【服务端部署公网】

——王霖 2021.1.12

目录

服务站	岩部署公网】	1
1.	生成服务端程序	1
	连接数据库	
	·····································	
	客户端发布	
6.	附录	
	6.1Navicat 远程连接 ECS SOL 中的命令和方法	
	6.2MySQL5.6 初始密码重置方法	
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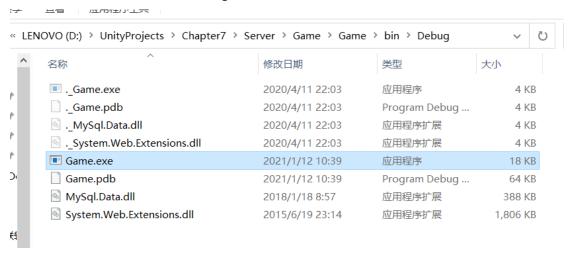
1. 生成服务端程序

打开服务端解决方案.sln,修改 Program.cs 中数据库名称,公网 ip,服务端端口号,服务端用户账号密码以及服务端端口号,如下:

其中, game 为数据库名称, 101.200.185.115 为公网 ip, 3306 为数据库端口, newname、Navicat_123 为子用户账号密码, 6215 为服务端占用的端口号 然后再 debug 或 release 下, 重新生成解决方案, 如图:



打开服务端文件夹, bin 下的 debug 或 release 中的*.exe 为服务端程序, 如图:



2. 连接数据库

背景:使用宝塔面板安装完成 MySQL 5.6 版本,其他情况后续介绍 远程连接阿里云服务器,然后登录 MySQL

mysql -u root -h localhost -p

```
[root@iZ2zedlnh631ifeeon21scZ severwl]# mysql -u root -h localhost -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 85
Server version: 5.6.50-log Source distribution

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Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> ■
```

然后打开 MySQL 数据库

use mysql

mysql> use mysql Database changed mysql> []

然后新增一个用户 Testuser(这个新增的用户名称也可以为 root)和密码 wl123 并将 host 设置为%表示任何 ip 都能连接 mysql

grant all on *.* to Testuser'@'106.39.178.131' identified by 'wl123';

```
mysql> grant all on *.* to 'Testuser'@'%' identified by 'wl123'; Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> []
```

然后刷新权限表, 使配置生效

flush privileges;

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

然后打开 3306 端口的防火墙

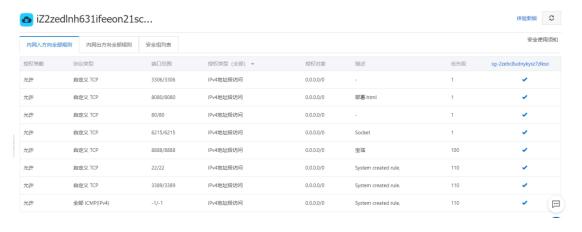
firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=3306/tcp -permanent

```
[root@iZ2zedlnh631ifeeon21scZ severwl]# firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=3306/tcp --permanent
Warning: ALREADY_ENABLED: 3306:tcp
success
[root@iZ2zedlnh631ifeeon21scZ severwl]#
```

整体终端:

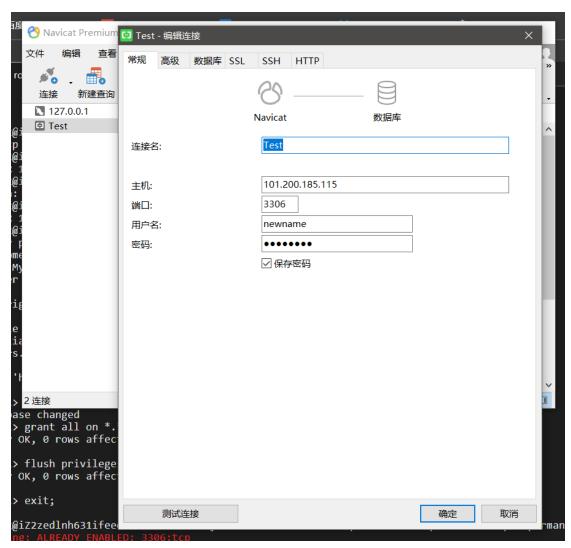
```
[root@iZ2zedlnh631ifeeon21scZ severwl]# mysql -u root -h localhost -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 85
Server version: 5.6.50-log Source distribution
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owners.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
mysql> use mysql
Database changed
mysql> grant all on *.* to 'Testuser'@'%' identified by 'wl123';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> flush privileges;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> exit;
[root@iZ2zedlnh631ifeeon21scZ severwl]# firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=3306/tcp --permanent
success
[root@iZ2zedlnh631ifeeon21scZ severwl]# [
```

开放 3306 端口防火墙之前需要控制台安全组规则设置好 3306 端口



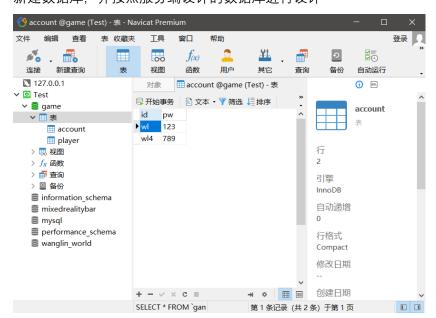
3. 设置数据库

打开 Navicat,对 ECS 数据库进行连接



连接名不做要求, 能认出即可

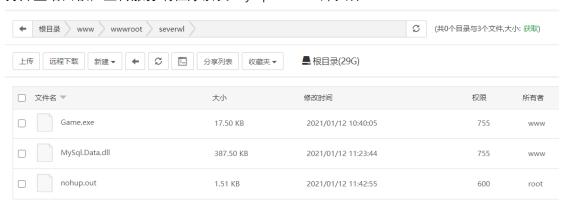
主机为 ECS 公网 ip,用户名密码为上述设置的子用户及其密码新建数据库,并按照服务端设计的数据库进行设计



//截图中的数据为测试过两个账号后的数据,新建的数据库和表为空表

4. 部署服务端

打开宝塔面板,上传服务端程序以及 Mysql.Data.dll 库文件



连接 ECS

定位到服务端文件夹

cd /www/wwwroot/severwl

```
Welcome to Alibaba Cloud Elastic Compute Service !

[root@iZ2zedlnh631ifeeon21scZ ~]# cd /www/wwwroot/severwl

[root@iZ2zedlnh631ifeeon21scZ severwl]# []
```

打开服务端对应端口的防火墙

firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=6215/tcp -permanent

```
[root@iZ2zedlnh631ifeeon21scZ ~]# cd /www/wwwroot/severwl
[root@iZ2zedlnh631ifeeon21scZ severwl]# firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=6215/tcp --permanent
Warning: ALREADY_ENABLED: 6215:tcp
success
[root@iZ2zedlnh631ifeeon21scZ severwl]# ■
```

启动服务端

nohup mono GameSever.exe &

查看运行的 ip 和端口号

netstat -tunpl

```
root@iZ2zedlnh631ifeeon21scZ severwl]# netstat -tunpl
Active Internet connections (only servers)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address
tcp 0 0.0.0.0:888
                                                           Foreign Address
                                                                                                            PID/Program name
                                                                                                           PID/Program name
28484/nginx: master
27841/python
28212/mono
25997/mongod
1062/jsvc.exec
28484/nginx: master
1062/jsvc.exec
1004/pure-ftpd (SER
1647/sshd
22269/mysqld
                                                           0.0.0.0:*
                                                                                            LISTEN
                                                           0.0.0.0:*
                        0 0.0.0.0:8888
                                                                                            LISTEN
                                                           0.0.0.0:*
                       0 0.0.0.0:6215
                                                                                            LISTEN
                                                           0.0.0.0:*
                       0 127.0.0.1:27017
tcp
                                                                                            LISTEN
                                                           0.0.0.0:*
              0
                       0 0.0.0.0:8009
                                                                                            LISTEN
tcp
                                                           0.0.0.0:*
                       0 0.0.0.0:80
                                                                                            LISTEN
              0
                                                           0.0.0.0:*
                                                                                            LISTEN
tcp
                       0 0.0.0.0:8080
tcp
tcp
              0
                                                           0.0.0.0:*
                        0 0.0.0.0:21
                                                                                            LISTEN
                       0 0.0.0.0:22
0 :::3306
                                                           0.0.0.0:*
                                                                                            LISTEN
                                                           :::*
                                                                                            LISTEN
tcp6
                                                                                                            1004/pure-ftpd (SER
778/dhclient
tcp6
                        0 0.0.0.0:68
                                                           0.0.0.0:*
                                                                                                            547/chronyd
547/chronyd
                                                           0.0.0.0:*
udp
                        0 127.0.0.1:323
udp6
              0
[root@iZ2zedlnh631ifeeon21scZ severwl]#
```

确保 6215 端口和 3306 端口都是打开状态

5. 客户端发布

修改连接 ip 和端口号

```
public void OnConnectClick () {
   NetManager.Connect("101.200.185.115",6215);
}
```

测试应用, 大功告成

6. 附录

6.1Navicat 远程连接 ECS SQL 中的命令和方法

MySQL

刷新权限表	flush privileges;
登录 MySQL	mysql -u root -h localhost -p
使用/打开数据库	use mysql
将 host 设置为%表示任何 ip 都能连接	update user set host='%' where
mysql	user='root' and host='localhost';
将 host 指定为某个 ip	update user set
	host='106.39.178.131' where
	user='root' and host='localhost';
新增一个用户 newname(这个新增的用户	grant all on *.* to 'newname'@'%'
名称也可以为 root)密码为 Navicat_123	identified by 'Navicat_123';
新增一个用户 newname,密码为并将 host	grant all on *.* to
设置为指定的 ip	'newname'@'106.39.178.131'
	identified by 'Navicat_123';
改成本地的连接	update user set host='localhost'
	where user='root' and

	host='106.39.178.131';
停止 MySQL 服务进程	service mysqld stop
配置 MySQL 配置文件 my.cnf	vim /etc/my.cnf
[mysqld]模块最后加的语句	skip-grant-tables
启动 MySQL 服务	service mysqld start
显示 MySQL 现有进程	# ps -ef grep mysql
删除 MySQL 现有进程	killall mysqld
登录 MySQL	mysql -uroot -p
开机自启动	Systemctl enable mysqld
检查 MySQL 启动状态	Systemctl status mysqld.service

防火墙

停止 firewalld 服务	systemctl stop firewalld
	systemctl stop firewalld.service
启动防火墙	systemctl start firewalld.service
检查防火墙是否打开	firewall-cmdstate
禁用 firewalld 服务	systemctl mask firewalld
开启 firewalld 服务	systemctl unmask firewalld
安装 iptables-services	yum install iptables-services
添加防火墙例外端口,tcp 协议 23 端口	firewall-cmdzone=publicadd-
	port=23/tcppermanent
重载策略配置,使新配置生效	firewall-cmdreload
查看防火墙所有端口	Firewall-cmd –list-ports
设置防火墙开机自启动	systemctl enable firewalld.service
检查是否自启动成功, 0 为成功	systemctl is-enabled
	firewalld.service;echo \$?
关闭防火墙开机自启动	systemctl disable firewalld.service
设置开机启动	systemctl enable iptables
	systemctl [stop start restart] iptables
	service iptables save
	/usr/libexec/iptables/iptables.init
	save
查看 iptables 状态	service iptables status
开启 iptables	service iptables start
	-

- # sample configuration for iptables service
- # you can edit this manually or use system-config-firewall
- # please do not ask us to add additional ports/services to this default configuration
- *filter
- :INPUT ACCEPT [0:0]

- :FORWARD ACCEPT [0:0]
- :OUTPUT ACCEPT [0:0]
- -A INPUT -m state --state RELATED, ESTABLISHED -j ACCEPT
- -A INPUT -p icmp -j ACCEPT
- -A INPUT -i lo -j ACCEPT
- -A INPUT -p tcp -m state --state NEW -m tcp --dport 22 -j ACCEPT
- -A INPUT -p tcp -m state --state NEW -m tcp --dport 3306 -j ACCEPT
- -A INPUT -p tcp -m state --state NEW -m tcp --dport 8080 -j ACCEPT
- -A INPUT -j REJECT --reject-with icmp-host-prohibited
- -A FORWARD -j REJECT --reject-with icmp-host-prohibited

COMMIT

6.2 MySQL5.6 初始密码重置方法

Linux 下,使用 MySQL5.6 重置 root 密码

1. 停止 MySQL 服务进程

Service mysgld stop

2. 编辑 MySQL 配置文件 my.cnf

Vim / etc/my.cnf

找到[mysqld]模块

在最后添加代码: skip-grant-tables //忽略 MySQL 权限问题, 直接登录

- 3. 保存: wq!退出, 上述操作直接在宝塔的配置也可以
- 4. 启动 MySQL 服务

Service mysqld start

进入 MySQL 数据库

使用 MySQL 表,修改 MySQL 的 root 密码:

Mysql> use mysql;

Database changed

Mysql>update user set password=password("123456") where user ="root";//更新密码

Mysql>flush privileges;//刷新权限

5. 显示 MySQL 现有进程

[root@101···.]# ps -ef | grep mysql

删除 MySQL 现有进程

[root@101···.]# killall mysqld

重新启动 MySQL 服务

[root@101···.]# service mysqld start

使用新密码登录

[root@101···.]# mysql -uroot -p