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Ubuntu16.04 安装 mysql 说明书	内部公开
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Ubuntu16.04 安装 mysql

拟制: 景小涛

日期: 20200806

评审: 景小涛

日期: 20200806

西安艾润物联网技术服务有限责任公司

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一、Mysql5.5 安装

- 1、打开终端，切换到 root 用户，执行命令：sudo -i 回车，输入当前用户密码
- 2、安装 vim 执行命令：apt -y install vim
- 3、vim /etc/apt/sources.list 打开文件，手动加上下面这一行（随便找一个空行加上就行，其他的内容不用动），Linux vim 命令不会使用请自行百度查阅资料学习。
deb http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu trusty main universe

- 4、更新 apt 源，执行命令：apt update
- 5、执行命令：apt-get -y install aptitude
- 6、apt-cache search mysql | grep mysql-server，看看都有哪些能装的

```
root@work-ThinkPad-T460:~# apt-cache search mysql | grep mysql-server
mysql-server-5.5 - MySQL database server binaries and system database setup
mysql-server-core-5.5 - MySQL database server binaries
mysql-server-5.6 - MySQL database server binaries and system database setup
mysql-server-core-5.6 - MySQL database server binaries
mysql-server - MySQL database server (metapackage depending on the latest version)
mysql-server-5.7 - MySQL database server binaries and system database setup
mysql-server-core-5.7 - MySQL database server binaries
root@work-ThinkPad-T460:~# |
```

- 7、aptitude install mysql-server-5.5 本文档是按照 5.5 的安装方式进行安装（推荐安装 5.5 因为更稳定）安装的时候，第一个选 n，第二个选 y，第三个选 y，如下图

```
root@work-ThinkPad-T460:~# aptitude install mysql-server-5.5
下列“新”软件包将被安装：
libltdl(a) libdbd-mysql-perl(a) libdbi-perl(a) libmysqlclient20(a) libterm-readkey-perl(a) mysql-client-5.5(a) mysql-client-core-5.5(a) mysql-common(ab) mysql-server-5.5 mysql-server-core-5.5(a)
9 个软件包将被升级，新安装 10 个，0 个将被删除，同时 1 个将不升级。
需要获取 8,901 kB 的存档，解包后将使用 96.5 MB。
下列软件包存在未满足的依赖关系：
mysql-common：冲突：mysql-server-5.5 但是 5.5.35+dfsg-1ubuntu1 将被安装。
下列动作将解决这些依赖关系：
保持 下列软件包于其当前版本：
1) mysql-server-5.5 [未安装的]

是否接受该解决方案？ [Y/n/q/?] n 1
下列动作将解决这些依赖关系：
安装 下列软件包：
1) mysql-common [5.5.35+dfsg-1ubuntu1 (trusty)]

是否接受该解决方案？ [Y/n/q/?] y 2
下列“新”软件包将被安装：
libltdl(a) libdbd-mysql-perl(a) libdbi-perl(a) libmysqlclient20(a) libterm-readkey-perl(a) mysql-client-5.5(a) mysql-client-core-5.5(a) mysql-common(a) mysql-server-5.5 mysql-server-core-5.5(a)
9 个软件包将被升级，新安装 10 个，0 个将被删除，同时 1 个将不升级。
需要获取 8,900 kB 的存档，解包后将使用 96.5 MB。
您要继续吗？ [Y/n/?] y 3
读取： 1 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu trusty/main amd64 mysql-common all 5.5.35+dfsg-1ubuntu1 [14.1 kB]
读取： 2 http://cn.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu trusty/main amd64 mysql-client-core-5.5 amd64 5.5.35+dfsg-1ubuntu1 [701 kB]
读取： 3 http://cn.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial/main amd64 libdbi-perl amd64 1.634-1build1 [743 kB]
读取： 4 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu trusty/main amd64 mysql-client-5.5 amd64 5.5.35+dfsg-1ubuntu1 [1,458 kB]
读取： 5 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu trusty/main amd64 mysql-server-core-5.5 amd64 5.5.35+dfsg-1ubuntu1 [3,208 kB]
读取： 6 http://cn.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-updates/main amd64 libmysqlclient20 amd64 5.7.30-0ubuntu0.16.04.1 [685 kB]
读取： 7 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu trusty/main amd64 mysql-server-5.5 amd64 5.5.35+dfsg-1ubuntu1 [1,972 kB]
读取： 8 http://cn.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-updates/universe amd64 libdbd-mysql-perl amd64 4.033-1ubuntu0.1 [84.3 kB]
读取： 9 http://cn.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial/universe amd64 libterm-readkey-perl amd64 2.33-1build1 [27.2 kB]
读取： 10 http://cn.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial/main amd64 libltdl amd64 0.3.110-2 [6,356 B]
已下载 8,900 kB，耗时 6秒 (1,405 kB/s)
正在预设定软件包 ...
```

- 8、第 7 步执行过程中会弹出输入 mysql 密码图形化界面的过程，请正确输入 mysql 密码后点击回车


```

#
# One can use all long options that the program supports.
# Run program with --help to get a list of available options and with
# --print-defaults to see which it would actually understand and use.
#
# For explanations see
# http://dev.mysql.com/doc/mysql/en/server-system-variables.html

# This will be passed to all mysql clients
# It has been reported that passwords should be enclosed with ticks/quotes
# especially if they contain "#" chars...
# Remember to edit /etc/mysql/debian.cnf when changing the socket location.
[client]
port                = 3306
socket              = /var/run/mysql/mysql.sock

# Here is entries for some specific programs
# The following values assume you have at least 32M ram

# This was formally known as [safe_mysqld]. Both versions are currently parsed.
[mysqld_safe]
socket              = /var/run/mysql/mysql.sock
nice                = 0

[mysqld]
#
# * Basic Settings
#
user                = mysql
pid-file            = /var/run/mysql/mysql.pid
socket              = /var/run/mysql/mysql.sock
port                = 3306
basedir             = /usr
datadir             = /var/lib/mysql
tmpdir              = /tmp
lc-messages-dir     = /usr/share/mysql
skip-external-locking
max_connections     = 1000
max_connect_errors  = 1000
#
# Instead of skip-networking the default is now to listen only on
# localhost which is more compatible and is not less secure.
#bind-address        = 127.0.0.1
#
# * Fine Tuning
#
key_buffer          = 16M

```

添加这两行

注释这一行

10、启动 msyql 服务，启动命令：/etc/init.d/mysql start

```

root@work-ThinkPad-T460:~# vim /etc/mysql/my.cnf
root@work-ThinkPad-T460:~# /etc/init.d/mysql start
[ ok ] Starting mysql (via systemctl): mysql.service.
root@work-ThinkPad-T460:~#

```

启动成功

11、登录 mysql，登录命令：mysql -uroot -p 点击回车，输入 mysql 密码

```

mysql> show variables like "%max_conn%";
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| max_connect_errors | 1000 |
| max_connections   | 1000 |
+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>

```

如果和你配置的最大数一致，就证明配置成功了

12、登录 mysql，修改允许其他主机连接 msyql 服务端，按图中的指令依次输入

```
mysql> use mysql
mysql> Database changed
mysql> grant all privileges on *.* to 'root'@'%' identified by '123456' with grant option;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> flush privileges;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> |
```

第一步先输入这条指令

是你数据库的密码

13、设置 mysql 开启自启动,执行命令: `systemctl enable mysql`

```
root@work-ThinkPad-T460:~# systemctl enable mysql
mysql.service is not a native service, redirecting to systemd-sysv-install
Executing /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable mysql
```

二、关闭防火墙

1、关闭防火墙命令: `systemctl stop ufw`

2、开机禁用防火墙命令: `systemctl disable ufw`

```
root@work-ThinkPad-T460:~# systemctl disable ufw
Synchronizing state of ufw.service with SysV init with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install...
Executing /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install disable ufw
insserv: warning: current start runlevel(s) (empty) of script 'ufw' overrides LSB defaults (S).
insserv: warning: current stop runlevel(s) (1 S) of script 'ufw' overrides LSB defaults (1).
```

三、设置 sshd 服务配置

1、设置 sshd 服务开机自启, `systemctl enable ssh`

```
root@work-ThinkPad-T460:~# systemctl enable ssh
Synchronizing state of ssh.service with SysV init with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install...
Executing /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable ssh
root@work-ThinkPad-T460:~# |
```

2、修改配置文件允许其他主机远程使用 root 登录, `vim /etc/ssh/sshd_config`

```
# Package generated configuration file
# See the sshd_config(5) manpage for details

# What ports, IPs and protocols we listen for
Port 22
# Use these options to restrict which interfaces/protocols sshd will bind to
#ListenAddress ::
#ListenAddress 0.0.0.0
Protocol 2
# HostKeys for protocol version 2
HostKey /etc/ssh/ssh_host_rsa_key
HostKey /etc/ssh/ssh_host_dsa_key
HostKey /etc/ssh/ssh_host_ecdsa_key
HostKey /etc/ssh/ssh_host_ed25519_key
#Privilege Separation is turned on for security
UsePrivilegeSeparation yes

# Lifetime and size of ephemeral version 1 server key
KeyRegenerationInterval 3600
ServerKeyBits 1024

# Logging
SyslogFacility AUTH
LogLevel INFO

# Authentication:
LoginGraceTime 120
PermitRootLogin prohibit-password
StrictModes yes

RSAAuthentication yes
PubkeyAuthentication yes
#AuthorizedKeysFile      %h/.ssh/authorized_keys

# Don't read the user's ~/.rhosts and ~/.shosts files
IgnoreRhosts yes
# For this to work you will also need host keys in /etc/ssh/known_hosts
RhostsRSAAuthentication no
# similar for protocol version 2
HostbasedAuthentication no
# Uncomment if you don't trust ~/.ssh/known_hosts for RhostsRSAAuthentication
#IgnoreUserKnownHosts yes

# To enable empty passwords, change to yes (NOT RECOMMENDED)
PermitEmptyPasswords no

# Change to yes to enable challenge-response passwords (beware issues with
```

改成 PermitRootLogin yes 后保存退出

3、重启 sshd 服务执行命令: service sshd restart