企业级LNMP架构搭建实例(基于CENTOS6.X)

惨绿少年 Linux运维, Web应用, 运维基本功 0评论 来源：本站原创 42℃ 字体： 小 中 大

1.1 部署LNMP架构说明

1.1.1 LNMP架构内容

01. linux
02. nginx
03. mysql
04. php

1.1.2 配置LNMP架构步骤

01. Nginx
02. mysql SQL
03. wordpress

1.1.3 架构服务器串联

01. web mysql 10.0.0.51
02. NFS

1.1.4 LNMP FastCGI知识说明

:

. nginx location

php location

. nginx fastcgi nginx
PHP

. PHP fastcgi nginx
nginx

第2章 LNMP环境搭建步骤

2.1 部署linux系统

ip yum

iptables selinux tmp 777

https://www.cnblogs.com/znix/p/7736899.html

2.2 部署nginx网站服务

2.2.1 检查软件安装的系统环境

```
[root@web01 ~]# cat /etc/redhat-release
CentOS release 6.9 (Final)
[root@web01 ~]# uname -r
2.6.32-696.el6.x86_64
```

2.2.2 安装nginx的依赖包（pcre-devel openssl-devel）

```
yum install -y pcre-devel openssl-devel
```

pcre perl perl compatible regular expressions

rewirte perl

openssl ssh—openssh/openssl—https

总结：所有安装依赖软件，后面都要加上-devel

2.2.3 下载nginx软件

```
wget http://nginx.org/download/nginx-1.10.2.tar.gz
```

解压软件

```
tar xf nginx-1.10.2.tar.gz
```

2.2.4 创建管理用户 www

```
useradd -M -s /sbin/nologin www
```

2.2.5 nginx软件编译安装过程

2.2.5.1 注意

a> nginx

b>

c>

2.2.5.2 编译安装软件

1

```
[root@web01 nginx-1.10.2]# ./configure --prefix=/application/nginx-1.10.2 --user=www --group=www
```

–prefix
–user/–group nginx
–with-http_stub_status_module nginx nginx
–with-http_ssl_module https

```
[root@web01 nginx-1.10.2]# echo $?
0
```

2

```
[root@web01 nginx-1.10.2]# make
```

3

```
[root@web01 nginx-1.10.2]# make install
```

2.2.6 创建软连接

```
[root@web01 application]# ln -s /application/nginx-1.10.2/ /application/nginx
```

2.2.7 精简化nginx.conf 主配置文件内容, 编写nginx配置文件

```
[root@web01 conf]# egrep -v "#|^$" nginx.conf.default >nginx.conf
```

2.2.8 启动程序

```
[root@web01 application]# /application/nginx/sbin/nginx
[root@web01 application]#
```

```
[root@web01 application]# ps -ef |grep nginx
root      26548      1  0 20:13 ?        00:00:00 nginx: master process /application/nginx/sbin/
www       26549  26548  0 20:13 ?        00:00:00 nginx: worker process
root      26551  23431  3 20:13 pts/0    00:00:00 grep --color=auto nginx
```

```
[root@web01 application]# netstat -lntup |grep 80
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:80                  0.0.0.0:*                   LISTEN      26548/ng
```

, hosts

至此软件安装完毕!

2.3 部署mysql数据库服务

2.3.1 下载mysql软件

5.6.34 mysql

```
mysql-5.6.34-linux-glibc2.5-x86_64.tar.gz
```

mysql

https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/mirrors/

ftp http

http://mirrors.sohu.com/mysql/

2.3.2 【二进制包方式】安装mysql数据库软件

2.3.2.1 解压二进制包软件

```
cd /server/tools/
[root@web01 tools]# tar xf mysql-5.6.34-linux-glibc2.5-x86_64.tar.gz
```

2.3.2.2 创建储存目录管理用户mysql

```
[root@web01 tools]# useradd -s /sbin/nologin -M mysql
```

2.3.2.3 将解压后的二进制包放置到程序目录中

mysql

```
cd /server/tools/
mv mysql-5.6.34-linux-glibc2.5-x86_64 /application/mysql-5.6.34
ln -s /application/mysql-5.6.34  /application/mysql
```

2.3.2.4 对mysql数据储存目录进行授权

mysql /application/mysql/data

```
[root@web01 ~]# chown -R mysql.mysql /application/mysql/data/
[root@web01 ~]# ll /application/mysql/data/ -d
drwxr-xr-x 3 mysql mysql 4096 Oct 26 11:26 /application/mysql/data/
```

2.3.2.5 初始化数据库服务

```
/application/mysql/scripts/mysql_install_db --basedir=/application/mysql --datadir=/application/
```

①始化参数说明:

–basedir

–datadir

–user mysql MySQL

* **判定初始化命令执行成功的方法**

1 0

[root@web01 ~]# echo $?

2 ok

3 data

```
[root@web01 ~]# ls -l /application/mysql/data/
total 110604
-rw-rw---- 1 mysql mysql 12582912 Oct 26 11:56 ibdata1
-rw-rw---- 1 mysql mysql 50331648 Oct 26 11:56 ib_logfile0
-rw-rw---- 1 mysql mysql 50331648 Oct 26 11:56 ib_logfile1
drwx------ 2 mysql mysql     4096 Oct 26 11:56 mysql
drwx------ 2 mysql mysql     4096 Oct 26 11:56 performance_schema
drwxr-xr-x 2 mysql mysql     4096 Oct 26 11:26 test
```

③初始化输出的内容信息

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

mysql support-files/mysql.server

mysql.server

```
PLEASE REMEMBER TO SET A PASSWORD FOR THE MySQL root USER !
To do so, start the server, then issue the following commands:
/application/mysql/bin/mysqladmin -u root password 'new-password'
/application/mysql/bin/mysqladmin -u root -h web01 password 'new-password'
```

mysql root

```
You can start the MySQL daemon with:
cd . ; /application/mysql/bin/mysqld_safe &
```

mysqld_safe mysql

2.3.2.6 将启动脚本文件复制到启动目录中

```
[root@web01 ~]# cp -a  /application/mysql/support-files/mysql.server  /etc/init.d/mysqld
```

–

注意:

```
sed -i 's#/usr/local/mysql#/application/mysql#g' /application/mysql/bin/mysqld_safe /etc/init.d/
```

chkconfig

```
[root@web01 ~]# chkconfig --add mysqld
[root@web01 ~]# chkconfig mysqld on
```

2.3.2.7 设置mysql服务配置文件

mysql

```
/etc/my.cnf
```

```
 \cp /application/mysql/support-files/my-default.cnf /etc/my.cnf
```

2.3.2.8 启动mysql服务

```
[root@web01 ~]# /etc/init.d/mysqld start
Starting MySQL...... SUCCESS!
```

2.3.2.9 检查端口信息，确认服务是否启动

```
[root@web01 ~]# netstat -lntup |grep 3306
tcp    0      0 :::3306                   :::*                    LISTEN      54042/mysqld
```

2.3.2.10 设置root用户密码信息

```
[root@web01 ~]# /application/mysql/bin/mysqladmin -u root password 'clsn123'
Warning: Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
```

2.3.2.11 测试

```
[root@web01 ~]# /application/mysql/bin/mysql -uroot -pclsn123
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 14
Server version: 5.6.34 MySQL Community Server (GPL)

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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>
```

登录数据库命令简化方法

```
echo 'export PATH=/application/mysql/bin:$PATH' >>/etc/profile
source /etc/profile
which mysql
```

2.3.3 管理mysql数据库

2.3.3.1 查看数据库

```
mysql> show databases;
+--------------------+
| Database           |
+--------------------+
| information_schema |
| mysql              |
| performance_schema |
| test               |
+--------------------+
4 rows in set (0.26 sec)
```

2.3.3.2 查看数据表信息

```
mysql> use  mysql;show tables;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
+---------------------------+
| Tables_in_mysql           |
+---------------------------+
| columns_priv              |
| db                        |
| event                     |
```

```
| func                      |
| general_log               |
| help_category             |
| help_keyword              |
| help_relation             |
| help_topic                |
| innodb_index_stats        |
| innodb_table_stats        |
| ndb_binlog_index          |
| plugin                    |
| proc                      |
| procs_priv                |
| proxies_priv              |
| servers                   |
| slave_master_info         |
| slave_relay_log_info      |
| slave_worker_info         |
| slow_log                  |
| tables_priv               |
| time_zone                 |
| time_zone_leap_second     |
| time_zone_name            |
| time_zone_transition      |
| time_zone_transition_type |
| user                      |
+---------------------------+
28 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

2.3.3.3 退出数据库

quit | exit

ctrl+c mysql ctrl+d

```
show databases;                 <--- 查询默认的数据库信息
create database clsn;          <---创建新的数据库
drop database clsn;            <---删除存在的数据库
use mysql;                      <--- 表示选择使用一个数据库，相当于cd进入一个数据库
show tables;                    <---查看数据库中表信息
select database();              <--- 表示查看当前所在数据库，类似于pwd命令的功能
select user();                  <--- 查看当前登录数据库的用户，类似于whoami命令
                                     并且mysql还可以限制指定用户可以从哪里进行连接登录数据库
select * from user\G;           <---查看user表中所有信息，并且纵行显示

select user,host from user;           ---查看user表中指定信息，并且横行显示
select user,host from mysql.user;     ---查看可以登录mysql数据库的目录，以及都可以从哪里进行管理my
grant all on *.* to user@'host' identified by 'clsn123';          ---创建用户
grant all on *.* to Old_Boy@'localhost' identified by 'clsn123';   ---创建用户（大写用户）
drop user 'user'@'host';
flush privileges;                     --- 刷新权限
```

2.4 部署php服务

2.4.1 解决PHP软件的依赖关系（14个依赖包）

2.4.1.1 基于base源的个依赖包

```
yum install zlib-devel libxml2-devel libjpeg-devel libjpeg-turbo-devel libiconv-devel freetype-d
```

检查的方法一：rpm

```
rpm -qa zlib-devel libxml2-devel libjpeg-devel libjpeg-turbo-devel libiconv-devel freetype-devel
```

检查的方法二：

```
yum install -y zlib-devel libxml2-devel libjpeg-devel libjpeg-turbo-devel libiconv-devel freetyp
```

2.4.1.2 libiconv软件 和字符集转换相关软件

yum

```
mkdir -p /server/tools
cd /server/tools
#wget http://ftp.gnu.org/pub/gnu/libiconv/libiconv-1.14.tar.gz
tar zxf libiconv-1.14.tar.gz
cd libiconv-1.14
./configure --prefix=/usr/local/libiconv
make
make install
```

: centos6.8

! ec*^ WÄ Eƒ -ŽEí.T"r "î

fpm rpm

rpm — fpm rpm

2.4.1.3 安装加密相关的依赖软件（3个）

epel

```
yum -y install libmcrypt-devel mhash mcrypt
rpm -qa libmcrypt-devel mhash mcrypt
```

2.4.2 编译安装php过程

解压安装包

```
cd /server/tools/
[root@web01 lnmp]# tar xf php-5.5.32.tar.gz
```

配置php （配置的参数较多）

mysqlnd mysql

```
./configure \
--prefix=/application/php-5.5.32 \
--with-mysql=mysqlnd \
--with-pdo-mysql=mysqlnd \
--with-iconv-dir=/usr/local/libiconv \
--with-freetype-dir \
--with-jpeg-dir \
--with-png-dir \
--with-zlib \
--with-libxml-dir=/usr \
--enable-xml \
--disable-rpath \
--enable-bcmath \
--enable-shmop \
--enable-sysvsem \
--enable-inline-optimization \
--with-curl \
--enable-mbregex \
--enable-fpm \
--enable-mbstring \
--with-mcrypt \
--with-gd \
--enable-gd-native-ttf \
--with-openssl \
--with-mhash \
--enable-pcntl \
--enable-sockets \
--with-xmlrpc \
--enable-soap \
--enable-short-tags \
--enable-static \
--with-xsl \
--with-fpm-user=www \
--with-fpm-group=www \
--enable-ftp \
--enable-opcache=no
```

PHP编译参数详解

```
./configure 编译参数

–prefix=/application/php5.3.27 指定php的安装路径为/application/php5.3.27

–with-mysql=/application/mysql/
需要指定mysql的安装路径,安装PHP需要的MySQL相关内容。当然如果没有MySQL软件包，也可以不单独安装

–with-iconv-dir=/usr/local/libiconv    libiconv库,各种字符集间的转换

–with-freetype-dir    打开对freetype字体库支持

–with-jpeg-dir 打开对jpeg图片的支持
```

```
13
14 -with-png-dir 打开对png图片的支持
15
16 -with-zlib 打开zlib库的支持,用于http压缩传输
17
18 -with-libxml-dir=/usr 打开libxml2库的支持
19
20 -enable-xml
21
22 -disable-rpath 关闭额外的运行库文件
23
24 -enable-safe-mode 打开安全模式
25
26 -enable-bcmath 打开图片大小调整,用zabbix监控时会用到该模块
27
28 -enable-shmop
29
30 -enable-sysvsem 使用sysv信号机制,则打开此选项
31
32 -enable-inline-optimization 优化线程
33
34 -with-curl 打开curl浏览工具的支持
35
36 -with-curlwrappers 运维curl工具打开url流
37
38 -enable-mbregex
39
40 -enable-mbstring 支持mbstring
41
42 -with-mcrypt 编码函数库
43
44 -with-gd 打开gd库的支持
45
46 -enable-gd-native-ttf 支持TrueType字符串函数库
47
48 -with-openl openl的支持,加密传输时用到
49
50 -with-mhash mhash算法的扩展
51
52 -enable-pcntl freeTDS需要用到,可能是链接mql
53
54 -enable-sockets 打开sockets支持
55
56 -with-xmlrpc 打开xml-rpc的c语言
57
58 -enable-zip 打开对zip的支持
59
60 -enable-soap soap模块的扩展
61
62 -enable-short-tags 开始和标记函数
63
64 -enable-zend-multibyte 支持zend的多字节
65
66 -enable-static 生成静态链接库
67
68 -with-xsl 打开XSLT文件支持,扩展libXML2库,需要libxslt软件
69
70 -enable-ftp    打开ftp的支持
```

```
71
72 -enable-fpm    表示激活PHP-FPM方式服务,即FactCGI方式运行PHP服务。
73
74 -with-fpm-user=www    指定PHP-FPM进程管理的用户为www,此处最好和Nginx服务用户统一。
75
76 -with-fpm-group=www    指定PHP-FPM进程管理用户组为www,此处最好和Nginx服务用户组统一。
```

View Code PHP

输出的信息

```
Generating files
configure: creating ./config.status
creating main/internal_functions.c
creating main/internal_functions_cli.c
+--------------------------------------------------------------------+
| License:                                                           |
| This software is subject to the PHP License, available in this     |
| distribution in the file LICENSE.  By continuing this installation |
| process, you are bound by the terms of this license agreement.     |
| If you do not agree with the terms of this license, you must abort |
| the installation process at this point.                            |
+--------------------------------------------------------------------+

Thank you for using PHP.
```

防错

```
ln -s /application/mysql/lib/libmysqlclient.so.18  /usr/lib64/
touch ext/phar/phar.phar
```

编译 && 编译安装

```
make && make install
```

2.4.3 PHP软件程序创建软链接

```
ln -s /application/php-5.5.32/ /application/php
```

2.4.4 配置php解析文件/配置php-fpm配置文件

```
cd /server/tools/php-5.5.32
ll php.ini*
-rw-r--r--. 1 1001 1001 69236 2016-02-02 21:33 php.ini-development
-rw-r--r--. 1 1001 1001 69266 2016-02-02 21:33 php.ini-production
```

配置文件说明:

php.ini-developments

php.ini-production

```
diff / vimdiff
```

复制配置文件(2个)

```
# 创建软连接 ：  ln -sf /application/php-5.5.32 /application/php
[root@web01 ~]#cd /server/tools/php-5.5.32
[root@web01 php-5.5.32]# cp php.ini-production /application/php/lib/php.ini
[root@web01 etc]# cd /application/php/etc/
[root@web01 etc]# cp php-fpm.conf.default php-fpm.conf
```

2.4.5 启动php-fpm程序

```
[root@web01 ~]# /application/php/sbin/php-fpm
```

php 9000

```
[root@web01 ~]# netstat -lntup |grep 9000
tcp        0      0 127.0.0.1:9000              0.0.0.0:*                   LISTEN
```

2.5 nginx 与 php 建立连接关系

2.5.1 修改nginx配置文件，使nginx程序与php程序建立联系

```
vim extra/blog.conf
server {
        listen       80;
        server_name  blog.etiantian.org;
        location / {
                    root   html/blog;
                    index  index.php index.html index.htm;
        }
        location ~* .*\.(php|php5)?$ {
                    root html/blog;
                    fastcgi_pass  127.0.0.1:9000;
                    fastcgi_index index.php;
                    include fastcgi.conf;
        }
}
```

nginx location

<-- index index.php index.html index.htm;

nginx

2.5.2 重启服务

```
[root@web01 ~]# /application/nginx/sbin/nginx -t
nginx: the configuration file /application/nginx-1.10.2/conf/nginx.conf syntax is ok
nginx: configuration file /application/nginx-1.10.2/conf/nginx.conf test is successful
[root@web01 ~]# /application/nginx/sbin/nginx -s reload
```

2.5.3 编辑nginx与php连通性测试文件,并进行测试

```
echo ''                    >/application/nginx/html/blog/test_info.php
```

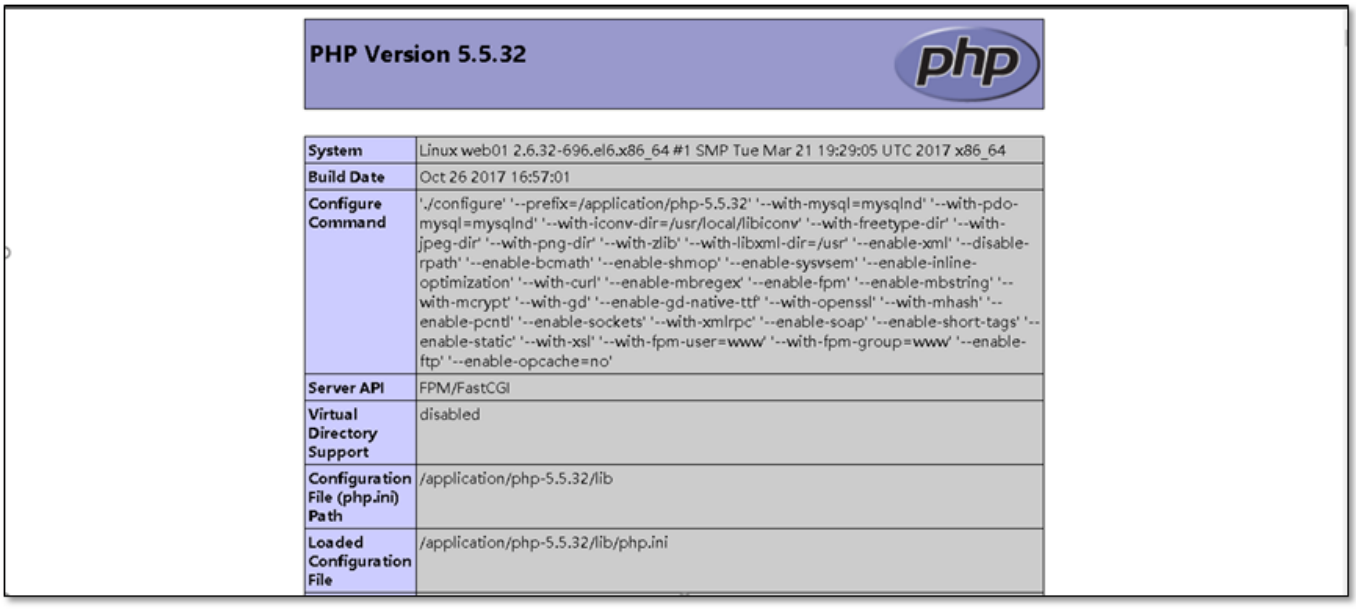
```
        curl  http://blog.etiantian.org/index.html          <-- 静态请求站点文件信息测试

        curl  http://blog.etiantian.org/test_info.php       <-- 动态请求站点文件信息测试
```

php 9000 PHP 502

linux

2.5.4 浏览器测试

http://blog.znix.top/test_info.php



2.6 编辑php与mysql连通性测试文件,并进行测试

2.6.1 创建数据库

```
mysql -uroot -pclsn123;
show databases;                        <--- 查看当前数据库信息
create database wordpress;              <---创建博客储存数据库
```

2.6.2 在mysql中添加用户信息

```
grant all on wordpress.* to 'wordpress'@'10.0.0.%' identified by 'clsn123';
flush privileges;
```

wordpress @

blog mysql

```
drop user wordpress@'172.16.1.8';    <--- 删除用户信息
select user,host from mysql.user;    <--- 查看用户信息
mysql -uwordpress -p123456           <--- 测试创建的用户连接
show databases;                      <--- 查看当前数据库信息
```

2.7 测试php与数据库连通性

```
vim test_mysql.php
php
//$link_id=mysql_connect('主机名','用户','密码');
//mysql -u用户 -p密码 -h 主机
$link_id=mysql_connect('localhost','wordpress','clsn123') or mysql_error();
if($link_id){
             echo "mysql successful by clsn !\n";
            }else{
             echo mysql_error();
            }
?>
```

2.7.1 网站访问测试

nginx

mysql successful by oldboy !

2.8 下载部署wordpress博客程序

https://cn.wordpress.org

2.8.1 解压出来

```
tar xf wordpress-4.7.3-zh_CN.tar.gz
```

2.8.2 代码上线

```
[root@web01 wordpress]# pwd
/server/tools/lnmp/wordpress
[root@web01 wordpress]# mv ./* /application/nginx/html/blog/
```

2.8.3 统一代码属主.属组

```
[root@web01 wordpress]# cd /application/nginx/html/blog/
[root@web01 blog]# chown www.www -R /application/nginx/html/blog/

[root@web01 blog]# ll
total 200
-rw-r--r--  1 www www    11 Oct 25 09:20 index.html
-rw-r--r--  1 www www   418 Sep 25  2013 index.php
……
```

wp-config.php

2.8.4 创建数据库

```
mysql -uroot -pclsn123;
show databases;
create database wordpress;
```

2.8.5 添加wordpress数据库用户

```
mysql> grant all on wordpress.* to 'wordpress'@'10.0.0.%' identified by 'clsn123';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.16 sec)

mysql> select user,host from mysql.user;
+-----------+-----------+
| user      | host      |
+-----------+-----------+
| wordpress | 10.0.0.%  |
| root      | 127.0.0.1 |
| root      | ::1       |
|           | localhost |
| root      | localhost |
|           | web01     |
| root      | web01     |
+-----------+-----------+
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

2.8.6 安装wordpress

访问网站进行初始化操作

连接数据库配置说明

wordpress

wordpress

wp-config.php

安装完成效果

第3章 mysql数据/储存数据迁移

3.1 mysql数据库迁移

说明:

mysql web01 web01 mysql db01

3.1.1 备份数据库中的数据

```
[root@db01 ~]# mysqldump -uroot -pclsn123 --all-databases >/tmp/bak.sql
```

mysqldump /tmp/bak.sql

mysqldump 命令参数说明:

参数	参数说明
--add-drop-table	
--add-locks	
--all-databases	MySQL
--comments	
--compact	
--complete-insert	
--databases	
--default-character-set	
--force	
--host	
--lock-tables	
--no-create-db	
--no-create-info	
--password	MySQL
--port	MySQL
--user	MySQL

3.1.2 将备份数据传输到mysql服务器（db01）

```
[root@web01 tools]# rsync  -avz /tmp/bak.sql  172.16.1.51:/tmp/
The authenticity of host '172.16.1.51 (172.16.1.51)' can't be established.
RSA key fingerprint is d3:41:bb:0d:43:88:da:a3:2c:e8:36:91:11:c9:e4:9c.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '172.16.1.51' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.
root@172.16.1.51's password:
sending incremental file list
bak.sql
```

```
sent 377261 bytes  received 31 bytes  83842.67 bytes/sec
total size is 1483738  speedup is 3.93
```

rsync MySQL /tmp

3.1.3 数据库服务器部署mysql服务(快速部署命令集)

mysql mysql

```
cd /server/tools
tar xf mysql-5.6.34-linux-glibc2.5-x86_64.tar.gz
useradd -s /sbin/nologin  -M mysql
mkdir -p /application/
mv /server/tools/mysql-5.6.34-linux-glibc2.5-x86_64 /application/mysql-5.6.34
ln -s /application/mysql-5.6.34/ /application/mysql
chown -R mysql.mysql /application/mysql
/application/mysql/scripts/mysql_install_db --basedir=/application/mysql --datadir=/application/
cp /application/mysql/support-files/mysql.server  /etc/init.d/mysqld
chmod +x /etc/init.d/mysqld
sed -i 's#/usr/local/mysql#/application/mysql#g' /application/mysql/bin/mysqld_safe /etc/init.d/
\cp /application/mysql/support-files/my-default.cnf /etc/my.cnf
/etc/init.d/mysqld start
/application/mysql/bin/mysqladmin -u root password 'clsn123'
```

3.1.4 将备份的数据恢复到数据库服务器上

```
[root@db01 ~]# /application/mysql/bin/mysql -uroot -pclsn123 bak.sql
Warning: Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
```

注意,

```
mysql> flush privileges;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

3.1.5 在web01服务器上进行远程登陆数据库测试

```
[root@web01 ~]# /application/mysql/bin/mysql -u wordpress -pclsn123  -h 10.0.0.51
Warning: Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 4
Server version: 5.6.34 MySQL Community Server (GPL)

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owners.

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

mysql>
mysql> show databases;
+--------------------+
```

```
| Database            |
+--------------------+
| information_schema |
| test                |
| wordpress           |
+--------------------+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

3.1.6 修改web服务器php连接数据库主机的配置文件

wordpress

```
[root@web01 ~]# vim /application/nginx/html/blog/wp-config.php

……

/** MySQL主机 */

define('DB_HOST', '10.0.0.51');

……
```

3.2 本地数据挂载到nfs共享储存

3.2.1 确认本地数据的储存位置（三种方法）

01.

http://blog.clsn.top/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/cropped-Frog-2.png

02. find 1

```
find -type f -mmin -1
```

03. inotify

```
/application/nginx/html/blog/wp-content/uploads
```

3.2.2 将已有数据进行迁移备份

' ' nfs

```
[root@web01 uploads]# pwd
/application/nginx/html/blog/wp-content/uploads
[root@web01 uploads]# mkdir /tmp/wordpress_bak
[root@web01 uploads]# mv ./*  /tmp/wordpress_bak/
```

3.2.3 nfs储存服务配置

nfs

```
[root@nfs01 data]# cat /etc/exports
#share user:hzs
/data 172.16.1.0/24(rw,sync,root_squash,no_all_squash,anonuid=501,anongid=501)
```

注意:

anonuid anongid web www (UID GID

```
[root@nfs01 /]# id www
uid=501(www) gid=501(www) groups=501(www)
```

nfs anonuid anongid

```
[root@nfs01 /]# ll /data/ -d
drwxr-xr-x 3 www www 4096 Oct 27 12:11 /data/
```

NFS NFS

3.2.4 将储存目录挂载到nfs共享目录上

nfs nfs-utils rpcbind

```
[root@web01 uploads]# showmount -e 172.16.1.31
Export list for 172.16.1.31:
/data 172.16.1.0/24
```

```
[root@web01 uploads]# mount -t nfs 172.16.1.31:/data  /application/nginx/html/blog/wp-content/up
```

```
[root@web01 uploads]# df -h
Filesystem            Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/sda3              19G  3.7G   15G  21% /
tmpfs                 238M     0  238M   0% /dev/shm
/dev/sda1             190M   40M  141M  22% /boot
172.16.1.31:/data      19G  1.5G   17G   9% /application/nginx-1.10.2/html/blog/wp-content/uploads
```

3.2.5 恢复数据（将之前备份的数据还原回来）

```
[root@web01 uploads]# pwd
application/nginx-1.10.2/html/blog/wp-content/uploads
[root@web01 uploads]# mv /tmp/wordpress_bak/* ./
```

3.2.6 命令补全功能

```
yum install bash-completion -y
```

3.3各服务的启动脚本

3.3.1php启动脚本

```
# 复制php启动脚本
[root@clsn ~]# cp /server/tools/php-5.5.32/sapi/fpm/init.d.php-fpm  /etc/init.d/php-fpm
[root@clsn ~]# chmod +x  /etc/init.d/php-fpm
# 找到pid文件，开启它
[root@clsn ~]# vim /application/php/etc/php-fpm.conf
# ...
[global]
; Pid file
; Note: the default prefix is /application/php-5.5.32/var
; Default Value: none
pid = run/php-fpm.pid
# ...
# 启动php
[root@clsn ~]# /etc/init.d/php-fpm status
php-fpm (pid 27931) is running...
```

3.3.2NGINX管理脚本

```
[root@clsn ~]# cat /etc/init.d/nginx
#!/bin/sh
#
# nginx - this script starts and stops the nginx daemon
#
# chkconfig:   - 85 15
# description:  NGINX is an HTTP(S) server, HTTP(S) reverse \
#               proxy and IMAP/POP3 proxy server
# processname: nginx
# config:         /application/nginx/conf/nginx.conf
# config:      /application/nginx/sbin/nginx
# pidfile:
# by:  http://www.nmtui.com

# Source function library.
. /etc/rc.d/init.d/functions

# Source networking configuration.
. /etc/sysconfig/network

# Check that networking is up.
[ "$NETWORKING" = "no" ] && exit 0

nginx="/application/nginx/sbin/nginx"
prog=$(basename $nginx)

NGINX_CONF_FILE="/application/nginx/conf/nginx.conf"

#[ -f /application/nginx/sbin/nginx ] && . /application/nginx/sbin/nginx

lockfile=/var/lock/subsys/nginx

make_dirs() {
```

```
    # make required directories
    user=`$nginx -V 2>&1 | grep "configure arguments:.*--user=" | sed 's/[^*]*--user=\([^ ]*\).*/
    if [ -n "$user" ]; then
       if [ -z "`grep $user /etc/passwd`" ]; then
          useradd -M -s /bin/nologin $user
       fi
       options=`$nginx -V 2>&1 | grep 'configure arguments:'`
       for opt in $options; do
           if [ `echo $opt | grep '.*-temp-path'` ]; then
               value=`echo $opt | cut -d "=" -f 2`
               if [ ! -d "$value" ]; then
                   # echo "creating" $value
                   mkdir -p $value && chown -R $user $value
               fi
           fi
        done
    fi
}

start() {
    [ -x $nginx ] || exit 5
    [ -f $NGINX_CONF_FILE ] || exit 6
    make_dirs
    echo -n $"Starting $prog: "
    daemon $nginx -c $NGINX_CONF_FILE
    retval=$?
    echo
    [ $retval -eq 0 ] && touch $lockfile
    return $retval
}

stop() {
    echo -n $"Stopping $prog: "
    killproc $prog -QUIT
    retval=$?
    echo
    [ $retval -eq 0 ] && rm -f $lockfile
    return $retval
}

restart() {
    configtest || return $?
    stop
    sleep 1
    start
}

reload() {
    configtest || return $?
    echo -n $"Reloading $prog: "
    killproc $nginx -HUP
    RETVAL=$?
    echo
}

force_reload() {
    restart
}
```

```
configtest() {
  $nginx -t -c $NGINX_CONF_FILE
}

rh_status() {
    status $prog
}

rh_status_q() {
    rh_status >/dev/null 2>&1
}

case "$1" in
    start)
        rh_status_q && exit 0
        $1
        ;;
    stop)
        rh_status_q || exit 0
        $1
        ;;
    restart|configtest)
        $1
        ;;
    reload)
        rh_status_q || exit 7
        $1
        ;;
    force-reload)
        force_reload
        ;;
    status)
        rh_status
        ;;
    condrestart|try-restart)
        rh_status_q || exit 0
            ;;
    *)
        echo $"Usage: $0 {start|stop|status|restart|condrestart|try-restart|reload|force-reload|
        exit 2
esac
```