@localhost ~]# ll
总用量 340864
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1547 1月 20 2020 anaconda-ks.cfg
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 1月 20 14:09 mysql5.7.28-install
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 349034487 1月 20 14:09 mysql5.7.28-install.tar.gz
[root@localhost ~]# cd mysql5.7.28-install
[root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]# ll
总用量 259416
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 459 1月 16 16:37 keepalived.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1853 1月 16 16:34 my.cnf
-rw-r--r-- 1 7155 31415 45109364 9月 30 16:04 mysql-community-client-5.7.28-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
-rw-r--r-- 1 7155 31415 318768 9月 30 16:04 mysql-community-common-5.7.28-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
-rw-r--r-- 1 7155 31415 7037096 9月 30 16:04 mysql-community-devel-5.7.28-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
-rw-r--r-- 1 7155 31415 4374364 9月 30 16:04 mysql-community-libs-5.7.28-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
-rw-r--r-- 1 7155 31415 208694824 9月 30 16:05 mysql-community-server-5.7.28-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1878 1月 20 14:09 mysqldump.sh
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 627 1月 20 14:04 mysql.sh
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 1月 16 16:33 mysql-tools
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 18914 1月 9 10:59 sql-jg.zip
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 54508 1月 20 11:44 ucity_module_pay-20200119.sql.gz
[root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]#
```

### 3、vim keepalived.conf

```
global_defs {
    router_id R5
}
vrrp_instance VI_1 {
    state MASTER          # 配置为备
    interface ens33        # 设置网卡
    virtual_router_id 20   # 虚拟路由ID, 全局唯一
    priority 90            # 优先级, 权重值
    advert_int 1
    authentication {
        auth_type PASS
        auth_pass 1111
    }
    virtual_ipaddress {
        192.168.88.99 dev ens33 label ens33:1 # IP地址
    }
}
~
```

### 4、替换配置文件

cp keepalived.conf /etc/keepalived/keepalived.conf

```
[root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]# cp keepalived.conf /etc/keepalived/keepalived.conf
cp: 是否覆盖"/etc/keepalived/keepalived.conf"? y
[root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]#
```

### 5、启动服务

systemctl restart keepalived && systemctl enable keepalived

```
[root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]# systemctl restart keepalived && systemctl enable keepalived
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/keepalived.service to /usr/lib/systemd/system/keepalived.service.
[root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]#
```

### 6、查看是否成功

ip add

```
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc
    link/ether 00:0c:29:f6:59:31 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.1.101/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global n
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet 192.168.88.99/32 scope global ens33:1
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::b8b3:bf73:52df:e263/64 scope link noprefi
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
[root@localhost mysql5.7.28-install]# systemctl restart ke
```

然后除了主数据库，其他从节点安装完毕后一律关闭改服务 keepalived!  
systemctl stop keepalived