前端部署

Nginx配置

server {

listen 8080;

root /todoList /

location / {

root /todoList/dist;

index index.html index.htm;

try\_files $uri $uri/ /index.html ;

}

location /images/ {

root /blog;

}

}

Linux安装MySQL数据库

1. 下载安装包

wget <https://downloads.mysql.com/archives/get/p/23/file/mysql-5.7.33-linux-glibc2.12-x86_64.tar.gz>

2. 解压

tar -zxvf mysql-5.7.33-linux-glibc2.12-x86\_64.tar.gz -C /user/local

3. 改名

cd /usr/local

mv mysql-5.7.33-linux-glibc2.12-x86\_64 mysql

4. 创建用户和组

groupadd mysql

useradd -r -g mysql mysql

chown -R mysql.mysql /usr/local/mysql

5. 创建data文件夹

cd /usr/local/mysql

mkdir data

6. 安装依赖包

yum install libaio

7.初始化 （记住初始密码）

/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqld --user=mysql --basedir=/usr/local/mysql/ --datadir=/usr/local/mysql/data --initialize

8. 配置

vim /etc/my.cnf

配置文件：

[mysqld]

datadir=/usr/local/mysql/data

basedir=/usr/local/mysql

socket=/tmp/mysql.sock

user=mysql

port=3306

character-set-server=utf8

取消密码验证

skip-grant-tables

Disabling symbolic-links is recommended to prevent assorted security risks

symbolic-links=0

[mysqld\_safe]

log-error=/var/log/mysqld.log

pid-file=/var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid

9. 将mysql加入到服务中

cp /usr/local/mysql/support-files/mysql.server /etc/init.d/mysql

10. 开机启动

chkconfig mysql on

11. 启动mysql

service mysql start

12. 登录mysql

/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysql -uroot -p

13. 设置权限

进入mysql

mysql> use mysql;

mysql> update user set host ='%'where user ='root' and host ='localhost';

mysql> flush privileges;

设置完成远程客户端就可以访问了

14. 修改密码：

set password for root@localhost = password('root');

后端部署

采用docker容器部署项目

**FROM** [java:8](https://hub.docker.com/_/java)

**EXPOSE** 8888

**ADD** todoList.jar app.jar

**RUN** bash -c 'touch /app.jar'

**ENTRYPOINT** ["java", "-jar", "/app.jar", "--spring.profiles.active=link"]