

备注：

虚拟机以root为操作账号。

mysql 退出一般用quit, exit。

cd ~ 可以回到主目录

备注：vim常用命令，更详细的请查看 [vim 常用命令大全（转）](#)

i:进入编辑状态

:w 保存文件但不退出vi

:w file 将修改另外保存到file中，不退出vi

:w! 强制保存，不推出vi

:wq 保存文件并退出vi

:wq! 强制保存文件，并退出vi

q: 不保存文件，退出vi

:q! 不保存文件，强制退出vi

:e! 放弃所有修改，从上次保存文件开始再编辑

备注：

查看防火墙某个端口是否开放

```
firewall-cmd --query-port=80/tcp
```

开放防火墙端口80

```
firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=80/tcp --permanent
```

关闭80端口

```
firewall-cmd --zone=public --remove-port=80/tcp --permanent
```

配置立即生效

```
firewall-cmd --reload
```

查看防火墙状态

```
systemctl status firewalld
```

关闭防火墙

```
systemctl stop firewalld
```

打开防火墙

```
systemctl start firewalld
```

开放一段端口

```
firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=8121-8124/tcp --permanent
```

查看开放的端口列表

```
firewall-cmd --zone=public --list-ports
```

下面是mysql安装

1.安装虚拟机

2.执行yum更新

```
yum -y update
```

3.下载wget

```
yum install wget -y
```

4. 下载mysql源安装包

```
wget http://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql57-community-release-el7-8.noarch.rpm
```

5. 安装mysql

```
yum localinstall mysql57-community-release-el7-8.noarch.rpm
```

5. 验证安装

```
yum repolist enabled | grep "mysql.*-community.*"
```

结果如图：



```
complete:
[root@redminehost ~]# yum repolist enabled | grep "mysql.*-community.*"
mysql-connectors-community      MySQL Connectors Community
mysql-tools-community          MySQL Tools Community
mysql57-community              MySQL 5.7 Community Server
[root@redminehost ~]# _
```

6. 执行安装

注意：如果不执行yum module disable mysql，则安装的时候会报错

Error: Unable to find a match: mysql-community-server

```
yum module disable mysql
yum install mysql-community-server
```

7. 启动MySQL

```
systemctl start mysqld
```

8. 查看启动状态

```
systemctl status mysqld
```

结果如图：

```
root@redminehost:~  
perl-threads-shared-1.58-2.el8.x86_64  
Complete!  
[root@redminehost ~]# systemctl start mysqld  
[root@redminehost ~]# systemctl status mysqld  
● mysqld.service - MySQL Server  
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/mysqld.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)  
   Active: active (running) since Tue 2021-02-02 11:33:59 CST; 6s ago  
     Docs: man:mysqld(8)  
           http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/en/using-systemd.html  
  Process: 49348 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/mysqld --daemonize --pid-file=/var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid $MYSQLD_OPTS (code=exited)  
  Process: 49299 ExecStartPre=/usr/bin/mysqld_pre_systemd (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)  
 Main PID: 49351 (mysqld)  
    Tasks: 27 (limit: 4880)  
   Memory: 262.4M  
    CGroup: /system.slice/mysqld.service  
           └─49351 /usr/sbin/mysqld --daemonize --pid-file=/var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid  
Feb 02 11:33:56 redminehost systemd[1]: Starting MySQL Server...  
Feb 02 11:33:59 redminehost systemd[1]: Started MySQL Server.  
lines 1-15/15 (END)
```

9.设置开机自启动

备注：daemon-reload: 重新加载某个服务的配置文件，如果新安装了一个服务，归属于 systemctl 管理，要是新服务的服务程序配置文件生效，需重新加载。

```
systemctl enable mysqld  
systemctl daemon-reload
```

10.安装vim

```
yum install -y vim
```

11.查看mysql临时密码

mysql安装完成之后，在/var/log/mysqld.log文件中有一个默认临时密码，用户名是root。查看密码：

```
grep 'temporary password' /var/log/mysqld.log
```

备注：也可以通过vim命令，直接去log文件查看临时密码。

12.输入账号和临时密码登录

```
mysql -uroot -p
```

结果如图：

```
选择root@redminehost/var/log
vim-filesystem-2:8.0.1763-15.el8.noarch

Complete!
[root@redminehost ~]# cd var
-bash: cd: var: No such file or directory
[root@redminehost ~]# cd /var
[root@redminehost var]# ls
adm  crash  empty  games  kerberos  local  log  nis  preserve  spool  yp
cache  db  ftp  gopher  lib  lock  mail  opt  run  tmp
[root@redminehost var]# cd log
[root@redminehost log]# vim mysqld.log
[root@redminehost log]# vim mysqld.log
[root@redminehost log]# grep 'temporary password' /var/log/mysqld.log
2021-02-02T03:33:57.447643Z 1 [Note] A temporary password is generated for root@localhost: 2yfKad%jwVh6
[root@redminehost log]# mysql -uroot -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 2
Server version: 5.7.33

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owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql>
```

13.修改MySQL密码

注意：*mysql*的语法，后面要加“;”

```
ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'Win2003@';
```

14.设置root账号可远程访问，远程访问MySQL

默认root的账号只能localhost本地访问的，如需要远程访问，还需要如下设置

14.1.进入mysql数据库

如果执行了13步，默认应该是在mysql下，如果之前退出了，则执行下面命令重新进入，密码是13步修改的新密码。

```
mysql -uroot -p
```

14.2.添加远程访问密码

```
GRANT ALL ON *.* TO root@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'Win2003@' WITH GRANT OPTION;
```

14.3.刷新修改

```
flush privileges;
```

14.4.退出mysql

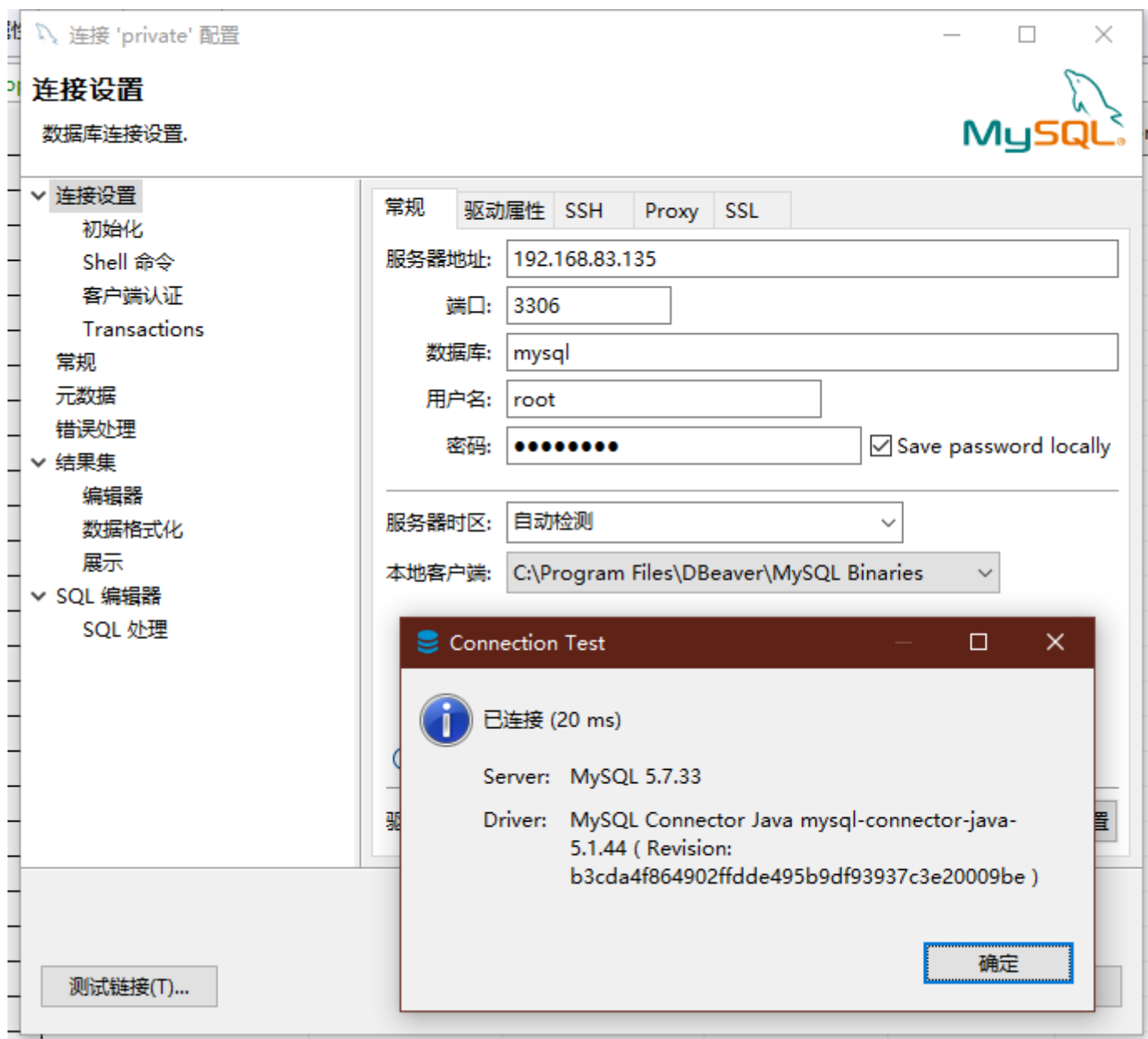
```
exit;
```

15.开启防火墙（root下）

```
firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-port=3306/tcp  
firewall-cmd --reload
```

16.使用工具链接

结果如图：



下面是redmine安装

1.创建mysql, redmine账号

首先登录

```
mysql -uroot -p
```

然后分别执行

```
CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS `redmine` DEFAULT CHARACTER SET `utf8` COLLATE `utf8_unicode_ci`;
GRANT ALL ON redmine.* TO 'redmine'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'Win2003@';
GRANT ALL ON *.* TO redmine@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'Win2003@' WITH GRANT OPTION;
flush privileges;
exit;
```

备注：如果创建某个用户只能访问某个数据库，则执行

```
GRANT ALL ON dbname.* TO 'test'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'youpsd';
GRANT ALL ON dbname.* TO test@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'youpsd' WITH GRANT OPTION;
flush privileges;
exit;
```

其中dbname是schema的名字，test是创建的数据库账号，youpsd是密码

2.安装docker

```
curl -fsSL https://get.docker.com | bash -s docker --mirror Aliyun
systemctl start docker
docker run hello-world
docker version
```

3.下载redmine镜像

```
docker pull sameersbn/redmine
```

4.配置redmine

生成文件夹

```
mkdir -p /home/redmine/data
mkdir -p /var/log/redmine
```

然后执行run命令


```
docker run --name=redmine -it \  
--restart always\  
--publish=3000:80 \  
--env='DB_ADAPTER=mysql2' \  
--env='DB_HOST=192.168.83.135' --env='DB_NAME=redmine' \  
--env='DB_USER=redmine' --env='DB_PASS=Win2003@' \  
--env='SMTP_DOMAIN=www.163.com' --env='SMTP_HOST=smtp.163.com' --env='SMTP_PORT=25' --env='S\  
--volume=/srv/docker/redmine/redmine:/home/redmine/data \  
--volume=/srv/docker/redmine/redmine-logs:/var/log/redmine/ \  
sameersbn/redmine
```

如果需要删掉容器重新部署

查询所有容器

```
docker ps -a
```

删除容器

```
docker rm -f 容器id
```

重启后, 重新启动容器

```
sudo docker ps -a  
sudo docker start 5e9c6015f069
```

报错

CentOS 8中安装Docker出现和Podman冲突 problem with installed package podman-1.4.2-5.module_el8.1.0+237+63e26edc.x86_64

1. 查看是否安装 Podman

```
rpm -q podman
```

显示

```
podman-1.4.2-5.module_el8.1.0+237+63e26edc.x86_64
```

2. 删除Podman

```
dnf remove podman
```

5.测试

<http://192.168.83.135:3000>