

風起亞洲自助指南

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申請及訂購

1. 注册風起亞洲賬戶并登錄

鏈接為：<https://portal.fengqi.asia/login>



登錄後可以瀏覽風起亞洲門戶相關主機信息及使用指南。

2. 選擇雲主機

- a. 例如，購買 3 個月的 CentOS 6 虛擬機（選擇 8GB RAM，160GB 存儲空間，2 個虛擬 CPU 內核）。點擊“添加到購物車”然後選擇“結帳”



b. 輸入“主機名稱”（例如：CentOS_WebApp），選擇支付方式（優惠券、支付寶、Paypal）



Original Total	HK\$	5,364.00
Discount Amount	HK\$	- 0.00
Order Total	HK\$	5,364.00

詳細使用方式，請參考[“風起亞洲入門使用指南”](#)。除上述內容，指南還包括：

- 設定 **SSH** 密匙
- 自動生成
- 手動生成
- 在 *Windows* 下手動生成
- 在 *Mac OS X* 下手動生成
- 通過 **Paypal**/信用卡/支付寶付款
- 登入您的雲主機
- 在 *Windows* 下登入
- 在 *Mac OS X* 下登入
- 在 **SmartMachine** 安裝應用

賬戶管理

賬戶資料管理

若您還未注册風起亞洲公共雲，請點擊鏈接 (<https://portal.fengqi.asia/>) 進行注册。

若您已注册完風起亞洲公共雲，請點擊鏈接 (<https://portal.fengqi.asia/>) 進行登錄。



風起亞洲產品購買頁面

登入後系統將自動導向訂購風起亞洲概覽頁面。

若您第一次登入 Micloud 請先于右上角點選 [帳戶設定](#) 設定您的個人資料、SSH 密鑰、賬戶密碼、優惠券等相關設定

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以下是風起亞洲產品頁面截圖：

購買機器

如果这里没有您需要的产品套餐, 请电邮至 cloud@fengqi.asia。

云主机类型

- 基本类别
- 数据库
- 基建设备

产品



SmartOS SmartMachine

高度优化的高性能计算设备, 推荐用于网站及应用服务器。

- 1个月
HK\$288.00 / 月
- 3个月
HK\$278.00 / 月
- 6个月
HK\$268.00 / 月
- 12个月
HK\$248.00 / 月

内存	512MB	1GB	2GB	4GB	8GB	16GB	32GB
存储空间	10GB	20GB	40GB	80GB	160GB	320GB	640GB

- 版本
- 1.6.2
- Plus 3.1.0

- 数据中心
- HKG2
- HKG1

HK\$ 288.00 x 1个月 HK\$ 288.00 [添加到购物车](#)您的购物车
总数
HK\$ 0.00

帳戶設定

在這個頁面裏能修改您的基本資料

个人资料 SSH密匙 帳戶密碼 優惠券

— 登录帐户 —

电邮地址

用户名 michaelchen

时区 (GMT +8:00) 北京, 佩思, 新加坡, 香港

通信语言 英文

— 个人信息 —

名

姓

电话号码

— 技术联络信息 —

名

姓

职务

电话号码

[更新设置](#)

登陸密碼設置

若您需要更改登入風起亞洲 Portal 登入時的密碼，可于此頁做變更。

 風起亞洲
公共雲

[概覽](#) [購買](#) [我的云主机](#) [購買記錄](#) **帳戶設置**

[個人資料](#) [SSH密匙](#) **帳戶密碼** [優惠券](#)

— 必填 —

現用密碼

新密碼

確認密碼

[更改密碼](#)

— 更改密碼提醒選項 —

請提醒我

SSH 密鑰生成與遠程連接

您若需要在風起亞洲公共雲上建置 SmartOS 及 Linux 的操作系統，則需要建立您的 SSH-Key (Windows, Linux/Unix, MacOS)，以便您在登入系統時做驗證。

這個頁面可以瀏覽 SSH 密鑰信息：

 風起亞洲
公共雲

您好, michaelchen | 登出 | [简体中文](#)

[概覽](#) [購買](#) [我的云主机](#) [購買記錄](#) **帳戶設置**

[個人資料](#) **SSH密匙** [帳戶密碼](#) [優惠券](#)

名稱

SSH密匙

[添加該密匙](#)

關於 SSH密匙

您在此處添加的 SSH密匙與您的帳戶相關聯。當您購買一台機器時，您可以將以下任何 SSH密匙添加到新機器上。
[在 Windows 使用 SSH密匙的指南](#)
[了解更多關於如何設置 SSH密匙。](#)

名稱	michaelchen	刪除
SSH密匙	ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAQEAk9qiDX+oQ1N7u yISM5d4WNqI6MwKMHugL1wfp48PKTRnfjNhpC19gAhRS clvHOFTZxz8mzdUj0370oCmRD6n+jVTe0Rzq8YiBwlr0/bq	

本節介紹以下系統的 SSH 密鑰生成與遠程連接：

- Linux/Unix 系統
- Mac OS 系統
- Windows 系統

Linux/Unix 系統

SSH Key 限制

風起亞洲 SSH Key 模塊使用上有如下需要注意的地方：

- 1.SSH Key 僅適用於 SmartOS 及 Linux 主機，Windows 主機不適用。
- 2.Linux server 之 SSH Key 必須於 server 建立前匯入，如于 Server 建立後匯入之 SSH Key 將無法使用于 Linux 主機上（但 SmartOS 可以使用）。
- 3.申請 Linux 主機者，建議務必修改 root 密碼，并妥善保存，避免 SSH Key 遺漏時候造成無法連線問題。

風起亞洲 SSH Key 管理功能

風起亞洲公共雲提供 SSH Key 的管理模塊，您可通過 Fengqi.Asia Portal

（<https://portal.fengqi.asia/>）進行 SSH Key 的上傳與管理，透過 SSH 協定與 SSH Key 的認證，將可確保您與您服務器之間的連線安全。

SSH Key 上傳與管理，請參考“[使用 Windows 連線 SmartMachine](#)”說明。

Linux/Unix Like 系統建立 SSH-KEY 與使用方法

產生SSH Key:

```
ssh-keygen -t rsa
```

產生過程如下：

```
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/root/.ssh/id_rsa): #按Enter继续下一步/root/.ssh/id_rsa already exists.
Overwrite (yes/no)? yes #如果已经存在会询问是否覆盖

Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase): #按Enter继续下一步
Enter same passphrase again: #按Enter继续下一步

Your identification has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_rsa. #private key (预设产出路径为$HOME/.ssh)
Your public key has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub. #public key
The key fingerprint is:
ad:a2:53:fc:2c:eb:f1:3a:3d:6b:44:92:29:33:f0:a5 root@XXXXX.local
```

确定并复制产生的SSH Key:

```
cd $HOME/.ssh/ #切换到SSH Key的预设资料匣
cat id_rsa.pub #读取产出的密钥档案
```

公钥产出格式不同机器略有不同，但大致类似下面一串文字：

```
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAQEAU6C3X3dwtRcpHDGblnrY0mdWwLAAu1DVtR+UebO53Cr
QW17j/FKcLQFFRl1iiIeR0xmt5+8s3JyIwkpd+2Ci5Szvhs/URpVhtoie4Xn0TMQg/I/8ZnKHxAsZ2tg
r91eLfYSbMgqqkqS371G68HFDqTgjSAOoPUTWms8afMZ67B/Fr3Yrt8egEaSdpTw== root@XXXX
```

下圖為 Linux 參考畫面：

```
[root@MiCloudNode01 ~]# ssh-keygen -t rsa
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/root/.ssh/id_rsa):
/root/.ssh/id_rsa already exists.
Overwrite (yes/no)? yes
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_rsa.
Your public key has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub.
The key fingerprint is:
ad:a2:53:fc:2c:eb:f1:3a:3d:6b:44:92:29:33:f0:a5 root@MiCloudNode01.local
[root@MiCloudNode01 ~]# cd /root/.ssh/
[root@MiCloudNode01 ~/.ssh]# cat id_rsa.pub
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAQEAsU6C3X3dwtRcpHDGb1nrYomdWwsLAu1DVtR+Ueb053Cr
QWl7j/FKcLQFPRLiiIIIsR0rmt5+8s3JyIwkpD+2Ci5Szvhs/URpVhtoei4Xn0TMQg/I/8ZnKHxAsZ2tg
r91eLfY5BmGqqkqS371G68HFDqTgjSA0oPUTWms8afMZ67B/Fr3Yrt8egEaSdpIw== root@MiCloudN
```

Linux/Unix Like 系統連線方式

使用 openssh client，用參數 `-i` 來使用剛剛所建的 `id_rsa` 這個 private SSH key。

例如：

```
ssh -i id_rsa root@103.31.20.200
```

Linux 主機更新 SSH Key

風起亞洲 Linux 主機於開通主機時會將您帳戶資料中之 SSH Key 匯入新開通的 Linux 主機中，匯入的目錄位於：`$HOME/.ssh/authorized_keys` 檔案中，此為一次性設定。

日後再登錄至 Fengqi.Asia Portal 之 SSH Key 將不會再寫入 Linux 主機中（SmartOS 之認證為結合 SSH Key Database 之認證，因此不在此限制下）。

若您需要更新 SSH Key，可采下面步驟：

- 產生 SSH Key:
- 將 Public Key 寫入 Server 端 `$HOME/.ssh/authorized_keys` 文件中，以斷行隔開

```
vi $HOME/.ssh/authorized_keys
```

增加您產生的 public key 至該文件中

✓ Joyent Wiki 使用 SSH 連線參考鏈接

- SSH 密鑰產生與設定：<http://wiki.joyent.com/display/gen/SSH+Guide>
- SSH 連線緩慢之設定調整：<http://wiki.joyent.com/display/gen/SSH+Guide#SSHGuide-SSHslowfromUbuntuLinuxorCygwin>

Mac OS 系統

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3. 申請 Linux 主機者，建議務必修改 root 密碼，并妥善保存，避免 SSH Key 遺漏時候造成無法連線問題。

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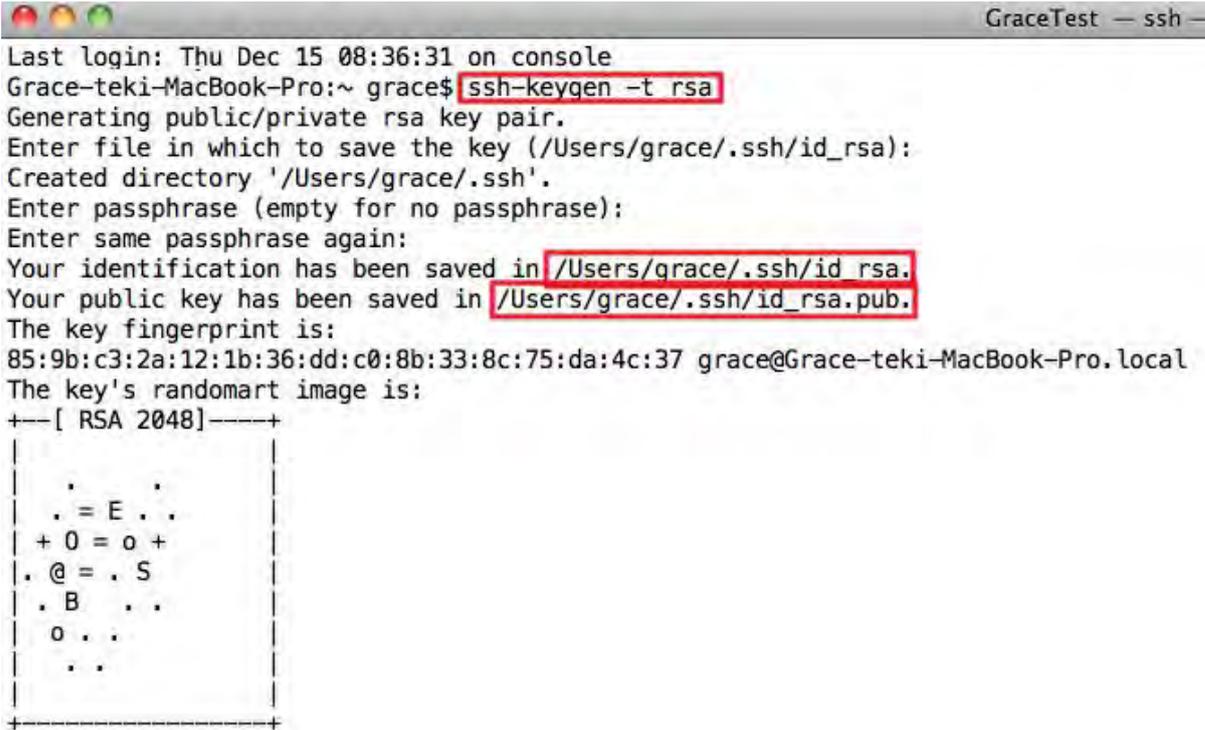
SSH Key 上傳與管理，請參考“[使用 Windows 連線 SmartMachine](#)”說明。

Mac OS 建立 SSH-KEY 與使用方法

產生 SSH Key:

```
ssh-keygen -t rsa
```

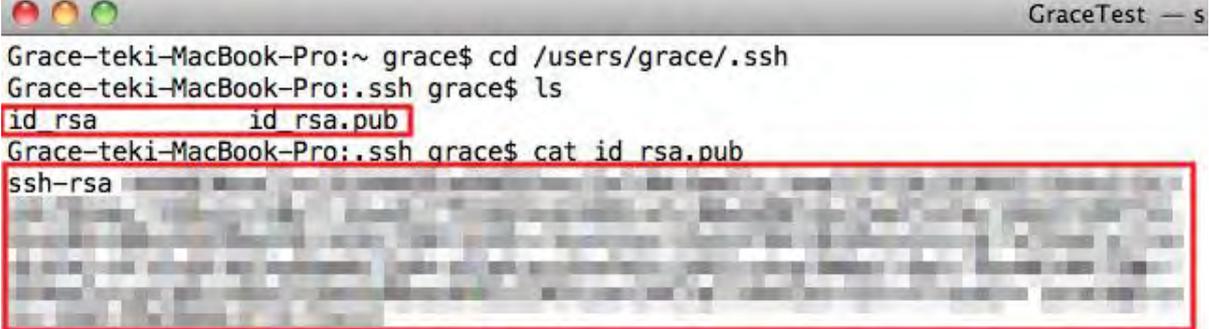
產生過程如下：



```
GraceTest — ssh —
Last login: Thu Dec 15 08:36:31 on console
Grace-teki-MacBook-Pro:~ grace$ ssh-keygen -t rsa
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/Users/grace/.ssh/id_rsa):
Created directory '/Users/grace/.ssh'.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /Users/grace/.ssh/id_rsa.
Your public key has been saved in /Users/grace/.ssh/id_rsa.pub.
The key fingerprint is:
85:9b:c3:2a:12:1b:36:dd:c0:8b:33:8c:75:da:4c:37 grace@Grace-teki-MacBook-Pro.local
The key's randomart image is:
+--[ RSA 2048 ]-----+
|
| . = E . .
| + 0 = o +
| . @ = . S
| . B . .
| o . .
| . .
|
```

上圖底下的兩個紅色框框的內容為您的私鑰與公鑰所擺放的位置。

```
cd /user/[您的帳號資料夾]/.ssh #切換到 SSH Key 的預設資料匣  
ls #查看該資料夾底下是否正確產生 id_rsa(private key)及 id_rsa.pub(public key)兩個檔案  
cat id_rsa.pub #讀取產出的金鑰檔案
```



```
GraceTest — s  
Grace-teki-MacBook-Pro:~ grace$ cd /users/grace/.ssh  
Grace-teki-MacBook-Pro:~.ssh grace$ ls  
id_rsa id_rsa.pub  
Grace-teki-MacBook-Pro:~.ssh grace$ cat id_rsa.pub  
ssh-rsa [redacted]
```

公鑰產出格式一不同機器略有不同。

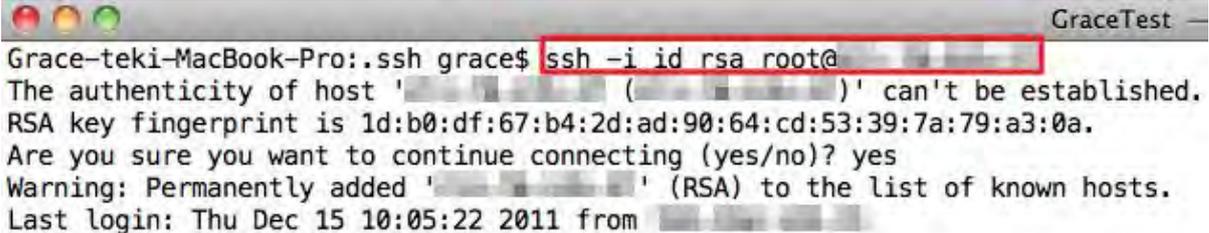
複製上圖下方紅色框框內的文字貼于網頁中的 SSH-Key 欄位中即可

Mac OS 連線方式

使用 openssh client，請帶參數 -i 來使用剛剛所建的 id_rsa 這個 private ssh key。

例如：

```
ssh -i id_rsa root@103.31.20.200
```



```
GraceTest —  
Grace-teki-MacBook-Pro:~.ssh grace$ ssh -i id_rsa root@ [redacted]  
The authenticity of host '[redacted] ([redacted])' can't be established.  
RSA key fingerprint is 1d:b0:df:67:b4:2d:ad:90:64:cd:53:39:7a:79:a3:0a.  
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes  
Warning: Permanently added '[redacted]' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.  
Last login: Thu Dec 15 10:05:22 2011 from [redacted]
```

Windows 系統

SSH Key 限制

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2. Linux server 之 SSH Key 必須于 server 建立前匯入，如于 Server 建立後匯入之 SSH Key 將無法使用于 Linux 主機上（但 SmartOS 可以使用）。
3. 申請 Linux 主機者，建議務必修改 root 密碼，并妥善保存，避免 SSH Key 遺漏時候造成無法連線問題。

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SSH Key 上傳與管理，請參考“[使用 Windows 連線 SmartMachine](#)”說明。

Linux/Unix Like 系統建立 SSH-KEY 與使用方法

產生 SSH Key:

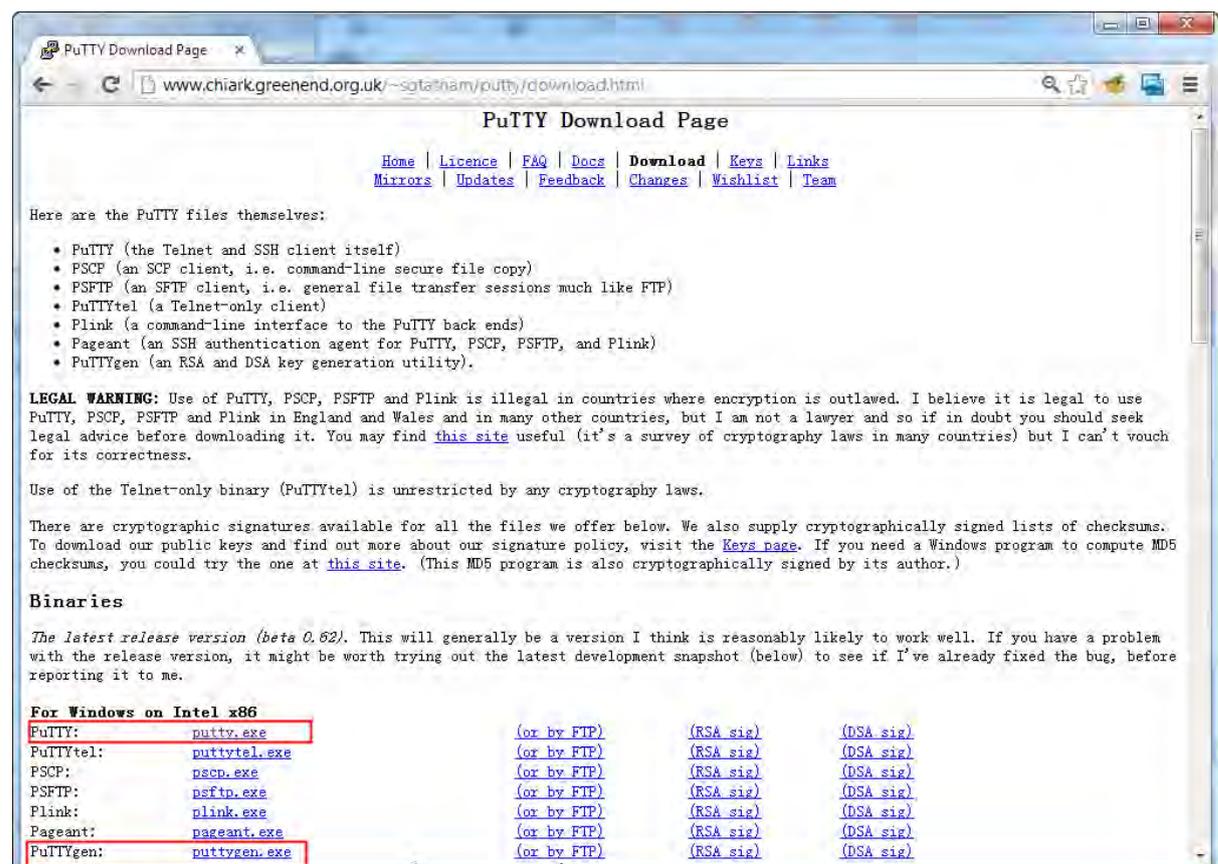
```
ssh-keygen -t rsa
```

Windows 端 SSH 連線設定

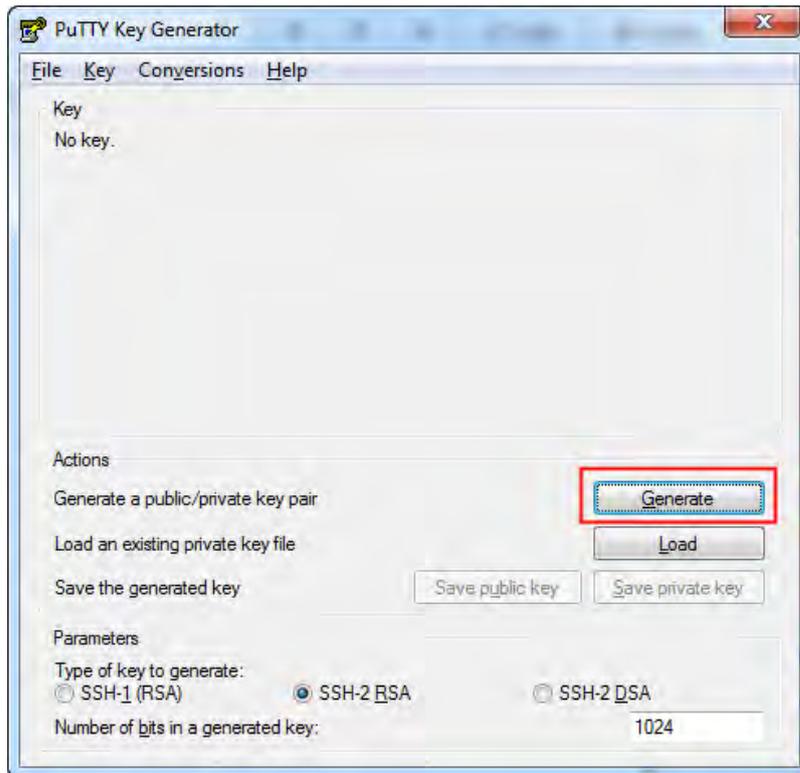
下面將介紹風起亞洲公共雲上建立 SSH Key 與上傳 SSH Key 的方式：

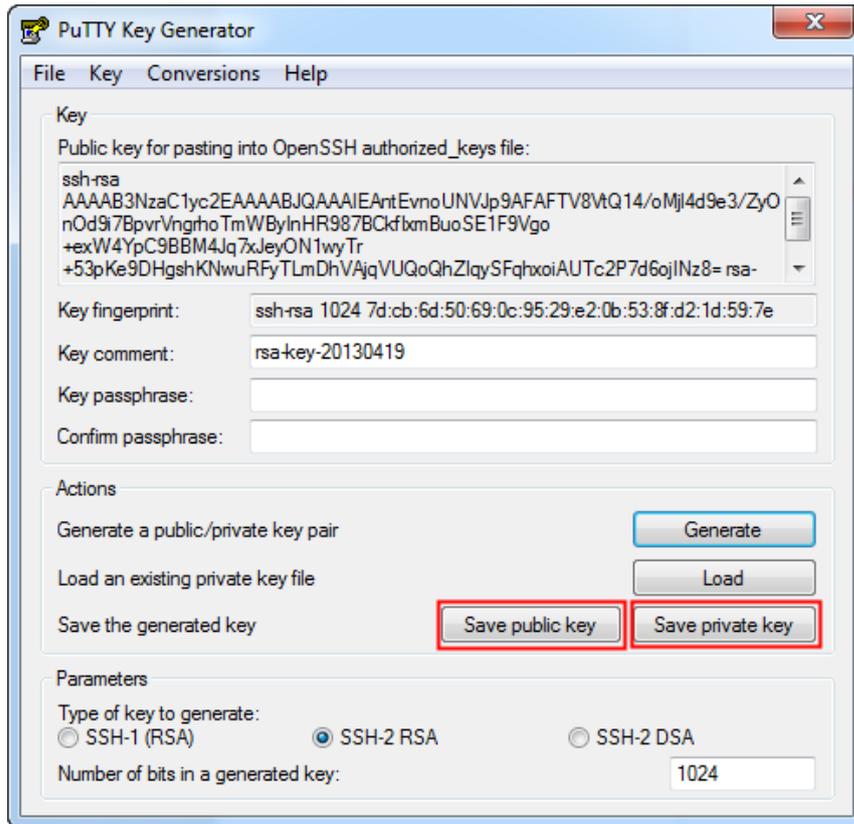
1. 于下列網址下載 Putty 和 PuttyGen，該工具可以協助您進行 SSH 連線與產生 SSH 連線密鑰 (SSH Key)。

[Putty Download Page](#)



2. 執行 PuttyGen.exe，并點選“Generate”按鈕。在執行的時候請**一直在程序區域內搖晃您的鼠標**直到密碼產生為止。



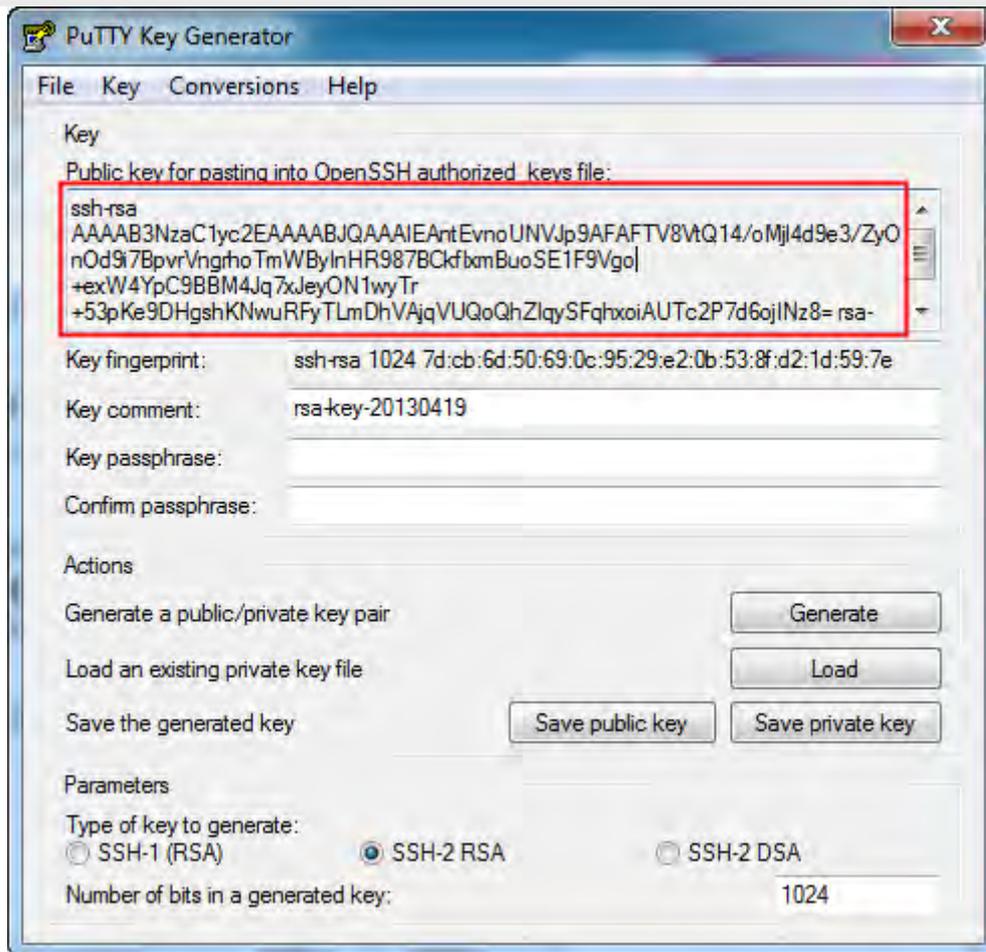


執行完成後，請儲存您的 public key (Save public key 按鈕) 與 private key (Save private key) 按鈕。

3. 上傳 SSH Key

登入系統後，點選右上方帳戶并點選下方 SSH Key 頁簽，填上 SSH Key 名稱，并將上面 PuttyGen 產生的檔案內容拷貝貼在 SSH 密鑰欄位。





上圖紅圈圈起的 key 即是 public key，可將裏面的內容全部直接複製貼上于 SSH 密鑰的欄位內即可。



上述動作已完成 SSH Key 之上傳動作，請妥善保管 public / private keys。

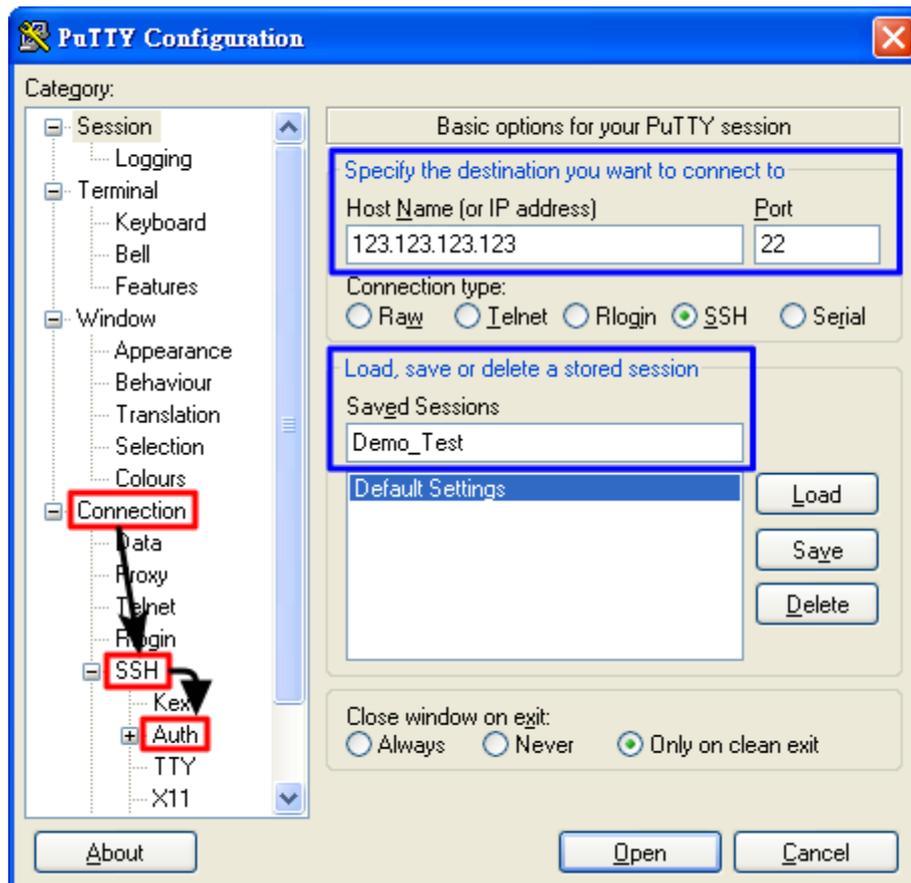
Windows 使用 SSH 登入系統

左鍵雙擊下載之 putty.exe，下圖為 putty 執行畫面：

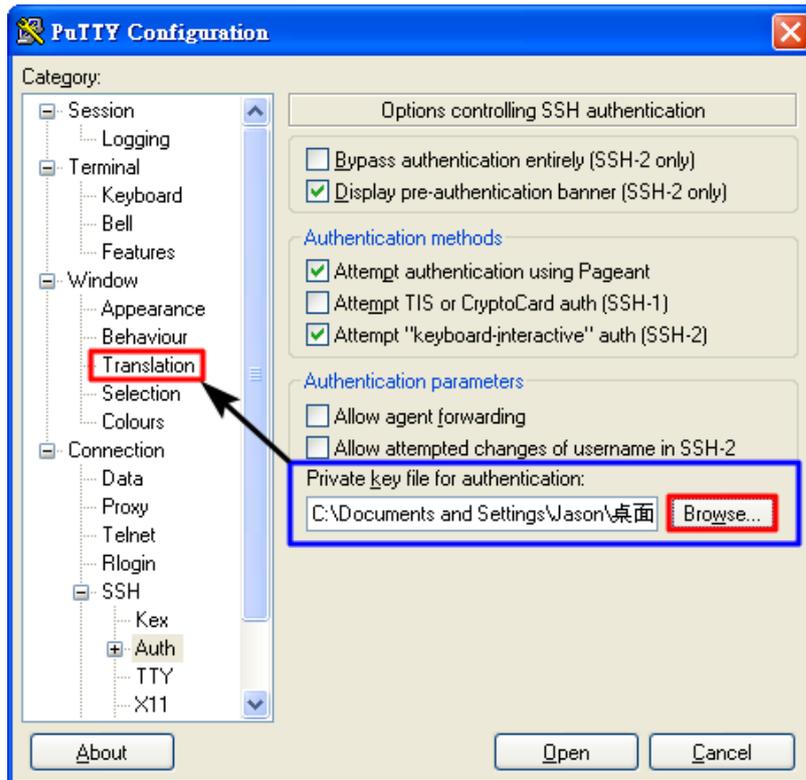
請于 **Host Name (or IP address)**內輸入您機器的 IP，**Port** 則是輸入 **22** (22 為 MiCloud 的預設 SSH 連接埠)

下方的 **Saved Sessions** 則是給您下次使用時能夠辨別這是哪一台機器用,所以能可以以您希望的名字命名，也可以使用當台機器的 IP 作為命名。

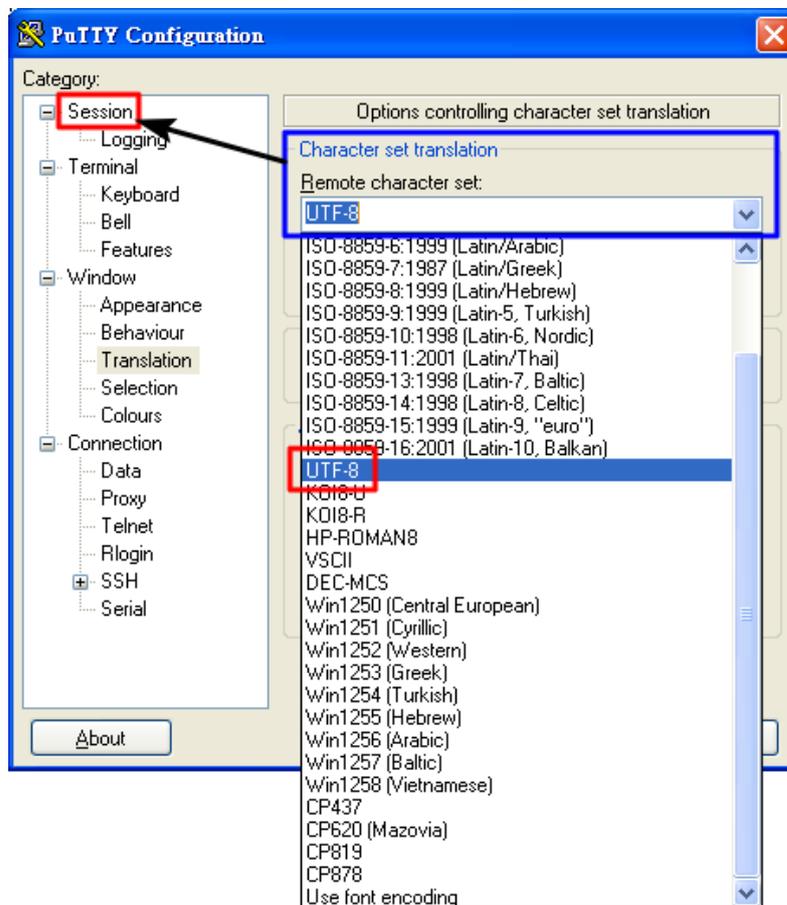
輸入完成後請于左邊的 Category 表單中點選 **Connection -> SSH -> Auth** 內（如下圖）



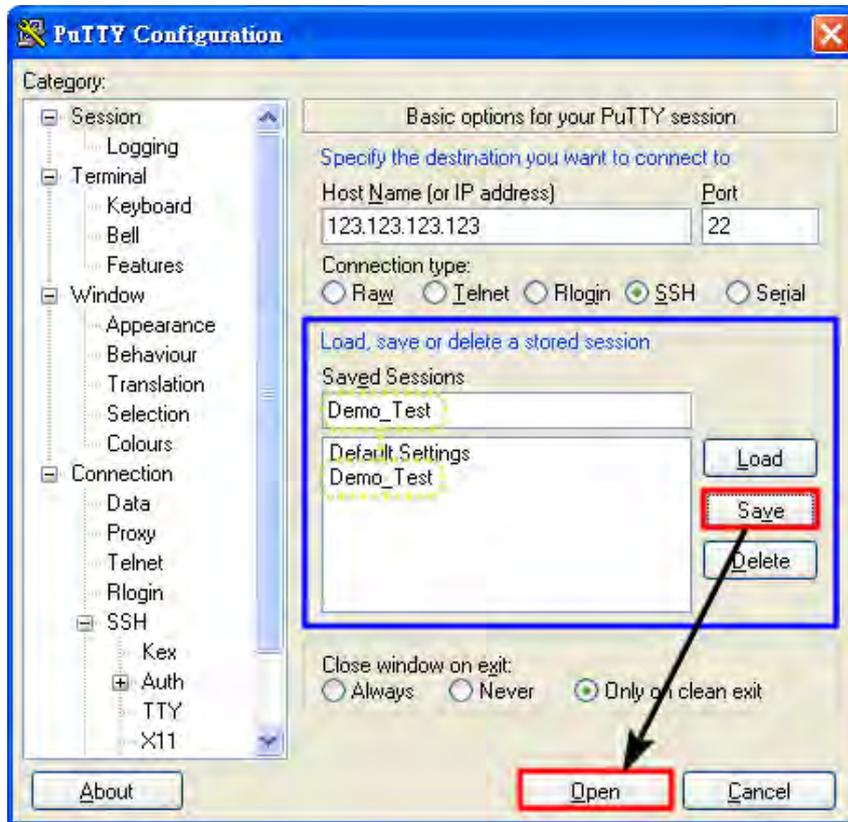
點選 **Browse...**後選擇您的 private key 加入為確保您使用 Putty 時不會出現中文亂碼，您可于左邊的 Category 表單中點選 **Window -> Translation**



于右方 **Remote Character set:**的下拉式選單中選擇 **UTF-8**



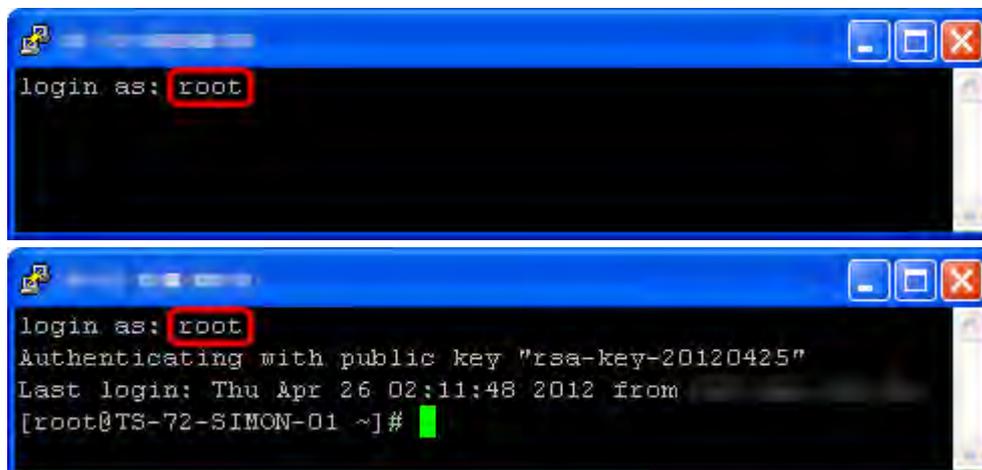
爲了下次能够方便使用，請于左邊的 Category 表單中點選 **Session**。回到 Session 後，點選右方的 Save。



這樣下次要連線這台機器時你就不用特別再去設定，只需要于左方 Saved Sessions 中左鍵雙擊你存下來的那個名字即可。

進入 Putty 後，他會要求你輸入帳號（login as:），請輸入 root

（注：連線時，請使用 root 登入，可不用輸入密碼；若使用預設帳號登入，則請參照 Portal 上 Credential 設定。）

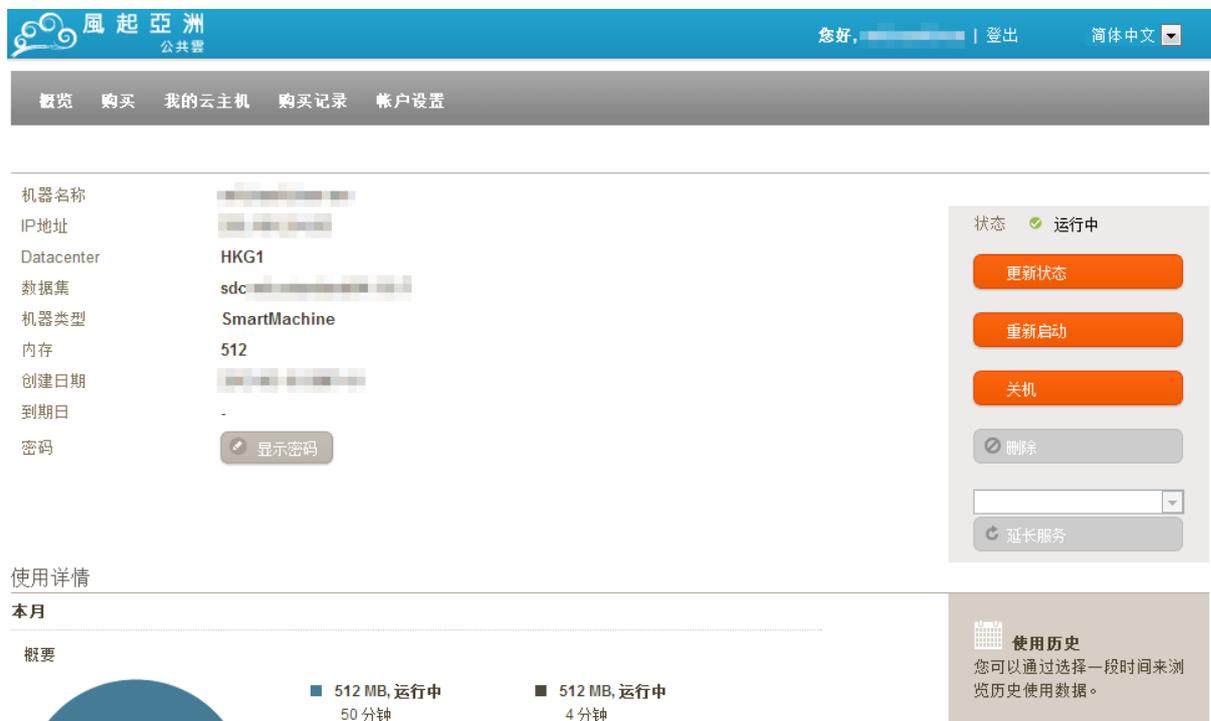


主機管理

主機之重啓、關閉與刪除

風起亞洲自助服務平臺提供給您直接操控主機之重啓、關閉及刪除功能。

在您登入風起亞洲 Portal 之後，您可以至主機頁面，點選您欲操控的主機，在右方控制面板中點選您所需要的服務。



The screenshot displays the Fengqi Yun cloud management interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the logo and user information. Below it, a menu bar contains options like '概览', '购买', '我的云主机', '购买记录', and '帐户设置'. The main content area shows details for a specific server, including its name, IP address, datacenter (HKG1), data set (sdc), machine type (SmartMachine), and memory (512). A control panel on the right offers actions such as '更新状态', '重新启动', '关机', '删除', and '延长服务'. Below the server details, there is a '使用详情' section with a '本月' summary and a '使用历史' section.

属性	值
机器名称	[Redacted]
IP地址	[Redacted]
Datacenter	HKG1
数据集	sdc [Redacted]
机器类型	SmartMachine
内存	512
创建日期	[Redacted]
到期日	-
密码	[Redacted] 显示密码

状态: ✔ 运行中

更新状态

重新启动

关机

删除

延长服务

使用详情

本月

概要

- 512 MB, 运行中 50 分钟
- 512 MB, 运行中 4 分钟

使用历史

您可以通过选择一段时间来浏览历史使用数据。

相關說明如下：

- [主機之重啓](#)
- [主機之關閉](#)
- [主機之刪除](#)

主機之重啓

在您登入風起亞洲 Portal 之後，您可以至主機頁面，點選您欲操控的主機，在右方控制面板中，點選"重新啓動"進行重啓。

Reboot 會經過關閉後再啓動主機，請用戶耐心等待。

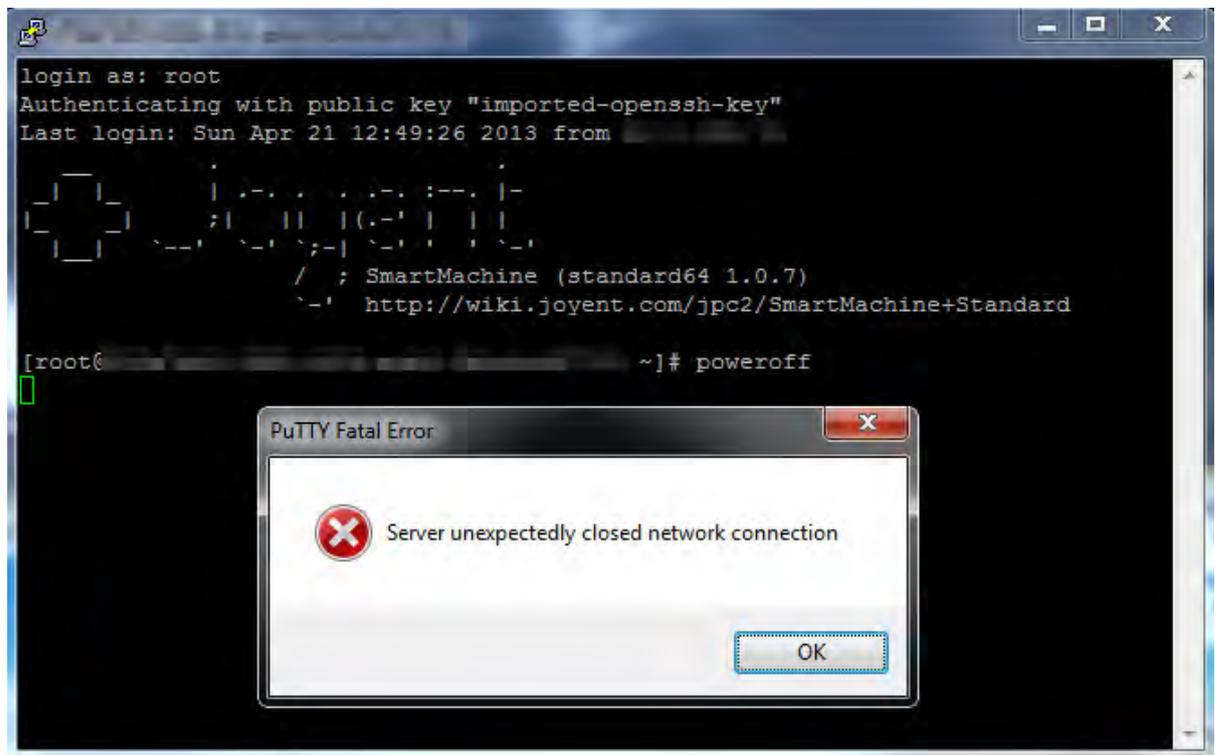
主機之關閉

關閉主機可由風起亞洲管理平臺上點選“關機”按鈕，也可以使用指令進行關閉，相關說明如下：

1. 由風起亞洲管理平臺上進行同上主機管理頁面，點選“關機”進行關閉主機。關機後不代表終止合約，帳單仍會繼續計費，如要停止計費請執行刪除主機。
2. 執行指令進行關閉登入主機後使用指令來執行 `shutdown`，指令如下：

```
#poweroff
```

以 `SmartMachine` 為例，執行畫面如下。執行 `poweroff` 後會跳出下方黃色框框的警告視窗，提醒您主機已中斷連線。



再回到風起亞洲平臺上檢查主機是否已被關閉。

主機之刪除

同上主機管理頁面，點選“刪除”按鍵後，系統將會移除您的主機。注意，刪除主機前必需先關閉主機後才能刪除。

刪除後主機及其上相關資料將無法回復，請確認後再執行。

設置主機名

SmartOS Hostname 設置

當您申請風起亞洲公共雲上任何主機時，若未指定主機名稱，系統將預設以亂數產生一串文字做為您的主機名稱，可能類似 258e7be5-2888-4f14-ada3-2d4a5e697738.local 的名稱。

您可以以 IP 登入您的主機，并透過"hostname"之指令看到您的 Hostname。如您需要重設您的主機名稱，您可以修改某些文件來達到修改 Hostname 的目的，詳細說明如下：

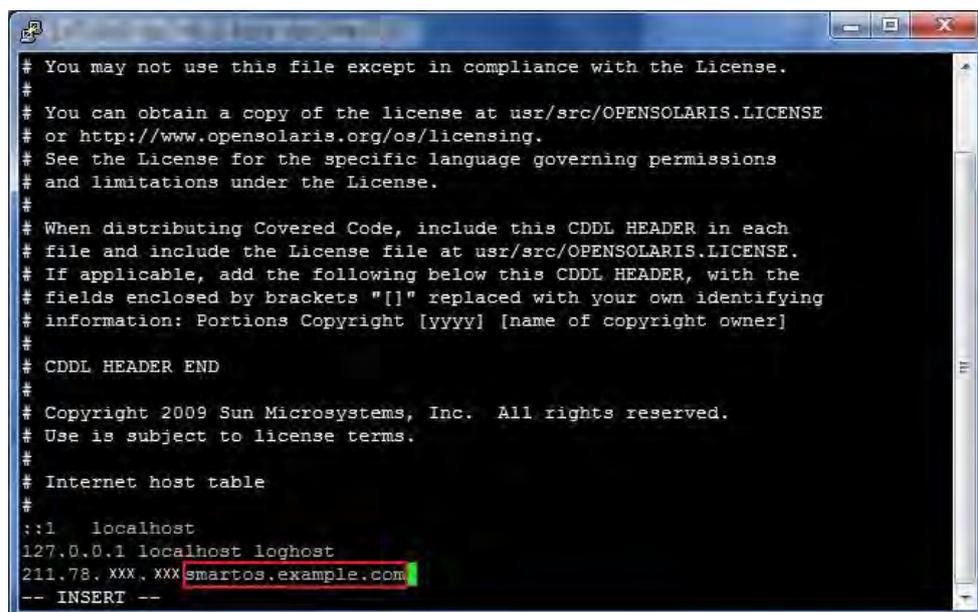
SmartMachine 需要修改的檔案如下：

- /etc/hosts：修改此檔案，讓您的主機本身認得此 Hostname
- /etc/nodename：此檔案為主要 Hostname 所讀取的檔案
- /etc/inet/ipnodes：此檔案為/etc/hosts 之 symbolic link，主要存放主機靜態路由之 IP/Name 對應

1.修改檔案：/etc/hosts (也是/etc/inet/ipnodes)，加上您主機之新名稱，并對應到::1、127.0.0.1 與您的主機 IP(視申請服務類型而定，您的主機可能擁有一個或一個以上的內部或外部 IP)指令為：

```
#vi /etc/hosts
```

于下方畫面紅色框框更改您的主機名稱



```
# You may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
#
# You can obtain a copy of the license at usr/src/OPENSOLARIS.LICENSE
# or http://www.opensolaris.org/os/licensing.
# See the License for the specific language governing permissions
# and limitations under the License.
#
# When distributing Covered Code, include this CDDL HEADER in each
# file and include the License file at usr/src/OPENSOLARIS.LICENSE.
# If applicable, add the following below this CDDL HEADER, with the
# fields enclosed by brackets "[]" replaced with your own identifying
# information: Portions Copyright [yyyy] [name of copyright owner]
#
# CDDL HEADER END
#
# Copyright 2009 Sun Microsystems, Inc. All rights reserved.
# Use is subject to license terms.
#
# Internet host table
#
::1    localhost
127.0.0.1 localhost localhost
211.78.XXX.XXX smartos.example.com
-- INSERT --
```

2.修改 hostname 設定檔：`/etc/nodename`，指令如下：

```
#vi /etc/nodename
```

于下方畫面紅色框框更改您新的主機名稱



設定完畢後，重新開啓主機則會生效(您可以直接使用"reboot"指令重開或至 [自助服務平臺](#) 選擇您的主機，并選擇重開。

或是參考這邊重開主機 [重開您的主機](#) 重開主機之後，系統則會以您的設定作為 Hostname。

當您設定好，并重開主機後，您可以使用下面指令驗證：

```
#hostname
```

若您的服務需要對外提供時，您會需要設定 DNS 記錄，相關指令如下：

請您先向信任之域名服務公司申請 DNS，并將您主機名稱的紀錄指定至您上面所設定的域名（`smartos.example.com`）。

若您已有申請及設定好 DNS 服務，可以透過下面指令檢查您的域名是否生效：

```
host + 域名
```

以 Fengqi.Asia 為例：

```
#host portal.fengqi.asia
```

```
portal.fengqi.asia has address 27.111.175.199
```

或者您可以透過 `nslookup` 檢查您的域名是否與 IP 對應：

```
nslookup + 網域名稱
```

以 Fengqi.Asia 為例：

```
# nslookup portal.fengqi.asia
```

```
# nslookup portal.fengqi.asia
```

```
Server: 8.8.8.8
```

```
Address: 8.8.8.8#53
```

```
Non-authoritative answer:  
Name: portal.fengqi.asia  
Address: 27.111.175.199
```

Linux Hostname 設置

當您申請 Fengqi.Asia 上任何主機時，若未指定主機名稱，系統將預設以亂數產生一串文字做為您的主機名稱，可能類似：`fxyzabcd.local` 的名稱。您可以以 IP 登入您的主機，並透過"hostname"之指令看到您的 Hostname。如您需要重設您的主機名稱，您可以修改某些檔案來達到修改 Hostname 的目的，不同的作業系統需要更改的檔案并不相同，詳細說明如下：

- [Debian](#)
- [Ubuntu](#)
- [CentOS](#)
- [Fedora](#)

Debian

您需要修改的檔案如下：

- `/etc/hostname`
- `/etc/hosts`

(1)修改`/etc/hostname`，指令如下：

```
#vi /etc/hostname
```

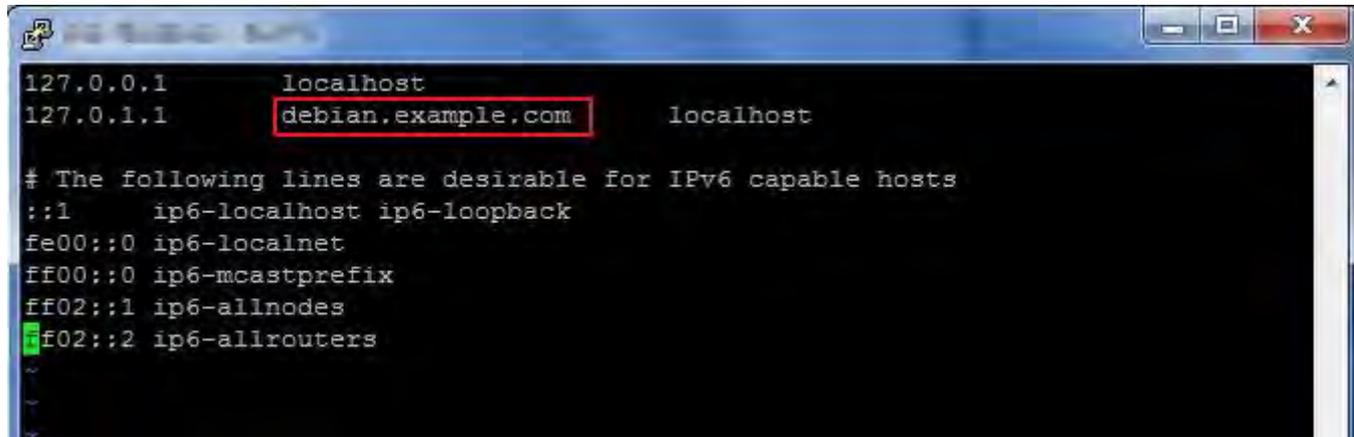
于下方畫面紅色框框更改您新的主機名稱：



(2)修改/etc/hosts，指令如下：

```
#vi /etc/hosts
```

于下方畫面紅色框框更改您的主機名稱



```
127.0.0.1    localhost
127.0.1.1    debian.example.com    localhost

# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1        ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0    ip6-localnet
ff00::0    ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1    ip6-allnodes
ff02::2    ip6-allrouters
```

(3)修改完後執行下方指令主機名稱即被更改。

```
#!/etc/init.d/hostname.sh start
```

當您設定好，您可以使用下面指令驗證：

```
#hostname
```

Ubuntu

您需要修改的檔案如下：

- /etc/hostname
- /etc/hosts

(1)修改/etc/hostname，指令如下：

```
#vi /etc/hostname
```

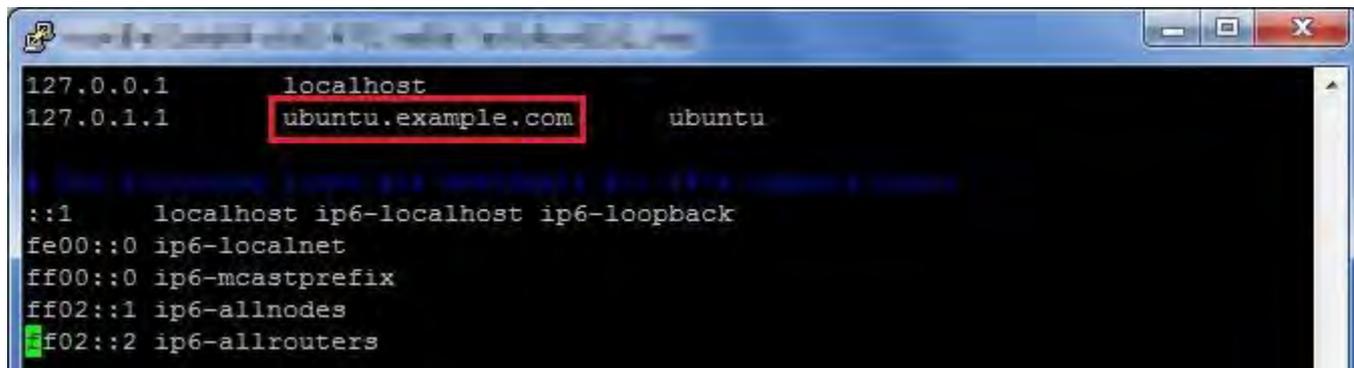
于下方畫面紅色框框更改您新的主機名稱：



(2)修改/etc/hosts，指令如下：

```
#vi /etc/hosts
```

于下方畫面紅色框框更改您的主機名稱



(3)修改完後執行下方指令主機名稱即被更改。

```
#start hostname
```

當您設定好，您可以使用下面指令驗證：

```
#hostname
```

CentOS

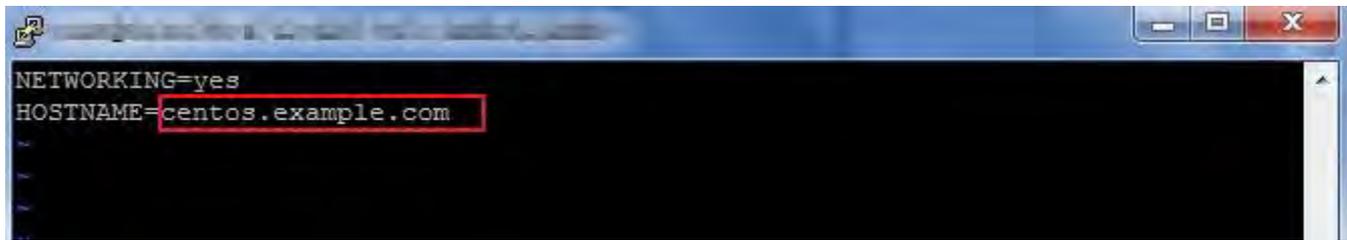
您需要修改的檔案如下：

- /etc/sysconfig/network
- /etc/hosts

(1)修改/etc/sysconfig/network，指令如下：

```
#vi /etc/sysconfig/network
```

于下方畫面紅色框框更改您新的主機名稱



```
NETWORKING=yes  
HOSTNAME=centos.example.com
```

(2)修改/etc/hosts，指令如下：

```
#vi /etc/hosts
```

于下方畫面紅色框框更改您的主機名稱



```
127.0.0.1 centos localhost  
::1 centos localhost6
```

(3)當您設定好，并重開主機後，您可以使用下面指令驗證：

```
#hostname
```

Fedora

您需要修改的檔案如下：

- /etc/sysconfig/network
- /etc/hosts

(1)修改/etc/sysconfig/network，指令如下：

```
#vi /etc/sysconfig/network
```

于下方畫面紅色框框更改您新的主機名稱



(2)修改/etc/hosts，指令如下：

```
#vi /etc/hosts
```

于下方畫面紅色框框更改您的主機名稱



(3)當您設定好，并重開主機後，您可以使用下面指令驗證：

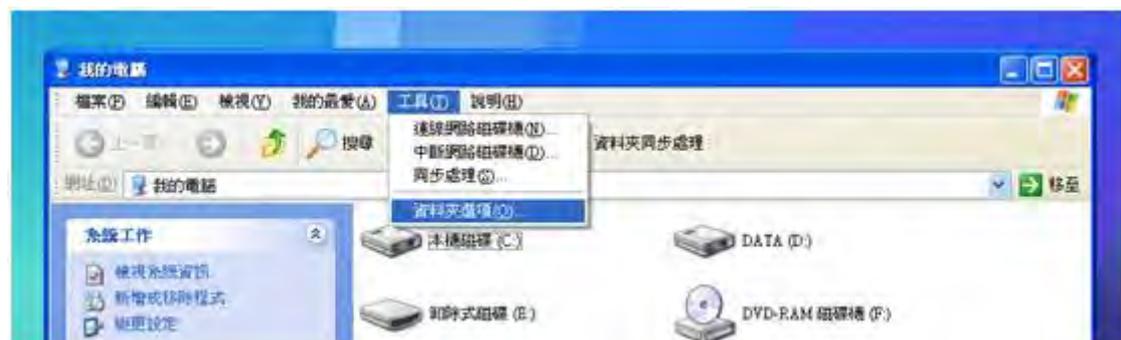
```
#hostname
```

Windows Hostname 設置

當您申請 Fengqi.Asia 上任何主機時，若未指定主機名稱，系統將預設以亂數產生一串文字做為您的主機名稱，可能類似：fxyzabcd.local 的名稱。您可以以 IP 登入您的主機，并透過"hostname"之指令看到您的 Hostname。

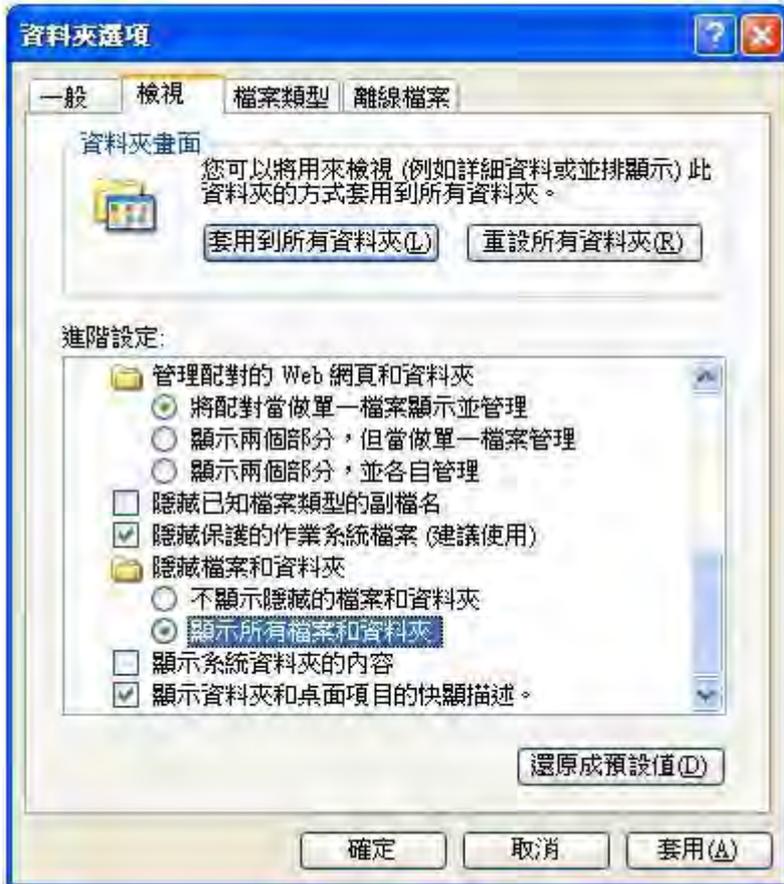
如您需要重設您的主機名稱，您可以修改某些檔案來達到修改 Hostname 的目的，詳細說明如下：

(1)點選開始，并且進入我的電腦，進入後點選上方工具，再點選資料夾選項



(2)由于更改 Hostname 所在的資料夾為隱藏檔，藉由以下方式可以顯示出來。

選擇檢視欄位後往下方選擇，可以找到”顯示所有檔案和資料夾”的選項，并點選套用。



(3)成功之後開啓我的電腦進入以下路徑

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\drivers\etc
```

利用記事本或是 Notepad++開啓 hosts 文件并且在文件內裏面的 127.0.0.1 localhost 底下加入您
想設定新的 hostname，儲存後即可使用新的 hostname。

```
127.0.0.1      localhost
127.0.1.1      windows.example.com localhost
```

使用第三方主機/數據庫

安裝 Node.js

Node.js 是一個高效能、易擴充的網站應用程式開發框架 (Web Application Framework)，是爲了讓開發者能够更容易開發高延展性的網絡服務。系統不需要經過太多複雜的調校、效能調整及程序修改，就能滿足網絡服務在不同發展階段對效能的要求。

Fengqi.Asia 所提供的 SmartOS 主機中，已有預載 Node.js 服務的主機只有 Node.js

SmartMachine 這種版本，若其他規格的主機想安裝 Node.js 于您的主機上，請按照下列步驟進行安裝。

- [在 SmartOS 上安裝 Node.js](#)
- [檢視是否安裝成功](#)

在 SmartOS 上安裝 Node.js

利用 pkgin 指令搜尋 node.js:

```
# pkgin search nodejs
```

```
[root@ ~]# pkgin search nodejs  
nodejs-0.4.9          Evented I/O for V8 javascript
```

Public Cloud

如上圖的範例，顯示 0.4.9 版本可供下載安裝，利用 pkgin 指令安裝:

```
# pkgin install nodejs-0.4.9
```

```
[root@ ~]# pkgin install nodejs-0.4.9  
calculating dependencies... done.  
  
nothing to upgrade.  
1 packages to be installed: nodejs-0.4.9 (3072K to download, 9434K to install)  
proceed ? [y/N] █
```

檢視是否安裝成功

首先我們透過 vi 指令來建立名為 server.js 程序：

```
# vi server.js
```

```
[root@centos7 ~]# vi server.js
```

然後進入編輯文字畫面進行編輯，我們加入下列基本的測試程式指令：

```
var http = require('http');

http.createServer(function (req, res) {

  res.writeHead(200, {'Content-Type': 'text/plain'});

  res.end('Hello Node.js\n');

}).listen(8102, "127.0.0.1");

console.log('Server running at http://127.0.0.1:8102/');
```

在上方指令中，您可以在 .listen 後方加入沒有被使用的 port(本範例是使用 8102)，依序是 localhost 的網址。如下圖所示：

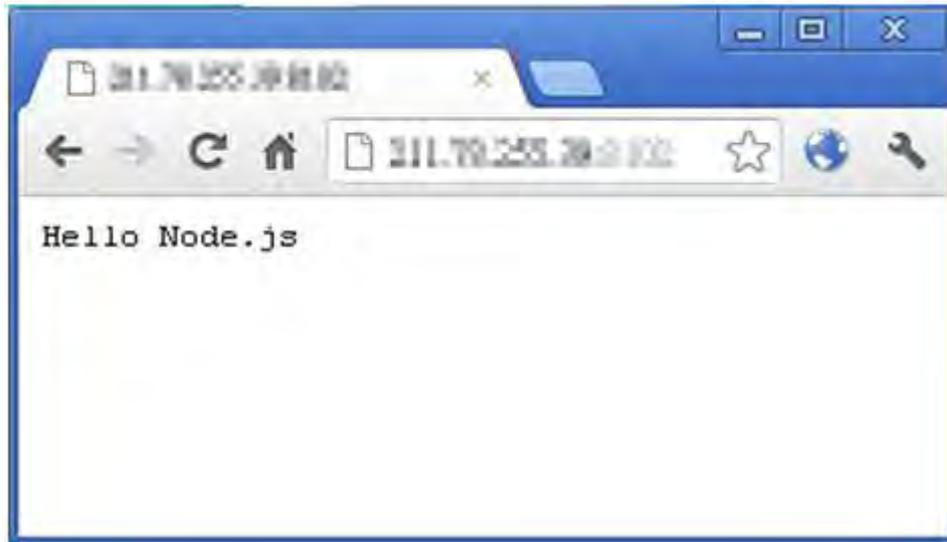
```
var http = require('http');
http.createServer(function (req, res) {
  res.writeHead(200, {'Content-Type': 'text/plain'});
  res.end('Hello Node.js\n');
}).listen(8102, "111.77.111.11");
console.log('Server running at http://111.77.111.11:8102/');
```

最後就是執行 server.js 檔案，且執行以下指令就可以看到您的服務器會在所設定的網址啟動：

```
# node server.js
```

```
[root@centos7 ~]# node server.js
Server running at http://111.77.111.11:8102/
```

最後前往瀏覽器輸入您的 localhost 以及後端所設定 port 位置來確認是否運行成功，本操作以 Google 瀏覽器 Chrome 做為範例，如有出現 Hello Node.js 文字時，表示成功：



安裝 Percona

用戶可參考以下的步驟，在 Linux 環境下安裝。

- [在 CentOS 中安裝 Percona](#)
- [在 Ubuntu、Debian 安裝 Percona](#)

在 CentOS 中安裝 Percona

1.將 Percona 的套件安裝至主機的套件庫中

```
#rpm -Uvh  
http://www.percona.com/downloads/percona-release/percona-release-0.0-  
1.x86_64.rpm
```

```
[root@ ~]# rpm -Uvh http://www.percona.com/d  
ownloads/percona-release/percona-release-0.0-1.x86_64.rpm  
Retrieving http://www.percona.com/downloads/percona-release/percona-release-0.0-  
1.x86_64.rpm  
Preparing... ##### [100%]  
 1:percona-release ##### [100%]
```

2.請搜尋 Percona 的套件，并安裝下方框起來的二個套件

```
#yum search percona
```

```
[root@centos ~]# yum search Percona
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror
Determining fastest mirrors
 * base: mirrors.grandcloud.cn
 * extras: mirrors.grandcloud.cn
 * updates: mirrors.grandcloud.cn
base | 1.1 kB | 00:00
http://mirrors.grandcloud.cn/centos/5.8/os/x86_64/repodata/primary.xml.gz: [Errno 12] Timeout: <urlopen error timed out>
Trying other mirror.
base/primary | 1.2 MB | 00:00
base | 3591/3591
extras | 2.1 kB | 00:00
extras/primary_db | 179 kB | 00:00
percona | 951 B | 00:00
percona/primary | 12 kB | 00:00
percona | 41/41
updates | 1.9 kB | 00:00
updates/primary_db | 868 kB | 00:00
===== Matched: Percona =====
Percona-XtraDB-Cluster-client.x86_64 : Percona XtraDB Cluster - client package
Percona-XtraDB-Cluster-debuginfo.x86_64 : Debug information for package
                                     : Percona-XtraDB-Cluster
Percona-XtraDB-Cluster-devel.x86_64 : Percona XtraDB Cluster - Development
                                     : header files and libraries
Percona-XtraDB-Cluster-server.x86_64 : Percona XtraDB Cluster - server package
Percona-XtraDB-Cluster-shared.x86_64 : Percona XtraDB Cluster - Shared libraries
Percona-XtraDB-Cluster-test.x86_64 : Percona XtraDB Cluster - Test suite
Percona-SQL-50-debuginfo.x86_64 : Debug information for package Percona-SQL-50
Percona-SQL-client-50.x86_64 : Percona SQL - Client
Percona-SQL-devel-50.x86_64 : Percona-SQL - Development header files and
                             : libraries
Percona-SQL-server-50.x86_64 : Percona-SQL Community Server (GPL) for Red Hat
                             : Enterprise Linux 5
Percona-SQL-shared-50.x86_64 : Percona-SQL - Shared libraries
Percona-SQL-shared-compat.x86_64 : MySQL shared client libraries for MySQL
                                 : 5.0.92, 5.0.92, 4.1.22 and 4.0.27
Percona-SQL-test-50.x86_64 : Percona-SQL - Test suite
Percona-Server-51-debuginfo.x86_64 : Debug information for package
                                     : Percona-Server-51
Percona-Server-55-debuginfo.x86_64 : Debug information for package
                                     : Percona-Server-55
Percona-Server-client-51.x86_64 : Percona-Server - Client
Percona-Server-client-55.x86_64 : Percona Server - Client
Percona-Server-devel-51.x86_64 : Percona-Server - Development header files and
                               : libraries
Percona-Server-devel-55.x86_64 : Percona Server - Development header files and
                               : libraries
Percona-Server-server-51.x86_64 : Percona Server (GPL), 14.0, Revision 475 for
                               : Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5
Percona-Server-server-55.x86_64 : Percona Server: a very fast and reliable SQL
                               : database server
```

3.安裝 Percona

```
# yum install Percona-Server-client-55.x86_64
```

```
[root@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx ~]# yum install Percona-Server-client-55.x86_64
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
 * base: mirrors.grandcloud.cn
 * extras: mirrors.grandcloud.cn
 * updates: mirrors.grandcloud.cn
Setting up Install Process
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
---> Package Percona-Server-client-55.x86_64 0:5.5.27-rel28.1.296.rhel5 set to be updated
--> Processing Dependency: Percona-Server-shared-55 for package: Percona-Server-client-55
--> Running transaction check
---> Package Percona-Server-shared-55.x86_64 0:5.5.27-rel28.1.296.rhel5 set to be updated
--> Finished Dependency Resolution

Dependencies Resolved

=====
Package                               Arch      Version                               Repository                               Size
=====
Installing:
Percona-Server-client-55              x86_64    5.5.27-rel28.1.296.rhel5             percona                                  8.4 M
Installing for dependencies:
```

```
# yum install Percona-Server-server-55.x86_64
```

```
[root@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx ~]# yum install Percona-Server-server-55.x86_64
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
 * base: mirrors.grandcloud.cn
 * extras: mirrors.grandcloud.cn
 * updates: mirrors.grandcloud.cn
Setting up Install Process
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
---> Package Percona-Server-server-55.x86_64 0:5.5.27-rel28.1.296.rhel5 set to be updated
--> Finished Dependency Resolution

Dependencies Resolved

=====
Package                               Arch      Version                               Repository                               Size
=====
Installing:
Percona-Server-server-55              x86_64    5.5.27-rel28.1.296.rhel5             percona                                  20 M

Transaction Summary
=====
Install      1 Package(s)
Upgrade      0 Package(s)

Total download size: 20 M
Is this ok [y/N]: █
```

4.請至 `etc` 下建立一個檔案，且命名為 `my.cnf`，并加入下方列出的幾個設定

```
#vi /etc/my.cnf

[mysqld]

plugin-load=handlersocket.so

loose_handlersocket_port = 9998
# the port number to bind to (for read requests)

loose_handlersocket_port_wr = 9999
# the port number to bind to (for write requests)

loose_handlersocket_threads = 16
# the number of worker threads (for read requests)

loose_handlersocket_threads_wr = 1
# the number of worker threads (for write requests)

open_files_limit = 65535
# to allow handlersocket accept many concurrent
# connections, make open_files_limit as large as
# possible.
```

```
[mysqld]
plugin-load=handlersocket.so

loose_handlersocket_port = 9998
# the port number to bind to (for read requests)

loose_handlersocket_port_wr = 9999
# the port number to bind to (for write requests)

loose_handlersocket_threads = 16
# the number of worker threads (for read requests)

loose_handlersocket_threads_wr = 1
# the number of worker threads (for write requests)

open_files_limit = 65535
# to allow handlersocket accept many concurrent
# connections, make open_files_limit as large as
# possible.
~
~
~
"/etc/my.cnf" 20L, 519C
```

5. 啟動服務

```
#service mysql start
```

```
[root@ ~]# service mysql start
Starting MySQL (Percona Server)... SUCCESS!
```

6. 設定 root 密碼

```
# mysqladmin -u root password 1qaz
```

7. 登入 mysql

```
#mysql -uroot -p
```

```
[root@ ~]# mysql -uroot -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 22
Server version: 5.5.27-28.1 Percona Server (GPL), Release rel28.1, Revision 296

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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>
```

在 Ubuntu、Debian 安裝 Percona

1. 下載 Percona 套件至套件套中并安裝

```
#gpg --keyserver hkp://keys.gnupg.net --recv-keys 1C4CBDCDCD2EFD2A

#gpg -a --export CD2EFD2A | sudo apt-key add -
```

```
root@ ~:~# gpg --keyserver hkp://keys.gnupg.net --recv-keys 1C4CBDCDCD2EFD2A
gpg: directory `/root/.gnupg' created
gpg: new configuration file `/root/.gnupg/gpg.conf' created
gpg: WARNING: options in `/root/.gnupg/gpg.conf' are not yet active during this run
gpg: keyring `/root/.gnupg/secring.gpg' created
gpg: keyring `/root/.gnupg/pubring.gpg' created
gpg: requesting key CD2EFD2A from hkp server keys.gnupg.net
gpg: /root/.gnupg/trustdb.gpg: trustdb created
gpg: key CD2EFD2A: public key "Percona MySQL Development Team <mysql-dev@percona.com>" imported
gpg: Total number processed: 1
gpg:         imported: 1
root@ ~:~# gpg -a --export CD2EFD2A | sudo apt-key add -
sudo: unable to resolve host 
OK
```

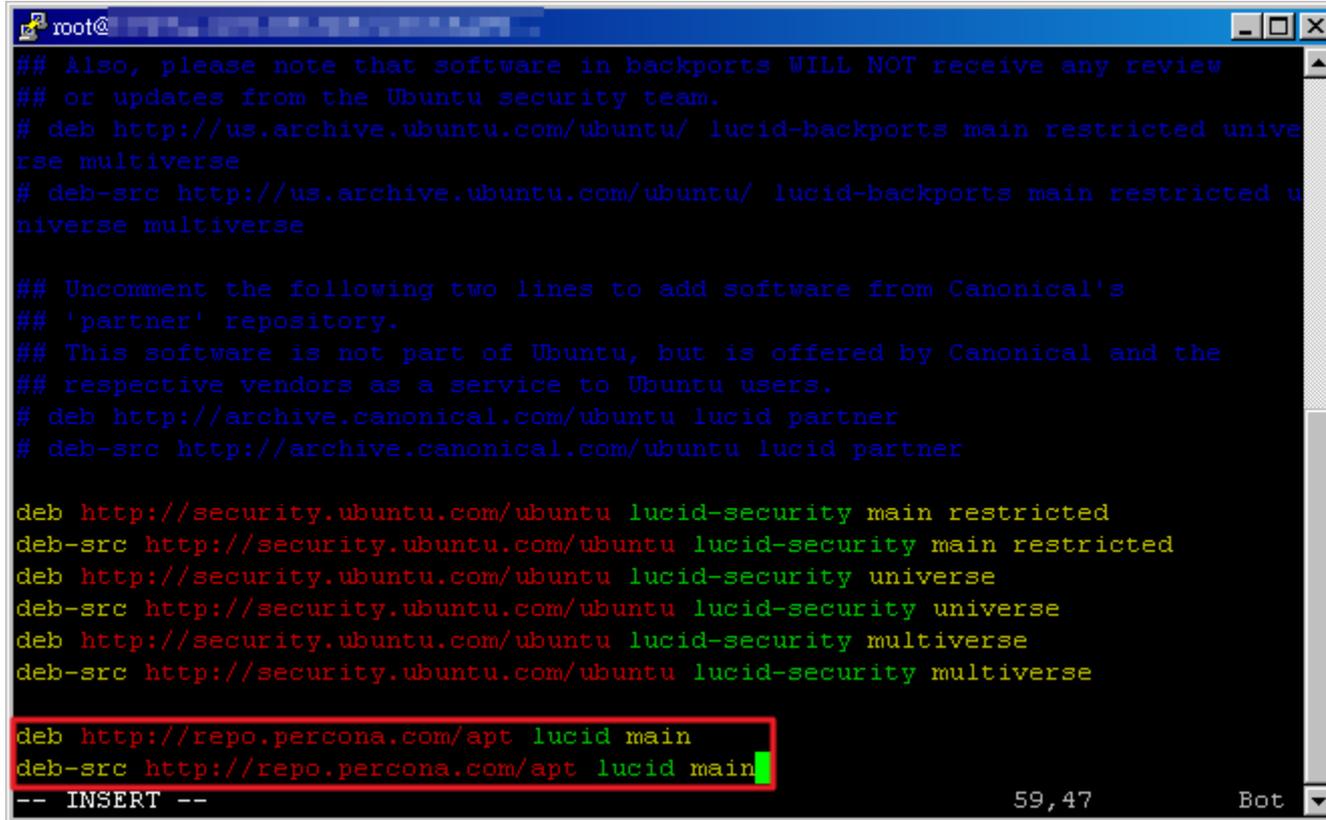
2. 依照不同 OS 及 OS 版本，加入不同的設定至/etc/apt/sources.list 中。

```
#vi /etc/apt/sources.list
```

2-1 Ubuntu

a. Ubuntu10

```
deb http://repo.percona.com/apt lucid main
deb-src http://repo.percona.com/apt lucid main
```



```
root@ [redacted]
## Also, please note that software in backports WILL NOT receive any review
## or updates from the Ubuntu security team.
# deb http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ lucid-backports main restricted universe
# deb-src http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ lucid-backports main restricted universe
# deb http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu lucid-security main restricted
# deb-src http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu lucid-security main restricted
# deb http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu lucid-security universe
# deb-src http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu lucid-security universe
# deb http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu lucid-security multiverse
# deb-src http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu lucid-security multiverse

## Uncomment the following two lines to add software from Canonical's
## 'partner' repository.
## This software is not part of Ubuntu, but is offered by Canonical and the
## respective vendors as a service to Ubuntu users.
# deb http://archive.canonical.com/ubuntu lucid partner
# deb-src http://archive.canonical.com/ubuntu lucid partner

deb http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu lucid-security main restricted
deb-src http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu lucid-security main restricted
deb http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu lucid-security universe
deb-src http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu lucid-security universe
deb http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu lucid-security multiverse
deb-src http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu lucid-security multiverse

deb http://repo.percona.com/apt lucid main
deb-src http://repo.percona.com/apt lucid main
-- INSERT --
```

b. Ubuntu12

```
deb http://repo.percona.com/apt precise main
deb-src http://repo.percona.com/apt precise main
```

```
root@ ~
deb http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu precise-security main restricted
deb-src http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu precise-security main restricted
deb http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu precise-security universe
deb-src http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu precise-security universe
deb http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu precise-security multiverse
deb-src http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu precise-security multiverse

## Uncomment the following two lines to add software from Canonical's
## 'partner' repository.
## This software is not part of Ubuntu, but is offered by Canonical and the
## respective vendors as a service to Ubuntu users.
# deb http://archive.canonical.com/ubuntu precise partner
# deb-src http://archive.canonical.com/ubuntu precise partner

## Uncomment the following two lines to add software from Ubuntu's
## 'extras' repository.
## This software is not part of Ubuntu, but is offered by third-party
## developers who want to ship their latest software.
# deb http://extras.ubuntu.com/ubuntu precise main
# deb-src http://extras.ubuntu.com/ubuntu precise main

deb http://repo.percona.com/apt precise main
deb-src http://repo.percona.com/apt precise main

69,1 Bot
```

2-2 Debian

```
deb http://repo.percona.com/apt squeeze main
deb-src http://repo.percona.com/apt squeeze main
```

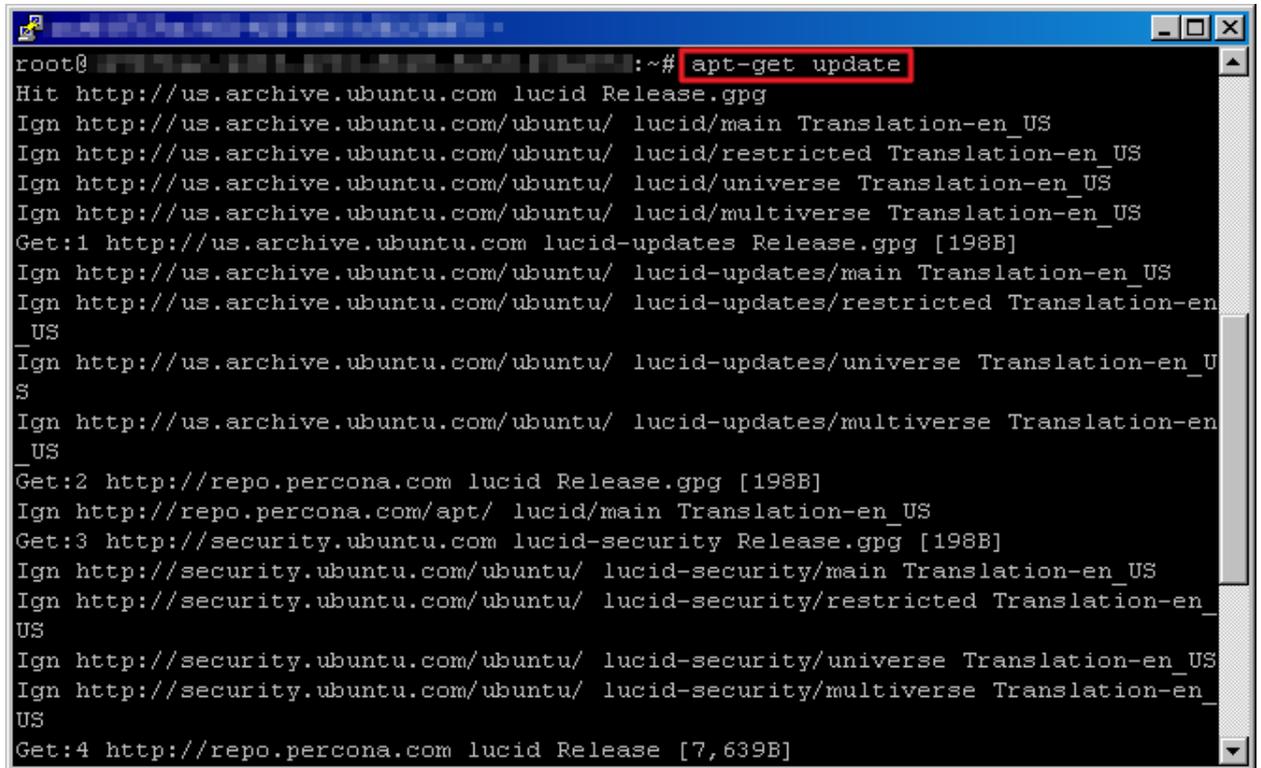
```
deb http://http.us.debian.org/debian squeeze main contrib non-free
deb http://security.debian.org/ squeeze/updates main
# Line commented out by installer because it failed to verify:
#deb-src http://security.debian.org/ squeeze/updates main

# squeeze-updates, previously known as 'volatile'
# A network mirror was not selected during install. The following entries
# are provided as examples, but you should amend them as appropriate
# for your mirror of choice.
#
# deb http://ftp.debian.org/debian/ squeeze-updates main
# deb-src http://ftp.debian.org/debian/ squeeze-updates main

deb http://repo.percona.com/apt squeeze main
deb-src http://repo.percona.com/apt squeeze main
~
~
~
~
~
~
"/etc/apt/sources.list" 15L, 680C 1,1 All
```

3.更新套件庫

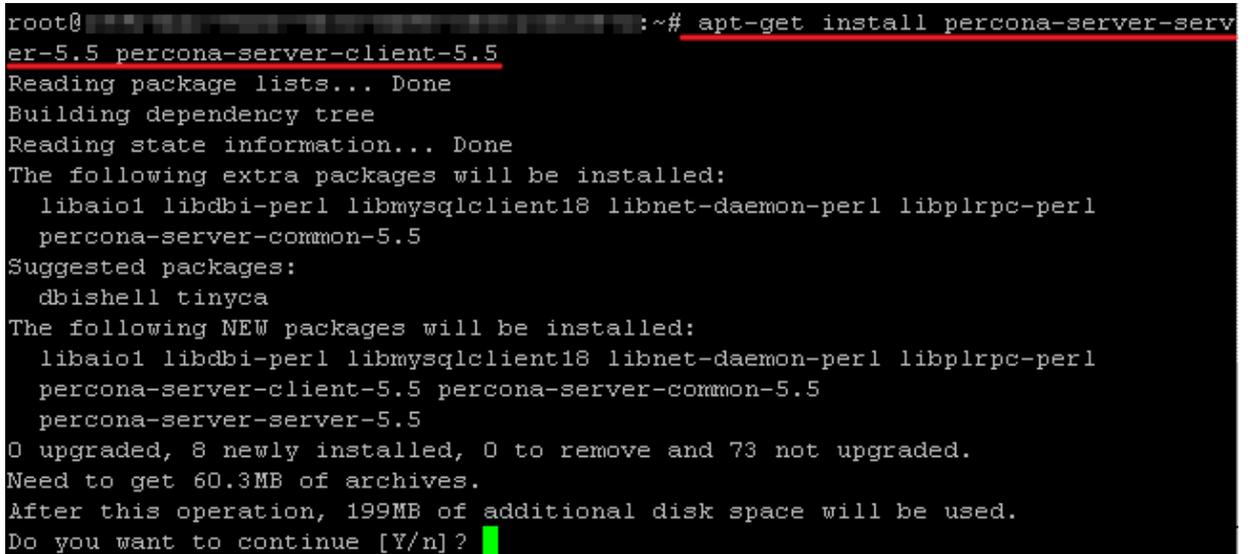
```
#apt-get update
```



```
root@ :~# apt-get update
Hit http://us.archive.ubuntu.com lucid Release.gpg
Ign http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ lucid/main Translation-en_US
Ign http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ lucid/restricted Translation-en_US
Ign http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ lucid/universe Translation-en_US
Ign http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ lucid/multiverse Translation-en_US
Get:1 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com lucid-updates Release.gpg [198B]
Ign http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ lucid-updates/main Translation-en_US
Ign http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ lucid-updates/restricted Translation-en_US
Ign http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ lucid-updates/universe Translation-en_US
Ign http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ lucid-updates/multiverse Translation-en_US
Get:2 http://repo.percona.com lucid Release.gpg [198B]
Ign http://repo.percona.com/apt/ lucid/main Translation-en_US
Get:3 http://security.ubuntu.com lucid-security Release.gpg [198B]
Ign http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ lucid-security/main Translation-en_US
Ign http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ lucid-security/restricted Translation-en_US
Ign http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ lucid-security/universe Translation-en_US
Ign http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ lucid-security/multiverse Translation-en_US
Get:4 http://repo.percona.com lucid Release [7,639B]
```

4.安裝 Percona

```
#apt-get install percona-server-server-5.5 percona-server-client-5.5
```



```
root@ :~# apt-get install percona-server-server-5.5 percona-server-client-5.5
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following extra packages will be installed:
  libbai1 libdbi-perl libmysqlclient18 libnet-daemon-perl libplrpc-perl
  percona-server-common-5.5
Suggested packages:
  dbishell tinyca
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  libbai1 libdbi-perl libmysqlclient18 libnet-daemon-perl libplrpc-perl
  percona-server-client-5.5 percona-server-common-5.5
  percona-server-server-5.5
0 upgraded, 8 newly installed, 0 to remove and 73 not upgraded.
Need to get 60.3MB of archives.
After this operation, 199MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue [Y/n]?
```

5. 設定 root 密碼

```
# mysqladmin -u root password lqaz
```

6. 登入 mysql

```
#mysql -uroot -p
```

```
[root@ ~]# mysql -uroot -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 22
Server version: 5.5.27-28.1 Percona Server (GPL), Release rel28.1, Revision 296

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owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql>
```

請輸入您設定的密碼

安裝 Riak

Riak 為開放式、高擴增性、可容錯的 NoSQL 資料庫套件，提供大量資料快速存儲服務，以開源為基礎的分散式資料庫系統。

除了預裝 Riak 的主機，若您的主機想安裝 Riak 于您的主機上，請按照下列步驟進行安裝。

1. 檢視主機上 Riak 可安裝的版本

```
#pkgin se riak
```

```
[root@ ~]# pkgin se riak
riak-1.0.2nb1      Distributed, highly available data store

=: package is installed and up-to-date
<: package is installed but newer version is available
>: installed package has a greater version than available package
```

2. 進行安裝

```
# pkgin in riak-1.0.2nb1
```

```
[root@ ~]# pkgin in riak-1.0.2nb1
calculating dependencies... done.

nothing to upgrade.
4 packages to be installed: perl-5.14.2nb1 iodbc-3.52.7 erlang-14.1.3 riak-1.0.2nb1 (78M to download, 183M to install)

proceed ? [Y/n] y
downloading packages...
perl-5.14.2nb1.tgz           100%   15MB 392.0KB/s 264.8KB/s   00:38
iodbc-3.52.7.tgz            100%   622KB 311.0KB/s 393.0KB/s   00:02
erlang-14.1.3.tgz          100%   43MB 390.8KB/s 419.5KB/s   01:52
riak-1.0.2nb1.tgz          100%   20MB 374.2KB/s 141.4KB/s   00:55
installing packages...
installing perl-5.14.2nb1...
installing iodbc-3.52.7...
iodbc-3.52.7: copying /opt/local/share/examples/iodbc/odbc.ini to /opt/local/etc/odbc.ini
installing erlang-14.1.3...
////////////////////////////////////
This package is SMF enabled, which means you can use SMF to 'enable',
'disable' or 'restart' the persistent daemon process, e.g.:
```

3. 完成後啟動服務，但會發現服務的狀態為 offline

```
#svcadm enable riak
```

```
#svcs riak
```

```
[root@ ~]# svcadm enable riak
[root@ ~]# svcs riak
STATE          STIME      FMRI
offline        9:34:49   svc:/application/riak:default
```

請使用下方指令檢視服務無法啟動的原因

```
#svcs -xv riak
```

```
[root@ ~]# svcs -xv riak
svc:/application/riak:default (Riak Data Store)
State: offline since September 20, 2012 09:34:49 AM UTC
Reason: Service svc:/network/epmd:default is disabled.
See: http://sun.com/msg/SMF-8000-GE
Path: svc:/application/riak:default
      svc:/network/epmd:default
Impact: This service is not running.
```

由於riak啟動時會使用到epmd服務，請先將epmd服務開啟

4. 啟動 epmd 服務，並將 riak 重新啟動

```
#svcadm enable svc:/network/epmd:default
#svcadm disable riak
#svcadm enable riak
```

```
[root@ ~]# svcadm enable svc:/network/epmd:default
[root@ ~]# svcadm disable riak
[root@ ~]# svcadm enable riak
```

5. 檢視服務是否已啟動

```
#svcs riak
```

```
[root@ ~]# svcs riak
STATE          STIME      FMRI
online         3:46:02   svc:/application/riak:default
```

6. 連線至 riak

```
#riak attach
```

```
[root@ ~]# riak attach
Attaching to /tmp//opt/local/riak/erlang.pipe.1 (^D to exit)
^R
```

安裝 MongoDB

- [在 SmartOS 上安裝 MongoDB](#)
- [MongoDB 操作說明](#)

在 SmartOS 上安裝 MongoDB

Fengqi.Asia 在 SmartOS 提供預載 MongoDB 的服務，可以直接選擇此預載的套件，若當初沒有選擇預載服務，用戶可以依下列步驟進行安裝。

1.本範例將在 /tmp 路徑下安裝 MongoDB，請先切換至 tmp 目錄下。

```
# cd /tmp
```

```
[root@ ~]# cd /tmp
```

2.利用 curl 指令下載，其指令如下：

```
# curl  
http://fastdl.mongodb.org/sunos5/mongodb-sunos5-x86_64-2.2.0.tgz >  
mongodb.tgz
```

```
[root@ /tmp]# curl http://fastdl.mongodb.org/sunos5/mongodb-sunos5-x86_64-2.2.0.tgz > mongodb.tgz  
  Total    Received  Xferd Average Speed   Time   Time   Time   Current  
             Dload Upload   Total   Spent   Left   Speed  
100 55.7M  100 55.7M    0    0 1957k      0  0:00:29  0:00:29 --:--:-- 2390k
```

3.解開壓縮檔，并切換至 mongodb-sunos5-x86_64-2.2.0 下的 bin 目錄中：

```
# tar -zxvf mongodb.tgz  
  
# cd mongodb-sunos5-x86_64-2.2.0/bin
```

```
[root@ ~]# tar -zxvf mongodb.tgz
mongodb-sunos5-x86_64-2.2.0/GNU-AGPL-3.0
mongodb-sunos5-x86_64-2.2.0/README
mongodb-sunos5-x86_64-2.2.0/THIRD-PARTY-NOTICES
mongodb-sunos5-x86_64-2.2.0/bin/mongodump
mongodb-sunos5-x86_64-2.2.0/bin/mongorestore
mongodb-sunos5-x86_64-2.2.0/bin/mongoexport
mongodb-sunos5-x86_64-2.2.0/bin/mongoimport
mongodb-sunos5-x86_64-2.2.0/bin/mongostat
mongodb-sunos5-x86_64-2.2.0/bin/mongotop
mongodb-sunos5-x86_64-2.2.0/bin/mongooplog
mongodb-sunos5-x86_64-2.2.0/bin/mongofiles
mongodb-sunos5-x86_64-2.2.0/bin/bsondump
mongodb-sunos5-x86_64-2.2.0/bin/mongoperf
mongodb-sunos5-x86_64-2.2.0/bin/mongod
mongodb-sunos5-x86_64-2.2.0/bin/mongos
mongodb-sunos5-x86_64-2.2.0/bin/mongo
```

4. 建立資料庫的位置

```
# mkdir -p /data/db
```

```
[root@ ~]# mkdir -p /tmp/mongodb-sunos5-x86_64-2.2.0/bin
```

5. 連結資料庫，其指令如下：

```
# nohup ./mongod &
```

```
[root@ ~]# nohup ./mongod &
```

6. 執行 mongo 指令，即可進入環境操作

```
# ./mongo
```

```
[root@ ~]# ./mongo
MongoDB shell version: 2.2.0
connecting to: test
Welcome to the MongoDB shell.
For interactive help, type "help".
For more comprehensive documentation, see
  http://docs.mongodb.org/
Questions? Try the support group
  http://groups.google.com/group/mongodb-user
>
```

MongoDB 操作說明

1. 檢視服務狀態:

若 State 為 online，代表服務已啟動；反之，則代表未啟動。

```
# svcs mongodb
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# svcs mongodb  
STATE          STIME          FMRI  
online         2:52:46       svc:/network/mongodb:default
```

2. 啟用服務:

利用 `svcadm enable mongodb` 指令來啟動服務，并以 `svcs` 指令來確認是否啟用成功。

```
# svcadm enable mongodb  
  
# svcs mongodb
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# svcadm enable mongodb  
[root@localhost ~]# svcs mongodb  
STATE          STIME          FMRI  
online         5:31:47       svc:/network/mongodb:default
```

3. 停止服務:

利用 `svcadm disable mongodb` 指令來停止服務，并以 `svcs` 指令來確認是否已停止服務。

```
# svcadm disable mongodb  
  
# svcs mongodb
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# svcadm disable mongodb  
[root@localhost ~]# svcs mongodb  
STATE          STIME          FMRI  
disabled       6:18:17       svc:/network/mongodb:default
```

安裝 MySQL

Linux 上安裝及設定

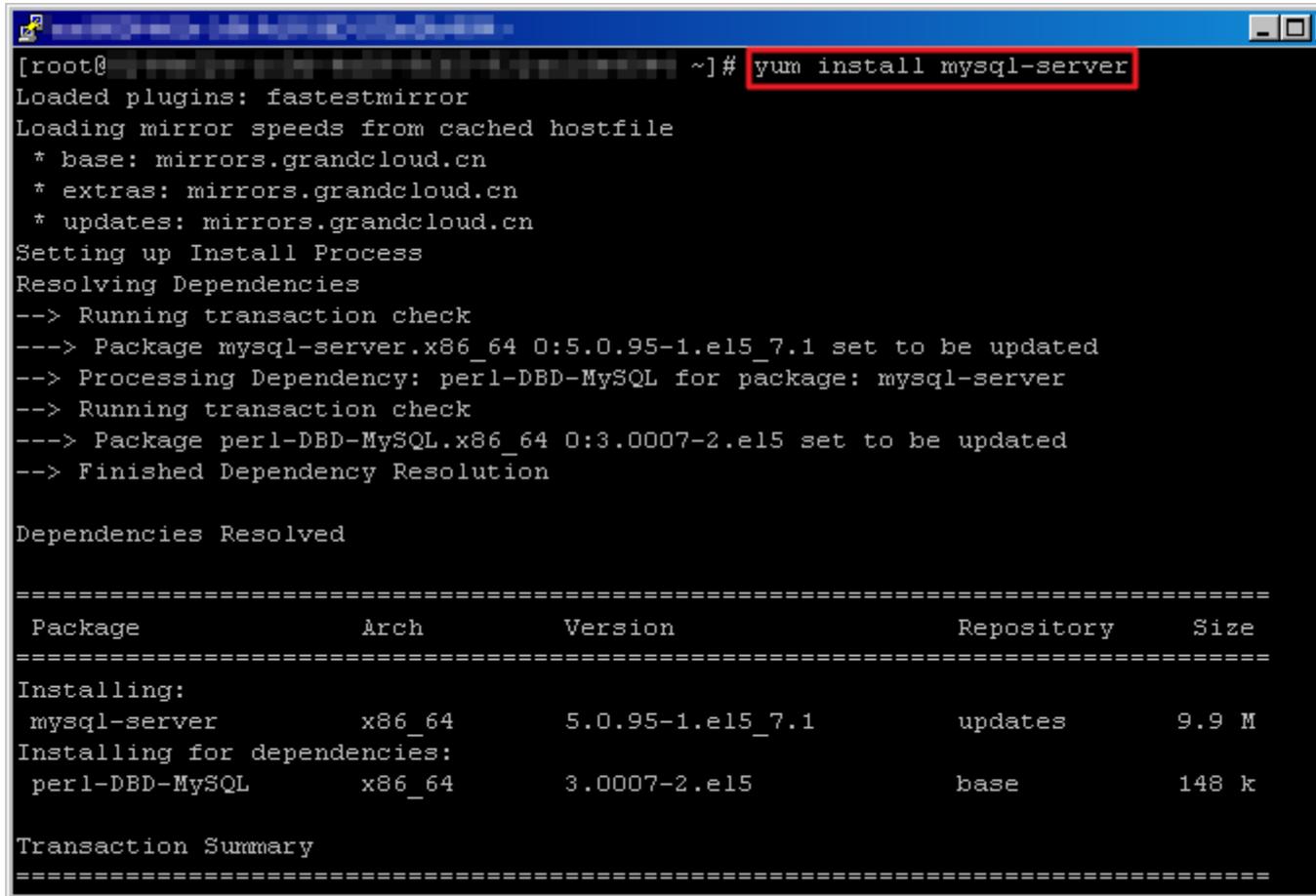
- [CentOS、Fedora 安裝 MySQL](#)
- [Ubuntu、Debian 安裝 MySQL](#)
- [重設 root 密碼](#)

依下達的指令不同，各作業系統的安裝說明如下：

CentOS、Fedora 安裝 MySQL

1. 請使用 yum 安裝

```
#yum install mysql-server
```



```
[root@ ~]# yum install mysql-server
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
 * base: mirrors.grandcloud.cn
 * extras: mirrors.grandcloud.cn
 * updates: mirrors.grandcloud.cn
Setting up Install Process
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
---> Package mysql-server.x86_64 0:5.0.95-1.el5_7.1 set to be updated
--> Processing Dependency: perl-DBD-MySQL for package: mysql-server
--> Running transaction check
---> Package perl-DBD-MySQL.x86_64 0:3.0007-2.el5 set to be updated
--> Finished Dependency Resolution

Dependencies Resolved

=====
Package                Arch          Version           Repository        Size
=====
Installing:
mysql-server            x86_64        5.0.95-1.el5_7.1 updates           9.9 M
Installing for dependencies:
perl-DBD-MySQL          x86_64        3.0007-2.el5     base               148 k

Transaction Summary
=====
```

2. 啟動 MySQL 服務

```
#service mysqld start
```

```
root@ [root@ ~]# service mysqld start
Initializing MySQL database: WARNING: The host '8244e62e-1c0d-4a59-9ff5-932ac2de4044' could not be looked up with resolveip.
This probably means that your libc libraries are not 100 % compatible with this binary MySQL version. The MySQL daemon, mysqld, should work normally with the exception that host name resolving will not work.
This means that you should use IP addresses instead of hostnames when specifying MySQL privileges !
Installing MySQL system tables...
OK
Filling help tables...
OK

To start mysqld at boot time you have to copy support-files/mysql.server to the right place for your system

PLEASE REMEMBER TO SET A PASSWORD FOR THE MySQL root USER !
To do so, start the server, then issue the following commands:
/usr/bin/mysqladmin -u root password 'new-password'
/usr/bin/mysqladmin -u root -h 8244e62e-1c0d-4a59-9ff5-932ac2de4044 password 'new-password'

Alternatively you can run:
/usr/bin/mysql_secure_installation

which will also give you the option of removing the test databases and anonymous user created by default. This is
```

3.設置 MySQL 登入密碼，密碼可自訂，這裏舉例為 1qaz

```
#mysqladmin -u root password 1qaz
```

4.連線至 MySQL

```
#mysql -uroot -p
```

```
[root@ ~]# mysql -uroot -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 6
Server version: 5.1.61 Source distribution
輸入密碼

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Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql>
```

Ubuntu、Debian 安裝 MySQL

1. 請使用 apt-get 安裝 MySQL

```
#apt-get install mysql-server
```

```
[root@ ~]# mysql -uroot -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 6
Server version: 5.1.61 Source distribution

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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>
```

2. 啟動 MySQL 服務

```
#service mysql start
```

```
root@ ~# service mysql start
start: Job is already running: mysql
```

3. 設置 MySQL 登入密碼，密碼可自訂，這裏舉例為 1qaz

```
#mysqladmin -u root password 1qaz
```

4. 連線至 MySQL

```
#mysql -uroot -p
```

```
[root@ ~]# mysql -uroot -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 6
Server version: 5.1.61 Source distribution

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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>
```

重設 root 密碼

若您忘記 MySQL 的 root 密碼，可以用以下的方式重設密碼：

1.請先將 MySQL 服務停止

```
#service mysqld stop
```

```
[root@ ~]# service mysqld stop
Stopping mysqld: [ OK ]
```

2.以不檢查密碼的方式啟動 MySQL

```
#mysqld_safe --skip-grant-tables&
```

```
[root@ ~]# mysqld_safe --skip-grant-tables&
[2] 13483
[root@8a2e747e-290c-4cf6-8016-dd843da8f63f ~]# 120916 22:17:46 mysqld_safe Loggi
ng to '/var/log/mysqld.log'.
120916 22:17:46 mysqld_safe Starting mysqld daemon with databases from /var/lib/
mysql
```

3.登入 MySQL

```
#mysql
```

4.將 root 密碼重新設定為 1234

```
mysql>update mysql.user set password=PASSWORD('1234') where  
user='root';
```

5.執行上一個步驟所下達的密碼設定指令

```
mysql> flush privileges;
```

6.退出 MySQL

```
mysql> quit
```

```
[root@ ~]# mysql → 3  
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.  
Your MySQL connection id is 2  
Server version: 5.1.60 Source distribution  
  
Copyright (c) 2000, 2011, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.  
  
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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> update mysql.user set password=PASSWORD('1234') where user='root'; 4  
Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.00 sec)  
Rows matched: 3  Changed: 2  Warnings: 0  
  
mysql> flush privileges; 5  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql> quit 6  
Bye
```

7.重新啓動 MySQL

```
#service mysqld restart
```

```
[root@ ~]# service mysqld restart
120916 22:20:12 mysqld_safe mysqld from pid file /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid ended
Stopping mysqld: [ OK ]
Starting mysqld: [ OK ]
[2]- Done          mysqld_safe --skip-grant-tables
```

8. 驗證密碼是否已更改

```
#mysql -uroot -p
```

```
[root@ ~]# mysql -uroot -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 9
Server version: 5.1.61 Source distribution
Copyright (c) 2000, 2011, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
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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>
```

輸入您修改後的密碼

SmartOS 上安裝 MySQL

- [SmartOS 32bit 安裝步驟](#)
- [SmartOS 64bit 安裝步驟](#)
- [重設 root 密碼](#)

若剛開始沒有選擇預載之用戶，可以參考以下的步驟進行安裝，由于 32bit 及 64bit 的安裝過程有些許差異，故分開描述。

SmartOS 32bit 安裝步驟

1. 請先搜尋 MySQL 的套件，并找到 mysql-server 最高版本

```
# pkgin se mysql
```

```
[root@ ~]# pkgin se mysql
ruby19-mysql-2.8.2nb2  Ruby extension for MySQL
ruby19-do-mysql-0.10.6  DataObjects MySQL Driver
ruby19-dm-mysql-adapter-1.1.0  MySQL Adapter for DataMapper
ruby18-mysql-2.8.2nb2  Ruby extension for MySQL
ruby18-do-mysql-0.10.6  DataObjects MySQL Driver
ruby18-dm-mysql-adapter-1.1.0  MySQL Adapter for DataMapper
py27-mysqldb-1.2.3nb1  MySQL interface for Python
powerdns-mysql-2.9.21.2nb1  MySQL backend module for PowerDNS
phpmyadmin-3.4.8      Set of PHP-scripts to administrate MySQL over the WWW
php53-pear-MDB2_Driver_mysql-1.5.0b3  Mysql MDB2 driver
php53-pdo_mysql-5.3.8  PHP extension for PHP Data Objects (MySQL)
php53-mysqli-5.3.8    PHP5 extension for MySQL 4.1 and later databases
php53-mysql-5.3.8     PHP extension for MySQL databases
php5-pear-MDB2_Driver_mysql-1.5.0b3  Mysql MDB2 driver
php5-pdo_mysql-5.2.17  PHP extension for PHP Data Objects (MySQL)
php5-mysqli-5.2.17    PHP5 extension for MySQL 4.1 and later databases
php5-mysql-5.2.17     PHP extension for MySQL databases
p5-DateTime-Format-MySQL-0.04nb4  Parse and format MySQL dates and times
p5-DBD-mysql-4.019nb1  Perl DBI/DBD driver for MySQL databases
nagios-plugin-mysql-1.4.15nb1  Nagios mysql plugin
mytop-1.6nb3          Console-based tool for monitoring the threads and performance of MySQL
mysql-sphinxse-5.1.58.2.0.1  SphinxSE MySQL storage engine
mysql-sphinxse-5.1.58.0.9.9  SphinxSE MySQL storage engine
mysql-server-5.5.16nb1  MySQL 5, a free SQL database (server)
mysql-server-5.1.58     MySQL 5, a free SQL database (server)
mysql-server-5.0.92nb1  MySQL 5, a free SQL database (server)
mysql-client-5.5.16    MySQL 5, a free SQL database (client)
mysql-client-5.1.58    MySQL 5, a free SQL database (client)
mysql-client-5.0.92    MySQL 5, a free SQL database (client)
```

2.安裝 MySQL

```
# pkgin in mysql-server-5.5.16nb1
```

```
[root@ ~]# pkgin in mysql-server-5.5.16nb1
calculating dependencies... done.

nothing to upgrade.
4 packages to be installed: tcp_wrappers-7.6.1nb4 perl-5.14.2nb1 mysql-client-5.5.16
mysql-server-5.5.16nb1 (50M to download, 256M to install)

proceed ? [Y/n] y
downloading packages...
tcp_wrappers-7.6.1nb4.tgz          100%  92KB  92.5KB/s  92.5KB/s  00:01
perl-5.14.2nb1.tgz                100% 15MB 425.6KB/s 763.8KB/s  00:35
mysql-client-5.5.16.tgz           100% 12MB 472.8KB/s 762.7KB/s  00:25
mysql-server-5.5.16nb1.tgz        100% 24MB 448.3KB/s 416.2KB/s  00:54
installing packages...
installing tcp_wrappers-7.6.1nb4...
installing perl-5.14.2nb1...
installing mysql-client-5.5.16...
```

3.安裝完成後，請先找到 mysql.xml，并修改此檔。

```
# find / -name mysql.xml
```

```
[root@ ~]# find / -name mysql.xml
/opt/local/share/smf/manifest/mysql.xml
```

```
# vi /opt/local/share/smf/manifest/mysql.xml
```

進入編輯畫面後，請將下圖中這二個參數路徑改為/opt/local/share/smf/method/svc-mysql，指令如下

```
<exec_method name='start' type='method'
exec='/opt/local/share/smf/method/svc-mysql start'
timeout_seconds='18446744073709551615'/>

<exec_method name='stop' type='method'
exec='/opt/local/share/smf/method/svc-mysql stop'
timeout_seconds='18446744073709551615'/>
```

```
<?xml version='1.0'?>
<!DOCTYPE service_bundle SYSTEM '/usr/share/lib/xml/dtd/service_bundle.dtd.1'>
<service_bundle type='manifest' name='export'>
  <service name='network/mysql' type='service' version='0'>
    <create_default_instance enabled='false' />
    <single_instance />
    <dependency name='fs' grouping='require all' restart_on='none' type='service'>
      <service_fmri value='svc:/system/filesystem/local' />
    </dependency>
    <dependency name='net' grouping='require all' restart_on='none' type='service'>
      <service_fmri value='svc:/network/loopback' />
    </dependency>
    <method_context working_directory='/var/mysql'>
      <method_credential user='mysql' group='mysql' />
      <method_environment>
        <envvar name='LD_PRELOAD 32' value='/usr/lib/extendedFILE.so.1' />
      </method_environment>
    </method_context>
    <exec_method name='start' type='method' exec='/opt/local/@SMF_METHOD_FILE@ start
t seconds='18446744073709551615' />
    <exec_method name='stop' type='method' exec='/opt/local/@SMF_METHOD_FILE@ stop'
seconds='18446744073709551615' />
    <stability value='Evolving' />
    <template>
      <common_name>
        <loctext xml:lang='C'>MySQL RDBMS</loctext>
      </common_name>
      <documentation>
        <manpage title='MySQL 5.5' section='1' />
        <doc_link name='mysql.com' uri='http://dev.mysql.com/docs' />
      </documentation>
    </template>
  </service>
</service_bundle>
~
-- INSERT --
```

4.將 mysql.xml 匯入 smf 中

```
# svccfg import /opt/local/share/smf/manifest/mysql.xml
```

```
[root@ ~]# svccfg import /opt/local/share/smf/manifest/mysql.xml
```

5.先關閉後再重新啟動 MySQL 服務

```
# svcadm disable mysql
```

```
# svcadm enable mysql
```

```
[root@ ~]# svcadm disable mysql  
[root@ ~]# svcadm enable mysql
```

6. 檢視服務是否啟動

```
# svcs mysql
```

```
[root@ ~]# svcs mysql  
STATE          STIME          FMRI  
online         1:27:18       svc:/network/mysql:default
```

7. 設置 MySQL 登入密碼，密碼可自訂，這裏舉例為 1qaz

```
# mysqladmin -u root password 1qaz
```

8. 連線至 MySQL

```
# mysql -uroot -p
```

```
[root@ ~]# mysql -uroot -p  
Enter password:  
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.  
Your MySQL connection id is 6  
Server version: 5.1.61 Source distribution  
Copyright (c) 2000, 2011, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.  
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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>
```

SmartOS 64bit 安裝步驟

1. 請先搜尋 MySQL 的套件

```
# pkgin se mysql
```

```
[root@ ~]# pkgin se mysql
ruby19-mysql-2.8.2nb2  Ruby extension for MySQL
ruby19-do-mysql-0.10.6  DataObjects MySQL Driver
ruby19-dm-mysql-adapter-1.1.0  MySQL Adapter for DataMapper
ruby18-mysql-2.8.2nb2  Ruby extension for MySQL
ruby18-do-mysql-0.10.6  DataObjects MySQL Driver
ruby18-dm-mysql-adapter-1.1.0  MySQL Adapter for DataMapper
py27-mysqldb-1.2.3nb1  MySQL interface for Python
powerdns-mysql-2.9.21.2nb1  MySQL backend module for PowerDNS
phpmyadmin-3.4.8      Set of PHP-scripts to administrate MySQL over the WWW
php53-pear-MDB2_Driver_mysql-1.5.0b3  Mysql MDB2 driver
php53-pdo_mysql-5.3.8  PHP extension for PHP Data Objects (MySQL)
php53-mysqli-5.3.8    PHP5 extension for MySQL 4.1 and later databases
php53-mysql-5.3.8    PHP extension for MySQL databases
php5-pear-MDB2_Driver_mysql-1.5.0b3  Mysql MDB2 driver
php5-pdo_mysql-5.2.17  PHP extension for PHP Data Objects (MySQL)
php5-mysqli-5.2.17   PHP5 extension for MySQL 4.1 and later databases
php5-mysql-5.2.17   PHP extension for MySQL databases
p5-DateTime-Format-MySQL-0.04nb4  Parse and format MySQL dates and times
p5-DBD-mysql-4.019nb1  Perl DBI/DBD driver for MySQL databases
nagios-plugin-mysql-1.4.15nb1  Nagios mysql plugin
mytop-1.6nb3         Console-based tool for monitoring the threads and performance of MySQL
mysql-sphinxse-5.1.58.2.0.1  SphinxSE MySQL storage engine
mysql-sphinxse-5.1.58.0.9.9  SphinxSE MySQL storage engine
mysql-server-5.5.16nb1  MySQL 5, a free SQL database (server)
mysql-server-5.1.58    MySQL 5, a free SQL database (server)
mysql-server-5.0.92nb1  MySQL 5, a free SQL database (server)
mysql-client-5.5.16   MySQL 5, a free SQL database (client)
mysql-client-5.1.58   MySQL 5, a free SQL database (client)
mysql-client-5.0.92   MySQL 5, a free SQL database (client)
mtop-0.6.6           Curses-based MySQL server monitor
maatkit-7540nb1     Advanced command-line tools for open-source databases (MySQL)
```

2. 以安裝 5.1.58 為例

```
# pkgin in mysql-server-5.1.58
```

```
[root@ ~]# pkgin in mysql-server-5.1.58
calculating dependencies... done.

nothing to upgrade.
117 packages to be installed: python31-3.1.4nb1 ruby19-metaclass-0.0.1 ruby19-addressable-2.2.6 postgresql90-client-9.0.5 ruby19-dm-core-1.1.0 nagios-plugins-1.4.15nb1 libspf2-1.2.9nb1 py27-pytz-2010k ruby18-net-ssh-2.2.1 libogg-1.2.1nb1 ruby18-data_objects-0.10.6 py27-expat-0nb5 py27-babel-0.9.5 lua-5.1.4nb3 mplayer-fonts-20030714nb1 p5-FCGI-0.74 gmp-5.0.2 nettle-2.4 lzo-2.06 libtasn1-2.9 libcfg+0.6.2nb3 py27-genshi-0.6 ruby18-sexp-processor-3.0.6 ruby18-inline-3.10.1 ruby18-addressable-2.2.6 gcc-tools-0 libmemcached-0.43 expat-2.0.1nb2 popt-1.16nb1 pixman-0.22.2nb1 libXft-2.1.14 fontconfig-2.8.0nb1 tcl-8.4.18nb1 ruby18-merb-core-1.1.3 ruby18-dm-migrations-1.1.0 ruby18-dm-core-1.1.0 ruby18-daemons-1.1.4 libxslt-1.1.26nb1 p5-Clone-0.31nb2 libidn-1.22 libgcrypt-1.5.0 gnutls-2.12.10 glib2-2.28.8 libgetopt-1.4.4 p5-Data-ShowTable-3.3nb7 p5-Email-Date-Format-1.002nb4 ruby19-daemons-1.1.4 ruby18-mongrel-1.1.5nb2 ruby18-gem_plugin-0.2.3 ruby18-camping-2.1 ruby18-abstract-1.0.0 xz-5.0.3 unzip-6.0 tk-8.4.18nb1 cairo-1.10.2nb1 libdvdread-4.1.3nb1 libgpg-error-1.10nb1 sun-jre6-6.0.26 libevent-2.0.10nb1 boost-libs-1.46.1 libltdl-2.2.6b libXrender-0.9.6 libbao-1.1.0 libXt-1.0.8 libXmu-1.0.5 libXi-1.4.3 glu-7.4.4nb2 MesaLib-7.4.4nb3 ruby18-rack-1.2.3 ruby18-mime-types-1.16 ruby18-extlib-0.9.15nb1 ruby18-erubis-2.6.6 ruby18-bundler-1.0.18 ruby19-mongrel-1.1.5nb2 ruby19-gem_plugin-0.2.3 ruby19-camping-2.1 mysql-server-5.1.58 p5-Term-ReadKey-2.30nb4 p5-Term-ANSIColor-3.00nb2 p5-DBI-1.616 p5-DBD-mysql-4.019nb1 libfontenc-1.0.5 freetype2-2.4.8 mkfontscale-1.0.7 mkfontdir-1.0.5 encodings-1.0.3 ruby19-rack-1.2.3 ruby19-base-1.9.2p1290nb3 fcgi-2.4.0nb1 ruby18-ZenTest-4.6.2 libffi-3.0.9nb1 libXext-1.1.1 libX11-1.3.5 libSM-1.1.1nb1 libICE-1.0.6 courier-maildir-0.65.2 courier-authlib-0.63.0 libxcb-1.7 libXdmp-1.0.3 libXau-1.0.6 xmlcatmgr-2.2nb1 libf2c-20090201nb3 lapack-3.1.1nb4 blas-1.1nb2 python27-2.7.2 py27-setuptools-0.6c11nb1 ruby18-rubygems-1.8.10 ruby18-base-1.8.7.352nb1 jpeg-8c tiff-3.9.5 png-1.5.5 libxml2-2.7.8nb4 jasper-1.900.1nb5 php-5.3.8nb1 tcp_wrap-pers-7.6.1nb4 perl-5.14.2nb1 mysql-client-5.1.58 (222M to download, 778M to install)

proceed ? [Y/n] █
```

3.先關閉後再啓動 MySQL 服務

```
# svcadm disable mysql
# svcadm enable mysql
```

```
[root@ ~]# svcadm disable mysql
[root@ ~]# svcadm enable mysql
```

4.檢視服務是否啓動

```
# svcs mysql
```

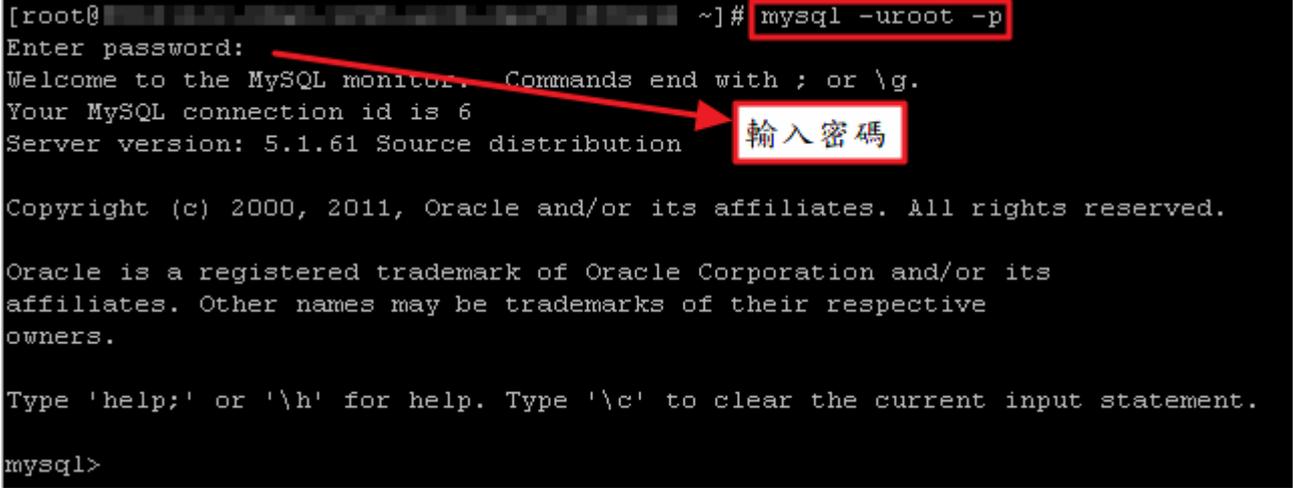
```
[root@ ~]# svcs mysql
STATE          STIME          FMRI
online         1:27:18       svc:/network/mysql:default
```

5.設置 MySQL 登入密碼，密碼可自訂，這裏舉例為 1qaz

```
# mysqladmin -u root password 1qaz
```

6.連線至 MySQL

```
# mysql -uroot -p
```



A terminal window showing the execution of the command `mysql -uroot -p`. The prompt is `[root@ ~]#`. The command is highlighted with a red box. The terminal output shows the password prompt, a red arrow pointing to the input field, and a red box containing the text "輸入密碼" (Enter password). The terminal output continues with the MySQL welcome message, connection ID, server version, and copyright information. The prompt `mysql>` is shown at the bottom.

```
[root@ ~]# mysql -uroot -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 6
Server version: 5.1.61 Source distribution
Copyright (c) 2000, 2011, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

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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>
```

7.外部連線設定

因為 SmartOS 64 因安全性考量，目前服務安裝完成後預設 IP 是 binding 127.0.0.1，所以 3306 port 服務外部不能連線，可以透過更新 MySQL 設定來開放外部連線：

```
# vi /opt/local/etc/my.cnf
```

修改下方紅色框部份

```
[client]
port = 3306
socket = /tmp/mysql.sock
i
[mysqld]
port = 3306
#bind-address = 127.0.0.1
bind-address = 123.123.123.123
socket = /tmp/mysql.sock
skip-external-locking
#skip-bdb

server-id = 1

# MyISAM settings
key_buffer_size = 80M
sort_buffer_size = 1M
read_buffer_size = 1M
read_rnd_buffer_size = 2M
myisam_sort_buffer_size = 32M

# InnoDB settings
innodb_data_file_path = ibdata1:100M:autoextend
-- INSERT --
```

此為您主機的ip

關閉服務，再重新啟動，連線設定即完成

```
# svcadm disable mysql
# svcadm enable mysql
```

重設 root 密碼

若您忘記 MySQL 的 root 密碼，可以用以下的方式重設密碼

1.請先將 Mysql 服務停止

```
# svcadm disable mysql
```

3. 在/home/admin 下建立一個檔案名稱爲 reset-mysql-root-password-init，并在檔案內加入密碼設定指令

4.關閉 MySQL

```
# svcadm disable network/mysql
```

5.刪除創建的文件:

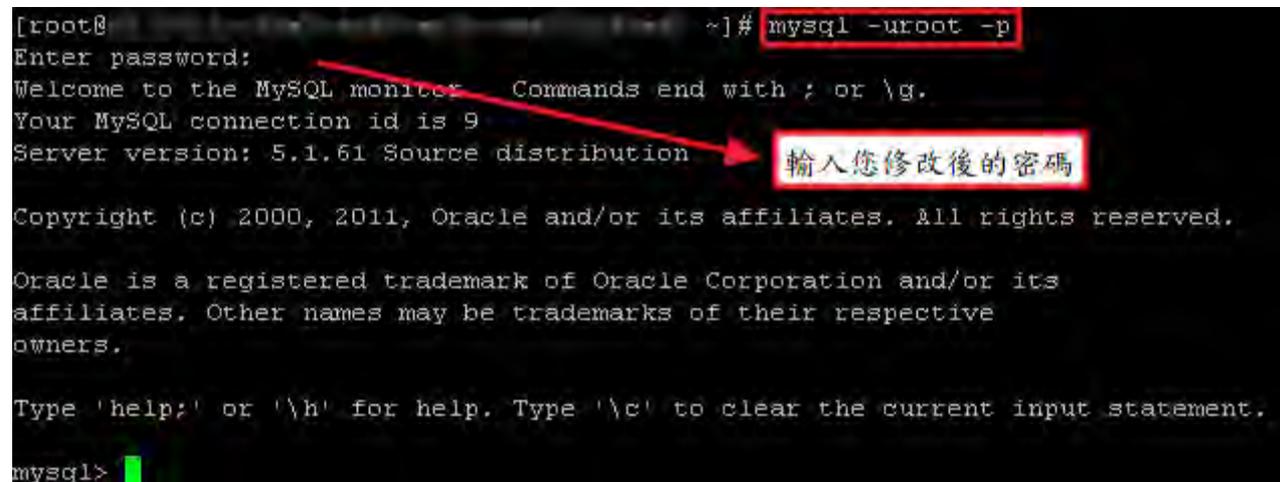
```
# rm /home/admin/reset-mysql-root-password-init
```

6.重新啓動 MySQL 服務:

```
# svcadm enable network/mysql
```

7.驗證密碼是否已更改

```
# mysql -uroot -p
```



```
[root@ ~]# mysql -uroot -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 9
Server version: 5.1.61 Source distribution

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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>
```

Annotations in the screenshot:

- A red box highlights the command `mysql -uroot -p` in the terminal prompt.
- A red arrow points from the `mysql -uroot -p` command to a red box containing the text "輸入您修改後的密碼" (Enter your modified password).