让window服务进程中自动加载MYSQL PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文 https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/143/2021_2022__E8_AE_A9window_E6_c102_143350.htm 在安装mysql解压包时虽然安装成功但在window自动启动时无法加载mysql服务，通过在网上不断的找资料还有自己的实践终于搞定，希望对遇到这要问题的朋友有点作用， 如何让mysql服务进程中自动加载mysql 1.在 开始－－》运行中执行 c:\mysql\bin\mysqld-nt -install (卸载时执行-uninstall) 2.把c:/mysql/my-medium.ini改名为my.ini并修改里面的相关配置拷到c:/winnt 或c:/winnts c:/windows 下 3.然后在开始－－》运行 中执行 net start|stop|restart mysql 下面在本地机上采用安装的方式生成的my.ini [注：要根据自己的实际情况修改相应的参数即可]# mysql server instance configuration file#

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generated by the mysql server instance configuration wizard### installation instructions#

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on linux you can copy this file to /etc/my.cnf to set global options,# mysql-data-dir/my.cnf to set server-specific options# (@localstatedir@ for this installation) or to# ~/.my.cnf to set user-specific options.## on windows you should keep this file in the installation directory # of your server (e.g. c:\program files\mysql\mysql server 4.1). to# make sure the server reads the config file use the startup option # "--defaults-file". ## to run run the server from the command line, execute this in a # command line

shell, e.g.# mysqld --defaults-file="c:\program files\mysql\mysql server 4.1\my.ini"## to install the server as a windows service manually, execute this in a # command line shell, e.g.# mysqld --install mysql41 --defaults-file="c:\program files\mysql\mysql server 4.1\my.ini"## and then execute this in a command line shell to start the server, e.g.# net start mysql41### guildlines for editing this file#

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in this file, you can use all long options that the program supports.# if you want to know the options a program supports, start the program# with the "--help" option.## more detailed information about the individual options can also be# found in the manual.### client section

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the following options will be read by mysql client applications.# note that only client applications shipped by mysql are guaranteed# to read this section. if you want your own mysql client program to# honor these values, you need to specify it as an option during the# mysql client library initialization.#[client]port=3306[mysql]default-character-set=latin1 # server section#

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the following options will be read by the mysql server. make sure that# you have installed the server correctly (see above) so it reads this # file.#[mysqld]# the tcp/ip port the mysql server will listen onport=3306#path to installation directory. all paths are usually

resolved relative to this.basedir="c:/program files/mysql/mysql server 5.0/"#path to the database rootdatadir="c:/program files/mysql/mysql server 5.0/data/"# the default character set that will be used when a new schema or table is# created and no character set is defineddefault-character-set=latin1# the default storage engine that will be used when create new tables whendefault-storage-engine=innodb# set the sql mode to strictsql-mode="strict_trans_tables,no_auto_create_user,no_engine_substitution"# the maximum amount of concurrent sessions the mysql server will# allow. one of these connections will be reserved for a user with# super privileges to allow the administrator to login even if the# connection limit has been reached.max_connections=100# query cache is used to cache 0select results and later return them# without actual executing the same query once again. having the query# cache enabled may result in significant speed improvements, if your# have a lot of identical queries and rarely changing tables. see the# "qcache_lowmem_prunes" status variable to check if the current value# is high enough for your load.# note: in case your tables change very often or if your queries are# textually different every time, the query cache may result in a# slowdown instead of a performance improvement.query_cache_size=0 # the number of open tables for all threads. increasing this value# increases the number of file descriptors that mysqld requires.# therefore you have to make sure to set the amount of open files# allowed to at least 4096 in the variable "open-files-limit" in# section [mysqld_safe]table_cache=256# maximum size for internal

(in-memory) temporary tables. if a table# grows larger than this value, it is automatically converted to disk# based table this limitation is for a single table. there can be many# of them.tmp_table_size=5m# how many threads we should keep in a cache for reuse. when a client# disconnects, the clients threads are put in the cache if there arent# more than thread_cache_size threads from before. this greatly reduces# the amount of thread creations needed if you have a lot of new# connections. (normally this doesnt give a notable performance# improvement if you have a good thread implementation.)thread_cache_size=8#*** myisam specific options# the maximum size of the temporary file mysql is allowed to use while# recreating the index (during repair, alter table or load data infile.# if the file-size would be bigger than this, the index will be created# through the key cache (which is slower).myisam_max_sort_file_size=100g# if the temporary file used for fast index creation would be bigger# than using the key cache by the amount specified here, then prefer the# key cache method. this is mainly used to force long character keys in# large tables to use the slower key cache method to create the index.myisam_max_extra_sort_file_size=100g# if the temporary file used for fast index creation would be bigger# than using the key cache by the amount specified here, then prefer the# key cache method. this is mainly used to force long character keys in# large tables to use the slower key cache method to create the index.myisam_sort_buffer_size=8m# size of the key buffer, used to cache index blocks for myisam tables.# do not set it larger than 30%

of your available memory, as some memory# is also required by the os to cache rows. even if youre not using# myisam tables, you should still set it to 8-64m as it will also be# used for internal temporary disk tables.key_buffer_size=8m# size of the buffer used for doing full table scans of myisam tables.# allocated per thread, if a full scan is needed.read_buffer_size=64kread_rnd_buffer_size=256k# this buffer is allocated when mysql needs to rebuild the index in# repair, optimze, alter table statements as well as in load data infile# into an empty table. it is allocated per thread so be careful with# large settings.sort_buffer_size=212k#*** innodb specific options ***# use this option if you have a mysql server with innodb support enabled# but you do not plan to use it. this will save memory and disk space# and speed up some things.#skip-innodb# additional memory pool that is used by innodb to store metadata# information. if innodb requires more memory for this purpose it will# start to allocate it from the os. as this is fast enough on most# recent operating systems, you normally do not need to change this# value. show innodb status will display the current amount used.innodb_additional_mem_pool_size=2m# if set to 1, innodb will flush (fsync) the transaction logs to the# disk at each commit, which offers full acid behavior. if you are# willing to compromise this safety, and you are running small# transactions, you may set this to 0 or 2 to reduce disk i/o to the# logs. value 0 means that the log is only written to the log file and# the log file flushed to disk approximately once per second. value 2# means the log is written to the log file at each commit, but the log# file is only flushed to disk approximately

once per second.innodb_flush_log_at_trx_commit=1# the size of the buffer innodb uses for buffering log data. as soon as# it is full, innodb will have to flush it to disk. as it is flushed# once per second anyway, it does not make sense to have it very large# (even with long transactions).innodb_log_buffer_size=1m# innodb, unlike myisam, uses a buffer pool to cache both indexes and# row data. the bigger you set this the less disk i/o is needed to# access data in tables. on a dedicated database server you may set this# parameter up to 80% of the machine physical memory size. do not set it# too large, though, because competition of the physical memory may# cause paging in the operating system. note that on 32bit systems you# might be limited to 2-3.5g of user level memory per process, so do not# set it too high.innodb_buffer_pool_size=8m# size of each log file in a log group. you should set the combined size# of log files to about 25%-100% of your buffer pool size to avoid# unneeded buffer pool flush activity on log file overwrite. however,# note that a larger logfile size will increase the time needed for the# recovery process.innodb_log_file_size=10m# number of threads allowed inside the innodb kernel. the optimal value# depends highly on the application, hardware as well as the os# scheduler properties. a too high value may lead to thread thrashing.innodb_thread_concurrency=8