Openfire

Linux/Unix

Choose either the RPM or tar.gz build. If using the RPM, run it using your package manager to install Openfire to /opt/openfire:

rpm -ivh openfire\_3\_0\_0.rpm

If using the .tar.gz, extract the archive to /opt or /usr/bin:

tar -xzvf openfire\_3\_0\_0.tar.gz

mv openfire /opt

**Running Openfire in Linux/Unix**

If you are running on a Red Hat or Red Hat like system (CentOS, Fedora, etc), we recommend using the RPM as it contains some custom handling of the standard Red Hat like environment. Assuming that you have used the RPM, you can start and stop Openfire using the **/etc/init.d/openfire** script.

**# /etc/init.d/openfire  
Usage /etc/init.d/openfire {start|stop|restart|status|condrestart|reload}  
# /etc/init.d/openfire start  
Starting openfire:**

If you are running on a different Linux/Unix varient, and/or you have used the .tar.gz 'installer', you can start and stop Openfire using the **bin/openfire** script in your Openfire installation:

**# ./openfire  
Usage: ./openfire {start|stop}  
# ./openfire start  
Starting openfire**

If you would like to install Openfire as a service, two scripts are provided in the **bin/extra** directory:

* redhat-postinstall.sh -- automatically installs Openfire as a service on Red Hat. It does so by creating a "jive" user and then copying the openfired script to your init.d directory. This script must be run as root. Please see the comments in the script for additional information.
* openfired -- script to run Openfire as a service. You must manually configure this script. See the comments in the script for additional details.

**It is not recommended that you use either of these scripts if you installed via RPM. The RPM has already taken care of what these scripts take care of.**

# before running this script make sure $OPENFIRE\_HOME/bin/openfire is

# executable by the user you want to run openfire as

# (chmod +x $OPENFIRE\_HOME/bin/openfire)

#

# This script should be copied into /etc/init.d and linked into

# your default runlevel directory.

# You can find your default runlevel directory by typing:

# grep default /etc/inittab

#

# Link to the directory like follows

# cd /etc/rc<num>.d

# ln -s ../init.d/openfired $90openfired

In Ubuntu, auto start

sudo ln -s /usr/local/openfire/bin/openfire /etc/init.d/openfire

update-rc.d openfire defaults

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Runlevel | 代表意義 |
| 0 | 關機 |
| 1 | 單人模式(Single User Mode) |
| 2 | 多人使用模式，無NFS功能(網路是啟動的) |
| 3 | 完整多人使用模式 |
| 4 | unused |
| 5 | 完整多人使用模式，xdm啟動(圖形Login畫面) |
| 6 | 重新開機(Reboot) |

In postgres shell

su – postgres

type command

* psql –U postgres
* create a hive user
* Create user openfire;
* Create database openfire\_db with owner=openfire;
* ALTER ROLE openfire WITH PASSWORD 'openfire';
* GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON DATABASE openfire\_db TO openfire;

http://docs.hazelcast.org/docs/3.1/manual/html/ch14s02.html#ConfigTcpIp

<tcp-ip enabled="true">

<member>master</member>

<member>slave1</member>

</tcp-ip>

sudo apt-get install nginx

wget https://github.com/yaoweibin/nginx\_tcp\_proxy\_module/archive/master.zip

unzip master

cd nginx-1.6.2

patch -p1 </opt/nginx\_tcp\_proxy\_module-master/tcp.patch

--with-http\_ssl\_module

--with-http\_gzip\_static\_module

--with-http\_gunzip\_module

./configure  --with-http\_ssl\_module --with-http\_gzip\_static\_module --with-http\_gunzip\_module --add-module=/home/hadoopuser/nginx\_tcp\_proxy\_module-master

sudo apt-get install libpcre3 libpcre3-dev

sudo apt-get install openssl libssl-dev

https://github.com/yaoweibin/nginx\_tcp\_proxy\_module

OpenSSL

openssl genrsa -out server.key 2048

openssl req -new -key server.key -out server.csr

openssl x509 -req -days 365 -in server.csr -signkey server.key -out server.crt

tar zcvf haproxy-1.3.20.tar.gz

cd haproxy-1.3.20

make TARGET=linux26 PREFIX=/usr/local/haprpxy

make install PREFIX=/usr/local/haproxy

http://qy117121.blog.163.com/blog/static/99952372010116101622878/

http://blog.csdn.net/wuhongqi0012/article/details/13999065