

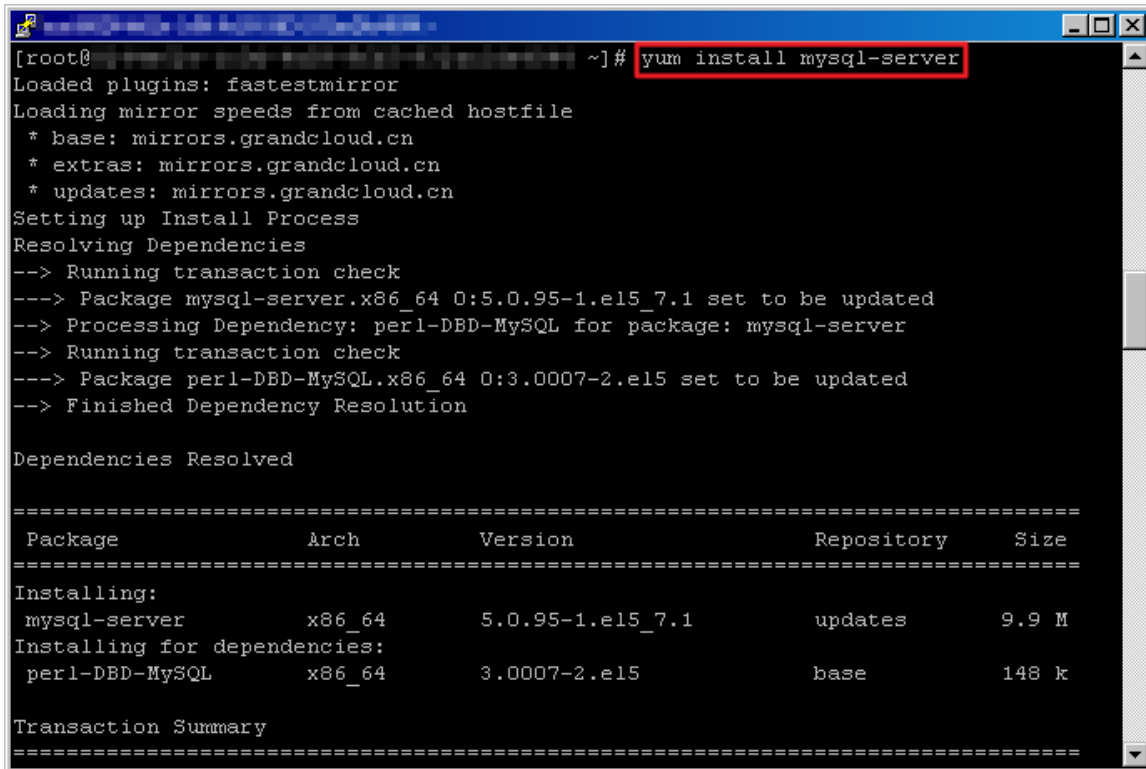
**Linux**

- CentOSFedora MySQL
- UbuntuDebian MySQL
- root

## CentOSFedora MySQL

### 1.yum

```
#yum install mysql-server
```



```
[root@ ~]# yum install mysql-server
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
 * base: mirrors.grandcloud.cn
 * extras: mirrors.grandcloud.cn
 * updates: mirrors.grandcloud.cn
Setting up Install Process
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
---> Package mysql-server.x86_64 0:5.0.95-1.el5_7.1 set to be updated
--> Processing Dependency: perl-DBD-MySQL for package: mysql-server
--> Running transaction check
---> Package perl-DBD-MySQL.x86_64 0:3.0007-2.el5 set to be updated
--> Finished Dependency Resolution

Dependencies Resolved

=====
Package                Arch          Version           Repository        Size
=====
Installing:
mysql-server            x86_64        5.0.95-1.el5_7.1  updates          9.9 M
Installing for dependencies:
perl-DBD-MySQL         x86_64        3.0007-2.el5     base              148 k

Transaction Summary
=====
```

### 2.MySQL

```
#service mysqld start
```

```
root@ ~]# service mysqld start
Initializing MySQL database: WARNING: The host '8244e62e-1c0d-4a59-9ff5-932ac2de4044' could not be looked up with resolveip.
This probably means that your libc libraries are not 100 % compatible with this binary MySQL version. The MySQL daemon, mysqld, should work normally with the exception that host name resolving will not work. This means that you should use IP addresses instead of hostnames when specifying MySQL privileges !
Installing MySQL system tables...
OK
Filling help tables...
OK

To start mysqld at boot time you have to copy
support-files/mysql.server to the right place for your system

PLEASE REMEMBER TO SET A PASSWORD FOR THE MySQL root USER !
To do so, start the server, then issue the following commands:
/usr/bin/mysqladmin -u root password 'new-password'
/usr/bin/mysqladmin -u root -h 8244e62e-1c0d-4a59-9ff5-932ac2de4044 password 'new-password'

Alternatively you can run:
/usr/bin/mysql_secure_installation

which will also give you the option of removing the test
databases and anonymous user created by default. This is
```

### 3.MySQL1qaz

```
#mysqladmin -u root password 1qaz
```

### 4.MySQL

```
#mysql -uroot -p
```

```
[root@ ~]# mysql -uroot -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 6
Server version: 5.1.61 Source distribution
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owners.

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

mysql>
```

輸入密碼

## UbuntuDebian MySQL

### 1.ap-getMySQL

```
#apgt-get install mysql-server
```

```
[root@ ~]# mysql -uroot -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 6
Server version: 5.1.61 Source distribution

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owners.

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

mysql>
```

輸入密碼

## 2.MySQL

```
#service mysql start
```

```
root@ ~# service mysql start
start: Job is already running: mysql
```

## 3.MySQL1qaz

```
#mysqladmin -u root password 1qaz
```

## 4.MySQL

```
#mysql -uroot -p
```

```
[root@ ~]# mysql -uroot -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 6
Server version: 5.1.61 Source distribution

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owners.

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

mysql>
```

輸入密碼

root

MySQLroot:

## 1.MySQL

```
#service mysqld stop
```

```
[root@ ~]# service mysqld stop  
Stopping mysqld: [ OK ]
```

## 2.MySQL

```
#mysqld_safe --skip-grant-tables&
```

```
[root@ ~]# mysqld_safe --skip-grant-tables&  
[2] 13483  
[root@8a2e747e-290c-4cf6-8016-dd843da8f63f ~]# 120916 22:17:46 mysqld_safe Loggi  
ng to '/var/log/mysqld.log'.  
120916 22:17:46 mysqld_safe Starting mysqld daemon with databases from /var/lib/  
mysql
```

## 3.MySQL

```
#mysql
```

## 4.root1234

```
mysql>update mysql.user set password=PASSWORD('1234') where user='root';
```

## 5.

```
mysql> flush privileges;
```

## 6.MySQL

```
mysql> quit
```

```
[root@ ~]# mysql 3
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 2
Server version: 5.1.60 Source distribution

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owners.

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

mysql> update mysql.user set password=PASSWORD('1234') where user='root'; 4
Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.00 sec)
Rows matched: 3  Changed: 2  Warnings: 0

mysql> flush privileges; 5
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> quit 6
Bye
```

7.MySQL

```
#service mysqld restart
```

```
[root@ ~]# service mysqld restart
120916 22:20:12 mysqld_safe mysqld from pid file /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid ended
Stopping mysqld: [ OK ]
Starting mysqld: [ OK ]
[2]- Done          mysqld_safe --skip-grant-tables
```

8.

```
#mysql -uroot -p
```

```
[root@ ~]# mysql -uroot -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 9
Server version: 5.1.61 Source distribution 輸入您修改後的密碼

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

mysql>
```