我们学校是一个不出名的二本院校,没有那么高大上的 ACM 评测系统。然而我们也想做 ACM,所以就有了这篇文章的出现。

先简单说一下 HUSTOJ,这是开源的,所有人都可以使用。

我的这个系统搭建在 Ubuntu14.04.2 系统下。

Ubuntu 的安装就不细说了,做服务器的一般都是 Linux 操作系统,而 Ubuntu 、Redhat 和 CentOS 都有桌面版的。对于我们初学者,桌面版 的是一个不错的选择。

我的系统是 Ubuntu14.04.2。(查看系统版本 cat/etc/issue)

# 进入正题:

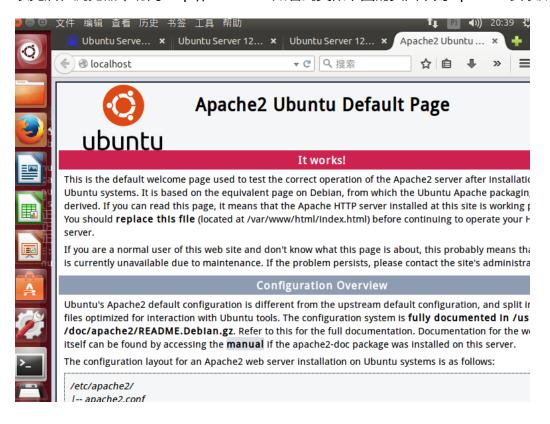
前提准备——PHP的安装。

整个环境用到 Apache2、MySQL、php5 和 phpMyAdmin。

# 1、安装 Apache2

nunu@ubuntu:~\$ sudo apt-get install apachec2 [sudo] password for nunu: 正在读取软件包列表... 完成 正在分析软件包的依赖关系树 正在读取状态信息... 完成

装完后在浏览器中访问 http://127.0.0.1 如看到类似下图的页面,则 apache2 安装成功



Ubuntu 下, apache 的

配置信息在/etc/apache2 目录

默认根目录在/var/www

重启 Apache2: /etc/init.d/apache2 restart

```
nunu@ubuntu:~$ sudo service apache2 restart

* Restarting web server apache2 [ OK ]
nunu@ubuntu:~$
```

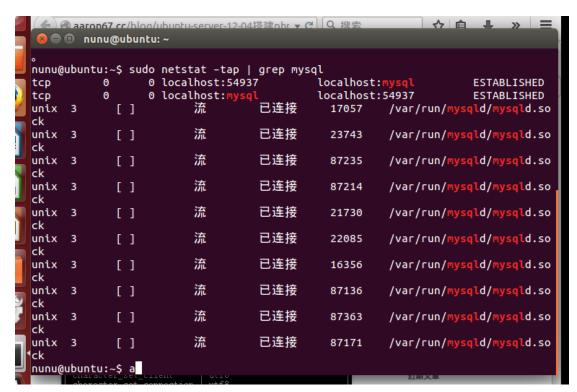
## 2、安装 MySQL, 修改默认字符集

```
nunu@ubuntu:~$ sudo apt-get install mysql-server mysql-client
[sudo] password for nunu:
正在读取软件包列表...完成
正在分析软件包的依赖关系树
正在读取状态信息...完成
```

Ubuntu下, MySQL的配置信息在/etc/mysql目录

进入 MySQL 命令: mysql -uroot -p

(查看是否安装成功): sudo netstat -tap | grep mysql



进入 MySQL: mysql -uroot -p

mysql> show variables like 'char%';

```
🔊 🖨 📵 🛮 nunu@ubuntu: ~
nunu@ubuntu:~$ mysql -uroot -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 156
Server version: 5.5.44-0ubuntu0.14.04.1 (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> show variables like 'char%';
                             | Value
| Variable_name
| character_set_client | utf8
 character_set_connection | utf8
 character_set_database | latin1
 character_set_filesystem | binary
 character_set_results | utf8
character_set_server | latin1
character_set_system | utf8
character_sets_dir | /usr/share/mysql/charsets/
| character_sets_dir
8 rows in set (0.24 sec)
mysql>
```

(为了避免中文可能带来的乱码问题,将默认字符集改成 utf-8,具体可以修改/etc/mysql/my.cnf 文件,在相应位置添加)

```
[client]
```

default-character-set=utf8

## [mysql]

default-character-set=utf8

## [mysqld]

collation-server = utf8\_unicode\_ci init-connect='SET NAMES utf8' character-set-server = utf8

3、安装 php5 及 Apache 的 php5 模块

sudo apt-get install php5 libapache2-mod-php5

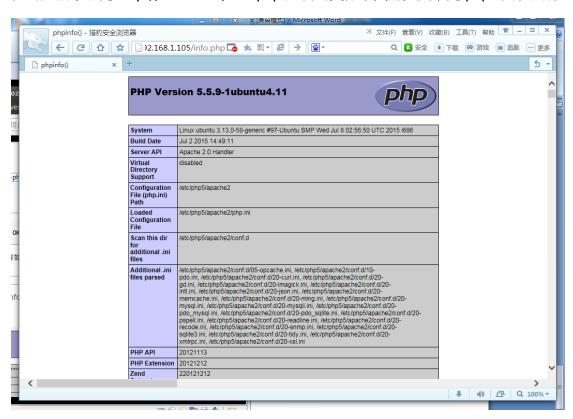
# 装完之后重启 apache

在 /var/www/html/ 目录下新建 info.php 文件,内容如下

```
info.php ×

phpinfo();
?>
```

在浏览器中访问 http://127.0.0.1/info.php 如看到类似下图的页面,则 php5 安装成功



4、安装 php5 的 MySQL 模块,安装 php 需要的其它模块

默认安装完的 php5 是不能与 MySQL 交互的。通过命令

nunu@ubuntu:~\$ sudo apt-cache search php5

libapache2-mod-php5 - server-side, HTML-embedded scripting language (Apache 2 module)

php5 - server-side, HTML-embedded scripting language (metapackage)

php5-cgi - server-side, HTML-embedded scripting language (CGI binary)

```
php5-cli - command-line interpreter for the php5 scripting language
```

php5-common - Common files for packages built from the php5 source

php5-curl - CURL module for php5

php5-dbg - Debug symbols for PHP5

php5-dev - Files for PHP5 module development

php5-gd - GD module for php5

php5-gmp - GMP module for php5

php5-json - JSON module for php5

php5-ldap - LDAP module for php5

php5-mysql - MySQL module for php5

php5-odbc - ODBC module for php5

php5-pgsql - PostgreSQL module for php5

php5-pspell - pspell module for php5

php5-readline - Readline module for php5

php5-recode - recode module for php5

php5-snmp - SNMP module for php5

php5-sqlite - SQLite module for php5

php5-tidy - tidy module for php5

php5-xmlrpc - XML-RPC module for php5

php5-xsl - XSL module for php5

cakephp - MVC rapid application development framework for PHP

libapache2-mod-php5filter - server-side, HTML-embedded scripting language (apache 2 filter module)

libexpect-php5 - expect module for PHP 5

libgv-php5 - PHP5 bindings for graphviz

libkohana2-modules-php - lightweight PHP5 MVC framework (extension modules)

libkohana2-php - lightweight PHP5 MVC framework

libkohana3.1-core-php - PHP5 framework core classes

libkohana3.1-php - PHP5 framework metapackage

libkohana3.2-core-php - PHP5 framework core classes

```
libkohana3.2-php - PHP5 framework metapackage
libow-php5 - Dallas 1-wire support: PHP5 bindings
libphp-jpgraph - Object oriented graph library for php5
libphp-jpgraph-examples - Object oriented graph library for php5 (examples)
libphp5-embed - HTML-embedded scripting language (Embedded SAPI library)
php-auth - Creating an authentication system
php-codesniffer - PHP, CSS and JavaScript coding standard analyzer and checker
php-doc - Documentation for PHP5
php-http-request2 - Provides an easy way to perform HTTP requests
php-imlib - PHP Imlib2 Extension
php-letodms-lucene - Document management system - Fulltext search
php5-adodb - Extension optimising the ADOdb database abstraction library
php5-apcu - APC User Cache for PHP 5
php5-enchant - Enchant module for php5
php5-exactimage - fast image manipulation library (PHP bindings)
php5-fpm - server-side, HTML-embedded scripting language (FPM-CGI binary)
php5-gdcm - Grassroots DICOM PHP5 bindings
php5-gearman - PHP wrapper to libgearman
php5-geoip - GeoIP module for php5
php5-gnupg - wrapper around the gpgme library
php5-imagick - ImageMagick module for php5
php5-imap - IMAP module for php5
php5-interbase - interbase/firebird module for php5
php5-intl - internationalisation module for php5
php5-lasso - Library for Liberty Alliance and SAML protocols - PHP 5 bindings
php5-librdf - PHP5 language bindings for the Redland RDF library
php5-mapscript - php5-cgi module for MapServer
php5-mcrypt - MCrypt module for php5
php5-memcache - memcache extension module for PHP5
```

php5-memcached - memcached extension module for PHP5, uses libmemcached

```
php5-midgard2 - Midgard2 Content Repository - PHP5 language bindings and module
```

php5-ming - Ming module for php5

php5-mongo - MongoDB database driver

php5-msgpack - PHP extension for interfacing with MessagePack

php5-mysglnd - MySQL module for php5 (Native Driver)

php5-mysqlnd-ms - MySQL replication and load balancing module for PHP

php5-oauth - OAuth 1.0 consumer and provider extension

php5-pinba - Pinba module for PHP 5

php5-ps - ps module for PHP 5

php5-radius - PECL radius module for PHP 5

php5-redis - PHP extension for interfacing with Redis

php5-remctl - PECL module for Kerberos-authenticated command execution

php5-rrd - PHP bindings to rrd tool system

php5-sasl - Cyrus SASL Extension

php5-stomp - Streaming Text Oriented Messaging Protocol (STOMP) client module for PHP 5

php5-svn - PHP Bindings for the Subversion Revision control system

php5-sybase - Sybase / MS SQL Server module for php5

php5-tokyo-tyrant - PHP interface to Tokyo Cabinet's network interface, Tokyo Tyrant

php5-vtkgdcm - Grassroots DICOM VTK PHP bindings

php5-xcache - Fast, stable PHP opcode cacher

php5-xdebug - Xdebug Module for PHP 5

php5-xhprof - Hierarchical Profiler for PHP5

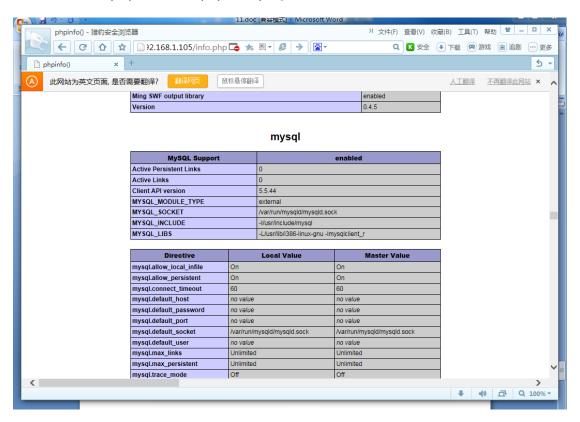
phpunit - Unit testing suite for PHP5

nunu@ubuntu:~\$

查看 php5 的模块都有哪些,这里安装以下模块

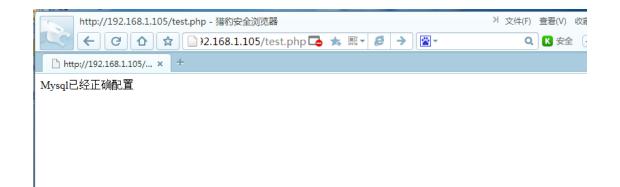
sudo apt-get install php5-mysql php5-curl php5-gd php5-intl php-pear php5-imagick php5-imap php5-mcrypt php5-memcache php5-ming php5-ps php5-pspell php5-recode php5-snmp php5-sqlite php5-tidy php5-xmlrpc php5-xsl

重启 apache 服务器,在浏览器中刷新 http://127.0.0.1/info.php 可以看到类似下图的页面,ctrl+f mysql 可以发现 php 的 MySQL 模块已经安装



在 /var/www/html/目录下新建 testmysql.php 文件,测试 php 连接 MySQL,文件内容如下:

打开 http://127.0.0.1/testmysql.php,页面如下



打开 apache 配置文件: sudo vi /etc/apache2/apache2.conf, 在最后面加上: AddDefaultCharset UTF-8, 如果还是乱码的, 再将 UTF-8 改用 gb2312。

重启 Apache: sudo /etc/init.d/apache2 restart 再刷新 test.php 中文乱码没有了

# 5、安装 phpMyAdmin 管理 MySQL

sudo apt-get install phpmyadmin

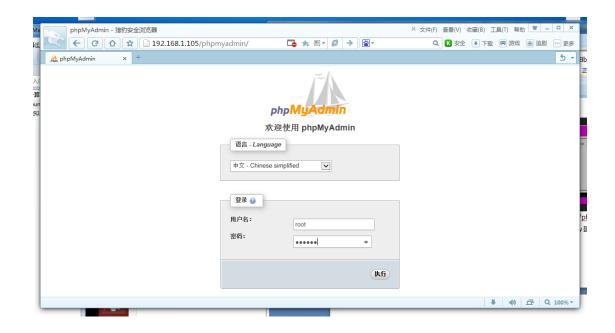
在安装过程中会要求选择 Web server: apache2 或 lighttpd,选择 apache2,按 tab 键然后确定。然后会要求输入设置的 Mysql 数据库密码连接密码 Password of the database's administrative user。

然后将 phpmyadmin 与 apache2 建立连接,



以我的为例:www 目录在/var/www , phpmyadmin 在/usr/share /phpmyadmin 目录 , 所以就用命令:sudo In -s /usr/share/phpmyadmin /var/www 建立连接。

phpmyadmin 测试:在浏览器地址栏中打开 http://127.0.0.1/phpmyadmin



# 到此为止,PHP的环境就完全配好了。接下来就是 hustoj 的安装。

- 6、更新源,安装 svn、make、fpc、openjdk1.6
  - \$ sudo apt-get update
  - \$ sudo apt-get install subversion make

安装 pascal 和 java 编译器, hustoj 安装完默认只能判c和c++代码

- \$ sudo apt-get install fpc openjdk-6-jdk
- 7、checkout 出 google code 上的 install 目录

cd

- \$ sudo svn co https://github.com/zhblue/hustoj/trunk/trunk/install hustoj
- \$ svn checkout https://github.com/zhblue/hustoj/trunk/trunk/install hustoj cd hustoj
- sudo bash install-interactive.sh
- 8、修改文件中的数据库用户名及密码

默认是 root/root,这里设置成服务器数据库的用户名和密码,我测试时是root/123456

# 修改 ~/hustoj/install.sh

```
#!/bin/bash
#before install check DB setting in
# judge.conf
# hustoj-read-only/web/include/db_info.inc.php
# and down here
#and run this with root

#CENTOS/REDHAT/FEDORA WEBBASE=/var/www/html APACHEUSER=apache
WEBBASE=/var/www/html
APACHEUSER=www-data
DBUSER=root
DBPASS=123456
```

## 修改 ~/hustoj/judge.conf

```
🛑 🗊 root@ubuntu: /hustoj
OJ_HOST_NAME=127.0.0.1
OJ_USER_NAME=root
OJ_PASSWORD=123456
OJ_DB_NAME=jol
OJ_PORT_NUMBER=3306
OJ RUNNING=4
OJ_SLEEP_TIME=5
OJ TOTAL=1
OJ_MOD=0
OJ_JAVA_TIME_BONUS=2
OJ_JAVA_MEMORY_BONUS=512
OJ_JAVA_XMS=-Xms32m
OJ_JAVA_XMX=-Xmx256m
OJ_SIM_ENABLE=0
OJ_HTTP_JUDGE=0
OJ_HTTP_BASEURL=http://127.0.0.1/JudgeOnline
OJ_HTTP_USERNAME=admin
OJ_HTTP_PASSWORD=admin
OJ_OI_MODE=0
OJ_SHM_RUN=0
OJ_USE_MAX_TIME=1
OJ_LANG_SET=0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
"judge.conf" 22L, 436C
```

## 9、运行 install.sh

\$ sudo .~/hustoj/install.sh

修改 /var/www/html/JudgeOnline/include/db\_info.inc.php 里的数据库用户名及密码

## 创建数据库:

```
mysql
set names utf8;
create database jol;
use jol;
source db.sql
```

(此部分参照:http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog\_4f3b79d0010107ud.html)

#### 10、设置管理员帐号

运行 judged

\$ sudo judged

浏览器中访问 http://127.0.0.1/JudgeOnline,注册一个帐号,我测试时是 nunu



# 数据库中执行下面的 sql 设置 admin 为管理员

insert into privilege(user\_id, rightstr) values('nunu', 'administrator');

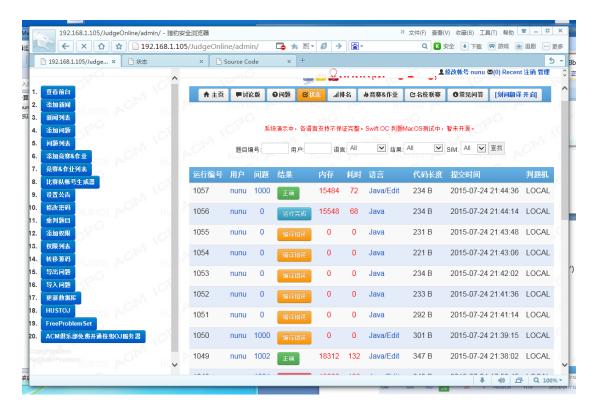
运行 judged

\$ sudo judged

# 11、测试 oj



后台地址是: http://127.0.0.1/JudgeOnline/admin/



参看文章: