



链滴

CentOS 6.5 配置 SSDB 1.8.0

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原文链接: <https://ld246.com/article/1480061025424>

来源网站: [链滴](#)

许可协议: [署名-相同方式共享 4.0 国际 \(CC BY-SA 4.0\)](#)

环境说明:

OS: CentOS 6.5 (阿里云ECS)

相关链接:

1.SSDB 下载配置: <http://ssdb.io/docs/install.html>

2.SSDB 入门文档: <http://ssdb.io/ssdb-get-started.pdf>

安装:

```
wget --no-check-certificate https://github.com/ideawu/ssdb/archive/master.zip
```

```
unzip master
```

```
cd ssdb-master
```

```
make
```

将安装在 /usr/local/ssdb 目录下

```
sudo make install
```

开机启动 注册成服务:

1.在 /etc/init.d 目录下新建文件ssdb 内容如下:

```
#!/bin/sh
```

```
chkconfig:345 98 98
```

```
description: SSDB is a fast NoSQL database for storing big list of billions of elements
```

```
processname:ssdb
```

```
case "$1" in
```

```
'start')
```

```
/usr/local/ssdb/ssdb-server -d /usr/local/ssdb/ssdb.conf
```

```
echo "ssdb started."
```

```
::
```

```
'stop')
```

```
kill cat /usr/local/ssdb/var/ssdb.pid
```

```
echo "ssdb stopped."
```

```
::
```

```
'restart')
kill cat /usr/local/ssdb/var/ssdb.pid
echo "ssdb stopped."
sleep 0.5
/usr/local/ssdb/ssdb-server -d /usr/local/ssdb/ssdb.conf
echo "ssdb started."
;;
*)
echo "Usage: $0 {start|stop|restart}"
exit 1
;;
esac
```

2.给予此文件权限:

```
chmod a+wx /etc/init.d/ssdb
```

3.\$ service ssdb start 就可以启动ssdb了

打印出

```
ssdb 1.8.0
```

```
Copyright (c) 2012-2014 ssdb.io
```

```
ssdb started.
```

则证明启动成功。

启动SSDB 命令行客户端(ssdb-cli)

```
$ /usr/local/ssdb/ssdb-cli -h 127.0.0.1 -p 8888
```

打印出

```
ssdb (cli) - ssdb command line tool.
```

```
Copyright (c) 2012-2014 ssdb.io
```

```
'h' or 'help' for help, 'q' to quit.
```

```
server version: 1.8.0
```

```
ssdb 127.0.0.1:8888>
```

则启动成功