

Basic Remote Deployment

Friday, July 20, 2018 13:57

1. Transfer file
 - a. pscp command line
 - i. pscp [options] source [source...] [user@]host:target
 - ii. So to copy the local file c:\documents\foo.txt to the server example.com as user fred to the file /tmp/foo you would type below:
 - iii. **pscp c:\documents\foo.txt fred@example.com:/tmp/foo**
 - b. WinSCP GUI tool
2. Unzip file
 - a. List file: **unzip -l filename.zip**
 - b. Extract file: **unzip filename.zip**
 - c. Extract file into directory: **unzip filename.zip -d directoryname**
3. JDK
 - a. Check
 - i. **update-alternatives --list java**
 - ii. **update-alternatives --display java**
 - b. Uninstall OpenJDK
 - i. **apt-get remove openjdk-***
 - c. Install via internet
 - i. With new ppa
 - 1) **sudo add-apt-repository ppa:webupd8team/java**
 - 2) **sudo apt-get update**
 - 3) **sudo apt-get install oracle-java8-installer**
 - 4) **sudo apt-get install oracle-java8-set-default**
 - ii. Removing ppa
 - 1) **sudo apt-get install ppa-purge**
 - 2) **sudo ppa-purge ppa:whatever/ppa**
 - d. Install via downloaded file
 - i. Download the JDK file, for example, jdk-8u181-linux-x64.tar.gz
 - ii. Download command, **wget url-of-jdk**.
 - iii. Go to /opt and create the java directory.
 - iv. Unpack the tarball file: **sudo tar xzvf jdk-8u181-linux-x64.tar.gz**
 - v. Setting up environment variables (one of these two options, run **source /etc/xxx** to make the change effective immediately.) Reference: <https://askubuntu.com/questions/175514/how-to-set-java-home-for-java>
 - 1) /etc/environment
 - a) **JAVA_HOME="/opt/java/jdk-version"**
 - b) **JRE_HOME="/opt/java/jdk-version/jre/bin"**
 - 2) /etc/profile
 - a) **export JAVA_HOME=/opt/java/jdk-version**
 - b) **export JRE_HOME=/opt/java/jdk-version/jre/bin**
 - c) **export PATH=\$PATH:/opt/java/jdk-version/bin:/opt/java/jdk-version/jre/bin**
 - d) **export CLASSPATH=.:\$JAVA_HOME/lib/dt.jar:\$JAVA_HOME/lib/tools.jar**
 4. Tomcat
 - a. Installed via downloaded file
 - i. Download the tomcat package for Linux, for example, apache-tomcat-9.0.10.tar.gz
 - ii. Download command, **wget url-of-tomcat**.
 - iii. Go to /opt and create the tomcat directory.
 - iv. Unpack the tarball file: **sudo tar xzvf apache-tomcat-9.0.10.tar.gz**
 - v. If issue occurs with command **'cd webapps/'**. **'-bash: cd: webapps/: Permission denied'**. You can try to enter the super user mode: **sudo su**.

5. nginx

a. Installed via downloaded file

- i. Download the nginx package for Linux, for example, `nginx-1.15.1.tar.gz`
- ii. Download command, **wget url-of-nginx.**
- iii. Go to `/opt` and create the nginx directory.
- iv. Unpack the tarball file: **sudo tar zxvf nginx-1.15.1.tar.gz**
- v. Remember to update the `nginx.conf` file as needed.

vi. Config

1) **./configure**

- a) If you are seeing '**c compiler not found**' error, try to install the compiler first with **sudo apt-get install build-essential manpages-dev.**
- b) If you are seeing 'the HTTP rewrite module requires the PCRE library' error, either install `"pcre"` and `"pcre-devel"` packages on your Linux, or disable the rewrite module by doing `"./configure --without-http_rewrite_module"`

2) **make**

3) **make install**

vii. Run

- 1) Go to the default directory, `/usr/local/nginx/sbin/`, run `./nginx` to start nginx.

- viii. Once you start this, you'll see the nginx "master process" and "worker process" if you do **ps -ef | grep -i nginx.**