# 安装JDK17

1. 在官网下载jdk17压缩包
2. 远程连接服务器并将压缩包上传到服务器

解压上传好的压缩包，执行下面的命令进行解压，这里在-C后面指定解压到那个路径下，注意需要替换为自己的路径：tar -zxvf ./jdk-17.0.13\_linux-x64\_bin.tar.gz -C /usr/local/java/

1. 配置环境变量，按照下面的步骤进行
   1. 首先进入到解压的目录中：cd /uar/local/java/
   2. 将解压之后的文件夹名称修改：mv ./jdk-17.0.13/ jdk17
   3. 进入到jdk17目录下：cd ./jdk17
   4. 使用pwd命令查看当前路径，环境变量中会用到：pwd
   5. 配置环境变量，打开配置文件：vim /etc/profile
   6. 在配置文件末尾加入下面的环境变量，注意路径根据实际配置

export JAVA\_HOME=/usr/local/java/jdk17

export CLASSPATH=$JAVA\_HOME/lib:$CLASSPATH

export PATH=$JAVA\_HOME/bin:$PATH

* 1. 保存退出后使环境变量生效： source /etc/profile
  2. 检查jdk是否安装完成：java -version

# 安装mysql8

1. 查看是否安装MariaDB：rpm -qa|grep mariadb
2. 如果有安装执行命令删除：rpm -e --nodeps 文件名
3. 检查是否安装libaio：rpm -qa|grep libaio
4. 如果没有安装执行命令进行安装：yum -y install libaio
5. 检查是否安装numactl：rpm -qa|grep numactl
6. 如果没有安装执行命令进行安装：yum -y install numactl
7. 使用wget下载mysql安装包

wget https://downloads.mysql.com/archives/get/p/23/file/mysql-8.0.30-el7-x86\_64.tar

1. 进入下载目录进行解压，本文将mysql安装到/usr/local/mysql下

tar -xvf mysql-8.0.30-el7-x86\_64.tar

tar -zxvf mysql-8.0.30-el7-x86\_64.tar.gz

mv ./mysql-8.0.30-el7-x86\_64/ /usr/local/mysql

1. 进入到/usr/local/mysql目录创建data文件夹

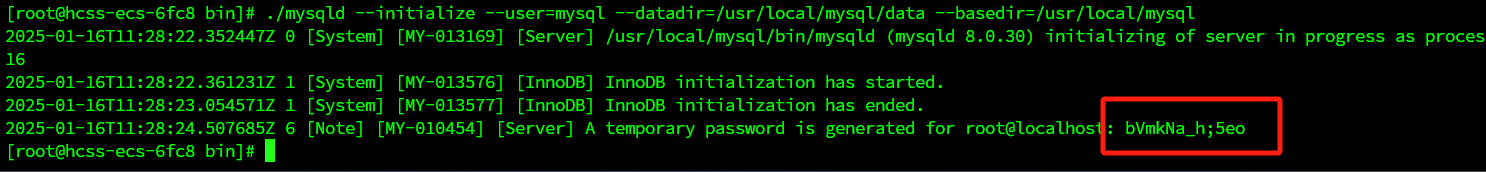
cd /usr/local/mysql

mkdir data

1. 创建用户组：groupadd mysql
2. 创建用户：useradd -r -g mysql mysql
3. 更改属主和用户主：chown -R mysql:mysql /usr/local/mysql/
4. 更改权限：chmod -R 755 /usr/local/mysql/
5. 初始化mysql，这个操作会生成初始密码，请记录下来

cd /usr/local/mysql/bin/

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



1. 配置参数文件

vim /etc/my.cnf

[client]

port = 3306

socket = /usr/local/mysql/data/mysql.sock

default-character-set = utf8mb4

[mysql]

default-character-set = utf8mb4

[mysqld]

character-set-client-handshake = FALSE

character-set-server = utf8mb4

collation-server = utf8mb4\_general\_ci

init\_connect = 'SET NAMES utf8mb4'

port = 3306

socket = /usr/local/mysql/data/mysql.sock

skip-external-locking

key\_buffer\_size = 16M

max\_allowed\_packet = 1M

table\_open\_cache = 64

sort\_buffer\_size = 512K

net\_buffer\_length = 8K

read\_buffer\_size = 256K

read\_rnd\_buffer\_size = 512K

myisam\_sort\_buffer\_size = 8M

datadir = /usr/local/mysql/data

#lower\_case\_table\_names=1

#如果要设置lower\_case\_table\_names可以在初始化里面设置 ./mysqld --initialize --user=mysql --datadir=/usr/local/mysql/data --basedir=/usr/local/mysql --lower\_case\_table\_names=1

[mysqldump]

quick

max\_allowed\_packet = 16M

[mysql]

no-auto-rehash

[myisamchk]

key\_buffer\_size = 20M

sort\_buffer\_size = 20M

read\_buffer = 2M

write\_buffer = 2M

[mysqlhotcopy]

interactive-timeout

1. 修改配置文件权限：chmod 777 /etc/my.cnf
2. 启动mysql：/usr/local/mysql/support-files/mysql.server start
3. 设置软连接并且重启mysql

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

ln -s /usr/local/mysql/bin/mysql /usr/bin/mysql

ln -s /usr/local/mysql/mysql.sock /var/mysql.sock

service mysql restart

1. 登录mysql修改数据库密码：mysql -uroot -p初始密码
2. 修改密码，两种方式选择其中一种

alter user 'root'@'localhost' identified by '123456';

set password for root@localhost = '123456';

1. 开放远程连接

mysql>use mysql;

msyql>update user set user.Host='%' where user.User='root';

mysql>flush privileges; //刷新权限

1. 如果远程无法链接，请关闭防火墙之后重试
2. 设置开机自启动

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

1. 赋予执行权限：chmod +x /etc/init.d/mysqld
2. 添加服务：chkconfig --add mysqld
3. 显示服务列表：chkconfig --list
4. 如果看到mysqld的服务，并且3，4，5都是on的话则成功，如果是off，则执行：chkconfig --level 345 mysqld on
5. 重启系统：reboot
6. 查看mysql是否开机自启动成功：ps -ef|grep mysql

# 安装redis

# 安装nginx