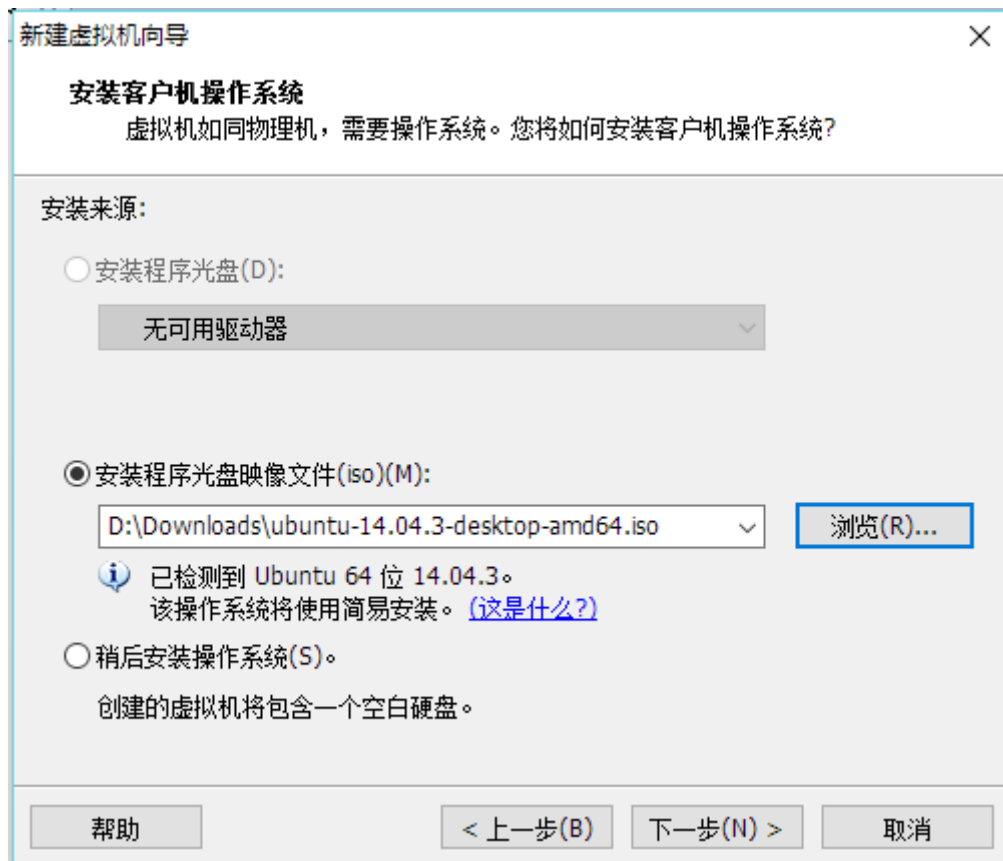


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1. 安装 Ubuntu 14.04.3 LTS

1. 从 <http://verify.iso.mirrors.ustc.edu.cn/ubuntu-releases/14.04.3/ubuntu-14.04.3-desktop-amd64.iso> 下载 Ubuntu 14.04.3 LTS
2. 使用下载后的 iso 文件安装虚拟机至 VMware® Workstation 12 Pro



虚拟机配置如下：

将使用下列设置创建虚拟机：

名称：	Software Engineering
位置：	D:\Documents\Virtual Machines\Software Engineering
版本：	Workstation 12.0
操作系统：	Ubuntu 64 位
硬盘：	20 GB, 拆分
内存：	2048 MB
网络适配器：	NAT
其他设备：	CD/DVD, USB 控制器, 打印机, 声卡

[自定义硬件\(C\)...](#)

☒ 创建后开启此虚拟机(P)

安装时断开网络连接可加快安装速度

2. 配置爬虫环境

1. 按 Ctrl+Alt+T 打开 Terminal
2. 输入 `sudo apt-get update` 更新软件源（建议使用代理服务器或更换国内软件源以加快速度）
3. 执行以下指令：
 - a) `sudo apt-get install python-dev`
 - b) `sudo apt-get install libevent-dev`
 - c) `sudo apt-get install python-pip`
 - d) `sudo pip install scrapy`
 - e) `sudo apt-get install python-mysqldb`
4. 输入 `scrapy` 看到以下结果说明安装成功

```
se@ubuntu:~$ scrapy
Scrapy 1.0.4 - no active project

Usage:
  scrapy <command> [options] [args]

Available commands:
  bench          Run quick benchmark test
  commands
  fetch          Fetch a URL using the Scrapy downloader
  runspider      Run a self-contained spider (without creating a project)
  settings       Get settings values
  shell          Interactive scraping console
  startproject   Create new project
  version        Print Scrapy version
  view           Open URL in browser, as seen by Scrapy

  [ more ]      More commands available when run from project directory

Use "scrapy <command> -h" to see more info about a command
se@ubuntu:~$
```

5. 执行 `sudo chmod -R 777 /usr/local`
6. 将 `anhui_bid` 文件夹复制到【/usr/local/】目录下，即 `/usr/local/anhui_bid/`

3. 安装 MySQL

1. 执行 `sudo apt-get install mysql-server-5.6`
2. 密码设置为【`fc0kXLKE`】
3. 安装完成后，输入 `mysql -u root -p` 后输入密码 `fc0kXLKE` 进入 MySQL 控制台
4. 输入 SQL 语句创建系统所需数据库【`CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS anhui_bid DEFAULT CHARSET utf8 COLLATE utf8_general_ci;`】
5. 输入【`show databases;`】看到以下结果即成功

```
se@ubuntu:~$ mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 44
Server version: 5.6.27-0ubuntu0.14.04.1 (Ubuntu)

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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> CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS anhui_bid DEFAULT CHARSET utf8 COLLATE utf8
_general_ci;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> show databases;
+-----+
| Database                |
+-----+
| information_schema      |
| anhui_bid               |
| mysql                   |
| performance_schema      |
+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

6. 输入【exit;】退出 MySQL 控制台

4. 搭建网站环境

4.1. 安装 Apache2 与 PHP 5.6

执行以下指令：

1. `sudo apt-get install apache2`
2. `sudo add-apt-repository ppa:ondrej/php5-5.6` 并按回车确认
3. `sudo apt-get update`
4. `sudo apt-get install php5`
5. `sudo apt-get install php5-mysql`
6. `sudo a2enmod rewrite` 开启 URL 重写（为使用 Laravel 框架美化 URL 的功能）
7. `sudo vim /etc/php5/apache2/php.ini`
在 Dynamic Extensions 中加入 **【extension=pdo.so】**

```

; ~~~~~
; Dynamic Extensions ;
; ~~~~~
extension=pdo.so
; If you wish to have an extension loaded automatically, use the following
; syntax:
;
;     extension=modulename.extension
;

```



```

<VirtualHost *:80>
    # The ServerName directive sets the request scheme, hostname and port that
    # the server uses to identify itself. This is used when creating
    # redirection URLs. In the context of virtual hosts, the ServerName
    # specifies what hostname must appear in the request's Host: header to
    # match this virtual host. For the default virtual host (this file) this
    # value is not decisive as it is used as a last resort host regardless.
    # However, you must set it for any further virtual host explicitly.
    #ServerName www.example.com

    ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
    DocumentRoot /var/www/html

    # Available loglevels: trace8, ..., trace1, debug, info, notice, warn,
    # error, crit, alert, emerg.
    # It is also possible to configure the loglevel for particular
    # modules, e.g.
    #LogLevel info ssl:warn

    ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/error.log
    CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/access.log combined

```

```

<VirtualHost *:80>
    # The ServerName directive sets the request scheme, hostname and port that
    # the server uses to identify itself. This is used when creating
    # redirection URLs. In the context of virtual hosts, the ServerName
    # specifies what hostname must appear in the request's Host: header to
    # match this virtual host. For the default virtual host (this file) this
    # value is not decisive as it is used as a last resort host regardless.
    # However, you must set it for any further virtual host explicitly.
    #ServerName www.example.com

    ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
    DocumentRoot /var/www/bid/public
    <Directory /var/www/bid/public>
        Options Indexes FollowSymLinks MultiViews
        AllowOverride All
        Order allow,deny
        allow from all
    </Directory>

    # Available loglevels: trace8, ..., trace1, debug, info, notice, warn,
    # error, crit, alert, emerg.
    # It is also possible to configure the loglevel for particular
    # modules, e.g.

```

6. 执行 `sudo service apache2 restart`
7. 执行 `cd /var/www/bid`
8. 执行 `sudo composer install` 安装依赖包

```

se@ubuntu:~$ cd /var/www/bid
se@ubuntu:/var/www/bid$ sudo composer install
Loading composer repositories with package information
Installing dependencies (including require-dev) from lock file
- Installing jakub-onderka/php-console-color (0.1)
  Downloading: 100%

- Installing vlucas/phpdotenv (v2.2.0)
  Downloading: 100%

- Installing symfony/polyfill-mbstring (v1.0.1)
  Downloading: 100%

- Installing symfony/var-dumper (v3.0.1)
  Downloading: 100%

- Installing symfony/translation (v3.0.1)
  Downloading: 100%

- Installing symfony/routing (v3.0.1)
  Downloading: 100%

- Installing symfony/process (v3.0.1)
  Downloading: 100%

- Installing symfony/polyfill-util (v1.0.1)
  Downloading: 100%

- Installing symfony/polyfill-php56 (v1.0.1)

```

9. 执行 php artisan migrate 迁移数据库

```

se@ubuntu:/var/www/bid$ php artisan migrate
Migrated: 2014_10_12_000000_create_users_table
Migrated: 2014_10_12_100000_create_password_resets_table
Migrated: 2016_01_01_183313_create_spider_methods_table
Migrated: 2016_01_01_183323_create_post_spiders_table
Migrated: 2016_01_01_183335_create_get_spiders_table
Migrated: 2016_01_01_184654_create_bid_articles_table
se@ubuntu:/var/www/bid$

```

10. 执行 php artisan db:seed 填充数据库
11. 执行 sudo chmod -R 777 /var/www/

5. 注意事项

1. 完成以上步骤后，在虚拟机浏览器中访问 <http://localhost/> 或在主机访问虚拟机 IP 地址即可打开网站（若出现无法重新登录的情况，是因为没有登出已登录的用户，可访问 <http://localhost/logout> 手动登出）
2. 默认管理员电子邮箱为 admin@gmail.com，密码为 123456
3. 添加爬虫可直接从爬虫管理页面下载模板直接导入，默认不启用爬虫