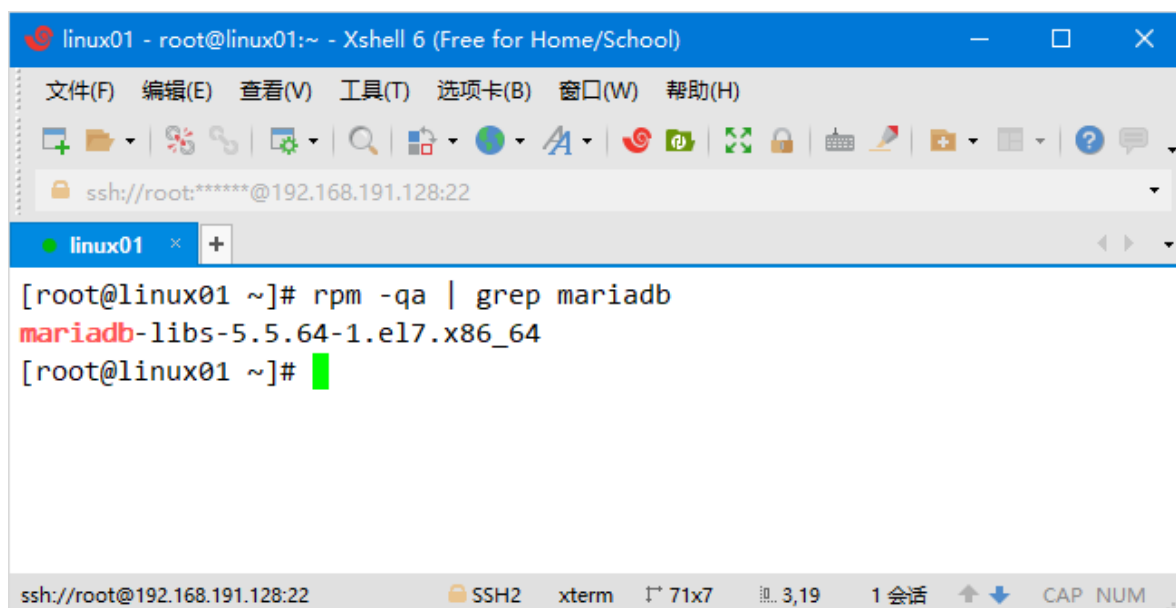


1. 卸载Linux附带的mariadb

```
# 查询是否安装mariadb  
rpm -qa | grep mariadb
```



The screenshot shows an Xshell 6 terminal window titled 'linux01 - root@linux01:~ - Xshell 6 (Free for Home/School)'. The terminal displays the command `rpm -qa | grep mariadb` and its output `mariadb-libs-5.5.64-1.el7.x86_64`. The window includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Tools, Tabs, Window, Help), a toolbar with various icons, and a status bar at the bottom showing the connection details: `ssh://root@192.168.191.128:22`.

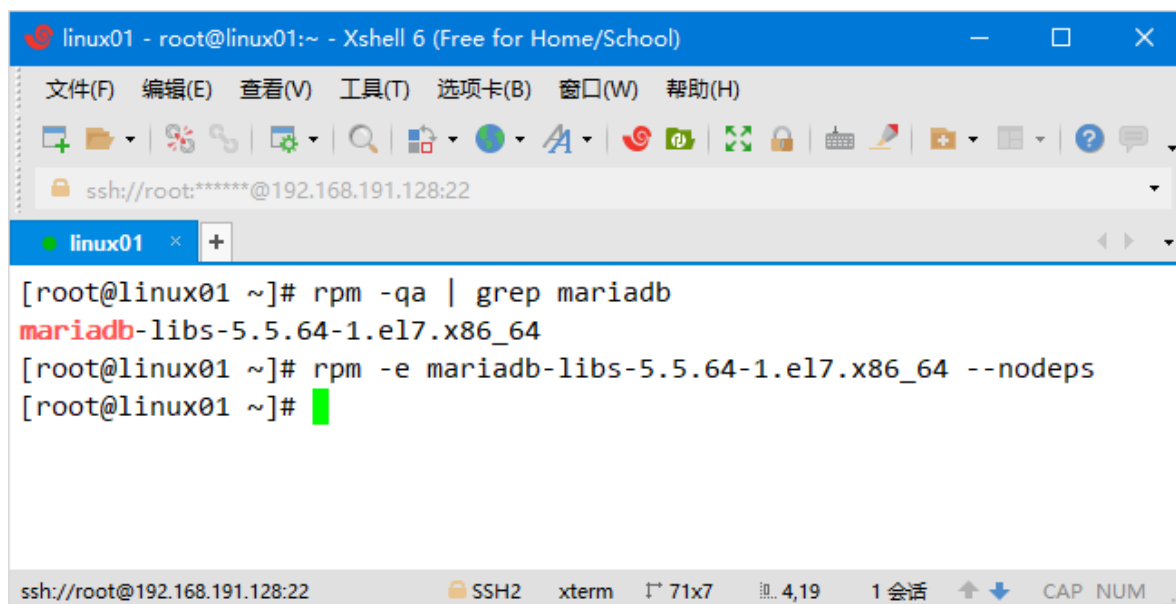
出现上图所示，则说明系统附带了mariadb(这是MySQL数据库的分支)

```
# 卸载  
rpm -e mariadb-libs-5.5.64-1.el7.x86_64 --nodeps
```

注意

`mariadb-libs-5.5.64-1.el7.x86_64` 此为上图查询得到的信息 如果有多个 则多个卸载

`--nodeps` 是指忽略依赖



The screenshot shows the same Xshell 6 terminal window. It displays the command `rpm -e mariadb-libs-5.5.64-1.el7.x86_64 --nodeps` being executed, followed by a prompt `[root@linux01 ~]#`, indicating the command was successful. The window's status bar now shows `4,19` instead of `3,19`.

2. 上传yum资源包

本例使用官方下载包 `mysql80-community-release-el7-3.noarch.rpm`

3. 添加MySQL yum存储库

```
yum localinstall mysql80-community-release-el7-3.noarch.rpm
```

4. 选择发行系列(版本)

本例以安装MySQL5.7版本为例

#查看存储库启用的版本

```
yum repolist all | grep mysql
```

```
linux01 - root@linux01:~ - Xshell 6 (Free for Home/School)
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 工具(T) 选项卡(B) 窗口(W) 帮助(H)
ssh://root:*****@192.168.191.128:22

64bit)
正在安装      : mysql80-community-release-el7-3.noarch      1/1
验证中        : mysql80-community-release-el7-3.noarch      1/1

已安装:
mysql80-community-release.noarch 0:el7-3

完毕!
[root@linux01 ~]# yum repolist all | grep mysql
mysql-cluster-7.5-community/x86_64 MySQL Cluster 7.5 Community      禁用
mysql-cluster-7.5-community-source MySQL Cluster 7.5 Community - So 禁用
mysql-cluster-7.6-community/x86_64 MySQL Cluster 7.6 Community      禁用
mysql-cluster-7.6-community-source MySQL Cluster 7.6 Community - So 禁用
mysql-cluster-8.0-community/x86_64 MySQL Cluster 8.0 Community      禁用
mysql-cluster-8.0-community-source MySQL Cluster 8.0 Community - So 禁用
mysql-connectors-community/x86_64 MySQL Connectors Community      启用:    131
mysql-connectors-community-source MySQL Connectors Community - Sou 禁用
mysql-tools-community/x86_64 MySQL Tools Community      启用:    100
mysql-tools-community-source MySQL Tools Community - Source 禁用
mysql-tools-preview/x86_64 MySQL Tools Preview      禁用
mysql-tools-preview-source MySQL Tools Preview - Source 禁用
mysql55-community/x86_64 MySQL 5.5 Community Server      禁用
mysql55-community-source MySQL 5.5 Community Server - Sou 禁用
mysql56-community/x86_64 MySQL 5.6 Community Server      禁用
mysql56-community-source MySQL 5.6 Community Server - Sou 禁用
mysql57-community/x86_64 MySQL 5.7 Community Server      禁用
mysql57-community-source MySQL 5.7 Community Server - Sou 禁用
mysql80-community/x86_64 MySQL 8.0 Community Server      启用:    145
mysql80-community-source MySQL 8.0 Community Server - Sou 禁用
[root@linux01 ~]#
```

#关闭目前最新版本

```
yum-config-manager --disable mysql80-community
```

#启用MySQL5.7系列

```
yum-config-manager --enable mysql57-community
```

#再次查询启用的版本

```
yum repolist all | grep mysql
```

如果Linux无法使用yum-config-manager可以在线安装

```
yum install yum-utils
```

或者 通过手动编辑 `/etc/yum.repos.d/mysql-community.repo` 文件来选择发行系列

enable=0 禁用

enable=1 启用

```
linux01 - root@linux01:~ - Xshell 6 (Free for Home/School)
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 工具(T) 选项卡(B) 窗口(W) 帮助(H)
ssh://root:*****@192.168.191.128:22

[root@linux01 ~]# yum repolist all | grep mysql
mysql-cluster-7.5-community/x86_64 MySQL Cluster 7.5 Community 禁用
mysql-cluster-7.5-community-source MySQL Cluster 7.5 Community - So 禁用
mysql-cluster-7.6-community/x86_64 MySQL Cluster 7.6 Community 禁用
mysql-cluster-7.6-community-source MySQL Cluster 7.6 Community - So 禁用
mysql-cluster-8.0-community/x86_64 MySQL Cluster 8.0 Community 禁用
mysql-cluster-8.0-community-source MySQL Cluster 8.0 Community - So 禁用
mysql-connectors-community/x86_64 MySQL Connectors Community 启用: 131
mysql-connectors-community-source MySQL Connectors Community - Sou 禁用
mysql-tools-community/x86_64 MySQL Tools Community 启用: 100
mysql-tools-community-source MySQL Tools Community - Source 禁用
mysql-tools-preview/x86_64 MySQL Tools Preview 禁用
mysql-tools-preview-source MySQL Tools Preview - Source 禁用
mysql55-community/x86_64 MySQL 5.5 Community Server 禁用
mysql55-community-source MySQL 5.5 Community Server - Sou 禁用
mysql56-community/x86_64 MySQL 5.6 Community Server 禁用
mysql56-community-source MySQL 5.6 Community Server - Sou 禁用
mysql57-community/x86_64 MySQL 5.7 Community Server 启用: 384
mysql57-community-source MySQL 5.7 Community Server - Sou 禁用
mysql80-community/x86_64 MySQL 8.0 Community Server 禁用
mysql80-community-source MySQL 8.0 Community Server - Sou 禁用
[root@linux01 ~]#
```

5. 安装 mysql

```
yum install mysql-community-server
```

这将安装MySQL服务器的软件包（mysql-community-server）以及运行服务器所需的组件的软件包，包括客户端的软件包（mysql-community-client），客户端和服务器的常见错误消息和字符集（mysql-community-common）以及共享的客户端库（mysql-community-libs）

6. 启动mysql服务

```
service mysqld start
```

使用以下命令检查MySQL服务器的状态：

```
service mysqld status
```

服务器首次启动时，会发生以下情况：

- 服务器已初始化。
- SSL证书和密钥文件在数据目录中生成。
- `validate_password` 已安装并启用。
- `'root'@'localhost'` 创建一个超级用户帐户。设置超级用户的密码并将其存储在错误日志文件中。要显示它，请使用以下命令：

```
grep 'temporary password' /var/log/mysqld.log
```

通过使用生成的临时密码登录并尽快为超级用户帐户设置自定义密码，以更改root密码：

```
mysql -uroot -p
```

```
ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'MyNewPass4!';
```

注意

validate_password 默认情况下已安装。实施的默认密码策略 **validate_password** 要求密码至少包含一个大写字母，一个小写字母，一位数字和一个特殊字符，并且密码总长度至少为8个字符。

如需关闭强密码策略，可修改 **/etc/my.cnf** 文件

在末尾添加

```
plugin-load=validate_password.so  
validate_password=OFF
```

重启mysql服务

7. 其他设置（可选操作）

7.1 设置允许远程登录

如果需要设置mysql账户允许远程登录

可以使用如下命令

```
grant all privileges on *.* to root@'%' identified by 'yourPassword' with grant  
option;  
  
flush privileges;
```

同时，你需要开放mysql端口供远程访问

```
#打开指定端口  
firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=端口号/tcp --permanent  
#(--permanent永久生效，没有此参数重启后失效)  
#刷新规则  
firewall-cmd --reload  
#此时指定的端口可以远程访问  
  
#查看  
firewall-cmd --zone= public --query-port=端口号/tcp  
#删除  
firewall-cmd --zone= public --remove-port=端口号/tcp --permanent
```

7.2 设置表名不区分大小写

修改 `/etc/my.cnf` 在[mysqld]下添加如下语句

```
lower_case_table_names=1
```

0 代表开启 即表名区分大小写

1 代表关闭 即表名不区分大小写

当然 此操作因为是修改了配置文件，所以 重启服务后生效