Linode centos7中架设course网站

在linode中安装centos7系统。然后登录到系统中，假设网站。

# 更新系统

## 列出所有可更新的软件清单

命令：yum check-update

## 安装所有更新软件

命令：yum update

# 安装JDK和Tomcat

## 检查是否安装jdk

java -version

## 没有安装的话进行安装

查找相关列表

yum -y list java\*

## 安装时提醒必须使用root用户，sudo都不行。

yum -y install java-1.8.0-openjdk\*

## 验证

java -version

## 下载tomcat

cd /opt

wget http://ftp.nluug.nl/internet/apache/tomcat/tomcat-8/v8.0.26/bin/apache-tomcat-8.0.26.zip

## 解压缩

unzip apache-tomcat-8.0.26.zip

## Move the extracted contents to /opt/ directory.

mv apache-tomcat-8.0.26/ /opt/tomcat

## 删除zip文件

rm apache-tomcat-8.0.26.zip

## Setup Tomcat environment variable,Create a file called tomcat.sh under /etc/profile.d/ directory.

vi /etc/profile.d/tomcat.sh

文件内容如下：

#Add the following contents:

#!/bin/bash

CATALINA\_HOME=/opt/tomcat

PATH=$CATALINA\_HOME/bin:$PATH

export PATH CATALINA\_HOME

export CLASSPATH=.

## Save and close the file. Make it executable using the following command.

chmod +x /etc/profile.d/tomcat.sh

## Then, set the environment variables permanently by running the following command:

source /etc/profile.d/tomcat.sh

## Now, we have to start the Tomcat server. Before starting Tomcat, give executable permission to the following script files.

chmod +x $CATALINA\_HOME/bin/startup.sh

chmod +x $CATALINA\_HOME/bin/shutdown.sh

chmod +x $CATALINA\_HOME/bin/catalina.sh

## 修改端口号为80

vi $CATALINA\_HOME/conf/server.xml

## 启动Tomcat

$CATALINA\_HOME/bin/startup.sh

## 终止

$CATALINA\_HOME/bin/shutdown.sh

## 访问网站

http://ip

# 安装数据库

## 列出可用数据库

yum -y list mariadb\*

## 安装

 yum -y install mariadb\*

## 启动数据库

[root@li871-184 /]# systemctl enable mariadb.service

[root@li871-184 /]# systemctl start mariadb.service

mysql

## 显示数据库

show databases;

use test;

show tables;

exit;

## 数据库安全

mysql\_secure\_installation

提示输入当前密码（数据库初始安装时默认为空），直接回车。

然后设置新密码即可。

然后删除默认匿名用户访问。

然后不允许远程登录。

移除test数据库

重新装载privilege 表等。

## 使用密码登录

mysql -uroot –p

## 停掉数据库服务

systemctl stop mariadb.service

## 乱码问题

vi /etc/my.cnf

[mysqld]

init\_connect='SET collation\_connection = utf8\_unicode\_ci'

init\_connect='SET NAMES utf8'

character-set-server=utf8

collation-server=utf8\_unicode\_ci

skip-character-set-client-handshake

[client]

default-character-set=utf8

[mysql]

default-character-set=utf8

然后重新启动数据库服务

systemctl start mariadb.service

进入到mysql中，查看是否已经改变

Result is

mysql> show variables like "%character%";show variables like "%collation%";

+--------------------------+----------------------------+

| Variable\_name | Value |

+--------------------------+----------------------------+

| character\_set\_client | utf8 |

| character\_set\_connection | utf8 |

| character\_set\_database | utf8 |

| character\_set\_filesystem | binary |

| character\_set\_results | utf8 |

| character\_set\_server | utf8 |

| character\_set\_system | utf8 |

| character\_sets\_dir | /usr/share/mysql/charsets/ |

+--------------------------+----------------------------+

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

+----------------------+-----------------+

| Variable\_name | Value |

+----------------------+-----------------+

| collation\_connection | utf8\_unicode\_ci |

| collation\_database | utf8\_unicode\_ci |

| collation\_server | utf8\_unicode\_ci |

+----------------------+-----------------+

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

## 初始化自己数据库

首先通过ftp将脚本上传到/usr/tmp(即/var/tmp)中，然后在mysql中执行下面命令：

\. /var/tmp/course.sql

use coursedb

\. /var/tmp/initcoursedb.txt

# 其它问题

## 授权问题

如果出现java.sql.SQLException: Access denied for user 'root'@'localhost' (using password:YES)错误，则为mysql授权问题

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON \*.\* TO 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'root' WITH GRANT OPTION;