PKU--LL101-安装配置

阶段一:安装

- 发行版选择: ubuntu (提前下载)
 - 。 www.ubuntu.org.cn:下载ubuntu server 14.04.1 LTS (共582MB)
 - Why server : CLI vs. GUI
- 虚拟机选择: VirtualBox
 - 。 www.virtualbox.org: 最新版本即可
 - 。 选择VirtualBox的原因: 1、开源+免费; 2、适用多个平台; 3、支持Virtualization
- 安装VirtualBox
 - 。 由于我们安装的是Server版,缺省安装不包含图形界面
 - 。 如果是安装其它OS或者图形界面,则需要在Guest OS内安装:
 - 安装VirtualBox Guest Additions: https://www.virtualbox.org/manual/ch04.html
 - Mouse pointer integration
 - Shared folders
 - Better video support
 - Seamless windows
 - Generic host/quest communication channels
 - Time synchronization
 - Shared clipboard
 - Automated logons (credentials passing)
 - 安装VirtualBox Extension Pack (closed source)
 - Support for a virtual USB 2.0/3.0 controller (EHCI/xHCI)
 - VirtualBox RDP: support for proprietary remote connection protocol developed by Microsoft and Citrix.
 - PXE boot for Intel cards
 - VM disk image encryption
- 在VirtualBox上安装ubuntu
 - Settings:
 - 内存不要太小: 缺省为512MB, 建议为1GB或2GB
 - 磁盘不要太小:缺省为8GB,建议为64GB(动态分配)
 - CPU个数:缺省为1个,建议选择2个
 - 。 Storage中加载光盘镜像 , Start安装
 - 语言:建议English (使用Server版最好不要选择中文)
 - time zone (IANA time zone database):选择

ASIA/SHANGHAI, ASIA/HAIBIN, ASIA/CHONGQING, ASIA/URUMQI, ASIA/KASHGAR (喀什 Kashi), ASIA/HONG_KONG, ASIA/MACAU, ASIA/TAIPEI都是UTC+08:00 Standard Time

- 思考:为什么Time zone中没有ASIA/BEIJING
- 分区:建议选择LVM
- 安装过程:会自动进行apt更新(时间较长,可以先cancel)
 - 这个过程中可以Alt+F2进入Busybox
- Software selection: 必选项OpenSSH server
 - 如果是在硬件上安装服务器版本,建议安装virtual machine host
- Grub安装: MBR (Master Boot Record)
- 。 安装VirtualBox Guest Additions (FOR:全屏和共享文件夹)
 - 首先,需要安装dkms (Dynamic Kernel Modules Support)
 - sudo apt-get install dkms
 - 安装该软件包,无需手动挂载vboxsf模块
 - VirtualBox VM菜单上Insert Guest Additions CD Image...
 - 虚拟机内:
 - sudo mount /dev/cdrom /media/cdrom
 - sudo ./VBoxLinuxAdditions.run
 - 由于没有安装X.org or XFree86 Window System, 所以忽略了Window System drivers的安装
 - 需要reboot
 - 可以通过下面的命令重新安装
 - sudo /etc/init.d/vboxadd setup
 - 增加共享目录: VirtualBox VM菜单上Shared Folders Settings...
 - 目录挂载在:/media目录下

自学:

- VirtualBox Guest Additions: https://www.virtualbox.org/manual/ch04.html
- Linux: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linux
- ubuntu: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ubuntu (operating system)
- Live USB: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Live USB

- LTS: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Long-term support
- People: Linus Torvalds: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linus_Torvalds

See Also:

• ubuntu 14.04.2 ReleaseNotes: https://wiki.ubuntu.com/TrustyTahr/ReleaseNotes

阶段二:服务器状态

- 第一次登陆
 - 。 第一次启动ubuntu server可能是黑屏 , 但是可以login ; 第二次启动则正常
 - 是MAC机器上出现的问题,原因未知
 - 。 黑屏后重新唤醒, 网络可能不通; 重启后正常
- 规范: LSB: LSB aims to make binaries portable
 - 。 查看版本: Isb release -a
 - 。 报错: No LSB modules are available.
 - 。 解决办法: sudo aptitude install Isb-core
- 用户与权限: ACL: Access Control List
 - 。 注意区分普通用户 (Regular users) 和特权用户 (Privileged users/Superusers)
 - 学习sudo: man sudo
 - sudo vim /etc/sudoers (早期采用的是直接修改该文件,或者visudo)
 - groups:可以看到sudo这个group
 - 。 RBAC和ACL: 注意区分: 用户、组、其它 (user、group、other)
 - useradd/userdel/usermod , groupadd/groupdel/groupmod
 - Is |可以看到文件权限: 读、写、执行
 - 学习chmod: man chmod
 - 注意可执行权限:与Windows的区别
 - /etc/default/useradd文件和/etc/skel目录
- 查看服务器状态:
 - 。 运行级别: runlevel
 - 已经不存在/etc/inittab文件,而是由/etc/init/目录替代
 - 通过man 5 init可以学习其内容
 - 建议查看以下内容:
 - /etc/init/rc-sysinit.conf
 - env DEFAULT RUNLEVEL = 2
 - /etc/init/control-alt-delete.conf
 - /etc/init/tty1.conf ~ tty6.conf
 - 。 uptime or w (w的第一行就是uptime的结果)
 - 查看:系统已经运行了多久、当前处于登陆状态的用户数量、当前服务器的负载情况
 - 。 重启和关机: reboot、halt、poweroff
 - 思考: halt和poweroff的区别(poweroff是在halt之后向ACPI发送power off命令)
 - 虚拟机中halt不会关闭虚拟机窗口,但是poweroff会关闭
 - o nmon:通过一个基于curses的类GUI界面来查看Linux系统性能
 - sudo aptitude install nmon
 - nmon是Nigel's Monitor的缩写,它是一个很知名的监视Linux系统性能的工具。
 - nmon可以查看到处理器利用率、内存使用率、运行队列信息、磁盘IO统计、网络IO统计、换页统计等。
 - 。 查看服务,确认sshd已安装并已启动
 - 如何找到命令: which sshd
 - /usr/sbin/sshd
 - cat /etc/init/ssh.conf
 - service --status-all
 - o sar
 - sar命令堪称系统监控工具里的瑞士军刀。
 - sar命令实际上是由三个程序组成的,即sar(用于显示数据)、sa1(用于采集数据和sa2(用于存储数据)。
 - sar可以涵盖到CPU利用率信息、内存换页信息、网络IO传输信息、进程创建行为和存储设备行为。
 - sar和nmon的最大区别在于, sar更适用于长期的系统监控, 而nmon则更适用于快速查看信息。
 - 如果希望更详细的学习sar命令,可以阅读《sar访谈》-linux命令五分钟系列之二十九。

自学时间:

- LSB: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linux Standard Base
- sudo: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sudo
- RBAC: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Role-based_access_control
- ACL: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Access control-list
- Runlevel: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Runlevel

阶段三:包管理

• 如何香找安装的软件句...比如sshd

VHI 7-7-1/2/4/4/1/1 (-) 1 POVHO----

- apt-cache search sshd
 - 第一行是openssh-server
 - 注意:这里用aptitude无效(即aptitude search sshd返回空)
 - 思考:为什么aptitude无效,而apt-get有效(封装会过滤底层信息)
- ubuntu的package manager
 - apt : Advanced Package Tool
 - o dpkg: package manager for Debian (a low level tool)
 - 。 注意:区分Front-end和back-end
 - 。安装新的包
 - 实例: sudo aptitude install sl
 - 运行:sl
 - 注意:aptitude支持TAB补齐
 - 如果需要重新配置邮件服务器
 - sudo dpkg-reconfigure postfix
 - 。 如何获取一个包中安装的文件列表
 - 方案一: apt-file list apt-file
 - 需要首先安装并更新
 - sudo apt-get install apt-file
 - apt-file update
 - 方案二: dpkg-Lapt-file
 - 注意两者的区别:除了显示不同外,dpkg只能列出已安装的package的file list
- 増加更新源:
 - sudo vim /etc/apt/sources.list
 - 更新源: http://mirrors.163.com/ubuntu/
 - 可以到ubuntu官网上找到所有镜像
 - codename: Utopic Unicorn (这是14.10的code name)
 - man sources.list
 - 修改方法:(建议事先备份)
 - :%s/cn.archive.ubuntu.com/mirrors.163.com/c
 - :%s/security.ubuntu.com/mirrors.163.com/c
 - 。 更新:
 - man aptitude
 - sudo aptitude update
 - sudo aptitude safe-upgrade
 - 如何进行release版本的更新
 - do-release-upgrade (如果版本较低, ubuntu会给出提醒信息)
 - 。 问题及解决:
 - 如果用apt-get时, 停在 "Waiting for headers"
 - 则:源所在的服务器可能暂停服务,需要更换其它的源,如mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn

自学时间:

- Package Manager: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Package_manager
- Software repository: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software repository
- Dependency hell: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dependency_hell
- Advanced Packaging Tool: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Advanced_Packaging_Tool
- Installation: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Installation (computer programs)
- Software deployment: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_deployment

See Also:

- Debian Policy Manual: http://www.debian.org/doc/debian-policy/
 - This manual describes the policy requirements for the Debian distribution. This includes the structure and contents of the Debian archive and several design issues of the operating system, as well as technical requirements that each package must satisfy to be included in the distribution.
- Ubuntu Packaging Guide: http://packaging.ubuntu.com/html/index.html
 - This is the official place for learning all about Ubuntu Development and packaging. After reading this guide you will have:
 - heard about the most important players, processes and tools in Ubuntu development,
 - your development environment set up correctly,
 - a better idea of how to join our community,
 - fixed an actual Ubuntu bug as part of the tutorials.

阶段四:构建开发环境

- IDE vs. software development using unrelated tools, such as vi, GCC or make
 - o source code editor: vim

- o compiler or interpreter: gcc
- o build automation: make
- o automated tests
- debugger or profiler: gdb
- o version control system: git
- bug track systems
- vim: (vi improved)
 - 。 思考问题:编辑器需要什么样的功能?
 - 。 学习vim: vimtutor
 - http://vimdoc.sourceforge.net/
 - https://blog.interlinked.org/tutorials/vim tutorial.html
 - search "vim qrc" (Quick Reference Card)
 - view, vimdiff
 - 参见 "工具VIM"
 - vim ~/.vimrc
 - my .vimrc.linux example
 - set nocompatible
 - set autoindent
 - set number
 - set showcmd
 - set ruler
 - set hlsearch
 - set incsearch
 - set mouse=a
 - filetype plugin indent on
 - nnoremap <silent> <F10> :TlistToggle <CR>
 - let Tlist_Exit_OnlyWindow = 1
 - let Tlist Auto Open = 1
 - colorscheme desert256
 - my .vimrc.qemu example: 增加了以下两行
 - set shiftwidth=4
 - set expandtab
 - vim scripts: http://www.vim.org/scripts/index.php
 - 按Rating或者Downloads排序
 - taglist必装
 - Addition: 执行命令、多窗口
 - 一个重要命令:
 - set paste
- GNU toolchain
 - 。 安装binutils , gcc , make , 以及需要的各种库
 - sudo apt-get install build-essential
- Terminal Multiplexer
 - A terminal multiplexer can be thought of as a text version of graphical window managers, or as a way of putting
 virtual terminals into any login session. It is a wrapper that allows multiple text programs to run at the same time,
 and provides features that allow the user to use the programs within a single interface productively.
 - Persistence
 - Multiple windows
 - Session Sharing
 - o GNU Screen: the prototypical terminal multiplexer, first released in 1987
 - Byobu: A profile and configuration utility for GNU Screen and tmux (a frontend for GNU Screen)
 - sudo apt-get install byobu
- Ctags
 - Ctags is a programming tool that generates an index (or tag) file of names found in source and header files of
 various programming languages. Depending on the language, functions, variables, class members, macros and so
 on may be indexed. These tags allow definitions to be quickly and easily located by a text editor or other utility.
 Alternatively, there is also an output mode that generates a cross reference file, listing information about various
 names found in a set of language files in human-readable form.
 - o sudo aptitude install exuberant-ctags

自学:

- IDE: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Integrated_development_environment
 - integrated development environment or interactive development environment
- Text editor: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Text editor
- GNU toolchain: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_toolchain
- Terminal Multiplexer: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terminal multiplexer

- GNU Screen: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_Screen
- Ctags: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ctags

See also:

- Comparison of IDE: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_integrated_development_environments
- Editor war: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Editor war
 Learning Vim while playing a game: http://vim-adventures.com/