

# Deepin Linux 使用笔记

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# 第一章 安装

## 1.1 下载镜像

可以到[清华源](#)下载最新的系统镜像

<https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/deepin-cd/>

## 1.2 制作启动盘镜像

1. 如果在 window 系统下, 可以使用 Rufus, 选好镜像后, 分区类型选 GPT, 刻录模式为 DD

Rufus 下载地址:

<https://share.weiyun.com/51nzNxs>

2. 如果在 linux 系统下, 可以使用 dd 命令。

```
$ sudo fdisk -l

# 我的U盘分区: /dev/sdc
$ umount /dev/sdc1
$ sudo mkfs.vfat /dev/sdc -I

# 我本地 deepin 镜像的完整路径: /home/gog/下载/deepin-15.11-amd64.iso
# U盘分区: /dev/sdc
$ sudo dd bs=4M if=/home/gog/下载/deepin-15.11-amd64.iso of=/dev/sdc status=progress
```

### 1.3 分区建议

这是一个建议的分区，而不是必须的，仅供参考，这里以 250G 为例：

挂载点	分区大小 (G)	占比 (百分比)
/	100	40
/home	100	40
交换分区 (/swap)	8	
efi 分区 (/boot/efi)	0.2	
/boot	0.2	

这里分区有几点要说明一下：

- 根分区和 home 分区占大比重，其中 home 你可以在最后分，把剩下的所有的都给它。
- 这里的换算： $1\text{GB} = 1000\text{MB}$

## 第二章 系统配置

### 2.1 更新源

- 修改更新源

```
// 以阿里源为例

$ sudo cp /etc/apt/sources.list /etc/apt/sources.list.bak
$ sudo deepin-editor /etc/apt/sources.list

* 将其中的 http://packages.deepin.com/deepin 替换成 http://mirrors.aliyun.com/deepin
```

- 更新

```
# 更新软件列表
$ sudo apt update

# 升级软件
$ sudo apt upgrade
```

## 第三章 基本软件的配置

### 3.1 zsh

由于系统原来 bash shell 不怎么好用，所以这里我们推荐使用 zsh

- 安装 zsh:

```
$ sudo apt-get install -y zsh
$ sh -c \
"$(curl -fsSL https://raw.githubusercontent.com/robbyrussell/oh-my-zsh/master/tools/install.sh)"

# 将 zsh 更改为默认的 shell
$ chsh -s /bin/zsh
```

- 安装 percol

```
# 如果 pip 没有安装的话
$ sudo apt install -y python-pip

$ sudo pip install percol
$ deepin-editor ~/.zshrc
```

- 添加配置

```
function exists { which $1 &> /dev/null }

if exists percol; then
    function percol_select_history() {
        local tac
        exists gtac && tac="gtac" || { exists tac && tac="tac" || { tac="tail -r" } }
        BUFFER=$(fc -l -n 1 | eval $tac | percol --query "$LBUFFER")
        CURSOR=$#BUFFER      # move cursor
        zle -R -c            # refresh
    }

    zle -N percol_select_history
    bindkey '^R' percol_select_history
fi
```

## 3.2 emacs

下面介绍二种方式安装 emacs:

1. 每一种方法, 比较简单, 但是 emacs 版本还是比较低的。

```
$ sudo apt install -y emacs
```

```
// 查看版本
```

```
$ emacs --version
```

2. 第二种方法, 相对于第一种方法来说, 略微复杂, 比如: 依赖问题; 但是软件版本还是比较高的.

- 下载源码

```
https://www.gnu.org/software/emacs/download.html#gnu-linux
```

- 解压

```
$ tar xvf emacs-26.2.tar.gz // 解压, 并切换到解压后的目录
```

- 安装依赖

```
$ sudo apt-get install build-essential \  
texinfo libx11-dev libxpm-dev libjpeg-dev \  
libpng-dev libgif-dev libtiff-dev libgtk2.0-dev \  
libncurses-dev libxpm-dev automake autoconf
```

- 编译及安装

```
$ ./configure --with-mailutils  
$ sudo make && sudo make install
```

- 检测

```
$ emacs --version
```

### 3.3 jdk

这里安装的是 oracle jdk, 所以到 oracle 官网下载 jdk

- 下载

```
https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/jdk12-downloads-5295953.html
```

- 解压

```
$ tar xvf jdk-12.0.2_linux-x64_bin.tar.gz
```

- 添加配置, 将下面的内容写入 `/.zshrc` 或者 `/.bashrc`

```
export JAVA_HOME= 此处填写jdk的绝对路径
export JRE_HOME=${JAVA_HOME}/jre
export CLASSPATH=.:${JAVA_HOME}/lib:${JRE_HOME}/lib
export PATH=${JAVA_HOME}/bin:$PATH
```

- 检测

```
$ source ~/.zshrc

$ java -version

$ javac
```



## 3.4 python

- pip 安装

```
# python2
$ sudo apt install python-pip
$ sudo pip --version

# python3
$ sudo apt install python3-pip
$ sudo pip3 --version
```

- pypi 配置

```
$ mkdir ~/.pip
$ cd ~/.pip
$ touch pip.conf
$ deepin-editor ~/.pip/pip.conf
```

然后添加下面的内容:

```
[global]
index-url = http://pypi.douban.com/simple
[install]
trusted-host=pypi.douban.com
```

- ipython

```
# python2
$ sudo apt install -y ipython

# python3
$ sudo apt install -y ipython3
```

- pyenv

python 版本管理工具

```
# 下载 pyenv
$ git clone https://github.com/pyenv/pyenv.git ~/.pyenv

# 配置环境
$ echo 'export PYENV_ROOT="$HOME/.pyenv"' >> ~/.zshrc
$ echo 'export PATH="$PYENV_ROOT/bin:$PATH"' >> ~/.zshrc
$ echo 'eval "$(pyenv init -)"' >> ~/.zshrc

# 使配置生效
$ source ~/.zshrc
```

```
# 检测
$ pyenv --help

# deepin 系统中不建议 删除 原有的python版本，具体原因这里就不细说了。
# 这里我举一个 安装 python3.7.4 版本的过程：
$ pyenv install -v 3.7.4
$ pyenv global 3.7.4 # 设置系统中 python 版本
$ pyenv versions # 查看当前系统 python 的版本
```

## 3.5 qt creator

- 下载

[qt-opensource-linux-x64-5.8.0.run](#) 下载地址

- 安装

```
$ chmod +x qt-opensource-linux-x64-5.8.0.run
$ ./qt-opensource-linux-x64-5.8.0.run
```

- 解决中文输入

```
$ cd /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/qt5/plugins/platforminputcontexts

# 我的 qt安装目录: ~/Qt5.8.0
$ cp libfcitxplatforminputcontextplugin.so \
  ~/Qt5.8.0/5.8/gcc_64/plugins/platforminputcontexts

$ cp libfcitxplatforminputcontextplugin.so \
  ~/Qt5.8.0/Tools/QtCreator/lib/Qt/plugins/platforminputcontexts
```

## 3.6 latex

tex live 安装

- 下载

```
// 下载 texlive2019.iso  
https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/CTAN/systems/texlive/Images/
```

- 安装 latex:

```
// 首先, 解压 镜像  
// 然后安装  
$ chmod +x install-tl  
$ sudo ./install-tl
```

添加下面的内容

```
export PATH=/usr/local/texlive/2019/bin/x86_64-linux:$PATH  
export MANPATH=/usr/local/texlive/2019/texmf-dist/doc/man:$MANPATH  
export INFOPATH=/usr/local/texlive/2019/texmf-dist/doc/info:$INFOPATH
```

- 测试

```
$ source ~/.zshrc  
$ tex -v
```

## 3.7 mysql

- 安装:

```
$ sudo apt install mysql-server -y
```

- 初始化数据库

```
$ sudo mysql_secure_installation
```

```
// 参考
```

```
Securing the MySQL server deployment.
```

```
Connecting to MySQL using a blank password.
```

```
VALIDATE PASSWORD COMPONENT can be used to test passwords  
and improve security. It checks the strength of password  
and allows the users to set only those passwords which are  
secure enough. Would you like to setup VALIDATE PASSWORD component?
```

```
Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No: N
```

```
Please set the password for root here.
```

```
New password:
```

```
Re-enter new password:
```

```
By default, a MySQL installation has an anonymous user,  
allowing anyone to log into MySQL without having to have  
a user account created for them. This is intended only for  
testing, and to make the installation go a bit smoother.  
You should remove them before moving into a production  
environment.
```

```
Remove anonymous users? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : N
```

```
... skipping.
```

```
Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from  
'localhost'. This ensures that someone cannot guess at  
the root password from the network.
```

```
Disallow root login remotely? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : Y  
Success.
```

```
By default, MySQL comes with a database named 'test' that  
anyone can access. This is also intended only for testing,
```

```
and should be removed before moving into a production
environment.

Remove test database and access to it? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : N

... skipping.
Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes
made so far will take effect immediately.

Reload privilege tables now? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : Y
Success.

All done!
```

- 创建数据库

```
$ sudo mysql -hlocalhost -uroot -p

// 更改加密方式
$ ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 数据库root字符串 PASSWORD EXPIRE NEVER;

// 更改密码
$ ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_native_password BY 数据库root字符串;

// 刷新权限
$ FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

- 验证

```
$ mysql -hlocalhost -uroot -p
```

## 第四章 命令补充

### 4.1 打印系统相关的信息

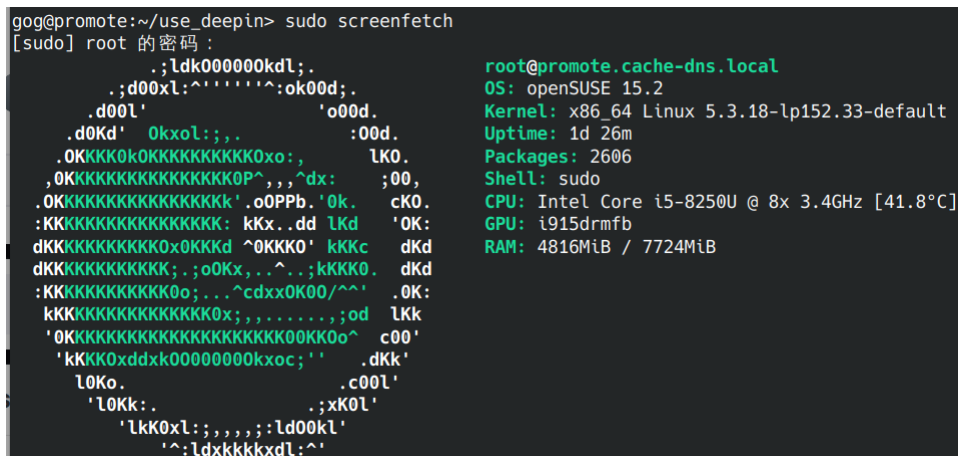
- 安装:

```
# ubuntu
$ sudo apt-get install -y screenfetch

# opensuse
$ sudo zypper in screenfetch
```

- 运行:

```
$ sudo screenfetch
```



```
gog@promote:~/use_deepin> sudo screenfetch
[sudo] root 的密码:
      .;ldk000000kd!;.
      .;d00xl:^^^:ok00d;.
      .d00l'          'o00d.
      .d0Kd' 0kxol;;. :00d.
      .OKKKK0kOKKKKKKKKKK0xo;. lK0.
      .,OKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKK0P^,;,^dx: ;00,
      .OKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKk'.o0PPb.'0k. cK0.
      :KKKKKKKKKKKKKKKK: kKx..dd lKd 'OK:
      dKKKKKKKKKKK0x0KKKd ^0KKK0' kKKc dKd
      dKKKKKKKKKKK;.o0Kx,..^.;kKKK0. dKd
      :KKKKKKKKKKK0o;...^cdxx0K00/^'^. .OK:
      kKKKKKKKKKKKKKKK0x;.....;od lKk
      '0KKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKK00K0o^ c00'
      'kKKK0xddxk0000000kxoc;' ' .dKk'
      l0Ko. .c00l'
      'l0Kk:.. ;xK0l'
      'lkK0xl;,,,,;:ld00kl'
      '^:ldxkkkxd!:^'
```

root@promote.cache-dns.local  
OS: openSUSE 15.2  
Kernel: x86\_64 Linux 5.3.18-lp152.33-default  
Uptime: 1d 26m  
Packages: 2606  
Shell: sudo  
CPU: Intel Core i5-8250U @ 8x 3.4GHz [41.8°C]  
GPU: i915drmfb  
RAM: 4816MiB / 7724MiB

图 4.1: 打印信息

## 参考文献