

## ✓mysql管理|设置初始密码✓

笔记本: Mysql

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### 1、mysql登录

- mysql, 刚安装后, 没有密码的时候, 直接登录
- mysqld\_safe -uroot -pxxx
  - 登录不了了
  - [root@lanhai ~]# mysqld\_safe -uroot -planhai1983
  - 220202 21:24:27 mysqld\_safe Logging to '/application/mysql-5.5.32/data/lanhai.edu.com.err'.
  - 220202 21:24:27 mysqld\_safe A mysqld process already exists
- mysqld\_safe -uroot -pxxx -S /data/3306/mysql.sock, 多实例
- mysql -uroot 没有密码的时候可以直接登录

### 2、mysql停止

- mysqladmin -uroot -pxxx shutdown
- service mysqld stop
- /etc/init.d/mysqld stop

### 3、mysql设置密码

- mysqladmin -uroot password 'newpassword'
- mysqladmin -uroot -poldpassword password 'newpassword'
- set password for root@localhost = password('newpassword')
- update mysql.user set password=password('newpassword') where user='root' and host='localhost';
  - flush privileges;

### 4、mysql修改密码

- mysqladmin -uroot -p123 password 'newpassword', 单实例
- mysqladmin -uroot -p123 -S /data/3306/mysql.sock password 'newpassword', 多实例
- update mysql.user set password=password('123456') where user='root' and host='localhost';

### 5、mysql忘记root密码/mysql忘记密码

- --skip-grant-tables

```
[root@localhost mysql]# mysqld_safe --skip-grant-tables --user=mysql &
```

#这种方式启不来的话, 就通过修改my.cnf, 加入skip-grant-tables选项, 再启动

```
27 port = 3306
```

```
28 socket = /tmp/mysql.sock
```

```
# 加入下面一行
```

```
29 skip-grant-tables
```

```
30 skip-external-locking
```

```
31 key_buffer_size = 16K
```

```
32 max_allowed_packet = 1M
```

```
33 table_open_cache = 4
```

```
34 sort_buffer_size = 64K
35 read_buffer_size = 256K
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# vim /etc/my.cnf
[root@localhost ~]# service mysqld start
Starting MySQL.. [ OK ]
[root@localhost ~]# mysql
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 1
Server version: 5.5.32 MySQL Community Server (GPL)
```

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Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

```
mysql> update mysql.user set password=password('123456') where user='root' and
host='localhost';
```

```
mysql> flush privileges;
```

## 6、字符集

- 根据开发的程序确定字符集，建议utf8
- 编译时候指定字符集，例如
  - -DDEFAULT\_CHARSET=utf8
  - -DDEFAULT\_COLLATION=utf8\_general\_ci
  - 然后建库的时候默认创建即可，create database xxx;
- 编译的时候如果没有指定字符集或者指定了和程序不同的字符集，如何解决？
  - 指定字符集创建数据库即可。
  - create database test\_gbk default character set gbk collate gbk\_chinese\_ci;
  - create database test\_utf8 default character set utf8 collate utf8\_general\_ci;

## 7、显示数据库

- show databases;
- show databases like 'test%';
- select database();

```
mysql> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mysql |
| performance_schema |
| test |
| test_gbk |
| test_utf8 |
+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select database();
+-----+
| database() |
+-----+
| test |
+-----+
```

```

+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>

mysql> show databases like 'test%';
+-----+
| Database (test%) |
+-----+
| test              |
| test_gbk          |
| test_utf8         |
+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> show databases like 'test';
+-----+
| Database (test) |
+-----+
| test            |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> show databases like '%test%';
+-----+
| Database (%test%) |
+-----+
| test              |
| test_gbk          |
| test_utf8         |
+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>

```

## 8、使用及删除数据库

- use xxx;
- drop database xxx;

```

mysql> use test_utf8;
Database changed
mysql>

mysql> show databases;
+-----+
| Database          |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mysql              |
| performance_schema |
| test              |
| test_gbk          |
| test_utf8         |
+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> drop database test_utf8;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> drop database test_gbk;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

```

```
mysql> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mysql |
| performance_schema |
| test |
+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

## 9、授权

- grant all privileges on dbname.\* to username@localhost identified by 'password';
- grant all privileges on test.\* to 'mysql1'@'localhost' identified by 'test123';
- flush privileges;
- show grants;
- show grants for test@'192.168.2.%';
- revoke insert on \*.\* from test@'localhost';
  - 收回权限后，需要重新登录mysql客户端才会生效

```
mysql> grant all privileges on test.* to mysql1@localhost identified by 'test123';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

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

```
mysql> select user,host from mysql.user;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| user | host |
+-----+-----+
| root | 127.0.0.1 |
| mysql1 | localhost |
| root | localhost |
| root | localhost.localdomain |
+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> show grants for mysql1@localhost;
```

```
+-----+
| Grants for mysql1@localhost |
+-----+
| GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO 'mysql1'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY PASSWORD '*676243218923905CF94CB52A3C9D3EB30CE8E20D' |
| GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON `test`.* TO 'mysql1'@'localhost' |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql>
```

- create和grant配合
  - create user 'mysql12'@'localhost' identified by 'test123';

## 10、mysql的一些函数

- select version();
- select database();
- select now();
- select user();
- select curdate();
- select curtime();

```
mysql> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mysql |
| performance_schema |
| test |
| test_gbk |
| test_utf8 |
+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> drop database test_utf8;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> drop database test_gbk;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mysql |
| performance_schema |
| test |
+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

## 11、删除mysql的用户

- drop user 'username'@'hostname';
- 如果用drop的方式删除不了，就用delete from mysql.user where user='xxx' and host='xxx'的方式来删除用户
  - delete from mysql.user where user='mysql1' and host='localhost';

```
mysql> select user,host from mysql.user;
+-----+-----+
| user | host |
+-----+-----+
| root | 127.0.0.1 |
| mysql1 | localhost |
| mysql2 | localhost |
| root | localhost |
| root | localhost.localdomain |
+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> drop user 'mysql2'@'localhost';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select user,host from mysql.user;
+-----+-----+
| user | host |
+-----+-----+
| root | 127.0.0.1 |
| mysql1 | localhost |
| root | localhost |
| root | localhost.localdomain |
+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
mysql> delete from mysql.user where user='mysql1' and host='localhost';
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> select user,host from mysql.user;
+-----+-----+
| user | host |
+-----+-----+
| root | 127.0.0.1 |
| root | localhost |
| root | localhost.localdomain |
+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

## 12、不进入mysql客户端执行mysql命令

- `mysql -uroot -planhai1983 -e 'show grants for test@localhost';`
- `mysql -uroot -planhai1983 -e 'revoke insert on *.* from test@localhost';`

```
[root@localhost ~]# mysql -uroot -planhai1983 -e "revoke insert on *.* from test@'localhost'";
[root@localhost ~]# mysql -uroot -planhai1983 -e 'show grants for test@localhost\G'
***** 1. row *****
Grants for test@localhost: GRANT SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE, CREATE, DROP, RELOAD, SHUTDOWN, PROCESS, FILE, REFERENCES, INDEX, ALTER, SHOW DATABASES, SUPER, CREATE TEMPORARY TABLES, LOCK TABLES, EXECUTE, REPLICATION SLAVE, REPLICATION CLIENT, CREATE VIEW, SHOW VIEW, CREATE ROUTINE, ALTER ROUTINE, CREATE USER, EVENT, TRIGGER, CREATE TABLESPACE ON *.* TO 'test'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY PASSWORD '*23AE809DDACAF96AF0FD78ED04B6A265E05AA257'
[root@localhost ~]#
```

## 13、mysql乱码

- 插入中文之前先进行 `set names latin1;`
- 还可以通过导入sql文件，但是sql文件的第一行为 `set names latin1`，进行source `XXX.sql`来导入
- 还可以通过导入sql文件，但是通过参数 `--default-character-set=latin1`的方式来处理
- 前提，这个是数据库和表都是 `latin1`的
- 临时生效，退出就失效了
- 修改 `my.cnf`参数
  - `[mysqld]`
    - `default-character-set=latin1`，mysql5.1及以前的版本
    - `character-set-server=latin1`，适合mysql5.5版本
  - `[client]`
    - `default-character-set=latin1`
    - 客户端字符集修改后不需要重启数据库
- 不乱码的思想：
  - `linux`、客户端、服务器、库、表、程序，字符集都统一
- 如果已有数据是乱码，
  - 那么得先导出数据
  - 统一字符集后



