

Linux环境部署+项目部署

一、目录

二、Linux部署JAVA

1、下载jdk

- 官网：

https://download.oracle.com/java/18/latest/jdk-18_linux-x64_bin.tar.gz

- 百度网盘：

链接：<https://pan.baidu.com/s/1p9jmzqHA7Yrx7yaVsK-h0g>

提取码：0s12

--来自百度网盘超级会员V1的分享

2、利用ftp软件将压缩包上传到服务器

目录（我这里放到了root目录下）

之后再 /usr/local/目录下新建java目录

```
cd /usr/local/  
mkdir java
```

3、解压jdk压缩包

```
tar -zxvf /root/jdk-jdk-8U331-Linux-64.tar.gz(/*按tab键自动补全*/) -C  
/usr/local/java
```

4、配置环境

```
vim /etc/profile
```

点击i，在文件末尾输入以下内容

```
JAVA_HOME=/usr/local/java/jdk1.8.0_161(此处应该是你的java目录下的jdk名称)  
JRE_HOME=$JAVA_HOME/usr/local/java/jdk1.8.0_161(同上)/jre(/**若jdk目录下不存在jre目  
录，则为(JRE_HOME=$JAVA_HOME/)**) )  
CLASSPATH=$JAVA_HOME/lib/  
PATH=$PATH:$JAVA_HOME/bin  
export PATH JAVA_HOME JRE_HOME CLASSPATH
```

输入后按Esc，再输入（: wq）后回车（保存并退出）

```
source /etc/profile
```

安装完成

检查

```
java -version
javac
```

```
[root@ecs-81961 ~]# java -version
java version "1.8.0_311"
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_311-b11)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.311-b11, mixed mode)
```

```
[root@ecs-81961 ~]# javac
Usage: javac <options> <source files>
where possible options include:
-g                    Generate all debugging info
-g:none              Generate no debugging info
-g:{lines,vars,source} Generate only some debugging info
-nowarn              Generate no warnings
-verbose             Output messages about what the compiler is doing
-deprecation          Output source locations where deprecated APIs are used
-classpath <path>    Specify where to find user class files and annotation processors
-cp <path>           Specify where to find user class files and annotation processors
-sourcepath <path>    Specify where to find input source files
-bootclasspath <path> Override location of bootstrap class files
-extdirs <dirs>       Override location of installed extensions
-endorseddirs <dirs>  Override location of endorsed standards path
-processor:{none,only} Control whether annotation processing and/or compilation is done.
-processor <class1>[,<class2>,<class3>...] Names of the annotation processors to run; bypasses default discovery process
-processorpath <path> Specify where to find annotation processors
-parameters          Generate metadata for reflection on method parameters
-d <directory>       Specify where to place generated class files
-s <directory>       Specify where to place generated source files
-h <directory>       Specify where to place generated native header files
-implicit:{none,class} Specify whether or not to generate class files for implicitly referenced files
-encoding <encoding> Specify character encoding used by source files
-source <release>     Provide source compatibility with specified release
-target <release>     Generate class files for specific VM version
-profile <profile>    Check that API used is available in the specified profile
-version             Version information
-help               Print a synopsis of standard options
-Akey[=value]       Options to pass to annotation processors
-X                 Print a synopsis of nonstandard options
-J<flag>            Pass <flag> directly to the runtime system
-Werror             Terminate compilation if warnings occur
@<filename>         Read options and filenames from file
```

成功!!!

三、tomcat部署配置

1、下载压缩包

- 官网:

<https://dlcdn.apache.org/tomcat/tomcat-10/v10.0.20/bin/apache-tomcat-10.0.20.tar.gz>

- 百度网盘:

链接: https://pan.baidu.com/s/1ili9Ac_SPkkgGSOab2rlzw

提取码: tkvt

--来自百度网盘超级会员V1的分享

2、利用ftp软件将压缩包上传到服务器

目录 (我这里放到了root目录下)

之后再 /usr/local/目录下新建tomcat目录

```
cd /usr/local/
mkdir tomcat
```

3、解压apache-tomcat压缩包

```
tar -zxvf apache-tomcat-10.0.20.tar.gz(*按tab键自动补全*) -C /usr/local/tomcat
```

4、防火墙设置

```
firewall-cmd --state //查看防火墙设置
{
    running:已启动
    not running:已关闭
}
systemctl start firewalld //启动防火墙
systemctl enable firewalld.service//设置开机自启防火墙
firewall-cmd --reload//重启防火墙

firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=8080(自己选择, tomcat默认8080端口)/tcp --
permanent //开放端口

netstat -tnlp
```

- 查看tomcat默认端口 (若需要修改默认端口选择此方法)

```
vim /usr/local/tomcat/apache-tomcat-10.0.20/conf/server.xml
```

查看<Connector port="8080", 修改port,

按Esc, 输入 (: wq) 保存并退出

- 查看防火墙信息, 若关闭状态则开启防火墙
- 开放端口
- 重启防火墙
- 再服务器控制台网页开启端口 TCP 8080 端口
(可以同时开启TCP 23端口)
- 重启防火墙

5、开启tomcat

```
cd /usr/local/tomcat/apache-tomcat-10.0.20/bin/
./startup.sh
```

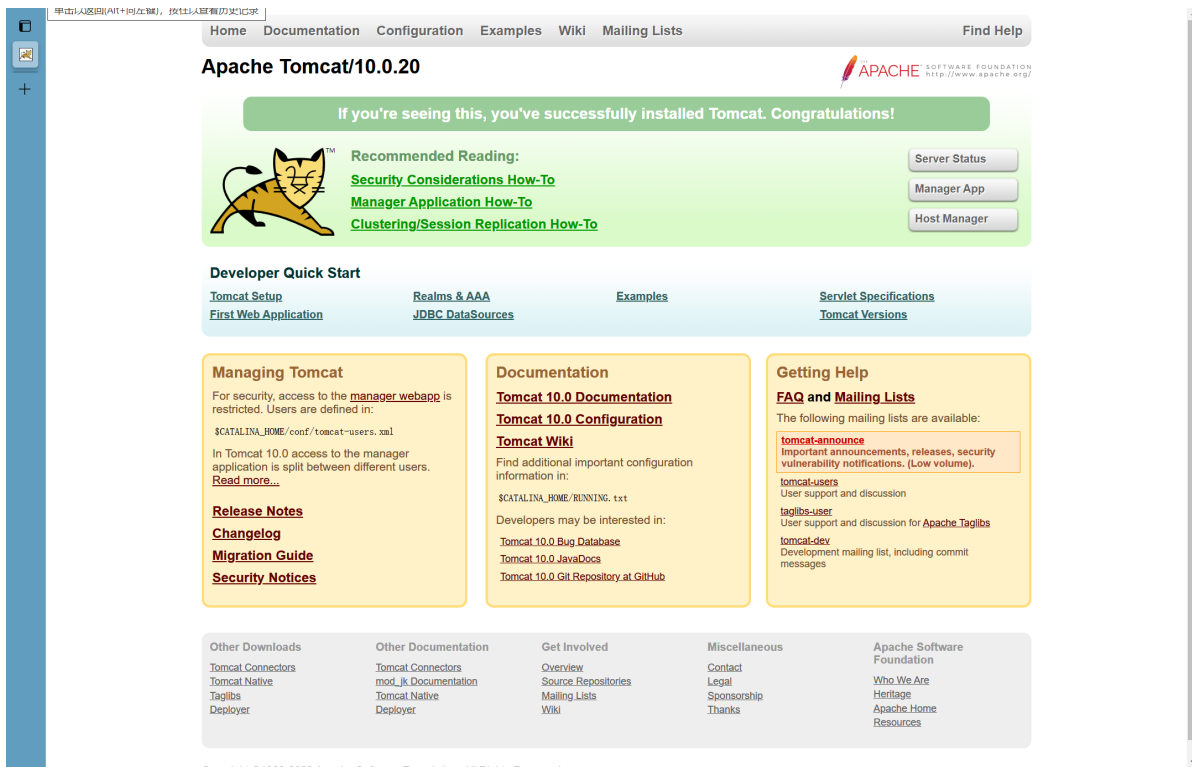
6、查看监听端口

```
netstat -tnlp
```

显示8080

7、在浏览器中输入自己服务器的IP地址: 8080/

显示tomcat启动页则部署成功



8、关闭tomcat

```
cd /usr/local/tomcat/apache-tomcat-10.0.20/bin/  
./shutdown.sh
```

9、配置快捷键并开机自启动

- 首先进入/etc/rc.d/init.d 目录，创建一个名为tomcat 的文件，并赋予执行权限

```
cd /etc/rc.d/init.d/  
touch tomcat  
chmod +x tomcat
```

- 编辑tomcat

```
vim tomcat  
  
写入  
#!/bin/bash  
#chkconfig:- 20 90  
#description:tomcat  
#processname:tomcat  
TOMCAT_HOME=/usr/local/tomcat/apache-tomcat-8.5.55  
case $1 in  
start) su root $TOMCAT_HOME/bin/startup.sh;;  
stop) su root $TOMCAT_HOME/bin/shutdown.sh;;  
*) echo "require start|stop" ;;  
esac  
  
: wq 保存并退出
```

- 快捷键启动

```
service tomcat start
service tomcat stop
```

- 开机自启动

```
chkconfig --add tomcat
chkconfig tomcat on
```

四、MySQL

1、检查

卸载系统自带的MARIADB (如果有)

```
rpm -qa|grep mariadb
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# rpm -qa|grep mariadb
mariadb-server-5.5.56-2.el7.x86_64 ✓
mariadb-5.5.56-2.el7.x86_64 ✓
mariadb-devel-5.5.56-2.el7.x86_64 ✓
mariadb-libs-5.5.56-2.el7.x86_64 ✓
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
```

如果有, 就

```
yum -y remove mariadb-server-5.5.56-2.el7.x86_64
yum -y remove mariadb-5.5.56-2.el7.x86_64
yum -y remove mariadb-devel-5.5.56-2.el7.x86_64
yum -y remove mariadb-libs-5.5.56-2.el7.x86_64
.....
```

2、下载并上传

官网: [MySQL :: Download MySQL Community Server](https://dev.mysql.com/downloads-community/)

General Availability (GA) Releases Archives

MySQL Community Server 5.7.38

Select Operating System:
Linux - Generic

Select OS Version:
Linux - Generic (glibc 2.12) (x86_64-bit)

Looking for the latest GA version?

Compressed TAR Archive (mysql-5.7.38-linux-glibc2.12-x86_64.tar.gz)	5.7.38	643.6M	Download
Compressed TAR Archive, Test Suite (mysql-test-5.7.38-linux-glibc2.12-x86_64.tar.gz)	5.7.38	32.9M	Download
TAR (mysql-5.7.38-linux-glibc2.12-x86_64.tar)	5.7.38	676.5M	Download

MD5: 9bd4d73ee7ed3b4eaa5cd55764c792d3 | [Signature](#)

MD5: bbd40b56054c52d3e0c98349adb421 | [Signature](#)

MD5: 81c6a496f1ea724ab56e2467a9657c03 | [Signature](#)

! We suggest that you use the MD5 checksums and GnuPG signatures to verify the integrity of the packages you download.

上传并创建文件夹

```
/*上传目录*/  
/usr/local/file  
/*创建*/  
cd /usr/local  
mkdir mysql
```

3、解压

```
cd /usr/local/file  
tar -zxvf mysql-5.7.38-linux-glibc2.12-x86_64.tar.gz -C /usr/local/mysql
```

4、创建mysql用户组和用户

```
groupadd mysql  
useradd -r -g mysql mysql
```

5、创建数据存储目录

```
cd /usr/local/mysql  
mkdir data  
/*赋予访问权限*/  
chown mysql:mysql -R /usr/local/mysql/data/
```

6、创建配置文件

```
vim /etc/my.cnf
```

写入->

```
[mysql]  
# 设置mysql客户端默认字符集  
default-character-set=utf8mb4
```

```

socket=/var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock

[mysqld]
skip-name-resolve
#设置3306端口
port = 3306
socket=/var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock
# 设置mysql的安装目录
basedir=/usr/local/mysql/mysql-5.7.38-linux-glibc2.12-x86_64
# 设置mysql数据库的数据的存放目录
datadir=/usr/local/mysql/data
# 允许最大连接数
max_connections=200
# 服务端使用的字符集默认为8比特编码的latin1字符集
character-set-server=utf8mb4
# 创建新表时将使用的默认存储引擎
default-storage-engine=INNODB
log-error=/usr/local/mysql/data/mysql.err
pid-file=/usr/local/mysql/data/mysql.pid

lower_case_table_names=1
max_allowed_packet=16M

```

同时创建文件夹

```

mkdir /var/lib/mysql
chmod 777 /var/lib/mysql

```

7、安装MySQL

1、进入文件

```
cd /usr/local/mysql/mysql-5.7.38-linux-glibc2.12-x86_64/bin/
```

2、初始化

```
./mysqld --initialize --user=mysql --basedir=/usr/local/mysql/mysql-5.7.38-linux-glibc2.12-x86_64/ --datadir=/usr/local/mysql/data --defaults-file=/etc/my.cnf
```

3、检查密码

```
cat /usr/local/mysql/data/mysql.err
```

```

[root@localhost bin]# ./mysqld --initialize --user=mysql --basedir=/usr/local/mysql/mysql/ --datadir=/usr/local/mysql/data
[root@localhost bin]# cat /usr/local/mysql/data/mysql.err
2022-05-18T12:07:34.071502Z 0 [Warning] TIMESTAMP with implicit DEFAULT value is deprecated. Please use --explicit_defaults_for_timestamp on for more details).
2022-05-18T12:07:34.071683Z 0 [ERROR] Can't find error-message file '/usr/local/mysql/mysql/share/errmsg.sys'
configuration directive.
2022-05-18T12:07:34.249010Z 0 [Warning] InnoDB: New log files created, LSN=45790
2022-05-18T12:07:34.280908Z 0 [Warning] InnoDB: Creating foreign key constraint system tables.
2022-05-18T12:07:34.339079Z 0 [Warning] No existing UUID has been found, so we assume that this is the first
ID: 19da43b6-d6a3-11ec-9dcc-000c297830e9.
2022-05-18T12:07:34.340016Z 0 [Warning] Gtid table is not ready to be used. Table 'mysql.gtid_executed' cannot be opened.
2022-05-18T12:07:34.687508Z 0 [Warning]
2022-05-18T12:07:34.687526Z 0 [Warning]
2022-05-18T12:07:34.688590Z 0 [Warning] CA certificate ca.pem is self signed.
2022-05-18T12:07:34.764094Z 1 [Note] A temporary password is generated for root@localhost: 6.q3b8eJ!lyG
[root@localhost bin]#

```

一定记住这个密码哦!!!

一定记住这个密码哦!!!

一定记住这个密码哦!!!

rmgl?-Rcz3kr

4、复制文件

```
cp /usr/local/mysql/mysql-5.7.38-linux-glibc2.12-x86_64/support-files/mysql.server /etc/init.d/mysql
```

5、修改文件

```
vim /etc/init.d/mysql
```

修改其**basedir** 和**datadir** 为实际对应目录

```
# Negative numbers mean to wait indefinitely
service_startup_timeout=900

# Lock directory for RedHat / SuSE.
lockdir='/var/lock/subsys'
lock_file_path="$lockdir/mysql"

# The following variables are only set for letting mysql.server find things

# Set some defaults
mysqld_pid_file_path=
if test -z "$basedir"
then
    basedir=/usr/local/mysql/mysql-5.7.38-linux-glibc2.12-x86_64
    bindir=/usr/local/mysql/bin
    if test -z "$datadir"
    then
        datadir=/usr/local/mysql/data
    fi
    sbindir=/usr/local/mysql/bin
    libexecdir=/usr/local/mysql/bin
else
    bindir="$basedir/bin"
    if test -z "$datadir"
    then
        datadir="$basedir/data"
    fi
fi
```

8、设置MYSQL系统服务

1、首先增加mysql 服务控制脚本执行权限

```
chmod +x /etc/init.d/mysql
```

2、同时将mysqld 服务加入到系统服务

```
chkconfig --add mysql
```

3、最后检查mysqld 服务是否已经生效即可

```
chkconfig --list mysqld
```



```
[root@localhost bin]# chkconfig --list mysql

Note: This output shows SysV services only and does not include native
systemd services. SysV configuration data might be overridden by native
systemd configuration.

If you want to list systemd services use 'systemctl list-unit-files'.
To see services enabled on particular target use
'systemctl list-dependencies [target]'.

mysql          0:off    1:off    2:on     3:on     4:on     5:on     6:off
```

服务注册完成

9、启动MySQL

```
service mysql start
```

```
mysql          0:off    1:off    2:on     3:on     4:on     5:on     6:off
[root@localhost bin]# service mysql start
Starting MySQL.. SUCCESS!
[root@localhost bin]#
```

启动成功

10、添加环境变量

(方便全局使用mysql命令行)

```
vim ~/.bash_profile
```

末尾添加

```
export PATH=$PATH:/usr/local/mysql/mysql-5.7.38-linux-glibc2.12-x86_64/bin
```

```
# .bash_profile

# Get the aliases and functions
if [ -f ~/.bashrc ]; then
    . ~/.bashrc
fi

# User specific environment and startup programs

PATH=$PATH:$HOME/bin

export PATH

export PATH=$PATH:/usr/local/mysql/mysql-5.7.38-linux-glibc2.12-x86_64/bin
```

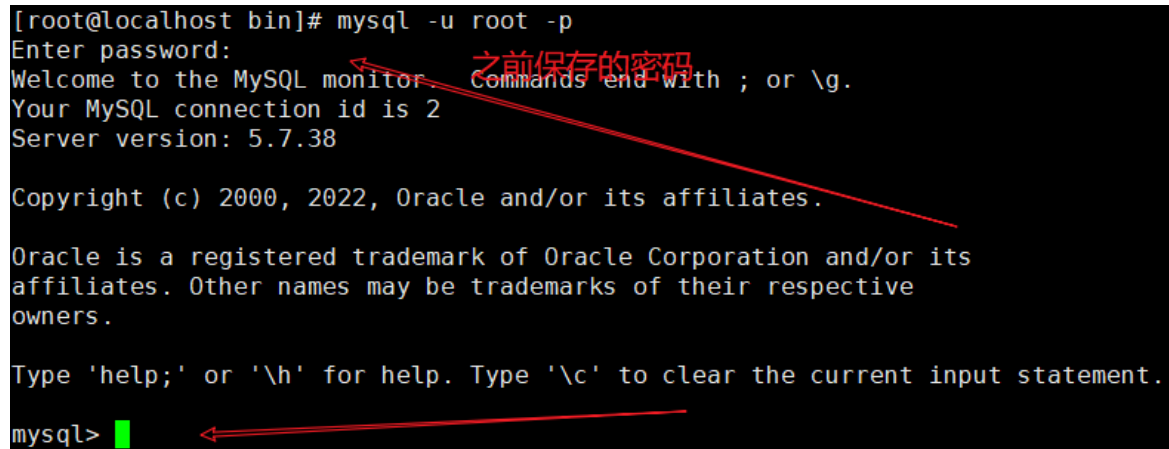
生效环境变量

```
source ~/.bash_profile
```

11、登录MySQL

1、登录

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



```
[root@localhost bin]# mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 2
Server version: 5.7.38

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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>
```

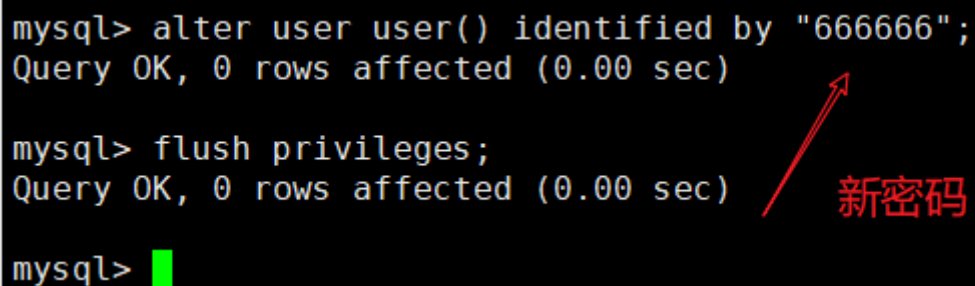
密码是之前保存的随机密码

显示如上表示成功

2、修改root密码

继续在命令行执行

```
alter user user() identified by "666666";
flush privileges;
```



```
mysql> alter user user() identified by "666666";
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> flush privileges;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

3、设置远程连接

继续在命令行操作

```
use mysql;
update user set user.Host='%' where user.User='root';
flush privileges;
```

```
mysql> use mysql
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> update user set user.Host='%' where user.User='root';
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0

mysql> flush privileges;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

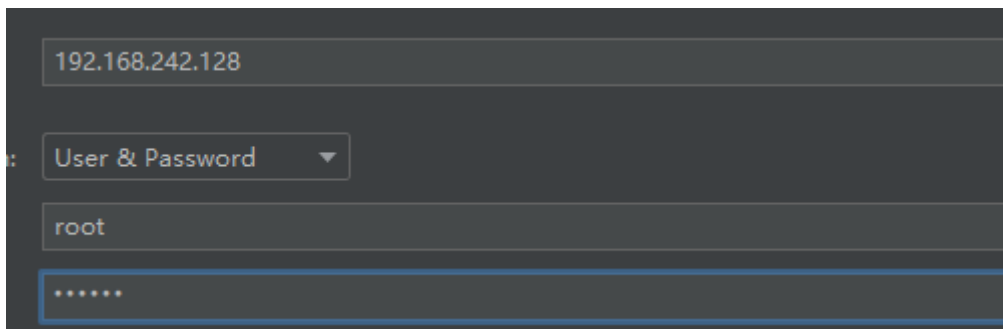
mysql> █
```

Ctrl+D退出命令行

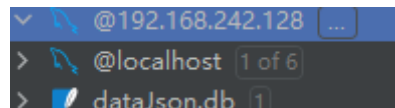
4、远程测试

工具连接

DataGrip:



连接成功!!!



安装完成!!!!