**运维笔记**

# 数据库

## PostgreSQL

前言：

源码官方下载地址：<https://www.postgresql.org/ftp/source/>

官方手册 ：<http://www.postgres.cn/v2/document>

根据网上搜集来的所依赖包：

yum install -y gcc

yum install -y glibc

yum install -y glibc-devel

yum install -y readline-devel

yum install -y zlib-devel

官方给的解释文档：<http://www.postgres.cn/docs/12/install-requirements.html>

Rpm包安装：

## Oracle 笔记

Oracle 安装:

1. 下载安装文件

下载地址：<https://www.oracle.com/Downloads>

unzip linux.x64\_11gR2\_database\_1of2.zip

unzip linux.x64\_11gR2\_database\_2of2.zip

二、修改host名

修改"/etc/hosts"或hostnamectl set-homename 名字

然后重新登录 su –

三、修改hots文件

<IP-address> <fully-qualified-machine-name> <machine-name>

127.0.0.1 localhost localhost.localdomain localhost4 localhost4.localdomain4

192.168.0.215 ol7.localdomain ol7

四、在/etc/sysctl.conf添加或修改这些项

fs.aio-max-nr = 1048576

fs.file-max = 6815744

kernel.shmall = 2097152

kernel.shmmax = 536870912

kernel.shmmni = 4096

# semaphores: semmsl, semmns, semopm, semmni

kernel.sem = 250 32000 100 128

net.ipv4.ip\_local\_port\_range = 9000 65500

net.core.rmem\_default=262144

net.core.rmem\_max=4194304

net.core.wmem\_default=262144

net.core.wmem\_max=1048586

Run the following command to change the current kernel parameters.

/sbin/sysctl -p

Add the following lines to the "/etc/security/limits.conf" file.

oracle soft nproc 2047

oracle hard nproc 16384

oracle soft nofile 4096

oracle hard nofile 65536

oracle soft stack 10240

Add the following line to the "/etc/pam.d/login" file, if it does not already exist.

session required pam\_limits.so

挂载好镜像或配置好镜像后执行安装命令

yum install binutils -y

yum install compat-libstdc++-33 -y

yum install compat-libstdc++-33.i686 -y

yum install gcc -y

yum install gcc-c++ -y

yum install glibc -y

yum install glibc.i686 -y

yum install glibc-devel -y

yum install glibc-devel.i686 -y

yum install ksh –y #注意这里可以安装pdksh oracle11g使用的是pdksh

yum install libgcc -y

yum install libgcc.i686 -y

yum install libstdc++ -y

yum install libstdc++.i686 -y

yum install libstdc++-devel -y

yum install libstdc++-devel.i686 -y

yum install libaio -y

yum install libaio.i686 -y

yum install libaio-devel -y

yum install libaio-devel.i686 -y

yum install libXext -y

yum install libXext.i686 -y

yum install libXtst -y

yum install libXtst.i686 -y

yum install libX11 -y

yum install libX11.i686 -y

yum install libXau -y

yum install libXau.i686 -y

yum install libxcb -y

yum install libxcb.i686 -y

yum install libXi -y

yum install libXi.i686 -y

yum install make -y

yum install sysstat -y

yum install unixODBC -y

yum install unixODBC-devel -y

yum install zlib-devel -y

yum install elfutils-libelf-devel -y

Create the new groups and users.

groupadd -g 54321 oinstall

groupadd -g 54322 dba

groupadd -g 54323 oper

#groupadd -g 54324 backupdba

#groupadd -g 54325 dgdba

#groupadd -g 54326 kmdba

#groupadd -g 54327 asmdba

#groupadd -g 54328 asmoper

#groupadd -g 54329 asmadmin

useradd -g oinstall -G dba,oper oracle

We are not going to use the extra groups, but include them if you do plan on using them.

Additional Setup

The following steps must be performed, whether you did the manual or automatic setup.

Set the password for the "oracle" user.

passwd oracle

Set secure Linux to permissive by editing the "/etc/selinux/config" file, making sure the SELINUX flag is set as follows.

SELINUX=permissive 或设置为 SELINUX=disabled

Once the change is complete, restart the server or run the following command.

setenforce Permissive 或设置为 setenforce 0

If you have the Linux firewall enabled, you will need to disable or configure it, as shown here or ere. To disable it, do the following.

# systemctl stop firewalld

# systemctl disable firewalld

Create the directories in which the Oracle software will be installed.

mkdir -p /u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0.4/db\_1

chown -R oracle:oinstall /u01

chmod -R 775 /u01

Unless you are working from the console, or using SSH tunnelling, login as root and issue the following command.

xhost +<machine-name>

Add the following lines at the end of the "/home/oracle/.bash\_profile" file.

# Oracle Settings

TMP=/tmp; export TMP

TMPDIR=$TMP; export TMPDIR

ORACLE\_HOSTNAME=ol7.localdomain; export ORACLE\_HOSTNAME

ORACLE\_UNQNAME=DB11G; export ORACLE\_UNQNAME

ORACLE\_BASE=/u01/app/oracle; export ORACLE\_BASE

ORACLE\_HOME=$ORACLE\_BASE/product/11.2.0.4/db\_1; export ORACLE\_HOME

ORACLE\_SID=DB11G; export ORACLE\_SID

ORACLE\_TERM=xterm; export ORACLE\_TERM

PATH=/usr/sbin:$PATH; export PATH

PATH=$ORACLE\_HOME/bin:$PATH; export PATH

LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH=$ORACLE\_HOME/lib:/lib:/usr/lib; export LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH

CLASSPATH=$ORACLE\_HOME/JRE:$ORACLE\_HOME/jlib:$ORACLE\_HOME/rdbms/jlib; export CLASSPATH

Installation

Log into the oracle user. If you are using X emulation then set the DISPLAY environmental variable

DISPLAY=<machine-name>:0.0

export DISPLAY

Start the Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) by issuing the following command in the database directory.

./runInstaller

Proceed with the installation of your choice. You can see type of installation I performed by clicking on the links below to see screen shots of each stage. The "pdksh" package will be listed as missing, which can be ignored because we installed the "ksh" package instead.

一些图形安装步骤 注意组要选oinstall

During the link phase you will encounter an error invoking the "ins\_emagent.mk" file. To fix this, edit the

"$ORACLE\_HOME/sysman/lib/ins\_emagent.mk", doing a search and replace for the line shown below.

FROM:

$(MK\_EMAGENT\_NMECTL)

TO :

$(MK\_EMAGENT\_NMECTL) -lnnz11

Click the "Retry" button.

Post Installation

Edit the "/etc/oratab" file setting the restart flag for each instance to 'Y'.

这里指的是你没有执行安装完要求你使用root权限执行的脚本。一般不用做此类操作。

参考：<https://blog.csdn.net/revenco_li/article/details/70158373>

DB11G:/u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0.4/db\_1:Y

## Mongodb 笔记

# Docker笔记：

## Docker 基础

## Docker swarm

## Docker k8s

# Ansible使用

基本语法

ansible PATTERN -i inventory -m module -a grgument

#列出资产

ansible 192.168.1.117 --list-hosts 或 ansible 192.168.1.117 -i 192.168.1.117 --list-hosts(因为192.168.1.117已经在配置文件中了)

#列出一组

ansible k8s -i 文件(如配置则可不写) --list-hosts

ansible 192.168.1.\* i 文件(如配置则可不写) --list-hosts

#k8s与k8s1组的并集

ansible k8s:k8s1 -i 文件(如配置则可不写) --list-hosts

#k8s与k8s1组的交集

ansible k8s:&k8s1 -i 文件(如配置则可不写) --list-hosts

#排除所有在k8s1组里的文件

ansible k8s:!k8s1 -i 文件(如配置则可不写) --list-hosts

#配置文件地址

cat /etc/ansible/ansible.cfg

#帮助

ansible-doc

#列出所有的核心模块和附加模块

ansible-doc -l

#列出模块的使用方法

ansible-doc modulename

# Git:

## git 常用操作

### git 常见问题

### 添加远程资源到git

git add remote origin https://gitee.com/zhangyongjiancode/notebook.git

### 添加修改的文件到缓存区并提交

git add -A

git commit -m “提交”

### 放弃工作区所有的修改

git checkout .

### git 遭遇远程账号密码需要修改时

清空账号密码保存

#切换到 git的文件夹中

git config --system --unset credential.helper

# 大数据

## Hadoop