## **（一）删除老版本的MySQL**

　　在安装前要先确定系统是否已经安装了其他版本的MySQL，如已安装其他版本的MySQL，需先删除后再安装新版本。经本文亲测，采用如下方式删除老版本的MySQL或MySQL残留文件作为方便。

　　1. 执行yum命令，删除MySQL的lib库，服务文件

yum remove mysql mysql-server mysql-libs mysql-server;

　　2. 执行find命令，查找MySQL的残留文件，然后运行“rm -rf 文件名”删除残留的MySQL文件

find / -name mysql

## **（二）RPM格式安装MySQL**

　　当前，MySQL的最新版本为：5.6.21，从官网下载MySQL的rpm安装包，解压后有如下六个文件：

1. MySQL-client-5.6.21-1.linux\_glibc2.5.x86\_64.rpm #MySQL客户端程序
2. MySQL-devel-5.6.21-1.linux\_glibc2.5.x86\_64.rpm #MySQL的库和头文件
3. MySQL-embedded-5.6.21-1.linux\_glibc2.5.x86\_64.rpm #MySQL的嵌入式程序
4. MySQL-server-5.6.21-1.linux\_glibc2.5.x86\_64.rpm #MySQL服务端程序
5. MySQL-shared-5.6.21-1.linux\_glibc2.5.x86\_64.rpm #MySQL的共享库
6. MySQL-test-5.6.21-1.linux\_glibc2.5.x86\_64.rpm #MySQL的测试组件

　　一般对于开发而言，我们只需要下面三个文件就可以。

1. MySQL-devel-5.6.21-1.linux\_glibc2.5.x86\_64.rpm #MySQL的库和头文件
2. MySQL-server-5.6.21-1.linux\_glibc2.5.x86\_64.rpm #MySQL服务端程序
3. MySQL-devel-5.6.21-1.linux\_glibc2.5.x86\_64.rpm #MySQL的库和头文件

### **1. 在重新进行安装之前，为确保万无一失，我们还是再确认一下系统中是否有MySQL极其相关的RPM安装包。如果有，则先删除。**

rpm -qa | grep -i mysql

执行完上述命令后，返回空数据，则可进行第二步。否则，执行下面的命令删除MySQL的相关包文件。

yum -y remove mysql-libs\*

### **2. 将前面提到的三个MySQL安装文件，拷贝到服务器，然后执行下述安装命令**

rpm -ivh MySQL-server-5.6.21-1.linux\_glibc2.5.x86\_64.rpm

rpm -ivh MySQL-devel-5.6.21-1.linux\_glibc2.5.x86\_64.rpm

rpm -ivh MySQL-client-5.6.21-1.linux\_glibc2.5.x86\_64.rpm

debug 如下:

[IMG_256](javascript:void(0);)

[root@VM\_32\_234\_centos tools]# rpm -ivh MySQL-server-5.6.21-1.linux\_glibc2.5.x86\_64.rpm

Preparing... ########################################### [100%]

1:MySQL-server rpm -ivh MySQL-devel-5.6.21-1.linux\_glibc2.5.x86\_64.rpm

rpm -ivh MySQL-client-5.6.21-1.linux\_glibc2.5.x86\_64.rpm################# ########################################### [100%]2014-09-29 15:01:50 0 [Warning] TIMESTAMP with implicit DEFAULT value is deprecated. Please use --explicit\_defaults\_for\_timestamp server option (see documentation for more details).2014-09-29 15:01:50 30994 [Note] InnoDB: Using atomics to ref count buffer pool pages2014-09-29 15:01:50 30994 [Note] InnoDB: The InnoDB memory heap is disabled2014-09-29 15:01:50 30994 [Note] InnoDB: Mutexes and rw\_locks use GCC atomic builtins2014-09-29 15:01:50 30994 [Note] InnoDB: Memory barrier is not used2014-09-29 15:01:50 30994 [Note] InnoDB: Compressed tables use zlib 1.2.32014-09-29 15:01:50 30994 [Note] InnoDB: Using Linux native AIO2014-09-29 15:01:50 30994 [Note] InnoDB: Using CPU crc32 instructions2014-09-29 15:01:50 30994 [Note] InnoDB: Initializing buffer pool, size = 128.0M2014-09-29 15:01:50 30994 [Note] InnoDB: Completed initialization of buffer pool2014-09-29 15:01:50 30994 [Note] InnoDB: The first specified data file ./ibdata1 did not exist: a new database to be created!2014-09-29 15:01:50 30994 [Note] InnoDB: Setting file ./ibdata1 size to 12 MB2014-09-29 15:01:50 30994 [Note] InnoDB: Database physically writes the file full: wait...2014-09-29 15:01:51 30994 [Note] InnoDB: Setting log file ./ib\_logfile101 size to 48 MB2014-09-29 15:01:52 30994 [Note] InnoDB: Setting log file ./ib\_logfile1 size to 48 MB2014-09-29 15:01:52 30994 [Note] InnoDB: Renaming log file ./ib\_logfile101 to ./ib\_logfile02014-09-29 15:01:52 30994 [Warning] InnoDB: New log files created, LSN=457812014-09-29 15:01:52 30994 [Note] InnoDB: Doublewrite buffer not found: creating new2014-09-29 15:01:52 30994 [Note] InnoDB: Doublewrite buffer created2014-09-29 15:01:52 30994 [Note] InnoDB: 128 rollback segment(s) are active.2014-09-29 15:01:52 30994 [Warning] InnoDB: Creating foreign key constraint system tables.2014-09-29 15:01:52 30994 [Note] InnoDB: Foreign key constraint system tables created2014-09-29 15:01:52 30994 [Note] InnoDB: Creating tablespace and datafile system tables.2014-09-29 15:01:52 30994 [Note] InnoDB: Tablespace and datafile system tables created.2014-09-29 15:01:52 30994 [Note] InnoDB: Waiting for purge to start2014-09-29 15:01:52 30994 [Note] InnoDB: 5.6.21 started; log sequence number 0

A random root password has been set. You will find it in '/root/.mysql\_secret'.2014-09-29 15:01:53 30994 [Note] Binlog end2014-09-29 15:01:53 30994 [Note] InnoDB: FTS optimize thread exiting.2014-09-29 15:01:53 30994 [Note] InnoDB: Starting shutdown...2014-09-29 15:01:54 30994 [Note] InnoDB: Shutdown completed; log sequence number 1625977

2014-09-29 15:01:54 0 [Warning] TIMESTAMP with implicit DEFAULT value is deprecated. Please use --explicit\_defaults\_for\_timestamp server option (see documentation for more details).2014-09-29 15:01:54 31016 [Note] InnoDB: Using atomics to ref count buffer pool pages2014-09-29 15:01:54 31016 [Note] InnoDB: The InnoDB memory heap is disabled2014-09-29 15:01:54 31016 [Note] InnoDB: Mutexes and rw\_locks use GCC atomic builtins2014-09-29 15:01:54 31016 [Note] InnoDB: Memory barrier is not used2014-09-29 15:01:54 31016 [Note] InnoDB: Compressed tables use zlib 1.2.32014-09-29 15:01:54 31016 [Note] InnoDB: Using Linux native AIO2014-09-29 15:01:54 31016 [Note] InnoDB: Using CPU crc32 instructions2014-09-29 15:01:54 31016 [Note] InnoDB: Initializing buffer pool, size = 128.0M2014-09-29 15:01:54 31016 [Note] InnoDB: Completed initialization of buffer pool2014-09-29 15:01:54 31016 [Note] InnoDB: Highest supported file format is Barracuda.2014-09-29 15:01:54 31016 [Note] InnoDB: 128 rollback segment(s) are active.2014-09-29 15:01:54 31016 [Note] InnoDB: Waiting for purge to start2014-09-29 15:01:54 31016 [Note] InnoDB: 5.6.21 started; log sequence number 16259772014-09-29 15:01:54 31016 [Note] Binlog end2014-09-29 15:01:54 31016 [Note] InnoDB: FTS optimize thread exiting.2014-09-29 15:01:54 31016 [Note] InnoDB: Starting shutdown...2014-09-29 15:01:56 31016 [Note] InnoDB: Shutdown completed; log sequence number 1625987

A RANDOM PASSWORD HAS BEEN SET FOR THE MySQL root USER !

You will find that password in '/root/.mysql\_secret'.

You must change that password on your first connect,

no other statement but 'SET PASSWORD' will be accepted.

See the manual for the semantics of the 'password expired' flag.

Also, the account for the anonymous user has been removed.

In addition, you can run:

/usr/bin/mysql\_secure\_installation

which will also give you the option of removing the test database.

This is strongly recommended for production servers.

See the manual for more instructions.

Please report any problems at http://bugs.mysql.com/

The latest information about MySQL is available on the web at

http://www.mysql.com

Support MySQL by buying support/licenses at http://shop.mysql.com

New default config file was created as /usr/my.cnf and

will be used by default by the server when you start it.

You may edit this file to change server settings

[root@VM\_32\_234\_centos tools]# rpm -ivh MySQL-devel-5.6.21-1.linux\_glibc2.5.x86\_64.rpm

Preparing... ########################################### [100%]

1:MySQL-devel ########################################### [100%]

[root@VM\_32\_234\_centos tools]# rpm -ivh MySQL-client-5.6.21-1.linux\_glibc2.5.x86\_64.rpm

Preparing... ########################################### [100%]

1:MySQL-client ########################################### [100%]

[root@VM\_32\_234\_centos tools]#

[IMG_257](javascript:void(0);)

　　上述三个命令在执行时，只有第一个命令执行的时间稍微长些，后面两个命令运行速度很快。

### **3.执行下述命令，将MySQL的配置文件拷贝到/etc目录下。**

cp /usr/share/mysql/my-default.cnf /etc/my.cnf

### **4.分别运行下述命令，初始化MySQL及设置密码。**

/usr/bin/mysql\_install\_db #初始化MySQL

service mysql start #启动MySQL cat /root/.mysql\_secret #查看root账号的初始密码，会出现下述所示信息

如:

[root@VM\_32\_234\_centos storage]# service mysql start

Starting MySQL. SUCCESS!

[root@VM\_32\_234\_centos storage]# cat /root/.mysql\_secret

# The random password set for the root user at Mon Sep 29 15:01:52 2014 (local time): PENFgcgkI8UnIKaE

[IMG_258](javascript:void(0);)

[root@VM\_32\_234\_centos storage]# mysql -u root -pPENFgcgkI8UnIKaE

Warning: Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.

Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.

Your MySQL connection id is 4

Server version: 5.6.21

Copyright (c) 2000, 2014, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its

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>

[IMG_259](javascript:void(0);)

　　 -- set password=password('123456'); ＃更改MySQL密码，

mysql> set password=password('123456');

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

### 5.设置开机启动

chkconfig mysql on

[root@VM\_32\_234\_centos storage]# chkconfig mysql on

[root@VM\_32\_234\_centos storage]# chkconfig --list | grep mysql

mysql 0:off 1:off 2:on 3:on 4:on 5:on 6:off

 上面打印出来的内容中，2~5为on就是开机启动了。

### **6.修改/etc/my.cnf**

　　设置MySQL的字符集，配置MySQL表明不区分大小写（默认情况下，MySQL对表名区分大小写，列名不区分大小写）。在[mysqld]下面加入如下内容：

character\_set\_server=utf8 character\_set\_client=utf8 collation-server=utf8\_general\_ci lower\_case\_table\_names=1 max\_connections=1000

### **7.MySQL的默认文件路径**

1. /var/lib/mysql/ #[数据库](http://www.2cto.com/database/" \t "/home/acer/文档\\x/_blank)目录
2. /usr/share/mysql #配置文件目录
3. /usr/bin #相关命令目录 #启动脚本

### **8.修改数据文件路径**

　　1.修改 /etc/my.cnf 文件

 　　vi /etc/my.cnf

[IMG_260](javascript:void(0);)

# For advice on how to change settings please see

# http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/server-configuration-defaults.html

# \*\*\* DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE. It's a template which will be copied to the

# \*\*\* default location during install, and will be replaced if you

# \*\*\* upgrade to a newer version of MySQL.

[mysqld]

# 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

# These are commonly set, remove the # and set as required.

#basedir = /storage/server/mysql-5.6.21-1/

datadir = /storage/server/mysql-5.6.21-1/data

port = 3306

server\_id = 2

socket = /storage/server/mysql-5.6.21-1/data/mysql.sock

pid-file =/storage/server/mysql-5.6.21-1/data/VM\_32\_234\_centos.pid

# 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

# sort\_buffer\_size = 2M

# read\_rnd\_buffer\_size = 2M

sql\_mode=NO\_ENGINE\_SUBSTITUTION,STRICT\_TRANS\_TABLES

[IMG_261](javascript:void(0);)

复制文件 /var/lib/mysql/  到 /storage/server/mysql-5.6.21-1/data/

cp -R /var/lib/mysql/\* /storage/server/mysql-5.6.21-1/data/

### **9.重启MySQL**

# service mysql restart

Shutting down MySQL.. SUCCESS!

Starting MySQL. SUCCESS!

## **MySQL 远程登录**

本机登录mysql：#mysql -uroot -p123456

输入：#grant all privileges on \*.\* to 'root'@'%' identified by '123456' with grant option;

重启:# service mysql restart