

## Linux 环境 Mysql 搭建

实验环境：CentOS-7.6

Mysql 下载地址：

[https://dev.mysql.com/get/Downloads/MySQL-8.0/mysql-8.0.11-linux-glibc2.12-x86\\_64.tar.gz](https://dev.mysql.com/get/Downloads/MySQL-8.0/mysql-8.0.11-linux-glibc2.12-x86_64.tar.gz)

解压安装包：

```
mkdir /usr/local/server
tar zxvf mysql-8.0.11-linux-glibc2.12-x86_64.tar.gz -C /usr/local/server/
mv /usr/local/server/mysql-8.0.11-linux-glibc2.12-x86_64/ /usr/local/server/mysql
```

创建用户和用户组并分配相应的权限：

```
groupadd mysql
useradd -r -g mysql mysql
chown -R mysql:mysql .
```

mysql 的初始化并做基本配置：

初始化 mysql：

```
cd /usr/local/server/mysql
bin/mysqld \
--initialize \
--user=mysql \
--basedir=/usr/local/server/mysql \
--datadir=/usr/local/server/mysql/data
```

(注意：如果报错 bin/mysqld: error while loading shared libraries: libaio.so.1: cannot open shared object file: No such file or directory, 则缺哪个库 yum 安装即可: yum install -y libaio)

配置 mysql：

1 创建配置文件

```
cd /usr/local/server/mysql
vim my.cnf
```

可参考如下配置：

```
[mysqld]
skip-grant-tables
basedir = /usr/local/server/mysql
datadir = /usr/local/server/mysql/data
port = 3306
```

```
bind-address = 0.0.0.0
```

2 将配置文件软链接到 /etc/ 目录

```
rm -rf /etc/my.cnf
```

```
ln -s /usr/local/server/mysql/my.cnf /etc/my.cnf
```

启动 mysql 并设置 root 用户密码:

启动 MySQL:

```
support-files/mysql.server start
```

登录:

```
bin/mysql -uroot -p
```

(第一次遇到: **Enter password:** 这里直接回车)

重置 root 用户密码:

```
use mysql;
```

```
update user set authentication_string='' where user='root';
```

```
exit;
```

(注意, ' ' 单引号里面先别填密码, 因为是加密的)

删除/etc/my.cnf 文件内容的 skip-grant-tables (是内容! 不是文件! 别删错了), 重启 mysql 服务:

```
support-files/mysql.server restart
```

root 登录:

```
bin/mysql -u root -p
```

```
Enter password: (空密码, 直接回车)
```

修改 root 用户密码 (注意这里的密码是 Mysql 的 root 密码, 不是操作系统的 root 密码):

```
ALTER user 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'new_password';
```

退出:

```
Exit
```

## 设置远程访问

给予任何主机访问 mysql 的权限

先登录, 然后执行创建远程连接用户 (这里也可以创建个 root, 并给个单独的远程密码):

```
create user user1@'%' identified by 'your_password';
```

```
grant all privileges on *.* to user1@'%;
```

使权限修改生效

```
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

修改密码 (如果连接不上, 尝试修改一次密码):

```
ALTER USER 'root'@'%' IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_native_password BY 'newpassword';
```

删除用户:

```
drop user user1;
```

(注意: 如远程连接出现问题, 请检查防火墙端口开放情况!)

设置环境变量:

```
vim /etc/profile
```

添加下列信息到 profile 尾部

```
export PATH=$PATH:/usr/local/server/mysql/bin
```

使环境变量立即生效

```
source /etc/profile
```

设置开机自启（可根据情况自行选择）

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

```
systemctl enable mysqld
```