CTENETのBlueKing运维笔记

Written For Centos Operating System

前端环境

配置指定版本nodejs

这里以配置Node.js V10.15.1为例介绍

- 1. 打开终端并以root用户身份登录。
- 2. 安装Node.js的版本管理工具nvm(Node Version Manager)。 运行以下命令来下载和安装nvm:

```
curl -o- https://raw.githubusercontent.com/nvm-sh/nvm/v0.39.0/install.sh | bash
```

3. 运行 source 命令以使nvm生效:

```
1 | source ~/.bashrc
```

4. 安装Node.js V10.15.1 运行以下命令

```
1 | nvm install 10.15.1
```

5. 验证是否安装成功

```
1 node -v
```

安装vue并创建项目测试

此前安装好了Nodejs和npm 测试版本号

```
1 | node -v
2 | npm -v
```

1. 设置镜像并测试

```
npm config set registry
https://registry.npm.taobao.org
npm config get registry
```

2. 安装2.0脚手架,建立软链接,测试

```
1 npm install -g vue-cli
2 ln -s /usr/local/software/node/nodejs/bin/vue
  /usr/bin/vue
3 vue -V
```

创建项目并测试

1. 创建Vue应用程序

```
1 vue init webpack my-vue-app
```

该命令将创建一个基础的Vue项目,并将其安装在"my-vue-app"目录下。你可以将"my-vue-app"替换为你想要的目录名称。

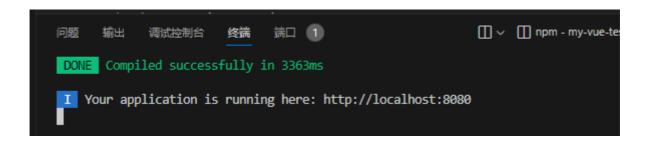
安装程序会提示你输入一些信息,例如应用程序名称、描述、作者等。你可以按照提示键入相应的信息。在安装过程中,你还需要选择一些Vue配置选项,例如是否使用ESLint、CSS预编译器等。

2. 进入目录并安装依赖项

```
1 cd my-vue-app
2 npm install
```

3. 启动服务并测试

1 npm run dev





Welcome to Your Vue.js App

Essential Links

<u>Core Docs</u> <u>Forum Community Chat Twitter</u> <u>Docs for This Template</u>

Ecosystem

vue-router vuex vue-loader awesome-vue

后端环境

配置miniconda作为Python环境管理器

在Linux的下载命令:

1 wget https://repo.anaconda.com/miniconda/Miniconda3-latest-Linux-x86_64.sh

```
1 sh Miniconda3-latest-Linux-x86_64.sh
```

随后按照提示按回车即可 不用更改任何设置 一路回车直到以下问题:

安装完后, 会问: Do you wish the installer to initialize Miniconda3 这里输入ves即可

随后输入 source ~/.bashrc 激活miniconda

创建Python3.70环境并安装Django2.2.12相关模块

- 创建虚拟环境并指定Python版本号 conda create -n py36 python=3.6
- 安装Django2pip3 install Django==2.2.12

```
(py36) (base) [root@VM-24-4-centos BlueKingSRE]# pwd
 /Projects/BlueKingSRE
(py36) (base) [root@VM-24-4-centos BlueKingSRE]# cd ~/miniconda3/
(py36) (base) [root@VM-24-4-centos miniconda3]# ls
                                       etc lib man sbin shell x86_64-conda_cos7-linux-gnu include LICENSE.txt pkgs share ssl x86_64-conda-linux-gnu
 bin compiler_compat conda-meta etc cmake condabin envs incl
(py36) (base) [root@VM-24-4-centos miniconda3]# cd envs/
(py36) (base) [root@VM-24-4-centos envs]# 1s
(py36) (base) [root@VM-24-4-centos envs]# cd py36/
(py36) (base) [root@VM-24-4-centos py36]# 1s
(py36) (base) [root@VM-24-4-centos py36]# cd bin/
• (py36) (base) [root@VM-24-4-centos bin]# ls
 2to3
                   1zcmp
                                                          python3-config tput
                   lzdiff
                                                          pyvenv
                                                                              unlzma
 captoinfo
                   1zegrep
                                                                                                                xzegrep
```

检查

```
import django

print(django.get_version()) # 查看当前Django版本

print(django.VERSION) # 查看当前Django版本

# 查看当前使用的Python版本及conda环境
import sys
print(sys.version)
print(sys.version_info)
```

```
10 print(sys.executable)
11 # 查看conda环境
12 # conda env list
13 # conda 创建环境并指定python版本号为3.6
14 # conda create -n py36 python=3.6
```

```
(py36) (base) [root@WM-24-4-centos bin]# pwd
/root/miniconda3/envs/py36/bin
(py36) (base) [root@WM-24-4-centos bin]# python -u "/Projects/BlueKingSRE/hello.py"
2.2.12
(2, 2, 12, 'final', 0)
3.6.13 [Anaconda, Inc.] (default, Jun 4 2021, 14:25:59)
[GCC 7.5.0]
sys.version_info(major=3, minor=6, micro=13, releaselevel='final', serial=0)
/root/miniconda3/envs/py36/bin/python
(py36) (base) [root@WM-24-4-centos bin]# []
```

Django报错相关

1045, "Access denied for user xxx"

```
py", line 353, in __init_
   self.connect()
 File "/root/miniconda3/envs/py36/lib/python3.6/site-packages/pymysql/connections.
py", line 633, in connect
   self._request_authentication()
 File "/root/miniconda3/envs/py36/lib/python3.6/site-packages/pymysql/connections.
py", line 907, in _request_authentication
   auth_packet = self._read_packet()
  File "/root/miniconda3/envs/py36/lib/python3.6/site-packages/pymysql/connections.
py", line 725, in _read_packet
   packet.raise_for_error()
 File "/root/miniconda3/envs/py36/lib/python3.6/site-packages/pymysql/protocol.py"
, line 221, in raise_for_error
   err.raise_mysql_exception(self._data)
 File "/root/miniconda3/envs/py36/lib/python3.6/site-packages/pymysql/err.py", lin
e 143, in raise_mysql_exception
   raise errorclass(errno, errval)
django.db.utils.OperationalError: (1045, "Access denied for user 'papertest'@'local
host' (using password: YES)")
```

原因: 未授权的数据库访问操作

解决方法:在Django应用的 settings.py 文件中 修改数据库配置 将用户修改为root,并保证密码的正确即可

AttributeError: 'str' object has no attribute 'decode'

```
1 Traceback (most recent call last):
2 File "manage.py", line 15, in <module>
   execute_from_command_line(sys.argv)
 3
   File "/root/miniconda3/envs/py37/lib/python3.7/site-
   packages/django/core/management/init.py", line 381, in
   execute_from_command_line
 5
   utility.execute()
   File "/root/miniconda3/envs/py37/lib/python3.7/site-
   packages/django/core/management/init.py", line 375, in
   execute
   self.fetch_command(subcommand).run_from_argv(self.argv)
7
   File "/root/miniconda3/envs/py37/lib/python3.7/site-
   packages/django/core/management/base.py", line 323, in
   run_from_argv
   self.execute(*args, **cmd_options)
   File "/root/miniconda3/envs/py37/lib/python3.7/site-
10
   packages/django/core/management/base.py", line 364, in
   execute
   output = self.handle(*args, **options)
11
   File "/root/miniconda3/envs/py37/lib/python3.7/site-
12
   packages/django/core/management/base.py", line 83, in
   wrapped
   res = handle_func(*args, **kwargs)
13
14
   File "/root/miniconda3/envs/py37/lib/python3.7/site-
   packages/django/core/management/commands/makemigrations
   .py", line 101, in handle
   loader.check_consistent_history(connection)
15
   File "/root/miniconda3/envs/py37/lib/python3.7/site-
16
   packages/django/db/migrations/loader.py", line 283, in
   check_consistent_history
   applied = recorder.applied_migrations()
17
   File "/root/miniconda3/envs/py37/lib/python3.7/site-
18
   packages/django/db/migrations/recorder.py", line 73, in
   applied_migrations
19 | if self.has_table():
```

```
20 | File "/root/miniconda3/envs/py37/lib/python3.7/site-
   packages/django/db/migrations/recorder.py", line 56, in
   has_table
   return self.Migration._meta.db_table in
21
   self.connection.introspection.table_names(self.connecti
   on.cursor())
22
   File "/root/miniconda3/envs/py37/lib/python3.7/site-
   packages/django/db/backends/base/base.py", line 256, in
   cursor
   return self._cursor()
23
   File "/root/miniconda3/envs/py37/lib/python3.7/site-
24
   packages/django/db/backends/base/base.py", line 233, in
   _cursor
   self.ensure_connection()
25
   File "/root/miniconda3/envs/py37/lib/python3.7/site-
26
   packages/django/db/backends/base/base.py", line 217, in
   ensure_connection
27
   self.connect()
   File "/root/miniconda3/envs/py37/lib/python3.7/site-
28
   packages/django/db/backends/base/base.py", line 197, in
   connect
   self.init_connection_state()
29
   File "/root/miniconda3/envs/py37/lib/python3.7/site-
30
   packages/django/db/backends/mysql/base.py", line 231,
   in init_connection_state
31 if self.features.is_sql_auto_is_null_enabled:
   File "/root/miniconda3/envs/py37/lib/python3.7/site-
32
   packages/django/utils/functional.py", line 80, in get
33 res = instance.dict[self.name] = self.func(instance)
   File "/root/miniconda3/envs/py37/lib/python3.7/site-
   packages/django/db/backends/mysql/features.py", line
   82, in is_sql_auto_is_null_enabled
35 cursor.execute('SELECT @@SQL_AUTO_IS_NULL')
   File "/root/miniconda3/envs/py37/lib/python3.7/site-
   packages/django/db/backends/utils.py", line 103, in
   execute
   sql = self.db.ops.last_executed_query(self.cursor, sql,
   params)
```

- 38 File "/root/miniconda3/envs/py37/lib/python3.7/site-packages/django/db/backends/mysql/operations.py", line 146, in last_executed_query
- 39 query = query.decode(errors='replace')
- 40 AttributeError: 'str' object has no attribute 'decode'

这个报错是在 Django 的数据库迁移过程中出现的错误。根据报错信息,在执行迁移命令时,Django 尝试执行了一条查询语句 SELECT @@SQL_AUTO_IS_NULL,但是在查询结果的处理过程中出现了问题。

从报错信息中可以看出,问题发生在django/db/backends/mysql/operations.py 文件的last_executed_query 方法中的 query.decode(errors='replace')这一行代码。根据错误信息,query 被当作字符串处理,但是字符串对象没有 decode 方法,导致了这个错误。

这个问题的产生可能与 Python 版本和 Django 版本相关。在 Python 3 中,字符串对象已经是 Unicode 对象,不再需要进行解码操作。而在早期的 Django 版本中,可能还使用了 Python 2 的字符串处理方式,导致了这个错误。

解决这个问题的方式是升级 Django 版本。确保你使用的是兼容 Python 3 的最新版本的 Django。另外,也可以检查一下你的 Python 环境是否正确配置,并且所有依赖包的版本是否兼容。

如果你已经使用了最新版本的 Django, 仍然遇到这个问题,可以尝试在你的代码中查找是否有对 Tast_executed_query 方法的调用,并检查是否有对查询结果进行解码的操作,如果有的话,可以尝试将其移除或修改为适用于 Python 3 的方式。

不升级版本 通过本地修改Django源码解决该问题

如果你不想升级 Django 版本,可以尝试下面的解决方法:

根据错误信息,问题发生在django/db/backends/mysql/operations.py 文件的last_executed_query 方法中的 query.decode(errors='replace')这一行代码。这里的 decode 方法是用于将字符串解码为 Unicode 对象,然而在 Python 3 中,字符串已经是 Unicode 对象,不再需要解码。

你可以尝试修改 django/db/backends/mysql/operations.py 文件,将 query.decode(errors='replace') 这一行代码修改为 query,即直接返回查询语句的字符串。

具体做法如下:

- 1. 打开文件 django/db/backends/mysql/operations.py。
- 2. 找到 last_executed_query 方法,定位到 query.decode(errors='replace') 这一行代码。
- 3. 将这一行代码修改为 return query。
- 4. 保存文件并重新运行你的 Diango 项目,看是否问题解决。

这样修改后,应该可以解决 'str' object has no attribute 'decode' 的错误。但是请注意,这只是一种临时解决方法,可能会导致其他潜在问题。建议在有机会时尽快升级 Django 版本,以获得更好的兼容性和稳定性。

文件路径:

1 /root/miniconda3/envs/py37/lib/python3.7/sitepackages/django/db/backends/mysql

```
🥏 operations.py 🗶
                     format_str)-
                                      query.deco
                                                                       < > All ×
124 ···· return "TIME(%s)"
                                     + 1 of 1
                                                                           .* Aa \b S
126 · · · · def date_interval_sql(self, timedelta):
127 return 'INTERVAL %s MICROSECOND' % duration_microseconds(timedelta)
129 - ....def format_for_duration_arithmetic(self, sql):-
130 return 'INTERVAL %s MICROSECOND' % sql
132 - def force no ordering(self):-
134 .... "ORDER BY NULL" prevents MySQL from implicitly ordering by grouped
135 ···· columns. If no ordering would otherwise be applied, we don't want any
136 ··· implicit sorting going on.
     ....return [(None, ("NULL", [], False))]
140 - · · · · def · last_executed_query(self, · cursor, · sql, · params):-
            · #·attribute·where·the·exact·query·sent·to·the·database·is·saved.-
             query = getattr(cursor, '_executed', None)
             .#.if.query.is.not.None:-
.#...query.=.query.decode(errors='replace')-
             return query
149 - def no_limit_value(self):-
151 · · · · return 18446744073709551615
153 - def quote name(self, name):
154 - ... if name.startswith("`") and name.endswith("`"):
155 ·····return·name··#·Quoting·once·is·enough.
156 ····return·"`%s`"·%·name¬
158 - .... def random_function_sql(self):-
```