# Liunx

## Error

### ERROR 1130: Host ’192.168.1.3′ is not allowed to connect to this MySQL server（数据库远程连接[mysql](http://www.111cn.net/list-110/" \t "http://blog.csdn.net/nyist327/article/details/_blank)）

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| 参考：<http://blog.csdn.net/nyist327/article/details/45074559>  例如，你想myuser使用mypassword从任何主机连接到**[mysql](http://lib.csdn.net/base/mysql" \o "MySQL知识库" \t "http://blog.csdn.net/nyist327/article/details/_blank)**服务器的话。  GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON \*.\* TO ‘myuser’@'%’ IDENTIFIED BY ‘mypassword’ WITH GRANT OPTION;  如果你想允许用户myuser从ip为192.168.1.3的主机连接到mysql服务器，并使用mypassword作为密码  GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON \*.\* TO ‘root’@’192.168.1.3′ IDENTIFIED BY ‘mypassword’ WITH GRANT OPTION;  GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON \*.\* TO ‘root’@’10.10.40.54′ IDENTIFIED BY ’123456′ WITH GRANT OPTION; |

### Connection closed by foreign host.......XShell连接远程服务器错误

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| 可能是ssh设置的问题 cd /etc/ssh vim sshd\_config #找到以下几个参数并修改成如下结果 PermitRootLogin yes ClientAliveCountMax 60 #ClientAliveCountMax设置成60分钟，运行root登录  #重新载入ssh参数 service sshd reload     //命令 #重新启动ssh服务 service sshd stop          //命令 #service sshd restart       //命令 service sshd start           //命令 |

## init虚拟机

### 修改hostname

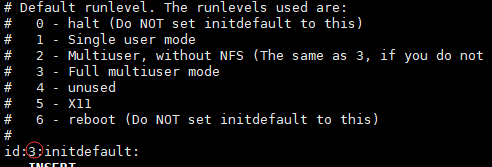
vim /etc/sysconfig/network

### 修改host文件

vim /etc/host

### 设置非图形化界面启动

vim /etc/inittab



3为非图形化界面，5为图形化界面

### 安装vim

输入命令：yum -y install vim\*

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| 名词 | 全称 | 解释 |
| yum | Yellow dog Updater, Modified | 一个在Fedora和RedHat以  及CentOS中的[Shell](https://baike.baidu.com/item/Shell" \t "https://baike.baidu.com/item/_blank)前端软件包管理器 |
| rpm | RPM Package Manager | 一种用于[互联网](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E4%BA%92%E8%81%94%E7%BD%91/199186" \t "https://baike.baidu.com/item/RPM/_blank)下载包的打包及安装工具 |

### 添加用户和用户组

<http://www.cnblogs.com/xd502djj/archive/2011/11/23/2260094.html>

### Centos添加jdk配置环境变量

<http://www.linuxidc.com/Linux/2016-09/134941.htm>

1. 下载解压2)yum 3)rpm

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| [root@localhost java]# vi /etc/profile  在profile中添加如下内容:  #set java environment JAVA\_HOME=/usr/java/jdk1.7.0\_79 JRE\_HOME=/usr/java/jdk1.7.0\_79/jre CLASS\_PATH=.:$JAVA\_HOME/lib/dt.jar:$JAVA\_HOME/lib/tools.jar:$JRE\_HOME/lib PATH=$PATH:$JAVA\_HOME/bin:$JRE\_HOME/bin export JAVA\_HOME JRE\_HOME CLASS\_PATH PATH |

### yum指令详解

<http://www.linuxidc.com/Linux/2016-05/131702.htm>

### find指令

<http://www.cnblogs.com/wanqieddy/archive/2011/06/09/2076785.html>

### CentOS6.5下添加epel源和安装tomcat7

<http://www.codeweblog.com/centos6-5%E4%B8%8B%E6%B7%BB%E5%8A%A0epel%E6%BA%90%E5%92%8C%E5%AE%89%E8%A3%85tomcat7/>

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| 0.安装yum优先级插件  yum install yum-priorities  1.epel简介: https://fedoraproject.org/wiki/EPEL/zh-cn  rpm -Uvh http://mirrors.ustc.edu.cn/fedora/epel/6/x86\_64/epel-release-6-8.noarch.rpm  rpm -Uvh http://rpms.famillecollet.com/enterprise/remi-release-6.rpm  以上URL请按实际情况修改  2.查看是否安装成功  rpm -q epel-release  3.导入key：  rpm --import /etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-EPEL-6  4.修改/etc/yum.repos.d/epel.repo文件  在[epel]最后添加一条属性 priority=11  vi /etc/yum.repos.d/epel.repo  意思是yum先去官方源查，官方没有再去epel的源找  5.重建缓存  yum makecache  //---------------------------------------------  yum install tomcat tomcat-webapps  chkconfig tomcat on  service tomcat start  http://localhost:8080  vim /etc/tomcat/server.xml  <Context path="" docBase="/var/lib/tomcat/webapps/S3\_Service" debug="0" reloadble="false" privileged="true" />  -----  tomcat无法启动80端口  iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -p tcp --dport 80 -j REDIRECT --to-port 8080 |

## CentOS6和7的区别

<http://www.cnblogs.com/bethal/p/5945026.html>

## 连接工具Xshell

**MD5:** 6425ee5bb05facf1bda172390e17ffc6

**SHA1:** 3a16acacc7ba518674609a26c48b563e348d400e

### 安装XShell

### 安装Xftp