# QuantFabric——开发环境搭建

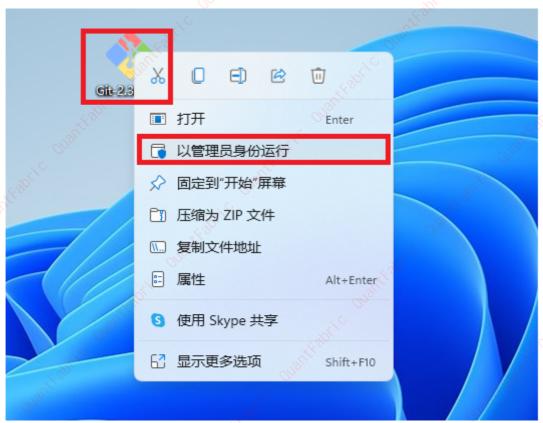
# 一、GitBash

• Git客户端提供了GUI客户端模块和GitBash模块。

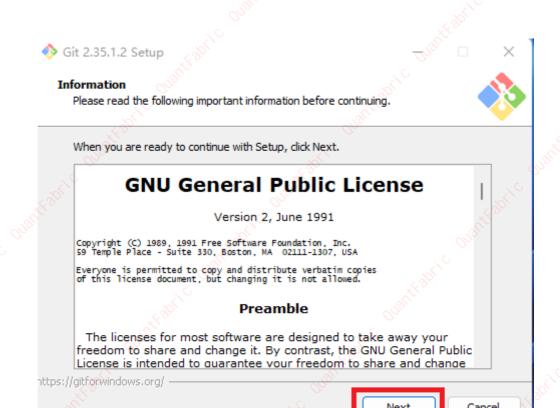
• Git客户端下载地址: git-scm

• git-bash安装流程如下:

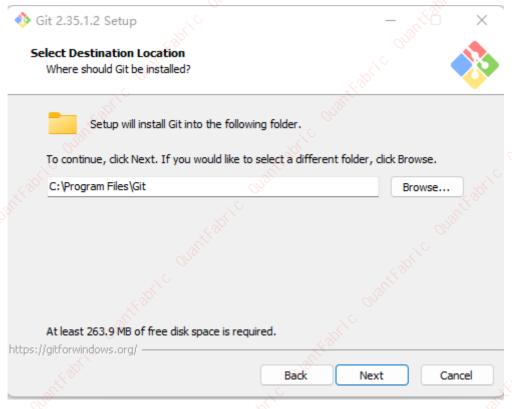
。 鼠标右键点击exe安装程序,使用管理员安装程序。



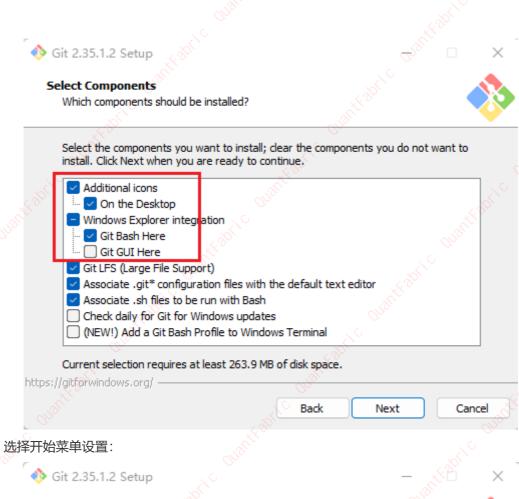
。 选择下一步:



。 选择安装路径:

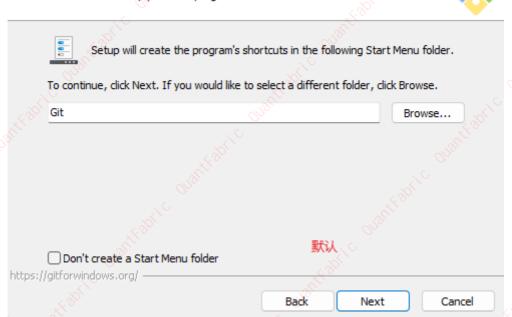


。 选择安装组件:



#### Select Start Menu Folder

Where should Setup place the program's shortcuts?



o 设置gitbash编辑器:



#### Choosing the default editor used by Git

Which editor would you like Git to use?



Use Vim (the ubiquitous text editor) as Git's default editor

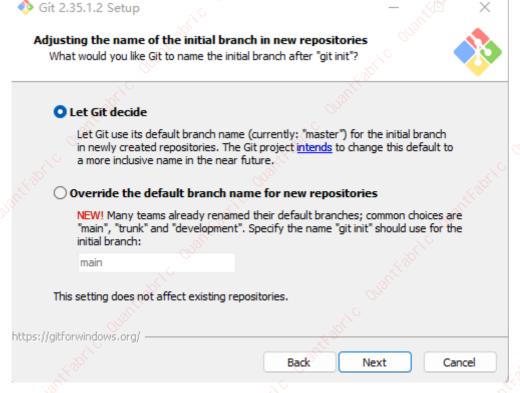
The Vim editor, while powerful, can be hard to use. Its user interface is unintuitive and its key bindings are awkward.

Note: Vim is the default editor of Git for Windows only for historical reasons, and it is highly recommended to switch to a modern GUI editor instead.

Note: This will leave the 'core.editor' option unset, which will make Git fall back to the 'EDITOR' environment variable. The default editor is Vim - but you may set it to some other editor of your choice.

https://gitforwindows.org/

### o git版本库初始化分支设置:



o git环境变量设置:

#### Adjusting your PATH environment

How would you like to use Git from the command line?



# Use Git from Git Bash only

This is the most cautious choice as your PATH will not be modified at all. You will only be able to use the Git command line tools from Git Bash.

### OGit from the command line and also from 3rd-party software

(Recommended) This option adds only some minimal Git wrappers to your PATH to avoid cluttering your environment with optional Unix tools.

You will be able to use Git from Git Bash, the Command Prompt and the Windows PowerShell as well as any third-party software looking for Git in PATH.

### O Use Git and optional Unix tools from the Command Prompt

Both Git and the optional Unix tools will be added to your PATH. Warning: This will override Windows tools like "find" and "sort". Only use this option if you understand the implications.

https://gitforwindows.org/

Back Next Cancel

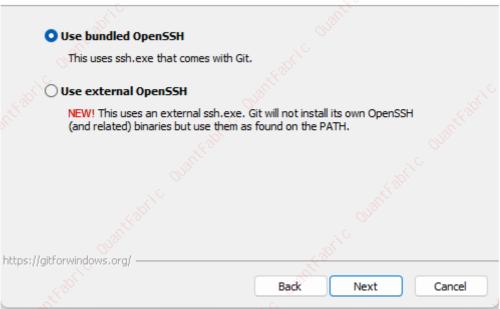
### 。 选择gitbash的ssh工具:



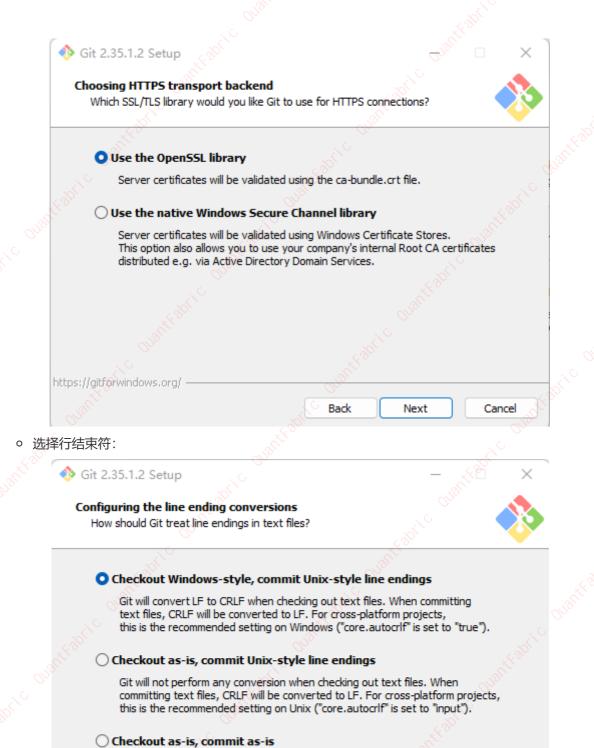
### Choosing the SSH executable

Which Secure Shell client program would you like Git to use?





o 选择SSL库:



Git will not perform any conversions when checking out or committing text files. Choosing this option is not recommended for cross-platform

Back

projects ("core.autocrlf" is set to "false").

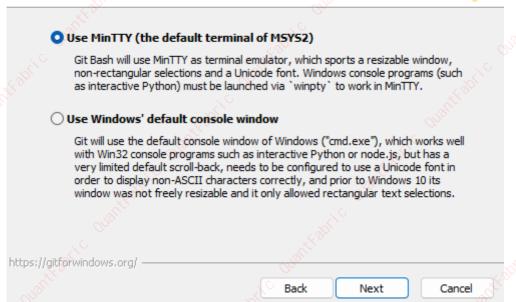
o 配置GitBash终端:

https://gitforwindows.org/

#### Configuring the terminal emulator to use with Git Bash

Which terminal emulator do you want to use with your Git Bash?



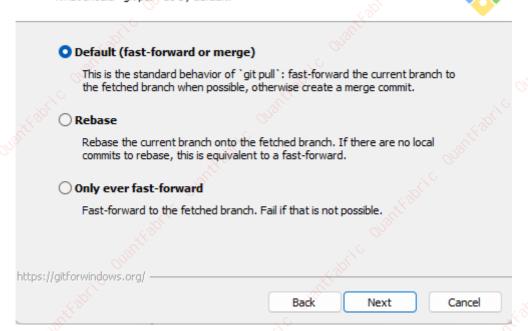


。 设置git pull默认分支合并策略:

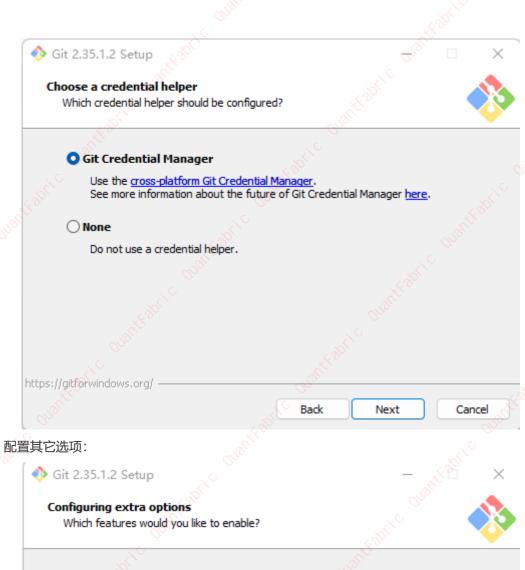


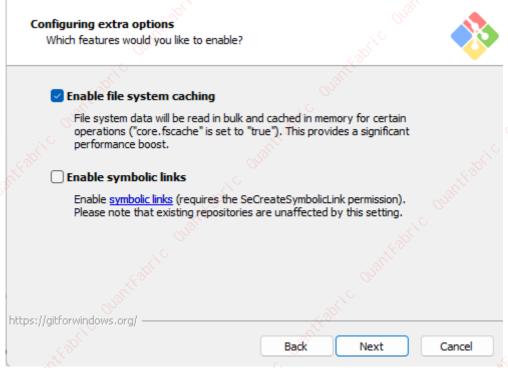
#### Choose the default behavior of `git pull`

What should 'git pull' do by default?



o 配置Git身份认证管理:



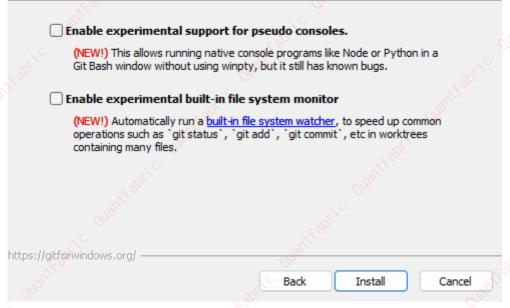


。 配置体验新功能:

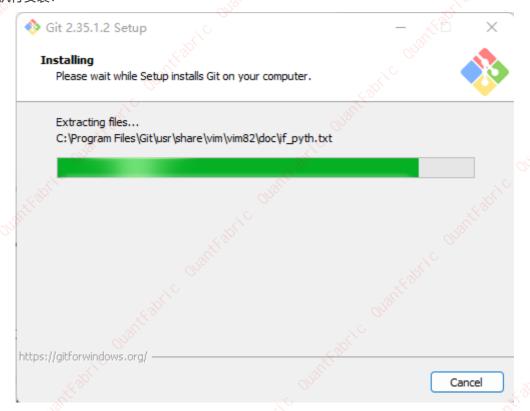
#### Configuring experimental options

These features are developed actively. Would you like to try them?

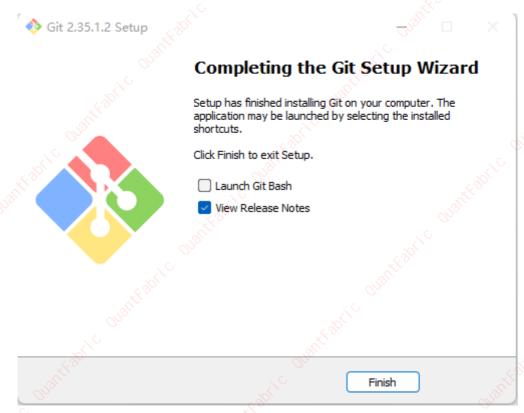




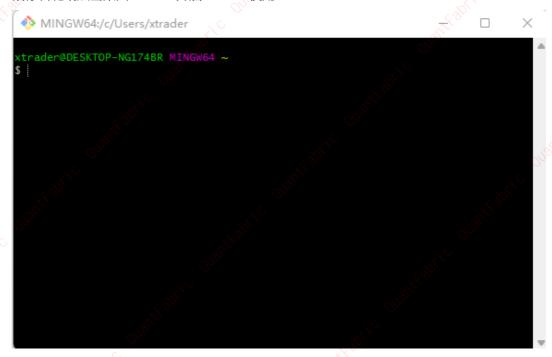
### 。 执行安装:



### 安装完成:



。 鼠标右键或点击桌面GitBash开启GitBash使用:



• Git学习文档: ProGit

# 二、SSH工具

# 1、SSH工具

- FinalShell:国产SSH工具,支持MAC、Windows、Linux平台,支持批量服务器管理、实时硬盘、监控、进程监控,支持SSH和Windows远程桌面。
- MobaXterm: MobaXterm提供了所有重要的远程网络工具(如SSH、X11、RDP、VNC、FTP、MOSH等)以及Windows桌面上的Unix命令(bash、ls、cat、sed、grep、awk、rsync等),登录后默认开启sftp模式,仅支持Windows。
- Putty: Putty是最简单轻量级的SSH工具,无需安装,支持多系统版本。
- SecureCRT: SecureCRT是一款功能强大的付费SSH工具,支持Windows、Mac、Linux、IOS等平台。SecureCRT除了包括一般工具都有的特点外,还包括自动注册、对不同主机保持不同的特性、

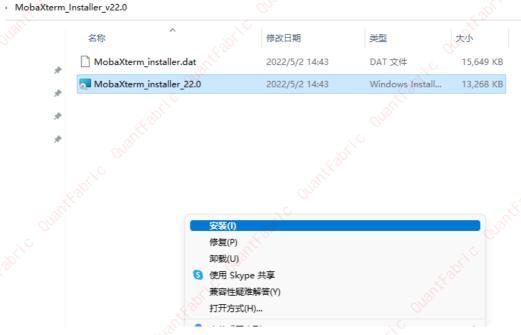
打印功能、颜色设置、可变屏幕尺寸、用户定义的键位图等功能。

### 2、MobaXterm

• MobaXterm下载: MobaXterm

• MobaXterm安装流程:

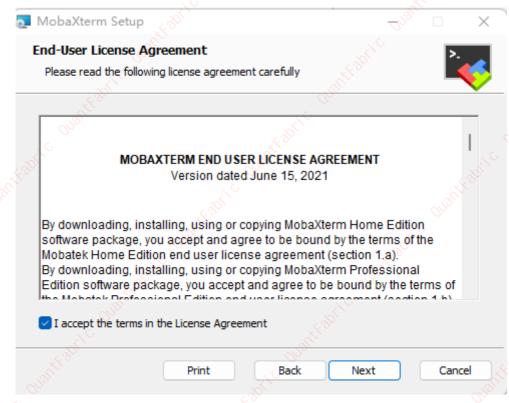
。 解压MobaXterm安装包将进行安装:



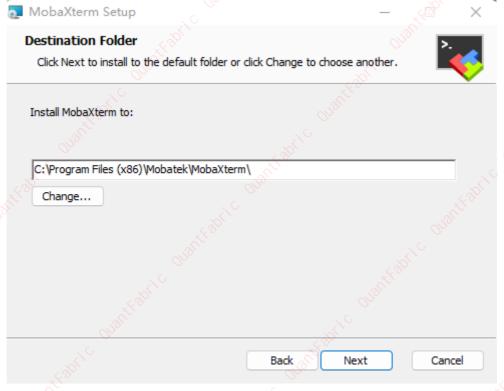
。 安装设置:



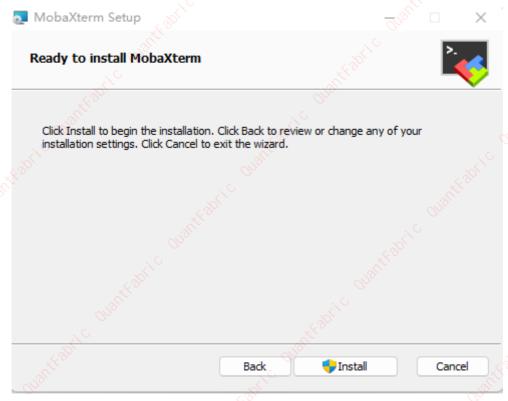
○ 确认许可:



o 安装路径选择:



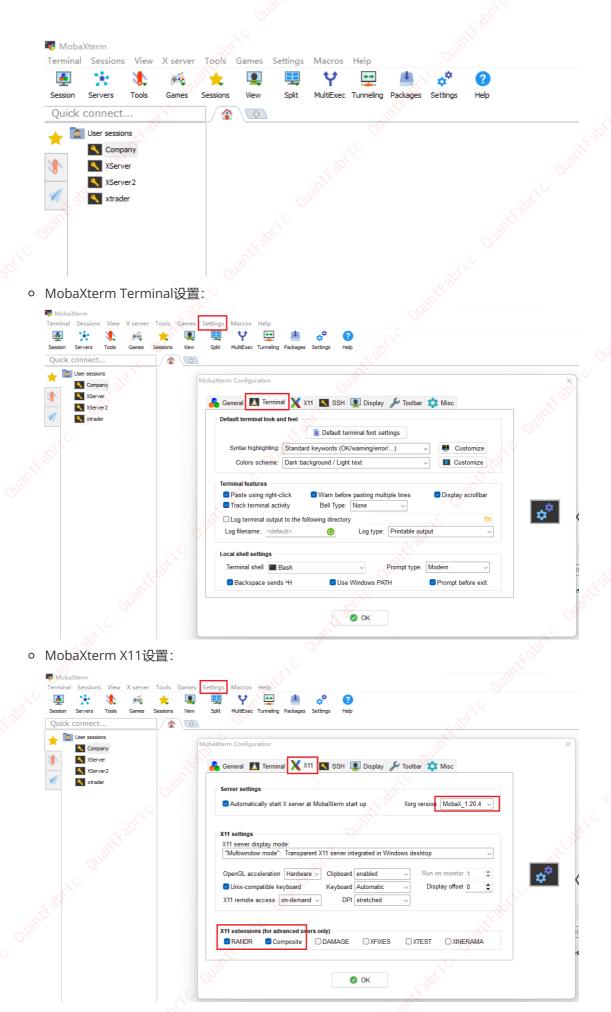
。 执行安装:



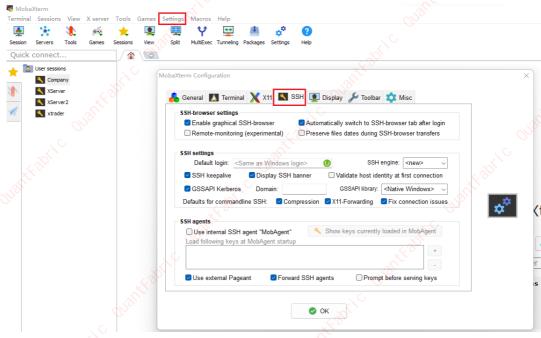
安装完成:



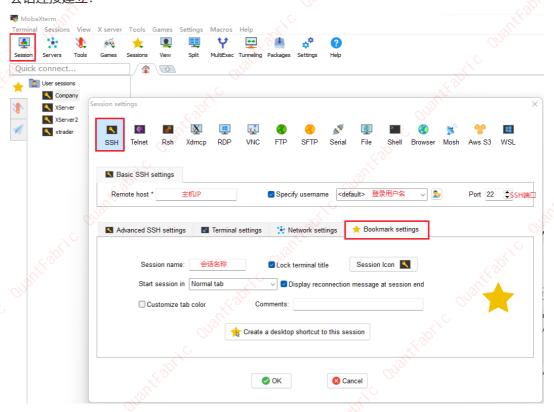
。 鼠标双击打开桌面MobaXterm程序:



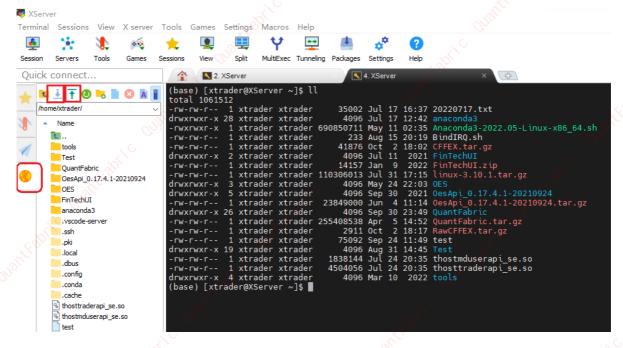
o MobaXterm SSH设置:



。 会话连接建立:



• MobaXterm SFTP功能:



### 3、sshd服务端口

• 远程主机sshd配置文件/etc/ssh/sshd\_config:

• 重启sshd使改动生效:

/usr/sbin/sshd reload

### 4、创建用户

• 使用root用户登录Linux, 创建xtrader用户:

```
useradd xtrader
```

• 设置xtrader用户密码:

```
passwd xtrader # 输入两次密码
```

• 设置xtrader用户sudo权限, 打开/etc/sudoers。

```
xtrader ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL
```

• 普通用户切换到root用户:

```
su - root
```

### 5、ssh免密登录

• ssh密钥生成:

```
ssh-keygen -t rsa -C "your_email@example.com"
```

- ssh-keygen用于生成秘钥:
  - o -t: 指定密钥类型, 默认是rsa, 可选dsa、ecdsa、ed25519、rsa。
  - 。 -C: 指定注释, 比如邮箱。
  - o -f: 指定密钥文件名。
- ssh-keygen会在 ~/.ssh下生成 id\_rsa私钥文件,和id\_rsa.pub公钥文件,私钥由客户端本地留存, 公钥需保存到远程主机~/.ssh/authorized\_keys文件内。
- 基于秘钥实现免密登录,通常需要先在客户端PC生成公钥,然后将公钥拷贝到远程主机,拷贝过程 既可以手动(在远程主机用户目录下创建.ssh目录,然后将公钥存入.ssh/authorized\_keys文件中 即可),也可以直接使用ssh-copy-id命令操作。

```
ssh-copy-id [-i [identity_file]] [-p port] [user@]hostname
ssh-copy-id -i .ssh/id_rsa.pub xtrader@server
ssh-copy-id -p 30022 xtrader@server
```

• 远程主机需要保证 .ssh和 authorized\_keys都只有用户自己有写权限,否则验证无效。

```
chmod -R 700 ~/.ssh/
chmod 600 ~/.ssh/authorized_keys
```

- Windows客户端可以使用Git Bash的ssh-keygen和ssh-copy-id。
- SSH免密登录示例如下:

```
xtrader@DESKTOP-NG174BR MINGW64 ~
$ ssh-copy-id -p 51622 xtrader@47.108.252.223
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: Source of key(s) to be installed:
"/c/Users/xtrader/.ssh/id_rsa.pub"
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: attempting to log in with the new key(s), to filter
out any that are already installed
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: 1 key(s) remain to be installed -- if you are
prompted now it is to install the new keys
xtrader@47.108.252.223's password:
Number of key(s) added: 1
Now try logging into the machine, with: "ssh -p '51622'
'xtrader@47.108.252.223'"
and check to make sure that only the key(s) you wanted were added.
xtrader@DESKTOP-NG174BR MINGW64 ~
$ ssh -p '51622' 'xtrader@47.108.252.223'
Last login: Mon Oct 3 11:20:38 2022 from 171.221.139.134
Welcome to Alibaba Cloud Elastic Compute Service!
(base) [xtrader@xServer ~]$
```

# 三、防火墙

### 1、Linux网络防火墙

```
systemctl start firewalld # 开启防火墙
systemctl stop firewalld # 关闭防火墙
systemctl status firewalld # 查看状态
systemctl disable firewalld # 禁止开机启动
firewall-cmd --zone=public --list-ports # 查看所有打开的端口
firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=80/tcp --permanent # 开放TCP 80端口
firewall-cmd --zone=public --remove-port=80/tcp --permanent # 删除防火墙80端口配置
firewall-cmd --reload # 更新防火墙规则
firewall-cmd --zone=public --query-port=80/tcp # 查询TCP 80端口
```

### 2、云服务器

- 针对云服务器安装部署Linux开发环境,Linux服务器自身有Linux网络防火墙,但云服务厂商本身仍然有一层网络防火墙,可以登录相应云服务(阿里云、天翼云等)查看、设置相应服务端口的开放情况。
- 如果不熟悉Linux系统环境,建议关闭Linux网络防火墙,保留云厂商防火墙。

# 四、GCC安装

安装EPEL

```
yum -y install epel-release
```

安装SCL源

```
yum install centos-release-scl scl-utils-build
```

• 安装devtoolset-9、rh-python36

```
yum install devtoolset-9
yum install rh-python36
```

• 开启SCL软件集,修改用户目录下 .bashrc ,追加。

```
source /opt/rh/devtoolset-9/enable
```

• 执行source, 立即生效

```
source ~/.bashrc
```

GCC版本查看:

```
[xtrader@XServer ~] $ gcc -v
Using built-in specs.
COLLECT_GCC=gcc
COLLECT_LTO_WRAPPER=/opt/rh/devtoolset-9/root/usr/libexec/gcc/x86_64-redhat-
linux/9/lto-wrapper
Target: x86_64-redhat-linux
Configured with: ../configure --enable-bootstrap --enable-
languages=c,c++,fortran,lto --prefix=/opt/rh/devtoolset-9/root/usr --
mandir=/opt/rh/devtoolset-9/root/usr/share/man --infodir=/opt/rh/devtoolset-
9/root/usr/share/info --with-bugurl=http://bugzilla.redhat.com/bugzilla --
enable-shared --enable-threads=posix --enable-checking=release --enable-multilib
--with-system-zlib --enable-_cxa_atexit --disable-libunwind-exceptions --
enable-gnu-unique-object --enable-linker-build-id --with-gcc-major-version-only
--with-linker-hash-style=gnu --with-default-libstdcxx-abi=gcc4-compatible --
enable-plugin --enable-initfini-array --with-isl=/builddir/build/BUILD/gcc-
9.3.1-20200408/obj-x86_64-redhat-linux/isl-install --disable-libmpx --enable-
gnu-indirect-function --with-tune=generic --with-arch_32=x86-64 --build=x86_64-
redhat-linux
Thread model: posix
gcc version 9.3.1 20200408 (Red Hat 9.3.1-2) (GCC)
```

• SQLite开发库安装:

sudo yum install sqlite-devel

# 五、VSCode

# 1、VSCode安装

• 下载: VSCode

• 点击鼠标右键选择管理员身份安装VSCodeSetup:

#### 许可协议

继续安装前请阅读下列重要信息。



请仔细阅读下列许可协议。您在继续安装前必须同意这些协议条款。

*此许可适用于 Visual Studio Code 产品*. Visual Studio Code 的源代码可根据 MIT 许可协议

(<a href="https://github.com/microsoft/vscode/blob/master/LICENSE.txt">https://github.com/microsoft/vscode</a>。有关其他许可信息,请查看我们的常见问题解答,网址为

https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/supporting/fag.

### Microsoft 软件许可条款

### MICROSOFT VISUAL STUDIO CODE

这些许可条款是您与 Microsoft 公司(或您所在地的 Microsoft 公司的关联公司)

○ 我同意此协议(A)

● 选择配置:

② 交装 - Microsoft Visual Studio Code

— 

选择附加任务

您想要安装程序执行哪些附加任务?

选择您想要安装程序在安装 Visual Studio Code 时执行的附加任务,然后单击"下一步"。

附加快捷方式:
② 创建桌面快捷方式(D)

其他:
□ 将"通过 Code 打开"操作添加到 Windows 资源管理器文件上下文菜单
□ 将"通过 Code 打开"操作添加到 Windows 资源管理器目录上下文菜单
② 将 Code 注册为受支持的文件类型的编辑器
② 添加到 PATH (重启后生效)

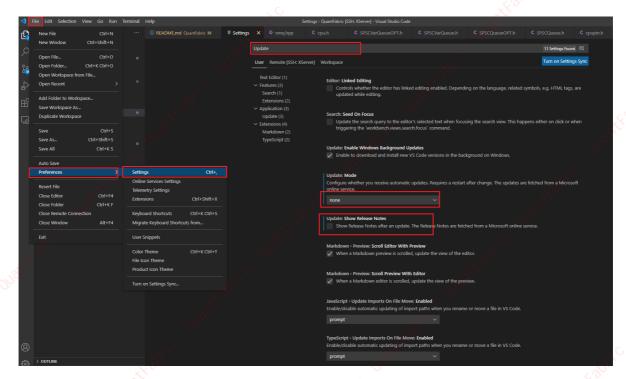
<上一步(B)

下一步(N) >

取消

执行安装:

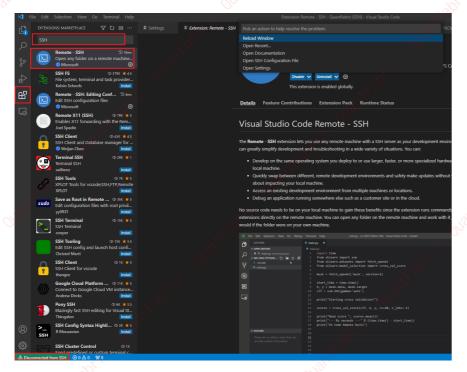




• 注意:不要升级VSCode客户端,由于升级VSCode版本可能会导致VSCode客户端与运行在Linux服务器器的vscode-server服务端不兼容,并且由于下载升级vscode-server需要通过国际网络,因此可能很容易导致VSCode客户端升级后连接vscode-server服务端一直处于失败状态。

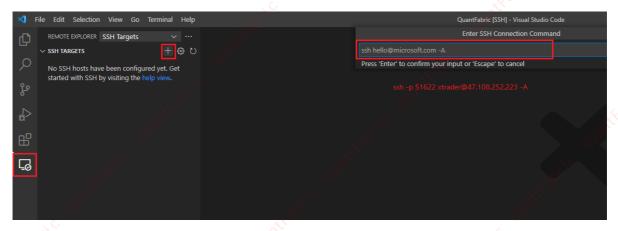
### 2、Remote-SSH插件安装

• VSCode应用商店搜索SSH,选中Reomte-SSH插件安装。



# 3、远程开发

● 连接远程Linux服务器:



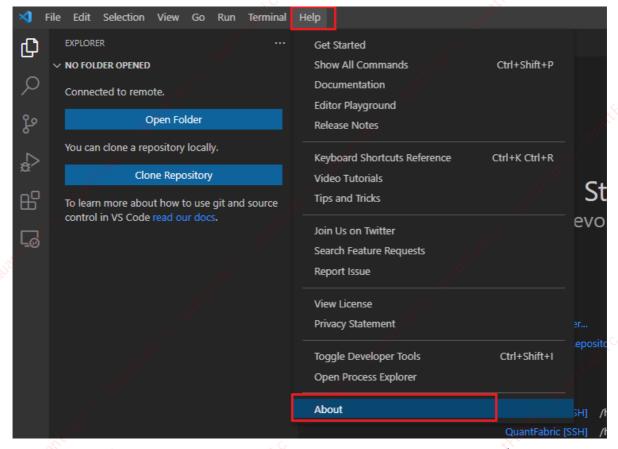
• VSCode远程连接完成后,安装在用户目录下.vscode-server目录。

```
[xtrader@XServer .vscode-server]$ tree -L 3
  - bin
   └─ b3318bc0524af3d74034b8bb8a64df0ccf35549a
       ├─ bin
       — extensions
         — LICENSE
         - node
         node_modules
         - out
       ─ package.json
       \vdash product.json
       ├─ server.sh
       vscode-remote-lock.xtrader.b3318bc0524af3d74034b8bb8a64df0ccf35549a
   data
   ├— logs
     └─ 20221003T122057
   - Machine
   ├─ machineid
      – User
       globalStorage
  - extensions
```

● bin目录下面存放VS Code Server程序,extensions目录存放VS Code Server端安装的插件,data 目录下是用户数据。

## 4、vscode-server离线安装

• VSCode版本确认:



Visual Studio Code



### Visual Studio Code

Version: 1.62.0 (system setup)

Commit: b3318bc0524af3d74034b8bb8a64df0ccf35549a

Date: 2021-11-03T15:23:01.379Z (11 mos ago)

Electron: 13.5.1

Chrome: 91.0.4472.164

Node.js: 14.16.0

V8: 9.1.269.39-electron.0

OS: Windows NT x64 10.0.22000

ОК Сору

● 下载相应版本的vscode-server,可以在Windows端下载后上传也可以直接在Linux服务器下载

[xtrader@xServer ~]commit\_id=c47d83b293181d9be64f27ff093689e8e7aed054
[xtrader@xServer ~]curl -ssL
"https://update.code.visualstudio.com/commit:\${commit\_id}/server-linuxx64/stable" -o vscode-server-linux-x64.tar.gz

• 安装vscode-server:

```
[xtrader@xserver ~]mkdir -p ~/.vscode-server/bin/${commit_id}
[xtrader@xserver ~]tar zxvf vscode-server-linux-x64.tar.gz -C ~/.vscode-server/bin/${commit_id} --strip 1
[xtrader@xserver ~]touch ~/.vscode-server/bin/${commit_id}/0
```

### 1、桌面环境安装

```
yum -y groupinstall "GNOME Desktop"
yum -y groupinstall "Development Tools"
yum install -y libGL libGL-devel
yum install -y mesa-libGL-devel mesa-libGLU-devel freeglut-devel
yum install -y libxcb libxcb-devel libxrender libxrender-devel xcb-util-wm xcb-
util-wm-devel xcb-util xcb-util-devel xcb-util-image xcb-util-image-devel xcb-
util-keysyms xcb-util-keysyms-devel
```

# 2、Qt安装

Qt版本: <u>Qt 5.12.12</u>下载Qt 5.12.12:

Name		Last modified	Size	Metadata
↑ Parent Directory		- ALITY	-	
■ submodules/		25-Nov-2021 08:09	-	
single/		25-Nov-2021 08:08	-	
t-opensource-windows-x86-5.12.12.exe		25-Nov-2021 08:12	3.7G	Details
gt-opensource-ma	ac-x64-5.12.12.dmg	25-Nov-2021 08:11	2.7G	Details
qt-opensource-line	ux-x64-5.12.12.run	25-Nov-2021 08:10	1.3G	Details
md5sums.txt	N. F. Oliver	25-Nov-2021 08:18	210	Details

#### For Qt Downloads, please visit qt.io/download

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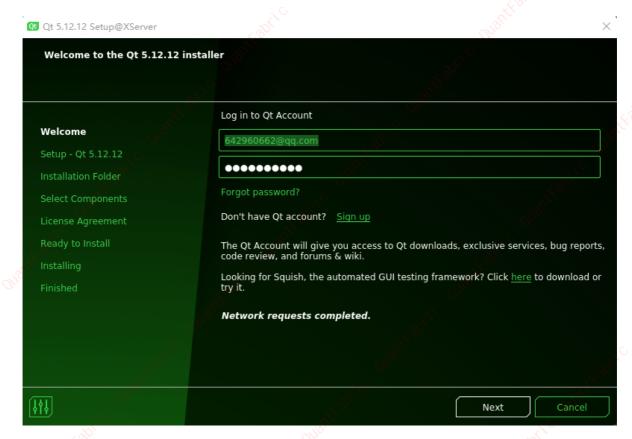
The Qt Company Ltd, Bertel Jungin aukio D3A, 02600 Espoo, Finland. Org. Nr. 2637805-2

List of official Qt-project mirrors

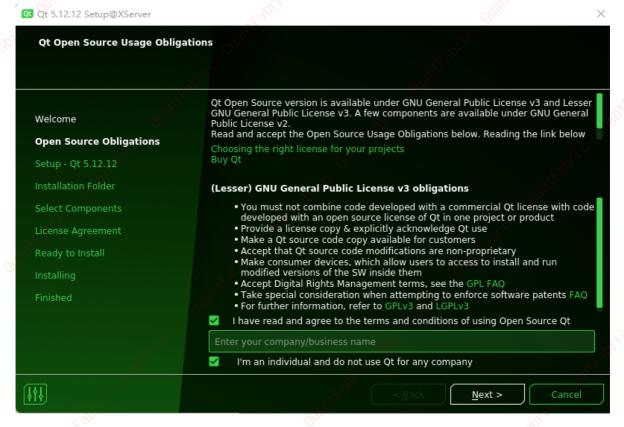
• 通过MobaXterm SFTP工具将安装包上传至Linux服务器,执行安装操作:

sudo ./qt-opensource-linux-x64-5.12.12.run

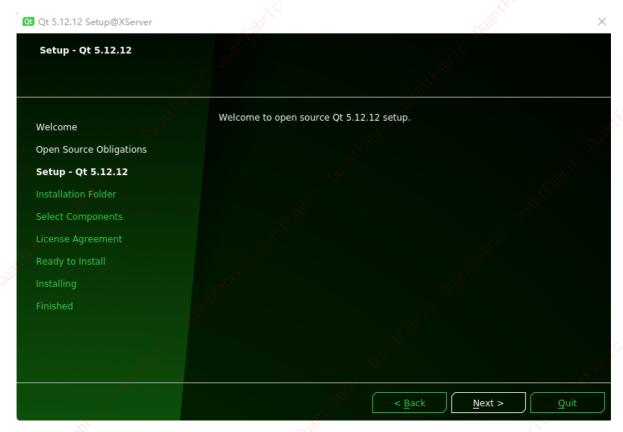
• 登录Qt账户认证,需要到Qt官网注册账户: <u>Qt Account</u>



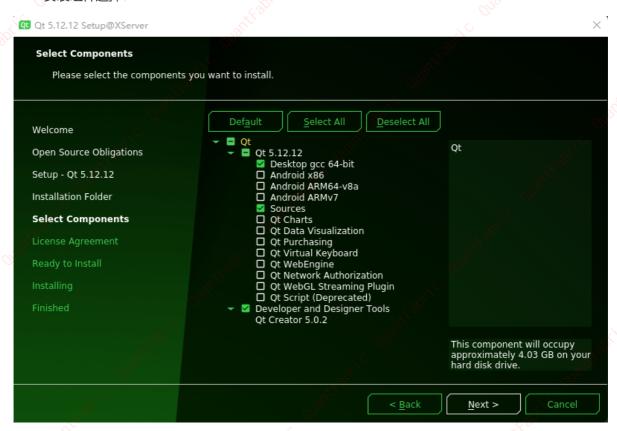
• 许可协议确认:



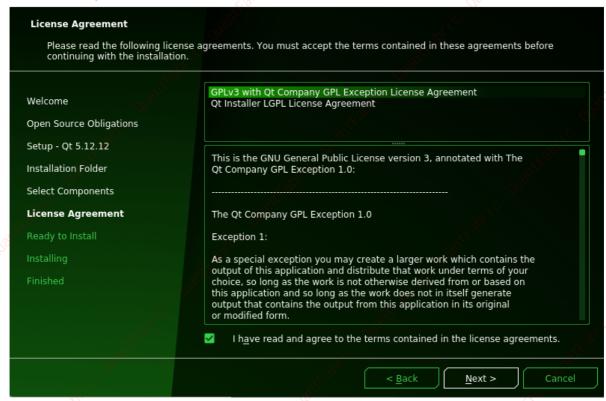
• 准备安装:



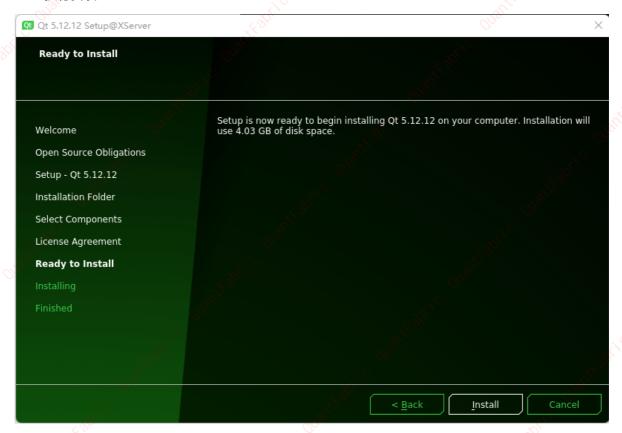
- 选择安装路径
- 安装组件选择:



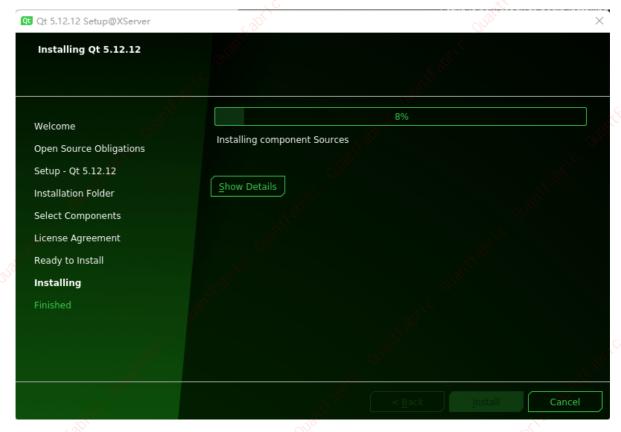
• 许可协议确认:



### • 执行安装:



#### 安装过程:



• 安装完成:



• 修改用户的 .bash\_profile 增加QT环境变量设置:

```
export QTDIR=/home/xtrader/Qt5.12.12/
export PATH=$QTDIR/5.12.12/gcc_64/bin:$QTDIR/Tools/QtCreator/bin/:$PATH
```

• 执行生效:

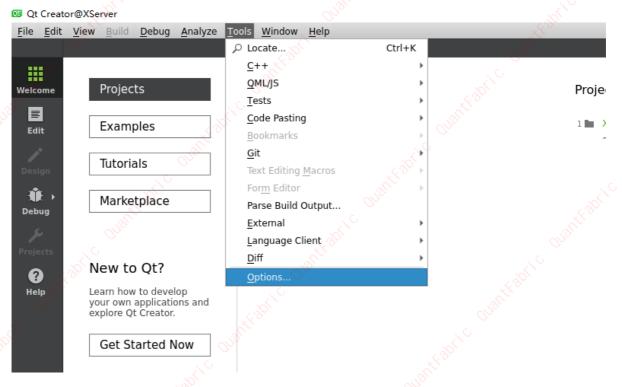
```
source .bash_profile
```

• 启动qtcreator

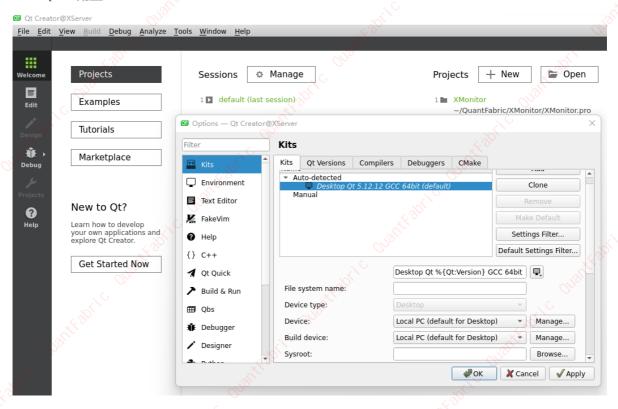
[xtrader@XServer ~]\$ qtcreator

### 3、Qt开发套件配置

• 启动qtcreator



• Qt Kit配置:



- 如果Linux开发服务器在开发者内网,可以使用qtcreator进行开发调试;如果Linux开发服务器不在开发者内网,建议使用VSCode进行编码开发。
- XMonitor编译构建参看后续内容。

### 4、错误处理

• 执行qt-opensource-linux-x64-5.12.12.run安装程序时报错:

qt.qpa.xcb: could not connect to display qt.qpa.plugin: Could not load the Qt platform plugin "xcb" in "" even though it was found.

This application failed to start because no Qt platform plugin could be initialized. Reinstalling the application may fix this problem.

Available platform plugins are: eglfs, linuxfb, minimal, minimalegl, offscreen, vnc, xcb.

Aborted (core dumped)

• 原因:通过MobaXterm使用root账户远程登录Linux服务器后,使用su切换到xtrader用户,此时xtrader账户环境缺少DISPLAY环境变量,需要export原来root账户的DISPLAY信息。

export DISPLAY=localhost:10.0

- 通过SSH工具远程登录Linux服务器后,如果需要执行GUI程序(使用X11转发机制),则不能切换用户,即只能使用SSH登录账户执行GUI程序。
- 如果遇到类似问题,可以在MobaXterm命令行窗口执行 ssh -vvv root@host 查看详细debug信息。

# 七、CMake

- 下载CMake: CMake 3.24.2
- 下载cmake-3.24.2-linux-x86\_64.sh并上传到Linux服务器:
- 将cmake-3.24.2-linux-x86\_64.sh拷贝到 /usr/local/ 目录下。
- 执行安装:

sudo sh cmake-3.24.2-linux-x86\_64.sh

• 更新覆盖cmake:

sudo rm /usr/bin/cmake sudo ln -s /usr/local/cmake-3.24.2-linux-x86\_64/bin/cmake /usr/bin/cmake

# 八、QuantFabric编译构建

# 1、Git子模块

• Git子模块用于解决不同开发团队之间团队协作的问题,允许将一个Git仓库作为另一个Git仓库的子目录,可以将另一个仓库克隆到自己项目中,同时还保持提交的独立。

```
git submodule # 查看当前项目的子模块
git submodule init # 初始化子模块
git submodule update # 更新项目内子模块到最新版本
git submodule update --remote # 更新子模块为远程项目的最新版本
git submodule foreach 'git pull origin master' # 多个子模块遍历更新代码
git submodule add <url> <path> # 增加子模块
git submodule add -b <brack> <url> <path> # 增加子模块
```

- 子模块信息保存在主项目的 .gitmodules 文件。
- 子模块删除:
  - 。 删除子模块目录

```
git rm --cached xxxxx
rm -rf xxxxx
```

○ 删除 .gitmodules 文件中子模块信息:

```
[submodule "xxxxx"]
    path = xxxxx
    url = https://github.com/xxxx/xxxxx.git
```

o 删除 .git/config 中子模块信息:

```
[submodule "xxxxx"]
url = https://github.com/xxxx/xxxxx.git
active = true
```

o 删除 .git 目录的子模块:

```
rm -rf .git/modules/xxxxx
```

### 2、QuantFabric编译构建

- 项目地址: QuantFabric
- QuantFabric量化交易系统下载:

```
git clone --recurse-submodules git@github.com:QuantFabric/QuantFabric.git
```

• 安装SQLite3开发工具包:

```
yum install sqlite-devel
```

• QuantFabric编译构建:

```
cd QuantFabric # 进入QuantFabric目录
git submodule init # 初始化子模块
git submodule update --remote # 更新子模块
sh build_release.sh # 编译构建
```

● 编译构建完成时,可执行文件和so文件位于build目录下。

# 3、XMonitor编译构建

• XMonitor编译构建流程:

```
cd XMonitor # 进入XMonitor目录
git pull
git submodule init # 初始化子模块
git submodule update --remote # 更新子模块
mkdir build
cd build
qmake ..
make
```

- 编译构建完成时,可执行文件位于build目录下。
- 由于CMake对于Qt工程构建不完美,本人仍然使用qmake对XMonitor进行单独编译构建。如果需要使用CMake构建XMonitor,请参看<u>CMake构建Qt工程实践</u>。

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