CentOS Nginx PHP JAVA 多语言镜像使用手册

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备注:

- 文档绿色字体为执行命令,建议手敲,复制命令不能识别
 支持备份(包含本地、远程、OSS)等功能
 未经容许,文档和代码不能传播

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1 镜像说明

1.1 版本说明

软件版本详细:

- Nginx1.10.3
- PHP5.3.29、PHP5.4.45、PHP5.5.38、PHP5.6.30、PHP7.0.16、PHP7.1.2
- Tomcat7.0.75
- JDK1.6.0_45、JDK1.7.0_80、JDK1.8.0_121
- MySQL5.6.35
- Redis3.2.8
- Memcached1.4.34
- Jemalloc4.4.0
- Pure-FTPd1.0.45
- phpMyAdmin4.4.15.10

功能亮点:

- 1. 基于阿里云系统源码编译安装,细节安全优化,纯命令行,占用系统资源低
- 2. Jemalloc 优化 MySQL、Nginx 内存管理
- 3. PHP 环境:Nginx+php-fpm 的组合(即 LNMP)
- 4. JAVA 环境: Nginx+Tomcat 的组合,动静分离,性能更加高效,适用于对访问量要求较高的站点; Tomcat 以一般用户运行、隐藏版本号等,增强安全性, Tomcat 以 apr 模式运行,大幅度的提高性能
- 5. 交互添加 Nginx、Tomcat 虚拟主机,提供 java、php 选项一键创建虚拟主机,支持 Let's Encrypt 一键设置
- 6. 菜单式 FTP 账号管理脚本, 轻松建立 ftp 虚拟用户
- 7. 提供在线 Nginx、PHP、MySQL、Redis、Memcached、phpMyAdmin 升级脚本
- 8. 提供本地备份和远程备份(服务器之间 rsync)、内网阿里云 OSS 备份功能

1.2 目录说明

源码安装目录:

PHP:/usr/local/php

JDK: /usr/java

Tomcat: /usr/local/tomcat

MySQL: /usr/local/mysql

Pureftpd: /usr/local/pureftpd

Redis: /usr/local/redis

Memcached: /usr/local/memcached

phpMyAdmin:/data/wwwroot/default/phpMyAdmin

数据存储目录:

数据库 (MySQL): /data/mysql

网站根目录:/data/wwwroot/www.example.com #添加虚拟主机会自动创

建这个目录

Web 访问日志:/data/wwwlogs

默认 ip 直接访问内容对应根目录:/data/wwwroot/default,该目录包含首页demo、Opcache 缓存管理、phpinfo、phpmyadmin、探针等文件,目录里面可删除,目录不能删除。

首页 demo: http://IP 地址

PHPINFO 地址: http://IP 地址/phpinfo.php

Opcache 地址:http://IP 地址/ocp.php

phpmyadmin 管理地址: http://IP 地址/phpMyAdmin #注意大小写,为了

安全建议重命名或者删除

1.3 参数优化

由于镜像制作是下 1 核 1G 内存配置完成, Nginx、MySQL、PHP、JDK 参数还是该配置的参数, 强烈建议如果不是这个配置, 请执行下面优化脚本:

cd /root/oneinstack #必须进入 oneinstack 目录下执行

./optimize.sh #请勿 bash ./optimize.sh (或者 sh)这样执行

注:

- 1. 可能需要等待1分钟,请勿中断
- 2. 此脚本会根据系统配置,自动优化 Nginx、MySQL、PHP、JDK 等参数

2 版本切换

2.1 PHP 版本切换

cd /root/oneinstack #必须进入 oneinstack 目录下执行

./change_php_version.sh #请勿 bash (或者 sh) 这样执行

```
OneinStack for CentOS/RadHat 5+ Debian 6+ and Ubuntu 12+
               Change your PHP version
     For more information please visit https://oneinstack.com
*************************
Current PHP Version: 5.4 ← 显示当前PHP版本
Please select a version of the PHP:
     1. php-5.3
     2. php-5.4
     3. php-5.5
     4. php-5.6
     5. php-7.0
     6. php-7.1
You have successfully changed to 5.6
                            — 切换成功标识
```

2.2 JDK 版本切换

cd /root/oneinstack #必须进入 oneinstack 目录下执行

./change_php_version.sh #请勿 bash (或者 sh) 这样执行

3 将网站数据迁移至数据云盘

注意:如果您购买了数据云盘(且仅有一个数据盘),建议先挂载数据云盘,将

网站内容、数据库放在数据云盘中, 未购买数据云盘请忽略该教程!

cd /root/oneinstack #必须进入 oneinstack 目录下执行

./move auto fdisk.sh #挂载数据盘,并迁移数据

```
OneinStack for CentOS/RadHat 5+ Debian 6+ and Ubuntu 12+
                        Auto fdisk
      For more information please visit http://oneinstack.com
Step 1.No lock file, begin to create lock file and continue
Step 2.Begin to check free disk
You have a free disk, Now will fdisk it and mount it
This system have free disk :
/dev/xvdb
Step 3.Begin to fdisk free disk
Step 4.Begin to make directory
Step 5.Begin to write configuration to /etc/fstab and mount device
Filesystem
           Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/xvda1
             20G 4.5G 15G 24% /
devtmpfs
             913M
                   0 913M
                           0% /dev
            920M
                   0 920M
                            0% /dev/shm
tmpfs
tmpfs
             920M
                  25M 896M
                            3% /run
                            1% /sys/fs/cgroup
             920M
                  16K 920M
tmpfs
             99G
                            1% /data <
/dev/xvdb1
                  60M
                       94G
                                           示/data挂载师
[root@iZ2511jk2xcZ oneinstack]#
```

4 MySQL 数据库管理

注:也可以通过 phpMyAdmin 来管理数据库

4.1 数据库默认 root 密码

cd /root/oneinstack #必须进入 oneinstack 目录下执行

grep dbrootpwd options.conf #显示数据库 root 密码

```
root@i
root@i
root@i
*~# (cd oneinstack/
root@i
*~/oneinstack#(grep dbrootpwd options.conf)
dbrootpwd='KeYpZrZx'
root@i
*~/oneinstack#
```

4.2 更改数据库 root 密码

cd /root/oneinstack #必须进入 oneinstack 目录下执行

./reset_db_root_password.sh

```
OneinStack for CentOS/RadHat 5+ Debian 6+ and Ubuntu 12+
           Reset Database root password for OneinStack
      For more information please visit http://oneinstack.com
Please input the root password of database: oneinstack
                                                  不少于5个字符
Password reset succesfully!
The new password: oneinstack
[root@iZ2511jk2xcZ oneinstack]# mysql -uroot -p
              \neg <
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 3
Server version: 5.6.27-log Source distribution
Copyright (c) 2000, 2015, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
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 [(none)]>
```

4.3 创建一个数据库

如:创建一个 oneinstack 的数据库(举例)

mysql -uroot -p #进入数据库控制台

Enter password: #输入数据库的 root 密码,默认不显示密码

MySQL [(none)] > create database oneinstack; #特别注意有分号

MySQL [(none)] > show databases; #查看数据库,除 oneinstack 数据库,

其它 3 个为系统默认库,不能删除

MySQL [(none)] > exit; #退出数据库控制台, 特别注意有分号

```
[root@iZ2511jk2xcZ oneinstack]#
⟨□ 輸入数据库密码,注:输入的密码不显示
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 7
Server version: 5.6.27-log Source distribution
Copyright (c) 2000, 2015, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
MySQL [(none)]> create database oneinstack;
                                            特别注意有分号
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
MySQL [(none)]> show databases;
| Database
| information schema
 mysql
 oneinstack
 performance schema |
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
[root@iZ2511jk2xcZ oneinstack]#
```

4.4 删除一个数据库

MySQL [(none)] > drop database oneinstack; #删除 oneinstack 数据库

MySQL [(none)] > exit; #退出数据库控制台,特别注意有分号

4.5 创建数据库用户

为了安全我们通常给每一个网站程序建立唯一的数据库连接帐号(帐号名不能为 root)。

如:添加一个用户名为 db_user,密码为 123456,授权为本机 localhost 对 oneinstack 数据库所有权限,命令如下

mysql -uroot -p

Enter password: #输入数据库的 root 密码,默认不显示密码

MySQL [(none)] > grant all privileges on oneinstack.* to db_user@'localhost'

identified by '123456'; #授权语句,特别注意有分号

MySQL [(none)] > flush privileges; #权限立即生效

MySQL [(none)] > exit; #退出数据库控制台,特别注意有分号

4.6 如何配置 MySQL 远程连接?

为了安全考虑, OneinStack 仅允许云主机本机 (localhost) 连接数据库, 如果需要远程连接数据库,需要如下操作:

1. 打开 iptables 3306 端口

iptables -I INPUT 4 -p tcp -m state --state NEW -m tcp --dport 3306 -j ACCEPT

service iptables save #保存 iptables 规则

如下图:

		cz oneinsta							
[root@	iz2511jk2:	cz oneinsta	ick]#	iptab:	les -I IN	PUT 4 -p to	p -m statestate NEW	-m tcpdport 3306 -j ACCEPT	
[root@	iz2511jk2:	cz oneinsta	ick]#						
[root@	iz2511jk2:	cz oneinsta	ick]#	servi	ce iptable	es save <	保存iptables规则		
iptabl	les: Savin	firewall r	rules	to /e	tc/syscon:	fig/iptable	s:[OK]	添加允许3306端口访问	
[root@	iz2511jk2:	cz oneinsta	ck]#					0.0000001	
[root@	iz2511jk2:	cz oneinsta	ck]#	iptab:	les -nvL		已添加iptables		
Chain	INPUT (po.	icy DROP 0	packe	ets, 0	bytes)	- (= 11	Вимун-р частез		
pkts	bytes tare	ret prot	opt	in	out	source	destination		
- 0	0 ACC	PT all		10		0.0.0.0/0	0.0.0.0/0		
57	4072 ACC	PT all				0.0.0.0/0	0.0.0.0/0	state RELATED, ESTABLISHED	
0	0 ACC	PT tcp				0.0.0.0/0	0.0.0.0/0	state NEW tcp dpt:22	
0	0 ACC	PT tcp		*	*	0.0.0.0/0	0.0.0.0/0	state NEW tcp dpt:3306	
0	0 ACC	IPT tcp		*	*	0.0.0.0/0	0.0.0.0/0	state NEW tcp dpt:80	
0	0 ACC	IPT tcp				0.0.0.0/0	0.0.0.0/0	state NEW tcp dpt:21	
0	0 ACC	IPT tcp				0.0.0.0/0	0.0.0.0/0	state NEW tcp dpts:20000:30	000
0	0 ACC	PT tcp				0.0.0.0/0	0.0.0.0/0	state NEW tcp dpt:443	
0	0 ACC	PT icmp				0.0.0.0/0	0.0.0.0/0	limit: avg 100/sec burst 10	0
0	0 ACC	PT icmp				0.0.0.0/0	0.0.0.0/0	limit: avg 1/sec burst 10	
0	0 syn	flood tcp				0.0.0.0/0	0.0.0.0/0	tcp flags:0x17/0x02	
0	0 REJ	-				0.0.0.0/0	0.0.0.0/0	reject-with icmp-host-prohi	bited

2. 数据库授权

mysql -uroot -p

远程连接新建一个帐号(帐号名不能为 root)。

如:添加一个用户名为 linuxeye,密码为 123456,授权为% (%表示所有 ip能连接,可以设置指定 ip)对 oneinstack数据库所有权限,命令如下

MySQL [(none)]> grant all privileges on oneinstack.* to linuxeye@'%' identified by '123456'; #授权语句,特别注意有分号

MySQL [(none)] > flush privileges;

MySQL [(none)] > exit; #退出数据库控制台,特别注意有分号

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5 如何管理虚拟主机

5.1 添加虚拟主机

cd /root/oneinstack #必须进入 oneinstack 目录下执行

./vhost.sh #如下图

```
OneinStack for CentOS/RadHat 5+ Debian 6+ and Ubuntu 12+
Please choose to use environment:
        1. Use php
        2. Use java
Please input a number:(Default 1 press Enter) 1
Do you want to setup SSL under Nginx? [y/n]: y 🤜
Please input domain(example: www.example.com): www.oneinstack.com 🤜
                                                                                添加的虚拟主机域名
Please input the directory for the domain:www.oneinstack.com :
(Default directory: /data/wwwroot/www.oneinstack.com):
Virtual Host Directory=/data/wwwroot/www.oneinstack.com
                                                                网站根目录(绝对路径),如果目录
不存在,脚本会自动创建该目录
Create Virtul Host directory.....
set permissions of Virtual Host directory.....
domain=www.oneinstack.com
                                                         —
是否添加更多域名或IP访问同一个网站根目录
Do you want to add more domain name? [y/n]: y 🔷
Type domainname or IP(example: example.com other.example.com): oneinstack.com
domain list=oneinstack.com
                                    输入域名或IP(添加多个以空格隔开)
Do you want to redirect from oneinstack.com to www.oneinstack.com? [y/n]: y
Do you want to redirect all HTTP requests to HTTPS? [y/n]: y
                                                                         是否设置http强制跳转至https协议
Do you want to use a Let's Encrypt certificate? [y/n]: n <
You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated
into your certificate request.
What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.
There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank For some fields there will be a default value, If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
Country Name (2 letter code) [CN]:
                                                  一 国家代码,如:CN(中国),US(美国)
State or Province Name (full name) [Shanghai]:
                                                                 州名或省份名
Locality Name (eg, city) [Shanghai]:
Organization Name (eg, company) [Example Inc.]: LinuxEye Inc.
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) [IT Dept.]:
Do you want to add hotlink protection? [y/n]: n 🔷
                                        是否添加伪静态(Nginx),如果Apache,不会出现该选项
Apache伪静态在网站根目录放 .htaccess
Allow Rewrite rule? [y/n]: y 🛶
Please input the rewrite of programme :
wordpress,discuz,opencart,thinkphp,laravel,typecho,ecshop,drupal,joomla rewrite was exist.
(Default rewrite: other): wordpress (为静态规则 (pathinfo模式请选择thinkphp),可自定义名字,如自定义名为: oneinstack,
Allow Nginx/Tengine/OpenResty access_log? [y/n]: y (You access log file=/data/wwwlogs/www.oneinstack.com_nginx.log
nginx: [warn] "ssl_stapling" ignored, issuer certificate not found nginx: the configuration file /usr/local/nginx/conf/nginx.conf syntax is ok nginx: configuration file /usr/local/nginx/conf/nginx.conf test is successful
Reload Nginx.
nginx: [warn] "ssl_stapling" ignored, issuer certificate not found <
                                                                                自签名证书警告,请忽略
OneinStack for CentOS/RadHat 5+ Debian 6+ and Ubuntu 12+
         For more information please visit https://oneinstack.com
www.oneinstack.com
Your domain:
Virtualhost conf:
                                 /usr/local/nginx/conf/vhost/www.oneinstack.com.conf
                                 /data/wwwroot/www.oneinstack.com
Directory of:
Rewrite rule:
                                /usr/local/nginx/conf/rewrite/wordpress.conf
Self-signed SSL Certificate: /usr/local/nginx/conf/ssl/www.oneinstack.com.crt
SSL Private Key:
                                 /usr/local/nginx/conf/ssl/www.oneinstack.com.key
SSL CSR File:
                                 /usr/local/nginx/conf/ssl/www.oneinstack.com.csr
```

定的域名)

上图中 directory 为网站根目录,脚本执行后会自动创建,<u>部署网站</u>时请将代码上传到该目录(目录、子目录和文件权限都为:www),对应 Nginx 配置文件路径为:
/usr/local/nginx/conf/vhost/www.oneinstack.com.conf (www.oneinstack.com 为绑

如果选择 JAVA 环境:

对应在 Tomcat 配置文件/usr/local/tomcat/conf/vhost/www.oneinstack.com.xml 并/usr/local/tomcat/conf/server.xml 引用这个文件

5.2 删除虚拟主机

cd /root/oneinstack #必须进入 oneinstack 目录下执行

./vhost.sh del

6 如何管理 FTP 账号

cd /root/oneinstack #必须进入 oneinstack 目录下执行

./pureftpd_vhost.sh #请勿 bash ./pureftpd_vhost.sh (或者 sh) 这样执行

```
OneinStack for CentOS/RadHat 5+ Debian 6+ and Ubuntu 12+
            FTP virtual user account management
     For more information please visit https://oneinstack.com
What Are You Doing?
     1. UserAdd
     UserMod
     UserPasswd
     4. UserDel
                     6. 显示某个账号详细信息
     5. ListAllUser
                     q. 退出(字母q)
     6. ShowUser
     q. Exit
Please input the correct option: 1 🔷
                              选择1,创建ftp账号
Please input a username: yeho 🔷
Please input the password: oneinstack 🔷
Please input the directory(Default directory: /data/wwwroot):
Password:
Enter it again:
ftp根目录,建议
                                          默认,可直接回车
[yeho] create successful!
You user name is : yeho
You Password is : oneinstack
You directory is : /data/wwwroot
```

7 如何备份

设置备份参数

cd /root/oneinstack #必须进入 oneinstack 目录下执行

./backup_setup.sh #设置备份参数

```
OneinStack for CentOS/RadHat 5+ Debian 6+ and Ubuntu 12+
                       Setup the backup parameters
        For more information please visit https://oneinstack.com
Please select your backup destination:

    Only Localhost
    Only Remote host

        3. Only Aliyun oss
        4. Localhost and Remote host
        5. Localhost and Aliyun oss
        6. Remote host and Aliyun oss
Please input a number:(Default 1 press Enter) 5
                                                            选择5,本地和阿里云OSS备份(内网)
Please select your backup content:

    Only Database
    Only Website

        3. Database and Website
                                                             (选择3,数据库和网站数据都备份)
Please input a number: (Default 1 press Enter) 3
Please enter the directory for save the backup file:
(Default directory: /data/backup):
Pleas enter a valid<u>b</u>ackup number of days:
(Default days: 5): 10
Warning: Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
Please enter one or more name for database, separate multiple database names with commas:
(Default database: linuxeye,linuxeye test,oneinstack) linuxeye,oneinstack 需要备份的数据库,多个库名用逗号隔开
Please enter one or more name for website, separate multiple website names with commas:
(Default website: demo.oneinstack.com,oneinstack.com) oneinstack.com
You have to backup the content:
                                                需要备份的网站,多个用逗号隔开,默认备
份www.root目录下所有(除default目录)
Database: linuxeye,oneinstack
Website: oneinstack.com
Please select your backup datacenter:
         1. cn-hangzhou-华东 1 (杭州)
3. cn-qingdao-华北 1 (青岛)
                                               2. cn-shanghai-华东 2 (上海)
4. cn-beijing-华北 2 (北京)
         5. cn-shenzhen-华南 1 (深圳)
                                               6. cn-hongkong-香港
        7. us-east-美东 1 (弗吉尼亚)
9. ap-southeast-亚太 (新加坡)
11. ap-southeast-亚太东南 2 (悉尼)
                                              8. us-west-美西 1 (硅谷)
10. ap-northeast-亚太东北 1 (日本)
12. eu-central-欧洲中部 1 (法兰克福)
13. me-east-中东东部 1 (迪拜)
Please input a number:(Default 1 press Enter) 1 ◆
                                                          选择1,建议选择和ECS服务器相同的数据中心
Please enter the aliyun oss Access Key ID:
Please enter the aliyun oss Access Key Secret:
                                                                  创建OSS bucket空
Please enter the aliyun oss bucket: oneinstackbackup
[oneinstackbackup] createbucket OK
```

立即备份:

cd /root/oneinstack #必须进入 oneinstack 目录下执行

./backup.sh #立即备份

设置计划任务自动定时备份:

如:每天凌晨一点备份,注:下面命令请勿重复执行

echo '0 1 * * * cd ~/oneinstack;./backup.sh > /dev/null 2>&1 & ' >> /var/spool/cron/root

查看是否备份:

查看本地备份:

ls -l /data/backup/

查看 Aliyun OSS 备份:



♠ 上传文件 ♣ 新建文件夹 Object管理 linuxeyebackup / 2015-09-11 文件名 大小 类型 创建时间 立 ../(返回上一级) DB_linuxeye_20150911_15.tgz 0.616KB 2015-09-11 15:02:07 tgz DB_oneinstack_20150911_15.tgz 0.619KB 2015-09-11 15:02:07 tgz oneinstack.com_20150911_15.tgz 0.12KB 2015-09-11 15:02:08 批量删除 批量设置HTTP头 取消选择

8 如何管理服务

```
Nginx:
 service nginx {start|stop|status|restart|reload|configtest}
 注:如手工更改配置文件,强烈建议 reload
MySQL:
 service mysqld {start|stop|restart|reload|status}
PHP:
 service php-fpm {start|stop|restart|reload|status}
Tomcat:
 service tomcat {start|stop|status|restart}
Pure-Ftpd:
 service pureftpd {start|stop|restart|status}
Redis:
 service redis-server {start|stop|status|restart|reload}
Memcached:
 service memcached {start|stop|status|restart|reload}
```

9 如何升级版本

cd /root/oneinstack #必须进入 oneinstack 目录下执行

./upgrade.sh

```
OneinStack for CentOS/RadHat 5+ Debian 6+ and Ubuntu 12+
    upgrade Web, DB, PHP, Redis, Memcached, phpMyAdmin for OneinStack
      For more information please visit https://oneinstack.com
What Are You Doing?
      1. Upgrade Nginx/Tengine/OpenResty
      2. Upgrade MySQL/MariaDB/Percona
      3. Upgrade PHP
      4. Upgrade Redis
      5. Upgrade Memcached
                             3. 升级PHP(注:考虑到代码兼容性,默认不能跨大版
      6. Upgrade phpMyAdmin
      q. Exit
                             q. 退出(字母q)
Please input the correct option: 1
                              选择1,升级Nginx、Tengine或OpenResty)
Please input upgrade Nginx Version(example: 1.9.15): 1.11.7
[openssl-1.0.2j.tar.gz] found
[pcre-8.39.tar.gz] found
Download [nginx-1.11.7.tar.gz] successfully!
[nginx-1.11.7.tar.gz] found
                                            按任意键继续升级,
Press Ctrl+c to cancel or Press any key to continue...
```

10 如何添加附加组件

cd /root/oneinstack #必须进入 oneinstack 目录下执行

./addons.sh #注:支持安装、卸载功能

```
[root@illipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipsellipse
 OneinStack for CentOS/RadHat 5+ Debian 6+ and Ubuntu 12+
                                                                      Install/Uninstall Extensions
                           For more information please visit https://oneinstack.com
 What Are You Doing?
                           1. Install/Uninstall PHP opcode cache
                           2. Install/Uninstall ZendGuardLoader/ionCube PHP Extension
                          3. Install/Uninstall ImageMagick/GraphicsMagick PHP Extension
                          4. Install/Uninstall fileinfo PHP Extension
                          5. Install/Uninstall memcached/memcache
                          6. Install/Uninstall Redis
                          7. Install/Uninstall Let's Encrypt client
                          q. Exit
 Please input the correct option: 7
 Please select an action:

    install

                          2. uninstall
 Please input a number: (Default 1 press Enter) 1
```

11 如何卸载

可单独卸载某些项,如数据库用RDS,可单独卸载数据库

cd /root/oneinstack #必须进入 oneinstack 目录下执行

./uninstall.sh #注意备份数据

```
OneinStack for CentOS/RadHat 5+ Debian 6+ and Ubuntu 12+
                 Uninstall OneinStack
     For more information please visit https://oneinstack.com
What Are You Doing?
     0. Uninstall All
     1. Uninstall Nginx/Tengine/Apache/Tomcat
     2. Uninstall MySQL/MariaDB/Percona/AliSQL 3. 卸载PHP
     3. Uninstall PHP
     4. Uninstall HHVM
     5. Uninstall PureFtpd
     6. Uninstall Redis
     7. Uninstall Memcached
     q. Exit
Please input the correct option:
```

12 更多

12.1 JAVA 应用部署说明

默认镜像是做了动静分离,即nginx处理静态资源 (jss、ccc、图片等), 其余的交给tomcat处理。

默认(未绑定域名)对应网站根目录/data/wwwroot/default(不是webapps),

部署代码时建议将war包解压(比如example.war,解压命令:jarxf

example.war,注意权限必须为www),将其中代码放到对应网站根目录。

- 如果上传代码之后目录结构为:/data/wwwroot/default/WEB-INF ,访问地址为: http://IP
- 如果上传代码之后目录结构为:/data/wwwroot/default/example/WEB-INF,访问网站地址为: http://IP/example。

注意:

war包也可以不解压即上传到对应网站根目录,但必须注意访问路径和静态资源目录问题。如果访问网站时,静态资源加载不了,可能是原因是做了动静分离静态资源直接有nginx处理,请确认nginx是否能找到相关静态资源(nginx网站根目录:/data/wwwroot/default)

如果 vhost.sh 绑定了域名,如 www.example.com,工具会自动生成对应根目录:/data/wwwroot/www.example.com ,请将代码放入此目录。

Tomcat 参数请修改: /usr/local/tomcat/bin/setenv.sh

12.2 如何部署一个网站?

- 1. 创建该网站所需的数据库,参考《创建一个数据库》
- 2. 添加虚拟主机,参考《如何添加虚拟主机》
- 3. 创建 FTP 账号,参考《如何管理 FTP 账号》
- 4. 部署代码到网站根目录

注意:通过ftp 上传代码不需要修改权限,默认已经是www;在服务器里面下

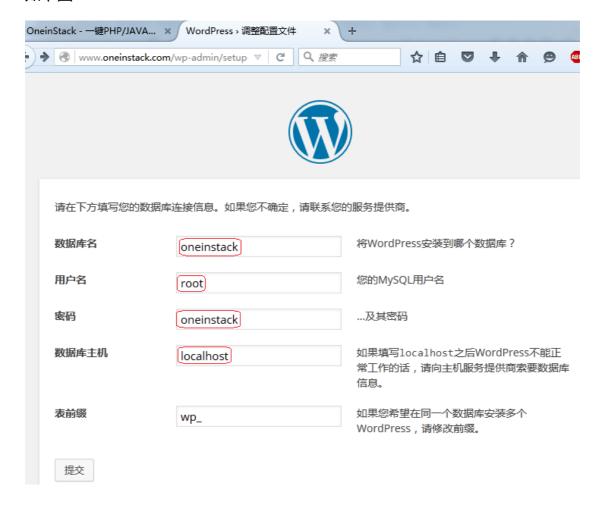
载代码必须修改网站根目录及子、目录文件权限都为 www;如网站权限出现问

题,请参考《关于网站根目录权限》

如下 wget 下载代码部署一个 wordpress, 如下图:

```
[root@iZ2511jk2xcZ ~]# cd /root/oneinstack/src
[root@iZ2511jk2xcZ src]#
[root@iZ2511jk2xcZ src]# wget https://cn.wordpress.org/wordpress-4.3.1-zh_CN.zip
--2015-11-08 16:44:24-- https://cn.wordpress.org/wordpress_4.3.1-zh_CN.zip
Resolving cn.wordpress.org (cn.wordpress.org)... 66.155.40.249, 66.1\overline{5}5.40.250
Connecting to cn.wordpress.org (cn.wordpress.org) | 66.155.40.249|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 7518362 (7.2M) [application/zip]
                                                     wget下wordpress源码
Saving to: \wordpress-4.3.1-zh CN.zip'
                                       ======>] 7,518,362
                                                                115KB/s
2015-11-08 16:45:19 (135 KB/s) - \wordpress-4.3.1-zh CN.zip' saved [7518362/7518362
                                                          包(-q参数可不加)
[root@iZ2511jk2xcZ src]# unzip -q wordpress-4.3.1-zh CN.zip
[root@iZ2511jk2xcZ src]#
[root@iZ2511jk2xcZ src]# mv wordpress/* /data/wwwroot/www.oneinstack.com/
[root@iZ25l1jk2xcZ src]#
[root@iz2511jk2xcZ src]# chown -R www.www /data/wwwroot/www.oneinstack.com/
[root@iZ2511jk2xcZ src]#
[root@iZ2511jk2xcZ src]# 1s -1 /data/wwwroot/www.oneinstack.com/
total 180
-rw-r--r--
           1 www www
                         418 Sep 3 11:33 index.php
    r--r-- 1 www www 19930 Sep 3 11:33 license.txt
           1 www www 6789 Sep 16 22:38 readme.html
                       4951 Sep
                                 3 11:33 wp-activate.php
              www www
                        4096 Sep 16 22:38 wp-admin
            9 www www
```

访问 http://www.oneinstack.com , 输入数据库地址 (localhost) , 用户名 (root) , 密码 (数据库 root 密码) , 完成。



12.3 关于 PHP 缓存 (Opcache)

默认情况下,为了减少PHP编译时间,提高性能,生产环境强烈开启Opcache),

微柳提供的 PHP 环境默认加载了 Opcache 模块 (PHP5.5、5.6、7.0、7.1),

关于原理请参考:《深入理解 PHP Opcode 缓存原理》

但是这样会出现 PHP 代码更新后,需要 2~3 分钟才能生效,这样影响工作效

率,在网站调试阶段建议您关闭或者每次有代码更新刷新缓存(推荐方法二)

方法一: 卸载 Opcache

cd /root/oneinstack #必须进入 oneinstack 目录下执行

./addons.sh

```
[root@iZ94hnwfvi7Z oneinstack]# ./addons.sh
OneinStack for CentOS/RadHat 5+ Debian 6+ and Ubuntu 12+
                Install/Uninstall PHP Extensions
      For more information please visit https://oneinstack.com
What Are You Doing?
      1. Install/Uninstall PHP opcode cache
      2. Install/Uninstall ZendGuardLoader/ionCube PHP Extension
      3. Install/Uninstall ImageMagick/GraphicsMagick PHP Extension
      4. Install/Uninstall fileinfo PHP Extension
      5. Install/Uninstall memcached/memcache
      6. Install/Uninstall Redis
      7. Install/Uninstall Let's Encrypt client
      q. Exit
Please input the correct option: 1
Please select an action:
      1. install
      2. uninstall
Please input a number: (Default 1 press Enter) 2
Please select a opcode cache of the PHP:
      1. Zend OPcache
      2. XCache
      3. APCU
      4. eAccelerator
Please input a number: (Default 1 press Enter)
Gracefully shutting down php-fpm . done
Starting php-fpm done
PHP opcache module uninstall completed
```

方法二:刷新 PHP 缓存

访问 http://公网IP/ocp.php?RESET=1 如下图:



12.4 关于网站根目录权限

网站根目录权限遵循:

文件 644 , 文件夹 755 , 权限用户和用户组 www

如出现文件权限问题时,请执行下面3条命令:

chown -R www.www /data/wwwroot/

find /data/wwwroot/ -type d -exec chmod 755 {} \;

find /data/wwwroot/ -type f -exec chmod 644 {} \;

12.5 关于 Redis、Memcached

Redis 默认端口: 6379

Memcached 默认端口:11211

默认监听地址:127.0.0.1

1. 如果增加 Redis 最大内存大小?

vi /usr/local/redis/etc/redis.conf

maxmemory 1024000000 #单位字节,默认 1G,可调整

service redis-server restart #重启生效

- 2. 如果增加 Memcached 最大内存大小?
 - vi /etc/init.d/memcached

CACHESIZE=256 #单位 M, 默认 256M, 可调整

service memcached restart #重启生效

3. 更改监听端口

Redis:

vi /usr/local/redis/etc/redis.conf

bind 127.0.0.1 #改成 bind 0.0.0.0, 保存

service redis-server restart #重启生效

Memcached:

vi /etc/init.d/memcached

OPTIONS="-I 127.0.0.1" 改成 OPTIONS="", 保存

service memcached restart #重启生效

12.6 关于防火墙 (iptables)

默认情况下开通 22 (ssh) 80、443 (Nginx) 21、20000:30000 (FTP)

其它端口都拒绝,如下需要允许其它端口,请如下操作(如开启8080端口)

iptables -I INPUT 4 -p tcp -m state --state NEW -m tcp --dport 8080 -j

ACCEPT #允许 8080 端口

service iptables save #保存 iptables 规则