Fastdfs安装说明

**1.注意事项**

**fastdfs 5.11版本对照：Version 5.11对应的fastdfs-nginx-module的Version 1.20**

**fastdfs  5.10版本对照：Version 5.10对应的fastdfs-nginx-module的Version 1.19**

**如果版本不对应，后期安装会报错！！！**

下面开始搭建，因为我的Linux是mini的所以以下对应自己的有一些关于linux的工具下载可以跳过。

首先下载 所需全部工具运行命令

yum -y install zlib zlib-devel pcre pcre-devel gcc gcc-c++ openssl openssl-devel libevent libevent-devel perl unzip net-tools wget

等待下载完成 然后安装rz 命令

yum install lrzsz -y

通过rz命令 或者sftp上传到/home目录下自己新建一个目录（根据个人习惯）

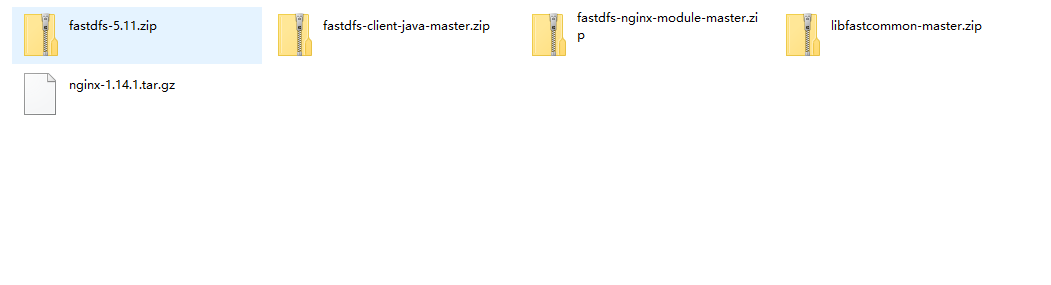
cd /home

mkdir muyou

ls

cd muyou

可通过公司ftp文件服务器获取以下安装包放到该目录下 地址：（<ftp://172.16.17.142:121/%D6%A7%B8%B6%CF%B5%CD%B3%B2%BF/%BF%AA%B7%A2%B9%A4%BE%DF/Fastdfs%B0%B2%D7%B0%B0%FC/>）安装包如下：



**2安装libfastcommon**

**解压刚才上传的文件，然后进入解压完成的文件目录**

unzip libfastcommon-master.zip

cd libfastcommon-master

**开始安装 执行**

./make.sh

./make.sh install

**看看有没有报错，如果没有错误就可以执行软链接了。**

ln -s /usr/lib64/libfastcommon.so /usr/local/lib/libfastcommon.so

ln -s /usr/lib64/libfastcommon.so /usr/lib/libfastcommon.so

ln -s /usr/lib64/libfdfsclient.so /usr/local/lib/libfdfsclient.so

ln -s /usr/lib64/libfdfsclient.so /usr/lib/libfdfsclient.so

### 3安装FastDfs

**然后回到/muyou(或者你创建的文件下)**

**解压fastdfs unzip fastdfs-5.11.zip**

**解压完成进入fastdfs5.11**

cd fastdfs-5.11

./make.sh

./make.sh install

**我们需要把这三个实例文件复制一份，去掉sample**

[root@localhost muyou]# cd /etc/fdfs/

cp client.conf.sample client.conf

cp storage.conf.sample storage.conf

cp tracker.conf.sample tracker.conf

### 到此~FastDFS安装结束。

### -------------------------------------------------------------------------------

### 4 安装tracker

 · **创建tarcker工作目录**

**这个目录可以自定义，用来保存tracker的data和log**

**根据个人习惯创建下面的目录**

[root@localhost ~]# cd /usr/

[root@localhost usr]# mkdir muyou

[root@localhost usr]# cd muyou

[root@localhost muyou]# mkdir dev

[root@localhost muyou]# cd dev/

[root@localhost dev]# mkdir fastdfs

[root@localhost muyou]# cd fastdfs/

[root@localhost dev]# mkdir fastdfs\_tracker

[root@localhost fastdfs]# cd fastdfs\_tracker/

[root@localhost fastdfs\_tracker]# pwd

/usr/muyou/dev/fastdfs/fastdfs\_tracker #这个是我最终创建的目录  
[root@localhost fastdfs\_tracker]#

**配置tracker**

cd /etc/fdfs

vi tracker.conf

**打开后找到下面4处然后修改即可**

1.disabled=false #默认开启

2.port=22122 #默认端口号

3.base\_path=/usr/muyou/dev/fastdfs/fastdfs\_tracker #刚刚创建的目录

4.http.server\_port=6666 #默认端口是8080

**保存修改文件**

**启动 tracker 命令如下。**

service fdfs\_trackerd start

**如果不能成功启动，可以通systemctl命令**

systemctl start fdfs\_trackerd

**成功之后可以看见**

[root@localhost fdfs]# service fdfs\_trackerd start

Starting fdfs\_trackerd (via systemctl): [ OK ]

**进入创建的tracker目录。发现目录多了data和log两个目录**

[root@localhost fdfs]# cd /usr/muyou/dev/fastdfs/fastdfs\_tracker/

[root@localhost fastdfs\_tracker]# ll

total 0

drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 178 Jun 16 21:19 data

drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 26 Jun 13 22:01 logs

**然后 我们不能每次都这么启动tracker，我们需要给tracker加入开机启动**

**首先需要给执行权限，**

chmod +x /etc/rc.d/rc.local

**然后开始修改rc.local**

vi /etc/rc.d/rc.local

**在配置文件最后加下最后一句话即可**

#!/bin/bash

# THIS FILE IS ADDED FOR COMPATIBILITY PURPOSES

# It is highly advisable to create own systemd services or udev rules

# to run scripts during boot instead of using this file.

#

# In contrast to previous versions due to parallel execution during boot

# this script will NOT be run after all other services.

#

# Please note that you must run 'chmod +x /etc/rc.d/rc.local' to ensure

# that this script will be executed during boot.

touch /var/lock/subsys/local

service fdfs\_trackerd start

**保存，然后 查看tracker端口监听情况**

[root@localhost fastdfs\_tracker]# netstat -unltp|grep fdfs

tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:22122 0.0.0.0:\* LISTEN 2233/fdfs\_trackerd

**到此22122端口监听成功。**

### 5安装storage

**为storage配置工作目录，由于storage还需要一个目录用来存储数据，所以我另外多建了一个fasdfs\_storage\_data**

[root@localhost fastdfs]# ls

fastdfs\_storage fastdfs\_storage\_data fastdfs\_tracker

**修改storage配置文件**

**修改storage.conf**

vi /etc/fdfs/storage.conf

**找到如下几处地方修改即可**

1.disabled=false

2.group\_name=group1 #组名，根据实际情况修改

3.port=23000 #设置storage的端口号，默认是23000，同一个组的storage端口号必须一致

4.base\_path=/usr/muyou/dev/fastdfs/fastdfs\_storage #设置storage数据文件和日志目录

5.store\_path\_count=1 #存储路径个数，需要和store\_path个数匹配

6.base\_path0=/usr/muyou/dev/fastdfs/fastdfs\_storage\_data #实际文件存储路径

7.tracker\_server=192.168.150.132:22122 #我CentOS7的ip地址

8.http.server\_port=8888 #设置 http 端口号

**保存之后 创建软引用**

ln -s /usr/bin/fdfs\_storaged /usr/local/bin

**启动storage**

service fdfs\_storaged start

**同理 如果不能启动可以用下述命令**

systemctl start fdfs\_storaged

**成功应该是如下**

[root@localhost fdfs]# service fdfs\_stroaged start

Starting fdfs\_storaged (via systemctl): [ OK ]

**同样设置开机启动**

**修改rc.local**

vim /etc/rc.d/rc.local

#!/bin/bash

# THIS FILE IS ADDED FOR COMPATIBILITY PURPOSES

#

# It is highly advisable to create own systemd services or udev rules

# to run scripts during boot instead of using this file.

#

# In contrast to previous versions due to parallel execution during boot

# this script will NOT be run after all other services.

#

# Please note that you must run 'chmod +x /etc/rc.d/rc.local' to ensure

# that this script will be executed during boot.

touch /var/lock/subsys/local

service fdfs\_trackerd start

service fdfs\_storaged start

**同样查看服务是否启动**

[root@localhost fastdfs]# netstat -unltp | grep fdfs

tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:22122 0.0.0.0:\* LISTEN 2233/fdfs\_trackerd

tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:23000 0.0.0.0:\* LISTEN 2323/fdfs\_storaged

**服务启动，到此fastdfs已经配置完成了。最后我们再确认一下，storage是否注册到了tracker中去**。

/usr/bin/fdfs\_monitor /etc/fdfs/storage.conf

**成功后可以看到：**

ip\_addr = 192.168.150.132 (localhost.localdomain) ACTIVE 的字样

**ok，修改客户端配置文件**

vi /etc/fdfs/client.conf

base\_path=/usr/muyou/dev/fastdfs/fastdfs\_tracker #tracker服务器文件路径

tracker\_server=192.168.150.132:22122 #tracker服务器IP地址和端口号

http.tracker\_server\_port=6666 # tracker 服务器的 http端口号，必须和tracker的设置对应起来

**接下来上传图片到centos7为测试**

**rz 命令选择一张照片 上传到随便一个目录但是 一定要复制出来**

**接下来**

/usr/bin/fdfs\_upload\_file /etc/fdfs/client.conf /root/测试1.png #你上传的图片路径（linux上的）

**成功之后会返回图片的路径**

group1/M00/00/00/wKiWhFrdeCeAC\_vCAABqgowGIFg399.png

**我们去刚才上传的路径查看是否上传成功~~**

# FastDFS的nginx模块安装

**准备nginx安装**

cd /home/muyou

**在安装nginx之前要安装nginx所需的依赖lib:**

yum -y install pcre pcre-devel

yum -y install zlib zlib-devel

yum -y install openssl openssl-devel

**安装nginx并添加fastdfs-nginx-module**

**解压nginx,和fastdfs-nginx-module:**

tar -zxvf nginx-1.12.0.tar.gz

unzip fastdfs-nginx-module-master.zip

**然后进入nginx安装目录，添加fastdfs-nginx-module：**

./configure --prefix=/usr/local/nginx --add-module=/usr/muyou/dev/nginx/fastdfs-nginx-module-master/src #解压后fastdfs-nginx-module所在的位置

**如果没有错误信息，开始安装**

**make(如果报错 修改fastdfs-nginx-module下src/config文件（修改为以下内容：**

**ngx\_addon\_name=ngx\_http\_fastdfs\_module**

**if test -n "${ngx\_module\_link}"; then**

**ngx\_module\_type=HTTP**

**ngx\_module\_name=$ngx\_addon\_name**

**ngx\_module\_incs="/usr/include/fastdfs /usr/include/fastcommon/"**

**ngx\_module\_libs="-lfastcommon -lfdfsclient"**

**ngx\_module\_srcs="$ngx\_addon\_dir/ngx\_http\_fastdfs\_module.c"**

**ngx\_module\_deps=**

**CFLAGS="$CFLAGS -D\_FILE\_OFFSET\_BITS=64 -DFDFS\_OUTPUT\_CHUNK\_SIZE='256\*1024' -DFDFS\_MOD\_CONF\_FILENAME='\"/etc/fdfs/mod\_fastdfs.conf\"'"**

**. auto/module**

**else**

**HTTP\_MODULES="$HTTP\_MODULES ngx\_http\_fastdfs\_module"**

**NGX\_ADDON\_SRCS="$NGX\_ADDON\_SRCS $ngx\_addon\_dir/ngx\_http\_fastdfs\_module.c"**

**CORE\_INCS="$CORE\_INCS /usr/include/fastdfs /usr/include/fastcommon/"**

**CORE\_LIBS="$CORE\_LIBS -lfastcommon -lfdfsclient"**

**CFLAGS="$CFLAGS -D\_FILE\_OFFSET\_BITS=64 -DFDFS\_OUTPUT\_CHUNK\_SIZE='256\*1024' -DFDFS\_MOD\_CONF\_FILENAME='\"/etc/fdfs/mod\_fastdfs.conf\"'"**

**fi)**

make install

nginx的默认目录是/usr/local/nginx 开始 配置storage nginx

root@localhost nginx-1.12.0]# cd /usr/local/nginx

[root@localhost nginx]# ll

**修改nginx.conf:**

[root@localhost nginx]# cd conf/ [root@localhost conf]# ls fastcgi.conf koi-win scgi\_params fastcgi.conf.default mime.types scgi\_params.default fastcgi\_params mime.types.default uwsgi\_params fastcgi\_params.default nginx.conf uwsgi\_params.default koi-utf nginx.conf.default win-utf [root@localhost conf]# vi nginx.conf

**修改listen 9999.然后 新增本地location**

server {

listen 9999;

server\_name localhost;

location / {

root html;

index index.html index.htm;

}

location /group1/M00 {

root /usr/muyou/dev/fastdfs/fastdfs\_storage\_data/data;

ngx\_fastdfs\_module;

}

**然后进入FastDFS安装时的解压过的目录，将http.conf和mime.types拷贝到/etc/fdfs目录下：**

[root@localhost fastdfs-5.11]# cd /usr/muyou/ftp/fastdfs-5.11/conf/

[root@localhost conf]# ls

anti-steal.jpg http.conf storage.conf tracker.conf

client.conf mime.types storage\_ids.conf

cp http.conf /etc/fdfs/

cp mime.types /etc/fdfs/

**另外还需要把fastdfs-nginx-module安装目录中src目录下的mod\_fastdfs.conf也拷贝到/etc/fdfs目录下：**

cp /usr/muyou/dev/nginx/fastdfs-nginx-module-master/src/mod\_fastdfs.conf /etc/fdfs/

**对刚刚拷贝的mod\_fastdfs.conf文件进行修改：**

vi /etc/fdfs/mod\_fastdfs.conf

base\_path=/usr/muyou/dev/fastdfs/fastdfs\_storage #保存日志目录

tracker\_server=192.168.150.132:22122 #tracker服务器的IP地址以及端口号

storage\_server\_port=23000 #storage服务器的端口号

url\_have\_group\_name = true #文件 url 中是否有 group 名

store\_path0=/usr/muyou/dev/fastdfs/fastdfs\_storage\_data #存储路径

group\_count = 3 #设置组的个数，事实上这次只使用了group1在文件的最后，设置group

[group1]

group\_name=group1

storage\_server\_port=23000

store\_path\_count=1

store\_path0=/usr/muyou/dev/fastdfs/fastdfs\_storage\_data

store\_path1=/usr/muyou/dev/fastdfs/fastdfs\_storage\_data

# group settings for group #2

# since v1.14

# when support multi-group, uncomment following section as neccessary

[group2]

group\_name=group2

storage\_server\_port=23000

store\_path\_count=1

store\_path0=/usr/muyou/dev/fastdfs/fastdfs\_storage\_data

[group3]

group\_name=group3

storage\_server\_port=23000

store\_path\_count=1

store\_path0=/usr/muyou/dev/fastdfs/fastdfs\_storage\_data

创建M00至storage存储目录的符号连接：

ln -s /usr/muyou/dev/fastdfs/fastdfs\_storage\_data/data/ /usr/muyou/dev/fastdfs/fastdfs\_storage\_data/data/M00

**启动nginx:**

/usr/local/nginx/sbin/nginx

**成功启动**：

[root@localhost conf]# /usr/local/nginx/sbin/nginx

ngx\_http\_fastdfs\_set pid=1231

**storage的nginx已配置成功。接下来，我们还要继续配置tracker的nginx。**

### 配置tracker nginx

### 再解压一个nginx：

cd /home/muyou 工作下再建了一个nginx2，把原来的nginx-1.12.0.tar.gz又解**压了一份到里面**

[root@localhost root]# cd /usr/muyou/dev/nginx2/nginx-1.12.0/

[root@localhost nginx-1.12.0]# ls

auto CHANGES.ru configure html Makefile objs src

CHANGES conf contrib LICENSE man README

./configure --prefix=/usr/local/nginx2 --add-module=/usr/muyou/dev/nginx/fastdfs-nginx-module-master/src #解压后fastdfs-nginx-module所在的位置

**编译**

make

make install

**接下来，一样的还是修改nginx.conf，端口号可以不改，用80的。需将upstream指向tracker的nginx地址。**

vi /usr/local/nginx2/conf/nginx.conf

upstream fdfs\_group1 {

server 127.0.0.1:9999;

}

server {

listen 9989;

server\_name localhost;

#charset koi8-r;

#access\_log logs/host.access.log main;

location /group1/M00 {

proxy\_pass http://fdfs\_group1;

}

**启动nginx:**

/usr/local/nginx/sbin/nginx2

**如果 访问不了 那就修改防火墙吧**

firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=23000/tcp --permanent #开户端口号

**或者**

systemctl enable firewalld.service #开启防火墙

systemctl stop firewalld.service #关闭防火墙(开机会仍会启动)

systemctl disable firewalld.service #禁用防火墙(开机后不再启动)

**然后测试一下**

