

**mount nfs: //mount** 就是顯示你要動作的資料夾的指令

//在進行之前要先創一個 maps\_nfs 的資料夾 把資料丟進去

**mkdir maps\_nfs**

//加入 host 表 目的是為了讓下面的執行句可以認得 domain name

1.連到 172.19.88.111(存放 domain name 的 host 端)

2. 輸入 vim /etc/hosts 進入 host 表 將所有 ip 複製

3. 到本地端 輸入 **sudo vim /etc/hosts** 之後輸入密碼 就可以進去 將下列 IP 貼進去並儲存離開

//除了 maps\_nfs 的 ip 不用更動外 其餘的都要改成測試環境的 IP

10.63.3.150 maps\_services

10.63.3.150 maps\_jobmanager

10.63.3.150 maps\_frontend

10.63.3.150 maps\_backend

10.63.3.150 maps\_database

10.63.2.177 maps\_nfs

10.63.3.150 maps\_portal

10.63.3.150 micro\_services

10.63.3.150 micro\_services\_db

10.63.3.150 maps\_internal\_portal

10.63.3.150 maps\_update\_server

10.63.3.150 maps\_internal\_update\_server

10.63.3.150 maps.x1apps.com

//接著加入每次開機都要做的事情(這邊要注意的是修改重要指令都要加 **sudo** 才可以修改內容  
離開時 記得在後面打! Ex: wq!)

**sudo vim /etc/rc.local**

//把下面這句加進去裡面//這裡的 formal\_maps\_nfs 是正式環境裡的資料夾 所以在測試環境裡  
的話請把 formal\_maps\_nfs 改為 maps\_nfs

**sudo mount -t nfs maps\_nfs:/home/foxconn/formal\_maps\_nfs /home/foxconn/maps\_nfs**

//確認 mount 是否有成功 可以先 **reboot** 在進入 mount 的資料夾看裡面的檔案是否有 mount 到  
**sudo reboot**

(測試環境不要用 **mount** 怕會修改到共同資料 所以改用 **scp(copy 的方式)** 查詢指令是 **ls** 查詢  
隱藏檔是 **ls -al**)

**scp -r /home/foxconn/.maps.config foxconn@10.63.3.150:/home/foxconn/**

**scp -r /home/foxconn/maps\_nfs foxconn@10.63.3.150:/home/foxconn**

ls→cd 資料夾名稱→看資料有沒有在 然後再打 mount |grep nfs 確認 mount 路徑

```
foxconn@ubuntu: ~/maps_nfs
login as: foxconn
foxconn@10.63.3.150's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 14.04.3 LTS (GNU/Linux 3.13.0-24-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com/
Last login: Mon Dec 21 16:57:04 2015 from 172.19.224.110
foxconn@ubuntu:~$ ls
maps_nfs
foxconn@ubuntu:~$ cd maps_nfs
foxconn@ubuntu:~/maps_nfs$ ls
builder          custom_apps      index.php.back
css              C:\xampp\php\logs\php_error_log  job_manager
cms_backup20151201  frontend        js
cms_backup20151206  frontend.back    update_server
css              images           UPDATE_SERVER_IP
foxconn@ubuntu:~/maps_nfs$ mount |grep nfs
maps_nfs:/home/foxconn/maps_nfs on /home/foxconn/maps_nfs type nfs (rw,addr=10.63.2.177)
foxconn@ubuntu:~/maps_nfs$ ^C
foxconn@ubuntu:~/maps_nfs$
```

## Update server: (灰色部分暫時不作)

sudo vi /etc/apache2/apache2.conf

```
<Directory /var/www/update>
    Options Indexes FollowSymLinks Includes ExecCGI
    AllowOverride All
    Require all granted
    Allow from all
</Directory>
```

sudo a2enmod rewrite && sudo service apache2 restart

//接著可以進行測試用手機連 web 輸入 **http://你的 ip /iOS/apps/** 或是 輸入 **http://你的 ip**  
如果有看到畫面的話就是成功了

## DB

//前置作業先到一個好的環境把 DB 資料抓出來 可以到 **10.63.3.152** 抓

// DB schema export (好的環境裡 **ex:10.63.3.152** 大於是寫入的意思)

**mysqldump -u root -p "Notification Pusher" > schema.sql**

//將資料傳到自己的環境(很常用)

**scp -r schema.sql foxconn@10.63.3.150:/home/foxconn/**

(sc 用法 **scp -r 來源+目的:傳送的位置** )

Ex: **scp -r /home/foxconn/maps/schema.sql**

**foxconn@10.63.3.150:/home/foxconn/schema.sql**

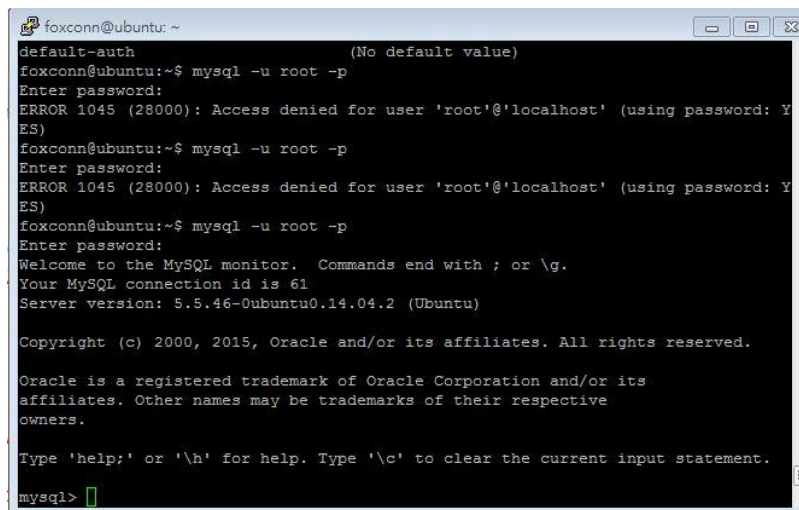
**/home/foxconn/maps/schema.sql**→來源

**foxconn@10.63.3.150**→目的

**:/home/foxconn/schema.sql**→傳送的位置(冒號一定要加)

//接著要建置 DB 的 table

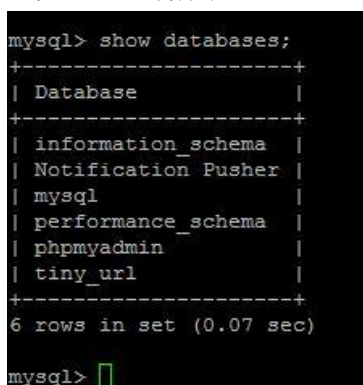
1. `mysql -u root -p` //會進入以下畫面

A terminal window titled 'foxconn@ubuntu: ~' showing the process of logging into MySQL. The user enters 'mysql -u root -p' and is prompted for a password. After two failed attempts (ERROR 1045 (28000): Access denied for user 'root'@'localhost'), the user successfully logs in. The terminal displays the MySQL monitor welcome message, the connection ID (61), the server version (5.5.46-0ubuntu0.14.04.2), and copyright information. The prompt 'mysql>' is shown at the bottom.

```
foxconn@ubuntu: ~  
default-auth (No default value)  
foxconn@ubuntu:~$ mysql -u root -p  
Enter password:  
ERROR 1045 (28000): Access denied for user 'root'@'localhost' (using password: YES)  
foxconn@ubuntu:~$ mysql -u root -p  
Enter password:  
ERROR 1045 (28000): Access denied for user 'root'@'localhost' (using password: YES)  
foxconn@ubuntu:~$ mysql -u root -p  
Enter password:  
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.  
Your MySQL connection id is 61  
Server version: 5.5.46-0ubuntu0.14.04.2 (Ubuntu)  
  
Copyright (c) 2000, 2015, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.  
  
Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its  
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective  
owners.  
  
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.  
mysql>
```

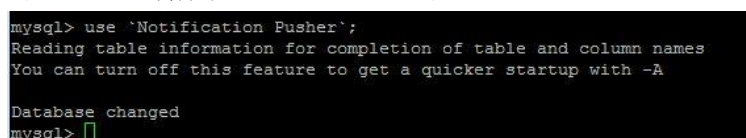
2. 輸入 `CREATE DATABASE `Notification Pusher` CHARACTER SET utf8 COLLATE utf8_unicode_ci;`

//確認 DB 的指令 `show databases;`

A terminal window showing the output of the 'show databases;' command. It lists six databases: information\_schema, Notification Pusher, mysql, performance\_schema, phpmyadmin, and tiny\_url. The output is formatted in a table-like structure with a header and a footer indicating 6 rows in the set.

```
mysql> show databases;  
+-----+  
| Database |  
+-----+  
| information_schema |  
| Notification Pusher |  
| mysql |  
| performance_schema |  
| phpmyadmin |  
| tiny_url |  
+-----+  
6 rows in set (0.07 sec)  
  
mysql>
```

//進入 DB 的指令 `use `DB name``; ex: `use `Notification Pusher``;

A terminal window showing the output of the 'use `Notification Pusher`;' command. It displays messages about reading table information and the database being changed. The prompt 'mysql>' is shown at the bottom.

```
mysql> use `Notification Pusher`;  
Reading table information for completion of table and column names  
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A  
  
Database changed  
mysql>
```

//確認 table 的指令 `show tables;`

A terminal window showing the output of the 'show tables;' command. It lists ten tables in the 'Notification Pusher' database, including App\_Binding, App\_Table, App\_User, Builder\_Table, Provision\_Table, app\_id, and several com\_foxconn\_cnsbg\_it\_maps\_\* tables. The output is formatted in a table-like structure with a header and a footer indicating 10 rows in the set.

```
mysql> show tables;  
+-----+  
| Tables_in_Notification Pusher |  
+-----+  
| App_Binding |  
| App_Table |  
| App_User |  
| Builder_Table |  
| Provision_Table |  
| app_id |  
| com_foxconn_cnsbg_it_maps_app1 |  
| com_foxconn_cnsbg_it_maps_app2 |  
| com_foxconn_cnsbg_it_maps_app3 |  
| com_foxconn_cnsbg_it_maps_cms |  
+-----+  
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql>
```

// DB schema import 把抓下來的資料匯入(自己的環境 小於就是匯入的意思)

```
mysql -u root -p "Notification Pusher" < schema.sql
```

#建立 DB

//以下都是 Mysql 指令 所以記得進入 DB `mysql -u root -p`

```
mysql> create database tiny_url;
```

#測試用 開啟對外連線(要做或不做都可以)-----

//開放全線

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

//套用 按鈕

```
db$ FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

#測試用 開啟對外連線(要做或不做都可以)

```
vi /etc/mysql/my.cnf
```

# 找到下列兩行，拿掉或加上註解後儲存離開(要做或不做都可以)-----

```
skip-external-locking
```

```
bind-address = 127.0.0.1
```

# UTF-8

```
sudo vi /etc/mysql/my.cnf
```

[mysqld](從下面開始 加進去)

```
init_connect='SET collation_connection = utf8_unicode_ci'
```

```
init_connect='SET NAMES utf8'
```

```
character-set-server=utf8
```

```
collation-server=utf8_unicode_ci
```

# 重新啟動服務

```
sudo /etc/init.d/mysql stop
```

```
sudo /etc/init.d/mysql start
```

# stored procedures(儲存 程序):

```
mysql -u root -p
```

//進入使用的 DB 裡 這裡是 Notification Pusher

```
use `Notification Pusher`;
```

(建議)

```
delimiter //
```

```
CREATE PROCEDURE select_usable_provision_id (in app_name varchar (20))
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
DECLARE app_id varchar(50);
```

```

START TRANSACTION;

select provision_app_id into app_id from Provision_Table where status = 'standby' LIMIT 1;

update Provision_Table set status = 'using' , bundle_app_name = app_name where provision_app_id = app_id;

select app_id;

COMMIT;
END;//
delimiter ;

delimiter //
CREATE PROCEDURE select_usable_builder_ip (in os varchar (50))
BEGIN
DECLARE ip varchar(50);

START TRANSACTION;

select Builder_IP into ip from Builder_Table where Builder_Status = 'Ready' and Builder_OS = os LIMIT 1;

update Builder_Table set Builder_Status = 'processing' where Builder_IP = ip;

select ip;

COMMIT;
END;//
delimiter ;

```

測試連線(看 provision 有沒有加入)

## Maps Services

`sudo vi /etc/apache2/ports.conf` (編輯完要 restart 指令 `sudo /etc/init.d/apache2 restart`)

//將下面這行加入

**Listen 81**

`sudo apt-get install libapache2-mod-jk`

`sudo vim /etc/libapache2-mod-jk/workers.properties`

//將下列指令加入或修改

```

worker.list=worker1,loadbalancer
worker.worker1.port=8009
worker.worker1.host=maps_internal_portal
worker.worker1.type=ajp13
worker.worker1.lbfactor=1
worker.loadbalancer.type=lb

```

```
worker.loadbalancer.balance_workers=worker1
```

```
sudo vim /etc/libapache2-mod-jk/httpd-jk.conf
```

//將下列指令加入

```
<VirtualHost *:81>
    JkMount /axis2/services/UrlManager worker1
    JkMount /axis2/services/UrlManager/* worker1
    JkMount /axis2/services/MAPsService worker1
    JkMount /axis2/services/MAPsService/* worker1
</VirtualHost>
```

!//如果是正式環境下請把下面指令也加入(測試環境不用)

```
<VirtualHost *:445>
    SSLEngine on
    SSLCipherSuite
    ALL:!ADH:!EXP56:RC4+RSA:+HIGH:+MEDIUM:+LOW:+SSLv2:+EXP:+eNULL
    SSLCertificateFile "/etc/letsencrypt/live/maps.x1apps.com/cert.pem"
    SSLCertificateKeyFile "/etc/letsencrypt/live/maps.x1apps.com/privkey.pem"
    JkMount /axis2/services/UrlManager worker1
    JkMount /axis2/services/UrlManager/* worker1
    JkMount /axis2/services/MAPsService worker1
    JkMount /axis2/services/MAPsService/* worker1
</VirtualHost>
```

//將檔案移動

```
sudo ln -s /var/lib/tomcat7 /home/foxconn/tomcat
```

```
sudo vim ~/tomcat/conf/server.xml (編輯完要 restart 指令: sudo /etc/init.d/tomcat7 restart)
```

//將下列程式加入或修改

```
<Listener className="org.apache.catalina.core.AprLifecycleListener"
SSLEngine="on" />

<Connector port="8080" maxHttpHeaderSize="8192"
maxThreads="150" minSpareThreads="25" maxSpareThreads="75"
enableLookups="false" redirectPort="8443" acceptCount="100"
connectionTimeout="20000" disableUploadTimeout="true"
compression="on"
compressionMinSize="128"
noCompressionUserAgents="gozilla, traviata"
compressableMimeType="text/html,text/xml,text/plain,text/css,text/ javascript,application/x-
javascript,application/javascript"
URIEncoding="UTF-8"
/>

<Connector port="8009" protocol="AJP/1.3" redirectPort="8443" />
```

```
<Engine name="Catalina" defaultHost="localhost" jvmRoute="worker1">
```

```
<Cluster className="org.apache.catalina.ha.tcp.SimpleTcpCluster"/>
```

//從 10.63.3.160 那 copy tomcat 到測試環境(這裡是 10.63.3.150)

```
scp -r /home/foxconn/tomcat foxconn@10.63.3.150:/home/foxconn/apache-tomcat-maps
```

//開始將 webservice 複製到 tomcat 下

```
sudo cp -r ~/apache-tomcat-maps/webapps/axis2.war  
~/tomcat/webapps/
```

```
sudo cp -r ~/apache-tomcat-maps/webapps/host-manager/  
~/tomcat/webapps/
```

```
sudo cp -r ~/apache-tomcat-maps/webapps/manager/  
~/tomcat/webapps/
```

```
sudo cp -r ~/apache-tomcat-maps/webapps/axis2/WEB-INF/lib  
~/tomcat/webapps/axis2/WEB-INF/lib
```

```
sudo cp -r ~/apache-tomcat-maps/webapps/axis2/WEB-INF/services  
~/tomcat/webapps/axis2/WEB-INF/
```

測試:

```
//http://172.20.10.10:81/axis2/services/listServices
```

```
http://10.63.3.150:81/axis2/services/MAPIsService?wsdl
```