## 2、装msql随记

|  |
| --- |
| 装mysql缺依赖： yum install perl\* |
| **--建文件夹并给权限**  chown -R mysql:mysql /usr/local/mysql/data/log  chown -R mysql:mysql /usr/local/mysql/data/log/mysql\_bin  chown -R mysql:mysql /usr/local/mysql/data/Uploads |
| **--初始化**  /usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqld --initialize --user=mysql |
| **--登录**  mysql -uroot –p |
| GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON DATABASE exampledb TO dbuser; |

## 3、装pg随记

|  |
| --- |
| rpm -qa | grep postgres  rpm -e ...  yum search postgresql  yum -y install postgresql94-server postgresql94-contrib |
| groupadd postgres  cat /etc/group  useradd -g postgres postgres  cat /etc/passwd  -----------  userdel -r postgres  groupdel postgres |
| sudo chown -R postgres:postgres /usr/pgsql-9.5/data  sudo chmod 700 /usr/pgsql-9.5/data |
| su - postgres 切换用户，执行后提示符会变为 '-bash-4.2$' |
| vi /usr/lib/systemd/system/postgresql-9.5.service  vi /var/lib/pgsql/9.5/data/postgresql.conf |
| **systemctl restart postgresql-9.5.service** |

|  |
| --- |
| psql -U postgres 登录数据库，执行后提示符变为 'postgres=#'  ALTER USER postgres WITH PASSWORD 'yonyou@1' 设置postgres用户密码  \l 列出所有数据库  \q 退出数据库 |
| 用**pg\_dump.exe**备份原rds数据库，生成rds.bak，然后执行下面命令在新库中恢复：  drop database rds;  create database pg0306;  /usr/pgsql-9.5/bin/**psql** -h localhost -U postgres -d rds < /down/pg\_dumps/rds.bak |
| 分析云备份底层用的命令：  **pg\_restore.exe** -h localhost -p 5432 -U pg -v -c -F c -d model\_design "%backup\_file%" // 然后改生成的文件名为pg0306  分析云备份的库这么恢复：  drop database pg0306;  create database pg0306;  /usr/pgsql-9.5/bin/**pg\_restore** -h localhost -U postgres --dbname=pg0306 --jobs=4 --verbose /down/pg\_dumps/pg0306 |
| **================= drop database时报错============**  ERROR: database "pg0306" is being accessed by other users  DETAIL: There is 1 other session using the database.  postgres=# SELECT pg\_terminate\_backend(pid) FROM pg\_stat\_activity WHERE datname='pg0306' AND pid<>pg\_backend\_pid(); |

## 4、

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| vmware鼠标怎么在真实机和虚拟机间切换 | ctrl + alt |
| 到vi末尾 | Shift + g |
| echo $PATH |  |
| 找文件 | find / -name \*filename\* |
| netstat -tunlp|grep 端口号 |  |
| ssh ip  exit |  |

## 5、

|  |
| --- |
| chmod +x /usr/lib/impala/be/statestore/statestored  chmod +x /usr/lib/impala/be/service/impalad  chmod +x /usr/lib/impala/be/catalog/catalogd |

## 6、启动与关闭

### 6.1、ntp

先看每个节点ntp服务状况：ntpstat

如果没起来：service ntpd start 【会耗时挺长时间】

### 6.2、hadoop

在主节点启动hadoop

先stop: $HADOOP\_HOME/sbin/stop-all.sh

再start: $HADOOP\_HOME/sbin/start-all.sh

验证主jps：Jps、DataNode、ResourceManager、NameNode、NodeManager、SecondaryNameNode

验证从jps: Jps、NodeManager、DataNode

### 6.3、hive

第一次装好： $HIVE\_HOME/bin/schematool -dbType mysql -initSchema

nohup hive --service metastore &

nohup hive --service hiveserver2 &

-- 验证启动好没有： ps -ef | grep hive

... HiveMetaStore

... HiveServer2

进入hive: hive

### 6.4、kudu

[start | stop | restart | status]

master : service kudu-master start 和 service kudu-tserver start

tserver: service kudu-tserver start

ps -ef | grep kudu

kudu table list h22

kudu table delete h22 impala::default.impalakudu

### 6.5、impala

impala启动，4个节点都执行：

$IMPALA\_HOME/start-impala.sh

ps -ef|grep impala

-- impalad的shell测试impala,kudu :

$IMPALA\_HOME/shell/impala-shell

CREATE TABLE kudu1(id BIGINT, name STRING, score DOUBLE, PRIMARY KEY(id))PARTITION BY HASH PARTITIONS 16 STORED AS KUDU

### 6.6、zookeeper

每个节点： zkServer.sh start

### 6.7、hbase

主节点： $HBASE\_HOME/bin/start-hbase.sh

$HBASE\_HOME/bin/hbase-daemon.sh start thrift [hue需要]

（线程数，主6，次2）

注意：hbase-site.xml 中配的60000端口没用，还是默认16000

测试：hbase shell

看表: list

建表: create 'hb','id','name'

### 6.8、hue

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 开 | nohup /usr/lib/hue/build/env/bin/hue runserver 0.0.0.0:8000 & |
| 关 | ps -ef | grep hue  kill -9 id1 id2 |
| 地址 | http://ip:8000 |