云服务器配置笔记

建议写个AI来管理服务器qwq,太麻烦了

项目环境

系统配置

ubuntu

18.04->20.04(方便准备react环境, 18下配nodejs升级gcc和glibc导致服务器崩溃初始化惨痛教训)

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt upgrade
sudo apt full-upgrade
sudo apt autoremove
sudo apt install update-manager-core
sudo do-release-upgrade
```

中途全选管理员版本

```
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-144-generic x86_64)

* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
    * Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
    * Support: https://ubuntu.com/advantage

* Introducing Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications.
    Receive updates to over 25,000 software packages with your
    Ubuntu Pro subscription. Free for personal use.
    https://ubuntu.com/pro

Welcome to Alibaba Cloud Elastic Compute Service !

Last login: Sun Mar 19 17:08:41 2023 from 47.96.60.216
    root@CrayCat211019:~#
```

一些个可视化安装

用户配置:

comp3070

React环境

Nodejs

快速有效的方案

sudo apt install nodejs

and

```
sudo apt install npm
```

但是这样版本过低需要调整版本

```
sudo npm cache clean -f
sudo npm install -g n
sudo n stable
```

```
4
   [~/web/webpage/software]$ sudo n stable
          fetch : https://nodejs.org/dist/v18.14.2/node-v18.14.2-linux-x64
   node: /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc.so.6: version `GLIBC_2.28' not found (
   de)
   /usr/local/bin/node: /lib/x86 64-linux-gnu/libc.so.6: version `GLIBC 2.
   (required by /usr/local/bin/node)
   Note: the node command changed location and the old location may be rem
   r current shell.
            new : /usr/local/bin/node
   If "node --version" shows the old version then start a new shell, or re
   on hash with:
   hash -r (for bash, zsh, ash, dash, and ksh)
            (for csh and tcsh)
   [~/web/webpage/software] node - v
   (To exit, press ^C again or type .exit)
   [~/web/webpage/software] node -v
   [~/web/webpage/software]$ hash -r
   -L -- list in the form of calls to hash
   -d -- use named directory hash table
```

```
>_ 4. comp3070@CrayCat211019:~/COMP3070 X
 comp3070@CrayCat211019: ~/COMP3070
 $ sudo n stable
   installing : node-v18.15.0
        mkdir : /usr/local/n/versions/node/18.15.0
        fetch : https://nodejs.org/dist/v18.15.0/node-v18
      copying : node/18.15.0
    installed : v18.15.0 (with npm 9.5.0)
 Note: the node command changed location and the old loca
 shell.
          old : /usr/bin/node
          new : /usr/local/bin/node
 If "node --version" shows the old version then start a r
 th:
 hash -r (for bash, zsh, ash, dash, and ksh)
 rehash (for csh and tcsh)
 comp3070@CrayCat211019: ~/COMP3070
 $ node --version
 v10.19.0
 comp3070@CrayCat211019: ~/COMP3070
 $ hash -r
 comp3070@CrayCat211019: ~/COMP3070
 $ node --version
 v18.15.0
 comp3070@CrayCat211019: ~/COMP3070
 $ ∐
                  +
default
   >_ 命令终端 已连接 华南1(深圳) i-wz9d1gubaizfxmkfak9t 120.25.2.21:22
```

乱七八糟终归是在gcc阶段把服务器搞崩了的办法:

glibc 版本问题:

https://blog.csdn.net/m0_37201243/article/details/123641552?utm_medium=distribute.pc_relevant.none-task-blog-2~default~baidujs_baidulandingword~default-5-123641552-blog-123414527.pc_relevant_recovery_v2&spm=1001.2101.3001.4242.4&utm_relevant_index=8

https://blog.csdn.net/qq_50247813/article/details/128870673

```
comp3070@CrayCat211019 /o/g/build> sudo !!

comp3070@CrayCat211019 /o/g/build> sudo ../configure --prefix=/usr --disable-profile --e
nable-add-ons --with-headers=/usr/include --with-binutils=/usr/bin
checking build system type... x86_64-unknown-linux-gnu
checking host system type... x86_64-unknown-linux-gnu
```

```
Processing triggers for man-db (2.8.3-2ubuntu0.1) ...
comp3070@CrayCat211019 /o/g/build> sudo apt install bison
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
```

```
make: *** No rule to make target 'install'. Stop.
comp3070@CrayCat211019 /o/g/build> sudo apt install gawk
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
Suggested packages:
  gawk-doc
The following NEW packages will be installed:
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 205 not upgraded.
Need to get 401 kB of archives.
After this operation, 1,552 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://mirrors.cloud.aliyuncs.com/ubuntu bionic/main amd64 gawk amd64 1:
1build1 [401 kB]
Fetched 401 kB in 0s (2,849 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package gawk.
(Reading database ... 141888 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../gawk_1%3a4.1.4+dfsg-1build1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking gawk (1:4.1.4+dfsg-1build1) ...
Setting up gawk (1:4.1.4+dfsg-1build1) ...
           triggers for man-dh
```

make 版本问题

make版本升级:

编译glibc(gcc)以及过程中遇到的一些错误 glibc gcc John4July的博客-CSDN博客

https://blog.csdn.net/m0 46900715/article/details/126247652

重新下载glibc2.29

configure prefix不能放在一个文件夹下否则make将卡在mv make 一直卡在pthread-pi-defines

终于到此安装成功

调整软连接: 【请谨慎操作】Ubuntu18.04升级GLIBC 2.29,解决ImportError: /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libm.so.6: version `GLIBC_2.29'_ubuntu_yum升级glibc_YirongChen的博客-CSDN博客

glibc2.28问题综述, 真正问题是正则表达式只支持了3.x:

https://blog.csdn.net/weixin_42638388/article/details/121678015

https://blog.csdn.net/xueyumicheng/article/details/127728414

```
4768 else
        # Found it, now check the version.
{ $as_echo "$as_me:${as_lineno-$LINENO}: checking version or continuous continuous checking version or continuous checking version or continuous checking version or continuous checking version or continuous checking version.
4770
4771 $as_echo_n "checking version of $MAKE..." >&6; }
         ac_prog_version=`$MAKE --version 2>&1 | sed -n 's/^.*GNU Ma
      \).*$/\1/p'
4773 case $ac_prog_version in
           '') ac_prog_version="v. ?.??, bad"; ac_verc_fail=yes;;
4774
           3.79* | 3.[89]* | 4.[0-9]
4775
            ac_prog_version="$ac_prog_version, ok"; ac_verc_fail=n
4776
           *) ac_prog_version="$ac_prog_version, bad"; ac_verc_fail=
4777
4778
4779
       esac
       { $as_echo "$as_me:${as_lineno-$LINENO}: result: $ac_prog_v
4781 $as echo "$ac prog version" >&6; }
4782 fi
4783 if test $ac_verc_fail = yes; then
4784 critic_missing="$critic_missing make"
4785 fi
4786
```

../configure权限:

```
comp3070@CrayCat211019:/opt/glibc-2.18/build $ ls -l ../configure -rwxrwxr-x 1 root root 259735 Aug 11 2013 ../configure comp3070@CrayCat211019:/opt/glibc-2.18/build $
```

make install 报错解决:

https://blog.csdn.net/clirus/article/details/62425498

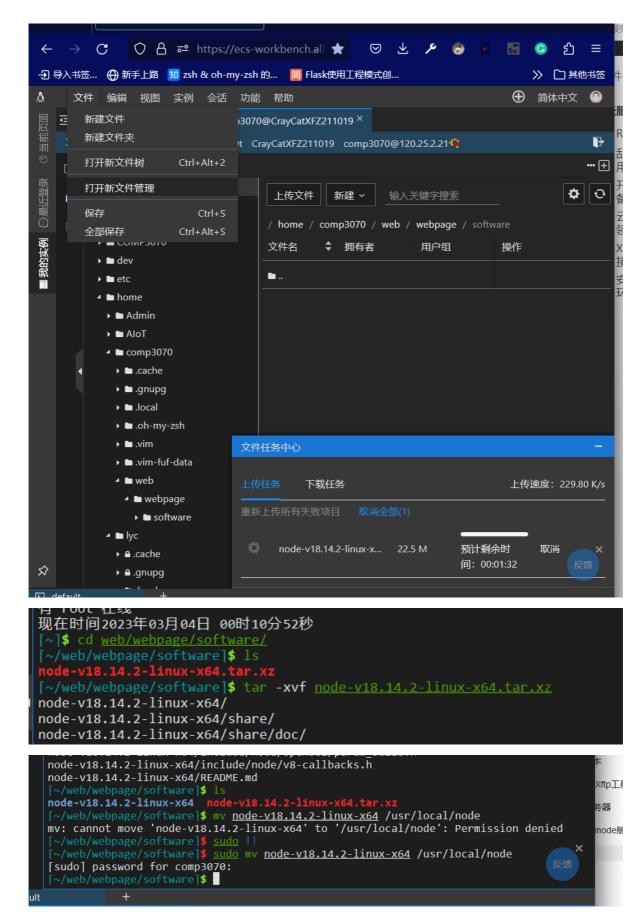
解压的glic-2.14.tar.gz源码和编译时定义的目录../configure --prefix=/home/software/glibc-2.14放到了一起。

不那么可靠的替代方案

nodejs.org

Linux 64-bit

上传 (root)



配置环境变量

```
[sudo] password for comp3070:
[~/web/webpage/software]$ vim /etc/profile
[~/web/webpage/software]$
```

```
29
30
31
32
33 export JAVA_HOME=/home/xfz/java/jdk-9.0.4
34 export CLASSPATH=.:${JAVA_HOME}/jre/lib/rt.jar:${JAVA_HOME}/lib/dt.jar:
${JAVA_HOME}/lib/tools.jar
35 export PATH=$PATH:${JAVA_HOME}/bin
36 export PATH=$PATH:/usr/local/bin
37
38
39
```

测试:

```
最近
        [~/web/webpage/software] node -v
        [~/web/webpage/software] npm - v
        Usage: npm <command>
        where <command> is one of:
            access, add-user, adduser, apihelp, author, bin, bugs, c,
            cache, completion, config, ddp, dedupe, deprecate, dist-ta
            dist-tags, docs, edit, explore, faq, find, find-dupes, get
            help, help-search, home, i, info, init, install,
            install-test, issues, it, la, link, list, ll, ln, login,
            logout, ls, outdated, owner, pack, ping, prefix, prune,
            publish, r, rb, rebuild, remove, repo, restart, rm, root,
            run-script, s, se, search, set, show, shrinkwrap, star,
            stars, start, stop, t, tag, team, test, tst, un, uninstall
            unlink, unpublish, unstar, up, update, upgrade, v, verisor
            version, view, whoami
        npm <cmd> -h
                         quick help on <cmd>
        npm -1
                         display full usage info
                         commonly asked questions
        npm faq
        npm help <term> search for help on <term>
        npm help npm
                         involved overview
        Specify configs in the ini-formatted file:
            /home/comp3070/.npmrc
        or on the command line via: npm <command> --key value
        Config info can be viewed via: npm help config
        npm@3.5.2 /usr/share/npm
```

Create React App

乱七八糟的备用笔记

su - comp3070

vim ~/.zshrc, 或者登录后直接vim .zshrc更好

在Linux中用vim编辑文本时,有时候会遇到按Esc键无法进入命令模式的情况。

最开始,只能强制结束远程ssh连接,重新连接后再编辑。

后来发现可以使用【ctrl】+【[] (左中括号)的快捷指令直接进入命令模式。

还有一种方式就是按住【ctrl】+【c】,也能强制进入命令模式

至于为什么按Esc键无法进入命令模式的原因未知,如果有知道的大佬麻烦科普下。



小rix 无能力者

1人赞同了该文章

1. 强行wq的思路

按F1进入帮助,按:q退出,就可以:wq了

2. 一劳永逸的解决问题

在~/.vimrc下添加映射 (可以自己改)

inoremap jj ⟨Esc⟩

现在就可以用jj来代替esc了

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注意:本文档没有任何问题,请仔细阅读文档,按步骤完成,不要轻易质疑文档的正确性;遇到问题,请大家先仔细阅读屏幕输出,不要直接提问

环境准备

推荐环境:

- 1. Mac + 阿里云主机
- 2. Linux + 阿里云主机
- 3. Windows + Xshell +阿里云主机
- 4. Windows + 虚拟机 + 阿里云主机

云服务器免费领取&配置

云主机首选阿里云高校计划,如高校计划无法领取免费的云主机,请选择阿里云云翼计划,购买一个月的学生机。

如果你已经不是学生了,请综合考虑各大云平台对新用户是否有优惠政策(阿里云,腾讯云,华为云,金山云,京东云等等),这里推荐腾讯云。

腾讯云

开发者专属扶持活动 (1核4G 2M带宽云服务器, 3年仅需376元, 购买时长依据自身学习时长确定, 最少不低于半年哦)

详情见: https://cloud.tencent.com/act/developer?from=12642#task_learn

镜像选择: ubuntu18.04

华为云

华为云云创校园, 学生优惠套餐

通用计算增强型云服务器,搭载自研华为鲲鹏920处理器及25GE智能高速网卡,提供强劲鲲鹏算力和高性能网络,购买指定配置服务可享受9元/月优惠,并赠送相同时长主机安全。

阿里云高校计划

本课程的项目阶段,会用到网络编程,为了方便评测及多机互联,需要一个具有公网IP地址的Linux主机,推荐大家领取阿里云的学生云主机。

请大家优先领取免费的云主机,性能更高,时间更长,免费、免费、免费

 \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow

领取链接: 阿里云高校计划



备份方案: 阿里云云翼计划

购买链接: 阿里云学生机 - 云翼计划

完成实名认证,且在24周岁下的用户均可购买阿里云学生机。购买时长为一个月即可,已经购买过的同学无需再次购买。



云主机配置

选择配置的过程中,请注意选择操作系统版本为**Ubuntu 16.04 64位** 或 **Ubuntu 18.04 64位**。服务器地域及其他项不做限制,按默认即可。付款成功后,在进一步按提示配置服务器时,请牢记你所设置的root用户密码。



当配置完成后,你可以在导航栏中 控制台 > 云服务器ECS 的 概览下,看到你所购买的云主机及其IP地址:

华北2(北京	京)				Ħ
云服务器	即将过期②	已过期	运行中	已停止	近期创建?
1	○ 续费	0 续费	1	0	0
磁盘 1		镜像 🔾		快照 O B/ o	
实例ID	实例ID IP地址		付费方式		实例状态
i-2z 2wbmtwun		4 0(公网) 1 10(私网)	包年包 2021年	2月 ∓2月21日 00:00:00到期	运行中

点击蓝色实例ID可以查看更详细的信息及相关设置,在这里你可以记录下你的公网IP,以便后续远程连接云主机时使用。

如果你到这一步,并没有设置root用户的密码,那么请你百度如下字段:阿里云服务器如何重置 root密码。



选择重置实例密码,默认自动生成的密码保存在浏览器密码箱中。

请注意看这里

请注意看这里

请注意看这里

如果你用的是腾讯云等其他云平台,可能系统安装后的某人用户不是 root ,那么,请你在下面的 xshell 安装及连接云服务器 的章节中,把用户名 root 更改为你的服务商设置的用户名。

如:腾讯云为 ubuntu

然后,连接到你的云主机之后,请使用 sudo passwd root 命令给 root 用户一个密码,之后重新做下面的 使用xshell连接云服务器 的操作,使用用户名root和刚才你设置的密码。 (如果你会Linux,那么可以直接在后面的操作中,使用sudo来获取管理员权限)

之后, 你就可以完全按照该文档操作了。

Xshell安装及连接云服务器

注意:如果你的电脑是Linux或Mac系统,则无需下载安装Xshell,及Xftp;

使用Linux或者Mac连接阿里云主机的方式为: ssh username@your_ip

1. 访问XShell个人免费版下载页面,按提示填写姓名以及邮件地址,勾选"两者"。



2. 登录你所填写的邮箱, 你将会收到一封带有下载地址的邮件, 点击即可下载Xshell和xftp。



Dear user,

Thank you for your interest in Xshell 6. If you did not request a download link for Xshell 6, please contact our support team at support@netsarang.com to have your email address removed from any future emails related to Xshell 6.

Please click the link below to start downloading your software:

https://www.netsarang.com/zh/downloading/? token=WnF6dGRINVRHbkYwc3lXa1ZaNG5iUUBFZG9LdmFzeGxVeUI2eEIFOXIjcGRn

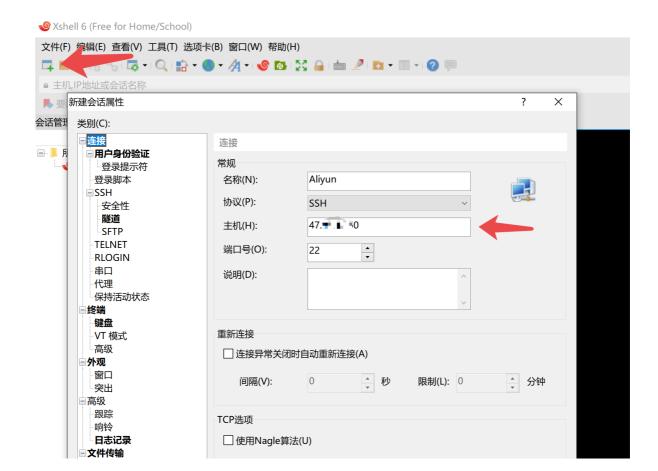
This link will expire on July 31, 2020

如果你并未找到这封邮件,可以检查一下邮箱的垃圾箱,或重新填写上述网址的表单。

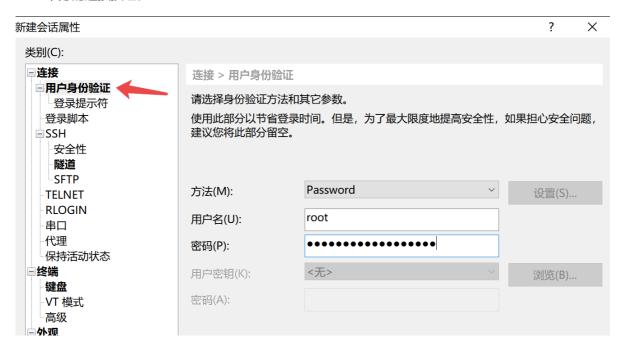
如果下载速度较为缓慢,可以尝试科学上网进行下载。

同样有条件的同学也可以使用网盘下载,链接: https://pan.baidu.com/s/1FcY0r3t-EcwJNla4ca5ox Q 提取码:dmza (永久有效,但不能保证一定可以)

- 3. 安装过程不涉及特殊设置,一路下一步直到安装完成即可(或可按个人需求更改安装路径)。
- 4. 安装完成后,打开xshell,点击左上角的新建会话图标,选择SSH协议,将阿里云控制台中你服务器的公网IP填入主机一栏。(名称一栏为方便标示不同的主机用,可根据需求自行填写)



5. 点击左侧用户身份验证一项,填入服务器的用户名与密码(阿里云默认用户名为root),然后点击下方的连接按钮。



6. 首次连接会弹出SSH安全警告,选择接受并保存即可。

SSH安全警告 ? X

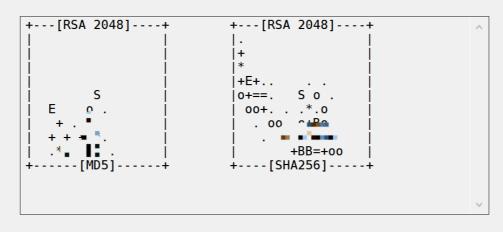


未知主机密钥

■■■ (端口: 22)的主机密钥未在本地主机密钥数据库中注册。可以保存主机密钥以验证此主机以供将来连接。

主机密钥指纹:

MD5:4b:ba:b7:66:83:d6:eb:ce:f9:aa:d2:ae:92:7b:f8:06



接受此主机密钥吗?

一次性接受(O) 接受并保存(S) 取消

7. 当看到Welcome字样的提示信息时,代表已经成功连接了云服务器。如果没有看到欢迎信息而是看到了拒绝连接等的提示信息,请检查你的用户名或密码是否输入正确。

xftp无需配置,可用来在你的本地主机和远程主机之间传输文件;

感兴趣的同学也可以了解两个Linux命令: rz、sz。

安装系统后的环境准备

添加普通用户(如已添加普通用户,跳转到下一步配置sshd)

在Linux使用过程中,应尽量避免使用root用户直接使用系统,请使用下面的步骤创建一个新用户

1. 添加新用户

adduser new_user #根据自己的真实需求修改new_user #这里是创建一个新的用户,用户名不要用new_user

2. 将新用户添加到 sudo 组中

```
usermod -G sudo new_user
```

3. 使用 su 命令切换到新用户

```
su - new_user
```

添加新用户之后,请在 xshe11 中重新添加一个新用户的连接,以后直接使用新用户登录系统

请注意,从这里开始,所有的操作都是用普通用户做的

 $\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow$

配置sshd

Vim的简单使用,请百度

1. 使用命令 sudo vim /etc/ssh/sshd_config 打开sshd的配置文件,找到 ClientAliveInterval 和 ClientAliveCountMax 并将其修改为(如果没有直接添加即可):

```
#Compression delayed
ClientAliveInterval 60
ClientAliveCountMax 3
#UseDNS no
#PidFile /var/run/sshd.pid
```

2. 重启sshd服务

sudo service sshd restart

如果上述命令报错,大致内容为sshd这个服务不存在的话,就执行 sudo service ssh restart

以下所有配置,都是为了优化终端,提升使用效率,如果你已经能独立对bash, zsh, vim等进行配置 优化,可自行选择方案,无需完全按照这个方案

GitHub访问优化

- 1. 请进入这个网址:点击这里
- 2. 找到图中的 IP1



3. 在上面的网站上搜索 github.com,找到 IP2



4. 使用命令 sudo vim /etc/hosts 打开hosts文件,并在最后加入以下信息

```
199.232.69.194 github.global.ssl.fastly.net
140.82.112.4 github.com
```

5. 保存并退出

配置Vim (使用新添加的用户操作)

在后续的学习过程中,会使用 vim 写程序

Vim配置推荐 - ma6174 (不用打开这个官方网站)

配置出现问题:

image-20230320101335124

后续手动补充安装

1. 更新apt源信息

```
sudo apt update
```

2. 配置vim,执行下面命令配置安装vim

```
wget 47.93.11.51:88/install_vim.sh
bash install_vim.sh
```

vim的配置因为需要安装较多插件,所以需要等较多时间,大家耐心等待

zsh的安装及配置

1. 安装zsh

```
sudo apt install zsh
```

2. 修改默认shell为zsh

```
chsh -s /bin/zsh
```

3. 安装oh-my-zsh

```
sh -c "$(wget https://raw.github.com/robbyrussell/oh-my-zsh/master/tools/install.sh -O -)"
##如果不成功,请执行下面两条命令,成功了就不需要做下面两条
wget 47.93.11.51:88/install_zsh.sh
bash install_zsh.sh
```

4. 安装zsh-syntax-highlighting

```
git clone https://github.com/zsh-users/zsh-syntax-highlighting.git
${ZSH_CUSTOM:-~/.oh-my-zsh/custom}/plugins/zsh-syntax-highlighting
```

5. 使用命令 vim .zshrc 打开.zshrc文件,找到 plugins=() 这一行,将zsh-syntax-highlighting添加 讲去

shift+delete

```
plugins=(git zsh-syntax-highlighting)
```

6. 安装其他插件

```
##命令自动补全插件
mkdir ~/.oh-my-zsh/plugins/incr
wget http://mimosa-pudica.net/src/incr-0.2.zsh -0 ~/.oh-my-
zsh/plugins/incr/incr.plugin.zsh
##命令自动推荐,根据历史记录
git clone https://github.com/zsh-users/zsh-autosuggestions ${ZSH_CUSTOM:-~/.oh-
my-zsh/custom}/plugins/zsh-autosuggestions
##目录自动跳转插件
sudo apt install autojump
```

7. 使用命令 vim .zshrc , 打开后在最后插入以下内容:

```
#设置终端颜色,提示符,及上一条指令返回码提示
autoload -U colors && colors
PROMPT="%{$fg[red]%}%n%{$reset_color%}@%{$fg[blue]%}%m %{$fg[yellow]%}%1~ %
{$reset_color%}%# "
RPROMPT="[%{$fg[yellow]%}%?%{$reset_color%}]"
# Useful support for interacting with Terminal.app or other terminal programs
[ -r "/etc/zshrc_$TERM_PROGRAM" ] && . "/etc/zshrc_$TERM_PROGRAM"
source ~/.oh-my-zsh/custom/plugins/zsh-autosuggestions/zsh-autosuggestions.plugin.zsh
source /usr/share/autojump/autojump.sh
source ~/.oh-my-zsh/plugins/incr/incr*.zsh
```

注意,复制后可能会因为Vim的配置导致以上内容被注释,也就是在前面加上了#,如果有的话,删掉就行。

ctags安装与配置

1. 使用以下命令安装ctags

```
sudo apt install ctags
```

2. 执行以下命令

```
ctags -I __THROW -I __attribute_pure__ -I __nonnull -I __attribute__ --file-scope=yes --langmap=c:+.h --languages=c,c++ --links=yes --c-kinds=+p --c++-kinds=+p --fields=+iaS --extra=+q -f ~/.vim/systags /usr/include/* /usr/include/x86_64-linux-gnu/sys/* /usr/include/x86_64-linux-gnu/bits/* /usr/include/arpa/*
```

3. 使用命令 vim . vimrc 编辑. vimrc, 在最后添加以下内容

```
set tags+=~/.vim/systags
```

安装glibc-doc

1. 使用以下命令安装

```
sudo apt install glibc-doc
```

vim .zshrc

```
cat: vim: No such file or directory

# If you come from bash you might have to change your $PATH.

# export PATH=$HOME/bin:/usr/local/bin:$PATH

# Path to your oh-my-zsh installation.
```

```
export ZSH=$HOME/.oh-my-zsh
# Set name of the theme to load --- if set to "random", it will
# load a random theme each time oh-my-zsh is loaded, in which case,
# to know which specific one was loaded, run: echo $RANDOM_THEME
# See https://github.com/ohmyzsh/ohmyzsh/wiki/Themes
#ZSH_THEME="zhann.zsh-theme"
ZSH_THEME="random"
# Set list of themes to pick from when loading at random
# Setting this variable when ZSH_THEME=random will cause zsh to load
# a theme from this variable instead of looking in $ZSH/themes/
# If set to an empty array, this variable will have no effect.
# ZSH_THEME_RANDOM_CANDIDATES=( "robbyrussell" "agnoster" )
# Uncomment the following line to use case-sensitive completion.
# CASE_SENSITIVE="true"
# Uncomment the following line to use hyphen-insensitive completion.
# Case-sensitive completion must be off. _ and - will be interchangeable.
# HYPHEN_INSENSITIVE="true"
# Uncomment the following line to disable bi-weekly auto-update checks.
# DISABLE_AUTO_UPDATE="true"
# Uncomment the following line to automatically update without prompting.
# DISABLE_UPDATE_PROMPT="true"
# Uncomment the following line to change how often to auto-update (in days).
# export UPDATE_ZSH_DAYS=13
```

```
# Uncomment the following line if pasting URLs and other text is messed up.
# DISABLE_MAGIC_FUNCTIONS="true"
# Uncomment the following line to disable colors in ls.
# DISABLE_LS_COLORS="true"
# Uncomment the following line to disable auto-setting terminal title.
# DISABLE_AUTO_TITLE="true"
# Uncomment the following line to enable command auto-correction.
# ENABLE_CORRECTION="true"
# Uncomment the following line to display red dots whilst waiting for
completion.
# Caution: this setting can cause issues with multiline prompts (zsh 5.7.1 and
newer seem to work)
# See https://github.com/ohmyzsh/ohmyzsh/issues/5765
# COMPLETION_WAITING_DOTS="true"
# Uncomment the following line if you want to disable marking untracked files
# under VCS as dirty. This makes repository status check for large repositories
# much, much faster.
# DISABLE_UNTRACKED_FILES_DIRTY="true"
# Uncomment the following line if you want to change the command execution time
# stamp shown in the history command output.
# You can set one of the optional three formats:
# "mm/dd/yyyy"|"dd.mm.yyyy"|"yyyy-mm-dd"
# or set a custom format using the strftime function format specifications,
```

```
# see 'man strftime' for details.
# HIST_STAMPS="mm/dd/yyyy"
# Would you like to use another custom folder than $ZSH/custom?
# ZSH_CUSTOM=/path/to/new-custom-folder
# Which plugins would you like to load?
# Standard plugins can be found in $ZSH/plugins/
# Custom plugins may be added to $ZSH_CUSTOM/plugins/
# Example format: plugins=(rails git textmate ruby lighthouse)
# Add wisely, as too many plugins slow down shell startup.
plugins=(git
zsh-syntax-highlighting
autojump
incr
colored-man-pages
emoji
urltools
extract
rand-quote
zsh_reload
hitokoto
command-not-found
oneko
   )
setopt no_nomatch
source $ZSH/oh-my-zsh.sh
```

```
# User configuration
# export MANPATH="/usr/local/man:$MANPATH"
# You may need to manually set your language environment
# export LANG=en_US.UTF-8
# Preferred editor for local and remote sessions
# if [[ -n $SSH_CONNECTION ]]; then
# export EDITOR='vim'
# else
# export EDITOR='mvim'
# fi
# Compilation flags
# export ARCHFLAGS="-arch x86_64"
# Set personal aliases, overriding those provided by oh-my-zsh libs,
# plugins, and themes. Aliases can be placed here, though oh-my-zsh
# users are encouraged to define aliases within the ZSH_CUSTOM folder.
# For a full list of active aliases, run `alias`.
# Example aliases
# alias zshconfig="mate ~/.zshrc"
# alias ohmyzsh="mate ~/.oh-my-zsh"
```

echo "爆裂吧现实 粉碎吧精神 放逐这个世界 ~/.zshrc"

```
autoload -U colors && colors

#PROMPT="%{$fg[red]%}%n%{$reset_color%}@%{$fg[blue]%}%m %{$fg[yellow]%}%1~ %
{$reset_color%}%# "

#RPROMPT="[%{$fg[yellow]%}%?%{$reset_color%}]"

# Useful support for interacting with Terminal.app or other terminal programs

[ -r "/etc/zshrc_$TERM_PROGRAM" ] && . "/etc/zshrc_$TERM_PROGRAM"

source ~/.oh-my-zsh/custom/plugins/zsh-autosuggestions/zsh-autosuggestions.plugin.zsh

source /usr/share/autojump/autojump.sh

source ~/.oh-my-zsh/plugins/incr/incr*.zsh

alias test='ssh xfz'
```



source .zshrc