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| 【idea】设置类头注释和方法注释 file->setting->Editor->Filr and Code Templates->Includes->File Header |

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| 【idea】文件代码模板预设的变量 ${PACKAGE\_NAME} - the name of the target package where the new class or interface will be created.  ${PROJECT\_NAME} - the name of the current project.  ${FILE\_NAME} - the name of the PHP file that will be created.  ${NAME} - the name of the new file which you specify in the New File dialog box during the file creation.  ${USER} - the login name of the current user.  ${DATE} - the current system date.  ${TIME} - the current system time.  ${YEAR} - the current year.  ${MONTH} - the current month.  ${DAY} - the current day of the month.  ${HOUR} - the current hour.  ${MINUTE} - the current minute.  ${PRODUCT\_NAME} - the name of the IDE in which the file will be created.  ${MONTH\_NAME\_SHORT} - the first 3 letters of the month name. Example: Jan, Feb, etc.  ${MONTH\_NAME\_FULL} - full name of a month. Example: January, February, etc. |

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| 【spring】搭建spring-boot环境 pom文件中引入spring-boot  <parent>  <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>  <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-parent</artifactId>  <version>1.5.8.RELEASE</version>  </parent>  <dependencies>  <dependency>  <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>  <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>  </dependency>  </dependencies>  然后随便创建个Controller  这个Controller有2个注解 @Controller和@EnableAutoConfiguration，前面表示这是一个控制器，后面表示这个类可以自动装填配置  然后随便创建个方法  方法有2个注解@RequestMapping("/")和@ResponseBody，前面表示这个方法的请求地址，后面表示这是个支持string/json的restful接口  然后创建个main方法  main方法执行SpringApplication.run(SampleController.class, args);  最后就可以浏览器访问了，表明spring环境安装成功 |

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| 【git】idea本地项目分享到git Settings—>Version Control—>Git（提前下载好）—>Path to Git executable—>选择你提前下载好的的 git.exe 安装目录  Settings ——Version Control——GitHub（Host：github.com，Login:账号，Password：密码 ）  VCS—>Import into Version Control—>Share Project on GitHub |

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| 【FTP】CentOS Linux vsftpd服务快速搭建和设置使用 使用Yum安装  rpm -qa vsftpd|grep vsftpd  yum -y install vsftpd  #开机自启  systemctl enable vsftpd.service  #启动  systemctl restart vsftpd.service  关匿名用户  刚进入linux系统，默认进入的是root目录，自动yum安装vsftpd，默认安装路径是etc/vsftpd/下，修改vsftpd.conf文件，所以要cd到该目录下  允许useradd添加的本地用户登陆  local\_enable=YES |

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| 【mysql】CentOS Linux MySQL5.7安装与配置 下载mysql源安装包  检查mysql源安装是否正确wget http://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql57-community-release-el7-8.noarch.rpm  安装mysql源  yum localinstall mysql57-community-release-el7-8.noarch.rpm  检查mysql源是否安装成功  yum repolist enabled | grep "mysql.\*-community.\*"  安装MySQL  yum install mysql-community-server  启动MySQL服务  systemctl start mysqld  开机启动  http://www.linuxidc.com/upload/2016_09/160918124758193.pngsystemctl enable mysqld  systemctl daemon-reload  修改root本地登录密码（首先查看数据库安装时候的随机默认密码，然后用这个密码登录进去后再修改root的密码）  grep 'temporary password' /var/log/mysqld.log  将数据库密码要求等级降低一点，不然默认的密码要求太复杂了，不合适  set global validate\_password\_policy=0;  修改密码  mysql -uroot -p  ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY '你自己的密码';  或者  mysql> set password for 'root'@'localhost'=password('你自己的密码');  添加远程登录用户  GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON \*.\* TO '你的用户名'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY '你的密码' WITH GRANT OPTION;  flush PRIVILEGES;  注意：这里的'你的用户名'@'%'，前面毋庸置疑是mysql用户名，后面的@后面的’%’是限定ip的，%是个通配符  配置默认编码为utf8  修改/etc/my.cnf配置文件，在[mysqld]下添加编码配置  [mysqld]  character\_set\_server=utf8  init\_connect='SET NAMES utf8'  重新启动mysql服务  重启 systemctl restart mariadb.service 或者 systemctl restart mysqld.service  启动mysql systemctl start mariadb.service 或者 systemctl start mysqld.service 结束 systemctl stop mariadb.service 或者 systemctl stop mysqld.service  开机自启 systemctl enable mariadb.service 或者 systemctl enable mysqld.service |

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