# 环境搭建

# 1. 软件准备工作

### 1.1、准备一台阿里云服务器

开发时好有一台自己的阿里云服务器,如果没有也可以使用本地的 vm 去安装一台虚拟机,

但是推荐直接使用阿里云,这样每次开发就不用启动那么多东西了。

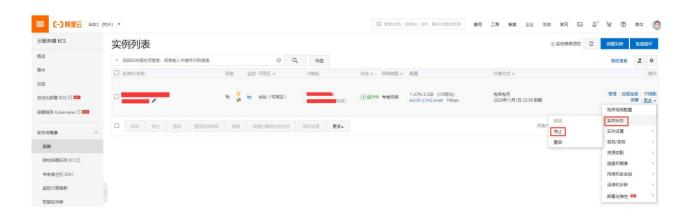
### 1.2、重置阿里云服务器

重置下阿里云服务器,如果自己选择是centos7.X的版本,并且没有安装过相关软件的可以忽略这一步

### 1.2.1、登陆阿里云

https://www.aliyun.com/

#### 1.2.2、停止阿里云服务器



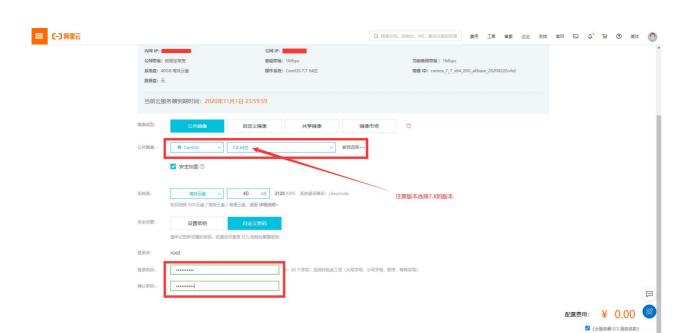
#### 1.2.3、查看自己的实例

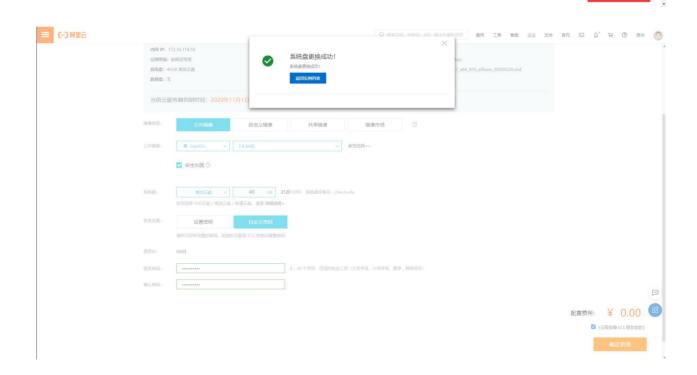
#### 点击更多-->磁盘和镜像-->更换操作系统



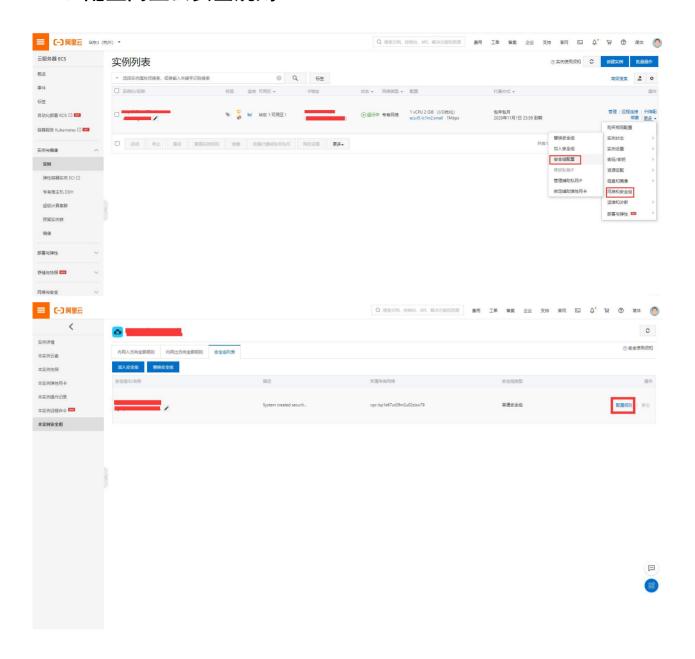
#### 1.2.4、更换操作系统

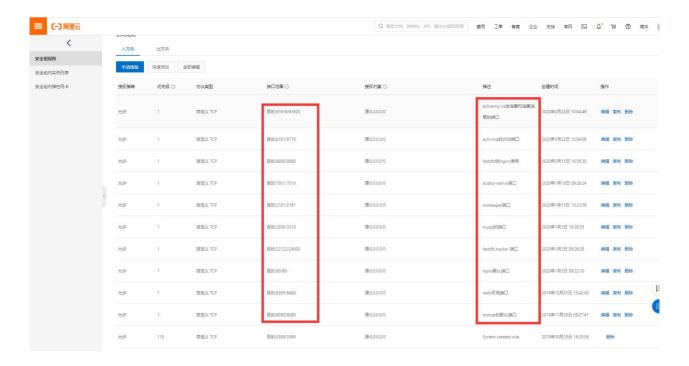






# 1.3、配置阿里云安全规则





#### 以上的自行云添加,如果嫌弃麻烦,可以全部放行【不推荐】



## 1.4、docker 安装

yum -y install docker 安装

systemctl start docker 启动

systemctl restart docker 重启

systemctl stop docker 停止

systemctl enable docker 开机自启

### 前方有坑-------如果你在 docker 运行期间操作了防火墙[启动或关闭]必须重启

docker systemctl restart docker

#### 编辑配置文件

vi /etc/docker/daemon.json

拷贝下面的内容/etc/docker/daemon.json 中

{ "registry-mirrors": ["https://32xw0apq.mirror.aliyuncs.com"] } systemctl daemon-reload systemctl restart docker

### 1.5、VIM 安装

yum -y install vim

### 1.6、JDK 安装

#### 1.6.1、查找

yum search openjdk

```
java-1.7.0-openjdk-pavadoc.noarch: OpenJDK runtime envir

java-1.7.0-openjdk-javadoc.noarch: OpenJDK API Documentation

java-1.7.0-openjdk-src.x86_64: OpenJDK Source Bundle

java-1.8.0-openjdk.i686: OpenJDK Runtime Environment 8

Java-1.8.0-openjdk.x86_64: OpenJDK Runtime Environment 8

Java-1.8.0-openjdk-accessibility.i686: OpenJDK accessibility

java-1.8.0-openjdk-accessibility.x86_64: OpenJDK accessibility

java-1.8.0-openjdk-demo.i686: OpenJDK Demos 8

java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel.i686: OpenJDK Development Environmen

java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel.x86_64: OpenJDK Development Environmen

java-1.8.0-openjdk-headless.i686: OpenJDK Headless Runtime En

java-1.8.0-openjdk-headless.x86_64: OpenJDK Headless Runtime En

java-1.8.0-openjdk-iavadoc.poarch: OpenJDK Headless Runtime
```

### 1.6.2、安装

yum -y install java-1.8.0-openjdk

### 1.6.3、测试

java -version

```
[root@leigeAiliClould ~]# java -version
openjdk version "1.8.0_252"
OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_252-b09)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.252-b09, mixed mode)
[root@leigeAiliClould ~]#
```

### 1.7、redis 准备

使用 docker 运行 redis

docker run -d --name redis -p 6390:6379 redis --requirepass "123456"

```
[root@leigeAiliClould ~]# docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
d29d54ca0997 redis "docker-entrypoint..." 8 seconds ago Up 7 seconds 0.0.0.0:6390->6379/tcp redis
[root@leigeAiliClould ~]# |
```

### 1.8、fastdfs 准备(可不装)

使用 docker 运行 redis

docker run -d --restart=always --privileged=true --net=host --name=fastdfs -e IP=192.168.149.128 -e WEB\_PORT=8888 -v \${HOME}/fastdfs:/var/local/fdfs registry.cn-beijing.aliyuncs.com/tianzuo/fastdfs

#### 要使用80端口

```
[root@leigeAiliClould ~]# docker run -d --restart=always --privileged=true --net=host --name=fastdfs -e IP=116.62.44.5 -e WEB_PORT=81 -v ${HOME}/fastdfs:/var/local/fdfs registry.cn-beijing.aliyuncs.com/tianzuo/fastdfs:latest' locally
Trying to pull repository registry.cn-beijing.aliyuncs.com/tianzuo/fastdfs ...
latest: Pulling from registry.cn-beijing.aliyuncs.com/tianzuo/fastdfs
4fe2ae4880c: Pull complete
88c0b566906f: Pull complete
08c0b566906f: Pull complete
08c0b566906f: Pull complete
08d0b37ae7e5: Pull complete
08d0b37ae7e5: Pull complete
08d18d0d165: Pull complete
08d18d0d165: Pull complete
18d4fa20de86: Pull complete
18d4fa20de86: Pull complete
18d4fa20de86: Pull complete
18d3628666: Pull complete
18d36286666: Pull complete
08d956676: Pull complete
01gest: sha256:b4400c9e12bed980f5adlef28c0b9ce69a4f13a8ad1494df03de68fcae64d0ac
08d0c566900d16d0d93c3f66d0d93c3f2696d54d5aa8e0e41c73313
08d0cfeigeAiliClould ~]# |
```

# 1.9、zookeeper 准备

### **1.9.1、下载** zookeeper (软件在文件夹中)

cd /root

wget https://mirror.bit.edu.cn/apache/zookeeper/zookeeper-3.4.14/zookeeper-3.4.14.tar.gz

#### 1.9.2、解压

```
cd /root
tar -zxvf zookeeper-3.4.14.tar.gz
```

### 1.9.3、移动并重命名

```
cd /root
mv zookeeper-3.4.14 /usr/local
cd /usr/local/
mv zookeeper-3.4.14 zookeeper
```

#### 1.9.4、备份并重命名配置文件

```
cd /usr/local/zookeeper/conf
cp zoo_sample.cfg zoo.cfg
```

#### 1.9.5、启动 zookeeper

```
cd /usr/local/zookeeper/bin ./zkServer.sh start
```

```
[root@leigeAiliClould bin]# ./zkServer.sh start
ZooKeeper JMX enabled by default
Using config: /usr/local/zookeeper/bin/../conf/zoo.cfg
Starting zookeeper ... STARTED
[root@leigeAiliClould bin]#
```

#### 1.9.6、检查是否启动成功

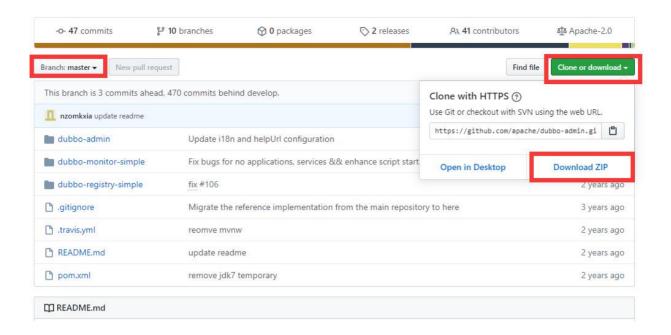
ps -ef|grep zookeeper

#### 如果下面有进程 ID 就是正常的

## 1.10、dubbo-admin 准备[服务治理项目]

**1.10.1、下载** dubbo-admin (软件在文件夹中)

https://github.com/apache/dubbo-admin/tree/master



#### 1.10.2、打包 dubbo-admin

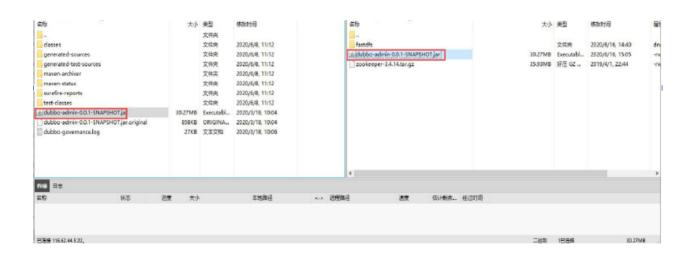


使用 mvn package 命令进行打包

### 打包成功



### 1.10.3、上传 dubbo-admin 的 jar 包到阿里云



### 1.10.4、移动 jar 包到/usr/local/dubbo-admin 目录下

cd /usr/local
mkdir dubbo-admin
mv /root/dubbo-admin-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar /usr/local/dubbo-admin/

```
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 31739791 Jun 16 15:05 dubbo-admin-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar [root@leigeAiliClould dubbo-admin]# pwd /usr/local/dubbo-admin [root@leigeAiliClould dubbo-admin]#
```

#### 1.10.5、后台启动 dubbo-admin

下面这个命令是后台启动 jar 包并不记录目录

nohup java -jar dubbo-admin-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar >/dev/null &

```
[root@leigeAiliClould dubbo-admin]# ps -ef|grep dubbo
root 2280 1234 43 15:09 pts/0 00:00:11 java -jar dubbo-admin-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar
root 2323 1234 0 15:10 pts/0 00:00:00 grep --color=auto dubbo
[root@leigeAiliClould dubbo-admin]#
```

要关闭直接 kill -9 进程 ID

# 1.11、Mysql 安装

这个东西自行解决,只注意一点,一定要安装 mysql5.7 以上的版本,因为 5.7 以上的版本支持 json 数据。

这个项目里面用到了