**使用root账号登录，保证当前网络可以从internet下载软件**

1. **安装wget，telnet，vim ，git**

yum install wget

yum install telnet

yum install vim

yum install git

1. **下载安装包**
   1. **jdk1.8**

cd /usr/local

mkdir java

cd /usr/local/java

wget jdk下载地址 （）地址是动态的，自己想办法

* 1. **Nginx**

cd /usr/local

mkdir nginx

cd /usr/local/nginx

wget <http://nginx.org/download/nginx-1.10.3.tar.gz>

* 1. **redis**

cd /usr/local

mkdir redis

cd /usr/local/redis

wget http://download.redis.io/releases/redis-3.2.8.tar.gz

* 1. **maven**

cd /usr/local

mkdir maven

cd /usr/local/maven

wget <http://mirror.bit.edu.cn/apache/maven/maven-3/3.3.9/binaries/apache-maven-3.3.9-bin.tar.gz>

* 1. **tomcat**

cd /usr/local

mkdir tomcat

cd /usr/local/tomcat

wget <http://mirrors.hust.edu.cn/apache/tomcat/tomcat-9/v9.0.0.M18/bin/apache-tomcat-9.0.0.M18.tar.gz>

1. **安装jdk**

cd /usr/local/java

tar xzvf 压缩包

**设置java环境变量**

**vim /etc/profile**

**添加**

**export JAVA\_HOME=/usr/local/java/jdk1.8.0\_131**

**export CLASSPATH=.:$JAVA\_HOME/lib/dt.jar:$JAVA\_HOME/lib/tools.jar**

**export PATH=$JAVA\_HOME/bin:$PATH**

**保存**

source /etc/profile

1. **安装 maven**

cd /usr/local/maven

tar xzvf 压缩包

设置maven环境变量

**vim /etc/profile**

**添加**

**export MAVEN\_HOME=/usr/local/maven/apache-maven-3.3.9**

**export PATH=${PATH}:${MAVEN\_HOME}/bin**

**保存**

source /etc/profile

1. **安装redis**

yum install gcc tcl

cd /usr/local/redis

tar xzvf 压缩包

**cd /usr/local/redis/redis3.2.8**

**make install**

**修改配置文件 redis.conf 以支持密码验证**

**配置权限给用户ecom**

1. **安装nginx**

yum -y install gcc gcc-c++ autoconf automake

yum -y install zlib zlib-devel openssl openssl-devel pcre-devel

yum -y install gd-devel

cd /usr/local/nginx

tar xzvf 压缩包

cd /usr/local/nginx/nginx/nginx-1.10.3

make && make install

防火墙设置

/sbin/iptables -I INPUT -p tcp --dport 80 -j ACCEPT 写入修改

/etc/init.d/iptables save 保存修改

service iptables restart 重启防火墙，修改生效

1. **安装mysql**
   1. **安装mysql 依赖包**

yum install libaio

* 1. **下载 mysql安装包**

cd /usr/local

mkdir mysql.source

cd mysql.source

wget https://dev.mysql.com/get/Downloads/MySQL-5.7/mysql-5.7.18-linux-glibc2.5-x86\_64.tar.gz

tar zxvf mysql-5.7.18-linux-glibc2.5-x86\_64.tar.gz

cd /usr/local

ln –s mysql.source/mysql-5.7.18-linux-glibc2.5-x86\_64 mysql

groupadd mysql

useradd -r -g mysql -s /bin/false mysql

cd mysql

mkdir mysql-files

mkdir data

chmod 750 mysql-files

chown -R mysql .

chgrp -R mysql .

bin/mysqld --initialize --user=mysql

在输出的信息里，寻找临时密码 ，并且记下来，如下所示

2017-05-12T09:48:50.468810Z 1 [Note] A temporary password is generated for root@localhost: ?Dpfq)#QX2fH

bin/mysql\_ssl\_rsa\_setup

chown -R root .

mkdir data

chown -R mysql data mysql-files

cp support-files/mysql.server /etc/init.d/mysqld

chkconfig mysqld on

chkconfig --list|grep mysqld

chmod 755 /etc/init.d/mysqld

service mysqld start

vim /etc/profile

添加 export PATH=/usr/local/mysql/bin:$PATH

source /etc/profile

ln -s /var/lib/mysql /mysql .sock /tmp/mysql .sock

mysql -u root -p

输入密码 ，登录

修改密码

SET PASSWORD = PASSWORD('123456') 123456只是示例

1. **创建用户 ecom，设定用户主目录 /usr/ecom**

useradd -d /usr/ecom -m ecom

1. **设定ecom的登录密码**

passwd ecom

1. **设置nginx启动用户为ecom 配置成自启动 ，待研究**
2. **设置redis启动用户为ecom配置成自启动，待研究**
3. **设置tomcat启动用户为ecom配置成自启动，待研究**