

1.安装好Mysql后，部署项目，发现最终测试数据库中存入的数据乱码。登录查看mysql编码集：

```
mysql> show variables like '%character%';
```

Variable_name	Value
character_set_client	utf8
character_set_connection	utf8
character_set_database	utf8
character_set_filesystem	binary
character_set_results	utf8
character_set_server	latin1
character_set_system	utf8
character_sets_dir	/usr/share/mysql/charsets/

原来服务器编码集为latin1,需要修改编码集，进入/etc/my.cnf

先关闭服务器

```
[root@z etc]# service mysqld stop ;
```

Redirecting to /bin/systemctl stop mysqld.service

在进入vi:

```
[root@z etc]# vi /etc/my.cnf
```

```
[client]
```

```
default-character-set=utf8
```

```
[mysqld]
```

```
character-set-server=utf8
```

```
collation-server=utf8_general_ci
```

```

# For advice on how to change settings please see
# http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/server-configuration-defaults.html
[client]
default-character-set=utf8
[mysqld]
character-set-server=utf8
collation-server=utf8_general_ci
#
# Remove leading # and set to the amount of RAM for the most important data
# cache in MySQL. Start at 70% of total RAM for dedicated server, else 10%.
# innodb_buffer_pool_size = 128M
#
# Remove leading # to turn on a very important data integrity option: logging
# changes to the binary log between backups.
# log_bin
#
# Remove leading # to set options mainly useful for reporting servers.
# The server defaults are faster for transactions and fast SELECTs.
# Adjust sizes as needed, experiment to find the optimal values.
# join_buffer_size = 128M

```

保存后启动Mysql服务器：

```
systemctl restart mysql.service
```

重新查看：

```
mysql> show variables like '%character%';
```

```

+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| character_set_client | utf8 |
| character_set_connection | utf8 |
| character_set_database | utf8 |
| character_set_filesystem | binary |
| character_set_results | utf8 |
| character_set_server | utf8 |
| character_set_system | utf8 |
| character_sets_dir | /usr/share/mysql/charsets/ |
+-----+-----+

```

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

然后重测不乱码