

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	1
Guides	2
User Guides	2
Interactive Tutorial	2
Installing/Setting Up Kubernetes	2
Guides, Tutorials, Tasks, and Concepts	2
API and Command References	3
Tools	3
Frequently Asked Questions	3
ONAP	3
Guides	4
Linux安装Jekyll	4
CentOS安装Jekyll	4
安装Ruby	4
安装Node.js	5
配置NODE_HOME	5
安装Jekyll	6
试试Jekyll	6
错误解决	6
Ubuntu安装Jekyll	7
安装Ruby	7
安装依赖	7
安装Jekyll	7
ONAP	7



Guides

HOME SETUP **GUIDES**

User Guides



Kubernetes documentation can help you set up Kubernetes, learn about the system, or get your applications and workloads running on Kubernetes. To learn the basics of what Kubernetes is and how it works, read "[What is Kubernetes](#)".

Interactive Tutorial

The [Kubernetes Basics interactive tutorial](#) lets you try out Kubernetes right out of your web browser, using a virtual terminal. Learn about the Kubernetes system and deploy, expose, scale, and upgrade a containerized application in just a few minutes.

Installing/Setting Up Kubernetes

[Picking the Right Solution](#) can help you get a Kubernetes cluster up and running, either for local development, or on your cloud provider of choice.

Other/newer ways to set up a Kubernetes cluster include:

- [Minikube](#): Install a single-node Kubernetes cluster on your local machine for development and testing.
- [Installing Kubernetes on AWS with kops](#): Bring up a complete Kubernetes cluster on Amazon Web Services, using a tool called `kops`.
- [Installing Kubernetes on Linux with kubeadm](#) (Beta): Install a secure Kubernetes cluster on any pre-existing machines running Linux, using the built-in `kubeadm` tool.
- [Installing Kubernetes On-premise/Cloud Providers with Kargo](#): Deploy a Kubernetes cluster on-premise baremetal or hosted on cloud providers, with Ansible and `kargo` tools.

Guides, Tutorials, Tasks, and Concepts

The Kubernetes documentation contains a number of resources to help you understand and work with Kubernetes.

- [Guides](#) provides documentation for Kubernetes features as well as administering and spinning up clusters, including usage examples.
- [Tutorials](#) contain detailed walkthroughs of the Kubernetes workflow.
- [Tasks](#) contain step-by-step instructions for common Kubernetes tasks.

- [Concepts](#) provide a deep understanding of how Kubernetes works.

API and Command References

The [reference](#) documentation provides complete information on the Kubernetes APIs and the `kubectl` command-line interface.

Tools

The [tools](#) page contains a list of native and third-party tools for Kubernetes.

Frequently Asked Questions

- [User FAQ](#)
- [Debugging FAQ](#)
- [Services FAQ](#)

ONAP

ONAP

master@onap.com



ONAP Documentation



Guides

HOME SETUP **GUIDES**

Linux安装Jekyll



目录

CentOS安装Jekyll

Ubuntu安装Jekyll

安装Ruby 安装Node.js 配置NODE_HOME 安装Jekyll 试试Jekyll 错误解决 安装Ruby 安装依赖 安装Jekyll

本文记录在Linux系统（CentOS和Ubuntu）中安装Jekyll的流程。

安装顺序为[Ruby](#)，[Node.js](#)，[Jekyll](#)。

Jekyll是用Ruby开发的，首先要安装Ruby。

安装Jekyll需要使用Ruby的开发工具包Gem，而Gem管理需要用到nodejs环境，所以要安装Node.js。

CentOS安装Jekyll

安装Ruby

安装**Ruby Version Manager（RVM）**

RVM是Ruby的版本管理工具。

```
gpg --keyserver hkp://keys.gnupg.net --recv-keys 409B6B1796C275462A1703113804BB82D39DC0E3
curl -sSL https://get.rvm.io | bash -s stable
```

载入RVM

```
source /etc/profile.d/rvm.sh
```

检查RVM是否安装成功

```
rvm -v
```

如果出现版本说明则安装成功。

安装**Ruby**

```
rvm install INTERPRETER[-VERSION] OPTIONS
```

省略**VERSION**，默认安装最新**stable**版本

省略**INTERPRETER**，默认安装**MRI ruby**

设置**Ruby**版本

```
rvm 2.4.0 --default
```

安装Node.js

在此使用源码方式安装Node.js。

下载最新版本源码

```
cd /usr/local/src/  
wget https://nodejs.org/dist/v6.10.3/node-v6.10.3.tar.gz
```

使用最新版本下载路径替换**wget**命令后的路径

解压

```
tar zxvf node-v6.10.3.tar.gz
```

编译安装

```
cd node-v6.10.3  
./configure --prefix=/usr/local/node/6.10.3  
make  
make install
```

配置NODE_HOME

编辑**profile**环境变量

```
vi /etc/profile
```

设置**Node.js**环境变量

在 `export PATH USER LOGNAME MAIL HOSTNAME HISTSIZE HISTCONTROL` 一行的上面添加如下内容：

```
#set for nodejs  
export NODE_HOME=/usr/local/node/6.10.3  
export PATH=$NODE_HOME/bin:$PATH
```

按**i**键，进入编辑状态 按**esc**键，输入**:wq**保存并退出

编译

编译/etc/profile 使配置生效。

```
source /etc/profile
```

验证**Node.js**是否安装配置成功

```
node -v
```

npm模块安装路径: `/usr/local/node/6.10.3/lib/node_modules/`

安装Jekyll

```
gem install jekyll
```

试试Jekyll

生成目录

```
jekyll new myblog
```

运行

```
cd myblog  
jekyll serve
```

使用 `--detach` 脱离终端在后台运行,如果你想关闭服务器,可以使用 `kill -9 1234` 命令,“1234”是进程号(PID)。如果你找不到进程号,那么就用 `ps aux | grep jekyll` 命令来查看,然后关闭服务器。

```
jekyll serve --detach
```

使用 `--watch` 查看变更并且自动再生成

```
jekyll serve --watch
```

访问地址

```
http://127.0.0.1:4000
```

错误解决

安装过程中可能遇到的问题

```
Dependency Error: Yikes! It looks like you don't have bundler or one of its dependencies installed. In order to use Jekyll as currently configured, you'll need to install this gem. The full error message from Ruby is: 'cannot load such file -- bundler' If you run into trouble, you can find helpful resources at https://jekyllrb.com/help/!  
jekyll 3.4.3 | Error: bundler
```

解决办法: 安装jekyll时候直接运行gem install bundler即可解决

安装Ruby

```
sudo apt install ruby
sudo apt-get install ruby-dev
```

安装依赖

```
sudo apt-get install python-software-properties
sudo add-apt-repository ppa:chris-lea/node.js
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install nodejs
```

安装Jekyll

```
sudo gem install jekyll
```

ONAP

ONAP

master@onap.com

 ONAP

ONAP Documentation