

mysql 乱码

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原文链接: <https://ld246.com/article/1559803965006>

来源网站: [链滴](#)

许可协议: [署名-相同方式共享 4.0 国际 \(CC BY-SA 4.0\)](#)

前言

mysql数据库是我们常用的数据库，我们在插入表的时候，经常遇到乱码问题，本篇blog就简单介绍下如果在插入表数据的时候，遇到乱码问题，应该如何解决

```
Database changed
MariaDB [good_movie]> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_good_movie |
+-----+
| admin                 |
| adminlog              |
| auth                  |
| comment               |
| movie                 |
| moviecol              |
| oplog                 |
| preview               |
| role                  |
| tag                   |
| user                  |
| userlog               |
+-----+
12 rows in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [good_movie]> select * from role;
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name | auths | addtime |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1  | ???  |      | 2019-06-06 03:05:29 |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [good_movie]>
```

中文乱码，此处应该显示超级管理员

步骤一：查看当前数据库的字符集

进入mysql，然后输入如下命令查看数据库字符集：
show variables like 'character%';

```
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [good_movie]> show variables like '% char %';
Empty set (0.01 sec)

MariaDB [good_movie]> show variables like 'character%';
+-----+-----+
| Variable name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| character_set_client | utf8 |
| character_set_connection | utf8 |
| character_set_database | latin1 |
| character_set_filesystem | binary |
| character_set_results | utf8 |
| character_set_server | latin1 |
| character_set_system | utf8 |
| character_sets_dir | /usr/share/mysql/charsets/ |
+-----+-----+
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [good_movie]>
```

步骤二：修改mysql的配置文件/etc/my.cnf

- 1 进入my.cnf: vim /etc/my.cnf
- 2 依次增加如下内容：
character-set-server=utf8
[client]
default-character-set=utf8

```
[mysql]
default-character-set=utf8
```

```
[mysqld]
datadir=/var/lib/mysql
socket=/var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock
# Disabling symbolic-links is recommended to prevent assorted security risks
symbolic-links=0
# Settings user and group are ignored when systemd is used.
# If you need to run mysqld under a different user or group,
# customize your systemd unit file for mariadb according to the
# instructions in http://fedoraproject.org/wiki/Systemd

[mysqld_safe]
log-error=/var/log/mariadb/mariadb.log
pid-file=/var/run/mariadb/mariadb.pid

#
# include all files from the config directory
#
!includedir /etc/my.cnf.d
```

输入vim /etc/my.cnf即可进入当前页面

```
*etc/my.cnf* 19L, 570C
```

```
[mysqld]
character-set-server=utf8
datadir=/var/lib/mysql
socket=/var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock
# Disabling symbolic-links is recommended to prevent assorted security risks
symbolic-links=0
# Settings user and group are ignored when systemd is used.
# If you need to run mysqld under a different user or group.
# customize your systemd unit file for mariadb according to the
# instructions in http://fedoraproject.org/wiki/Systemd

[mysqld_safe]
log-error=/var/log/mariadb/mariadb.log
pid-file=/var/run/mariadb/mariadb.pid
[client]
default-character-set=utf8
[mysql]
default-character-set=utf8
#
# include all files from the config directory
#
!includedir /etc/my.cnf.d

~
~
~
~
~
```

依次在配置文件中加入标注红框的内容
注意此处必须按顺序加入

步骤三：重启mysql服务，再次查看数据库字符集

重启mysql数据库服务命令: service mariadb restart

```
Copyright (c) 2000, 2017, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

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

MariaDB [(none)]> show variables like 'character%';
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| character_set_client | utf8 |
| character_set_connection | utf8 |
| character_set_database | utf8 |
| character_set_filesystem | binary |
| character_set_results | utf8 |
| character_set_server | utf8 |
| character_set_system | utf8 |
| character_sets_dir | /usr/share/mysql/charsets/ |
+-----+-----+

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]>
```

原创申明：以上内容是笔者学习总结，仅供参考，如需转载，请注明出处