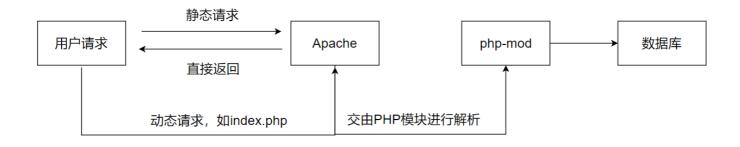
LAMP架构概述

什么是LAMP

LAMP就是由Linux+Apache+MySQL+PHP组合起来的架构

并且Apache默认情况下就内置了PHP解析模块,所以无需CGI即可解析PHP代码

请求示意图:



LAMP架构部署

安装Apache

yum install —y httpd

启动httpd systemctl start httpd

关闭防火墙和SElinux systemctl stop filewalld setenforce 0

访问测试: http://IP

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Just visiting?

The website you just visited is either experiencing problems or is undergoing routine maintenance.

If you would like to let the administrators of this website know that you've seen this page instead of the page you expected, you should send them e-mail. In general, mail sent to the name "webmaster" and directed to the website's domain should reach the appropriate person.

For example, if you experienced problems while visiting www.example.com, vou should send e-mail to "webmaster@example.com"

Are you the Administrator?

You should add your website content to the directory /var/www/html/.

To prevent this page from ever being used, follow the instructions in the file /etc/httpd/conf. d/welcome. conf.

Promoting Apache and CentOS

You are free to use the images below on Apache and CentOS Linux powered HTTP servers. Thanks for using Apache and CentOS!





安装php环境

1. 由于php源在国外,下载较慢,所以可以使用英格提供的php源

#添加英格php的yum源 vim /etc/yum.repos.d/eagle.repo [eagle] name=Eagle's lab baseurl=http://file.eagleslab.com:8889/%E8%AF%BE%E7%A8%8B%E7%9B%B8%E5%85%B 3%E8%BD%AF%E4%BB%B6/%E4%BA%91%E8%AE%A1%E7%AE%97%E8%AF%BE%E7%A8%8B/Centos7% E6%BA%90/ gpgcheck=0 enabled=1

2. 安装php71w全家桶

yum -y install php71w php71w-cli php71w-common php71w-devel php71wembedded php71w-gd php71w-mcrypt php71w-mbstring php71w-pdo php71w-xml php71w-fpm php71w-mysqlnd php71w-opcache php71w-pecl-memcached php71wpecl-redis php71w-pecl-mongodb

3. 重启httpd.service

systemctl restart httpd.service

安装Mysql数据库

PHP探针测试

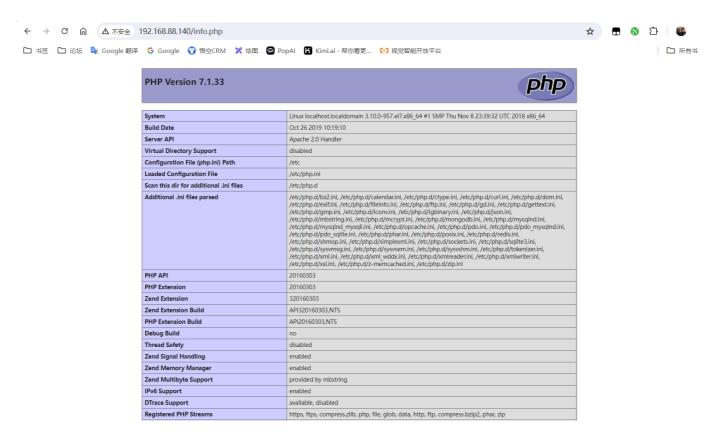
在默认的网站根目录下创建info.php

```
vim /var/www/html/info.php

<?php
    phpinfo();
?>
```

写一个简单的php代码,可以使用phpinfo函数查看php的信息,从而检测是否成功解析php代码

编写好以后,我们访问:http://IP/info.php测试



这里如果可以看到上述页面,说明我们的php代码成功被解析了

数据库连接测试

编写php代码,用php来连接数据库测试

```
vim /var/www/html/mysql.php
</php
    $servername = "localhost";
    $username = "root";
    $password = "123456";

// 创建连接
    $conn = mysqli_connect($servername, $username, $password);

// 检测连接
    if (!$conn) {
        die("Connection failed: " . mysqli_connect_error());
    }
    echo "连接MySQL...成功!";
?>
```

编写好以后,我们访问: http://IP/mysql.php测试:



安装phpmyadmin

由于我们还没有学习mysql如何管理,我们可以部署phpmyadmin工具,该工具可以让我们可视化管理我们的数据库

```
# 移动到网站根目录
cd /var/www/html

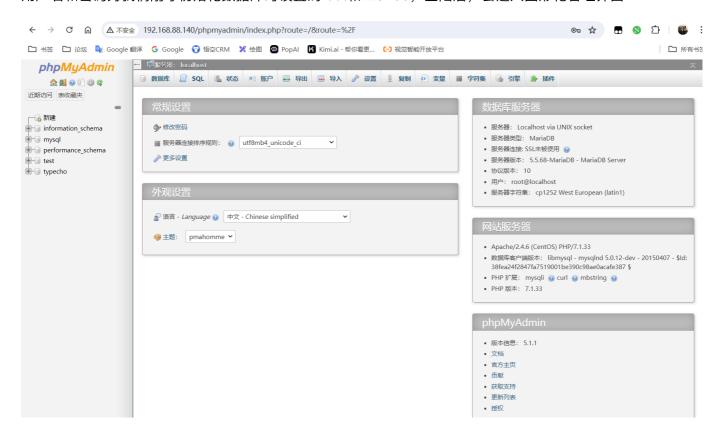
# 下载phpmyadmin源码
wget https://files.phpmyadmin.net/phpMyAdmin/5.1.1/phpMyAdmin-5.1.1-all-
languages.zip

# 解压软件包,并且重命名
unzip phpMyAdmin-5.1.1-all-languages.zip
mv phpMyAdmin-5.1.1-all-languages phpmyadmin
```

访问http://IP/phpmyadmin进行测试



用户名和密码为我们刚才初始化数据库时设置的root和123456, 登陆后, 会进入图形化管理界面



部署typecho个人博客

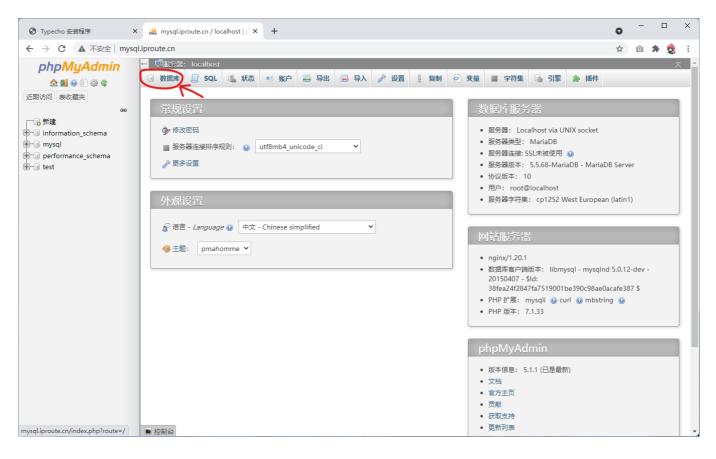
源码获取

下载typecho博客系统源码到/var/www/html/typecho

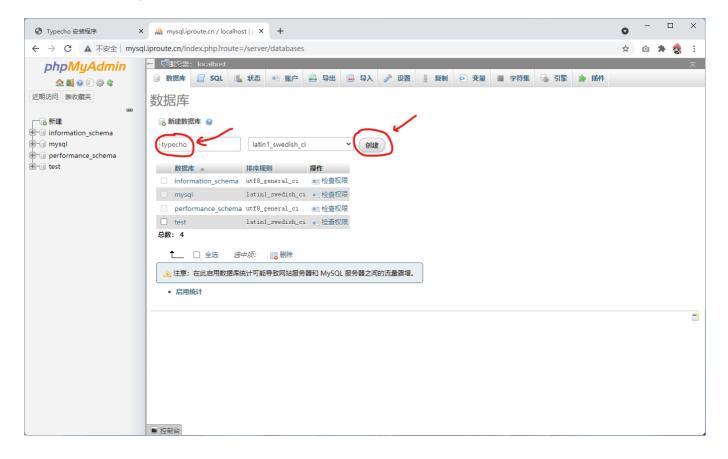


创建数据库

点击数据库

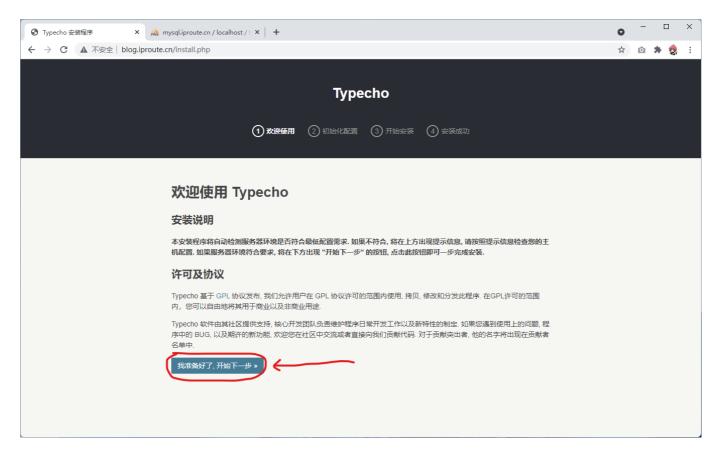


输入数据库名之后,就可以点击创建

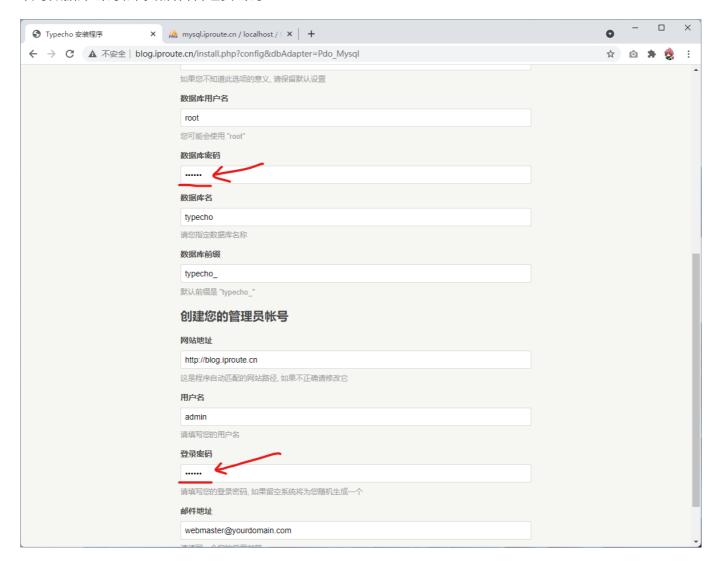


安装博客系统

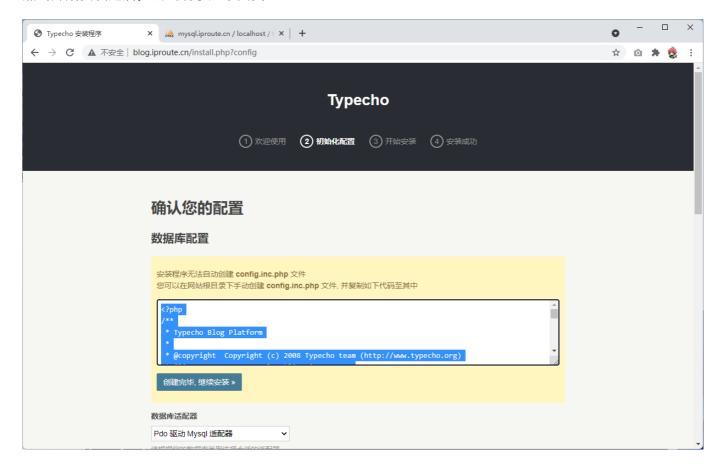
下面就可以开始进入网站安装的部分了,访问博客系统页面



填写数据库密码和网站后台管理员密码



点击开始安装之后, 会出现了如下页面

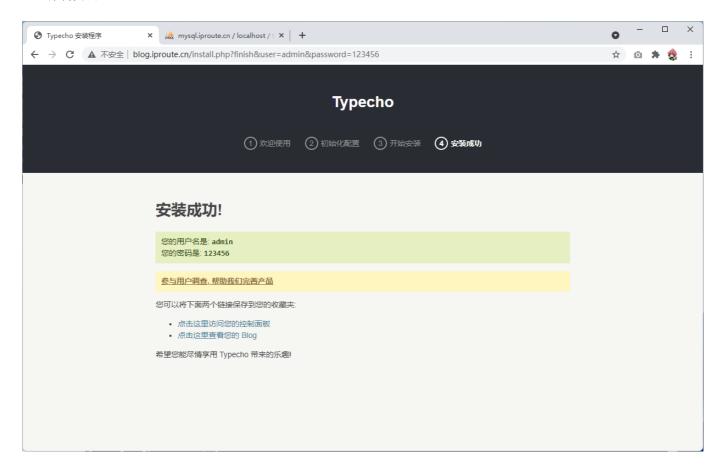


我们手动在typecho目录中创建这个文件,并且把内容复制进去

vim config.inc.php

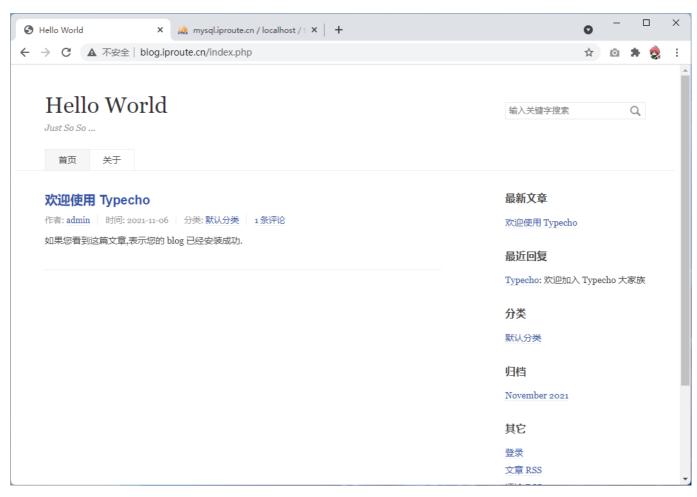
配置文件创建完成之后,可以点击创建完毕,继续安装>>

下面是安装成功的页面



切换主题

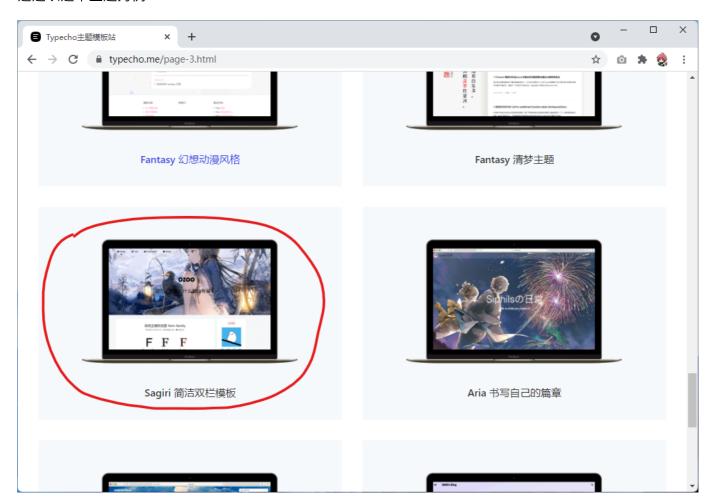
默认的主题如下,界面比较的简洁,我们可以给这个网站替换主题,也可以借此加深熟悉我们对Linux命令行的熟练程度



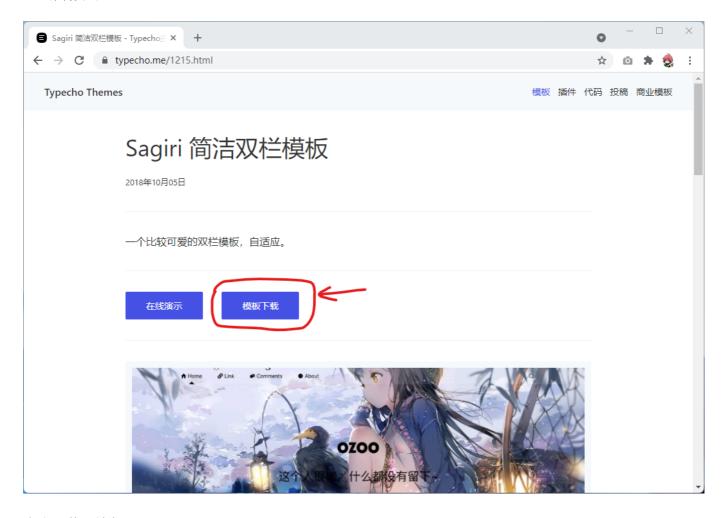
打开官方主题站: https://typecho.me/

第三方主题商店: https://www.typechx.com/

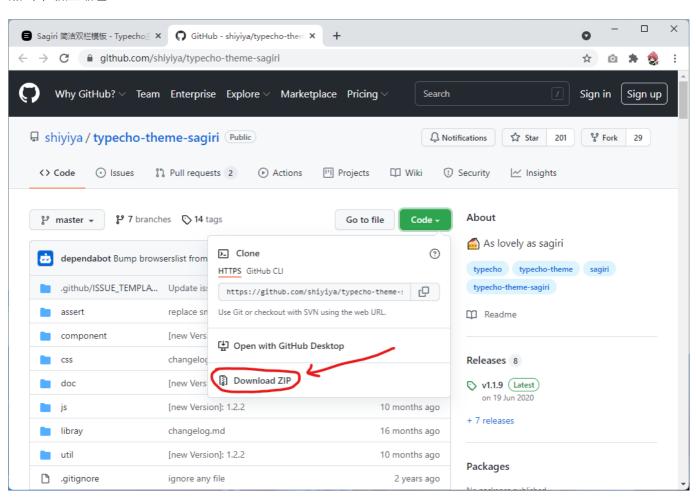
这边以这个主题为例



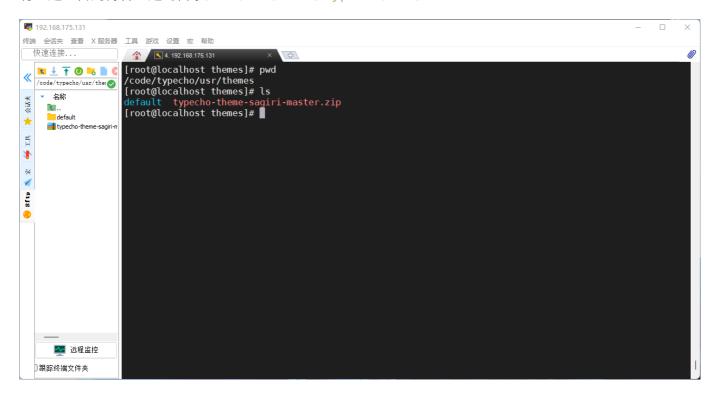
点击模板下载



点击下载压缩包



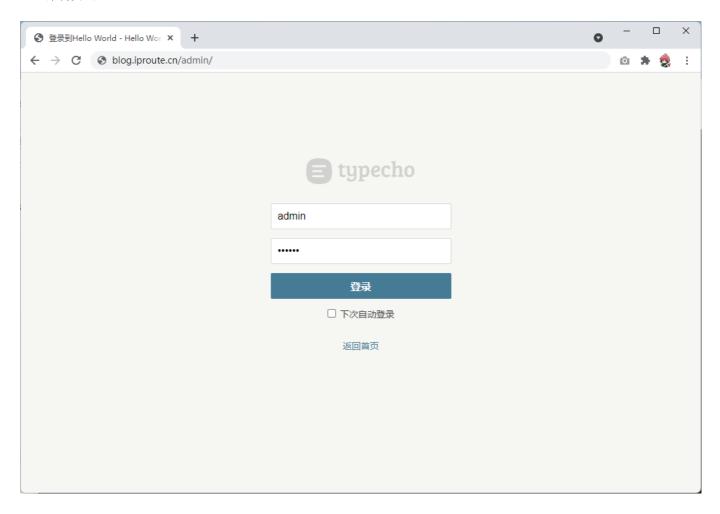
将主题上传到博客主题的目录/var/www/html/typecho/usr/themes



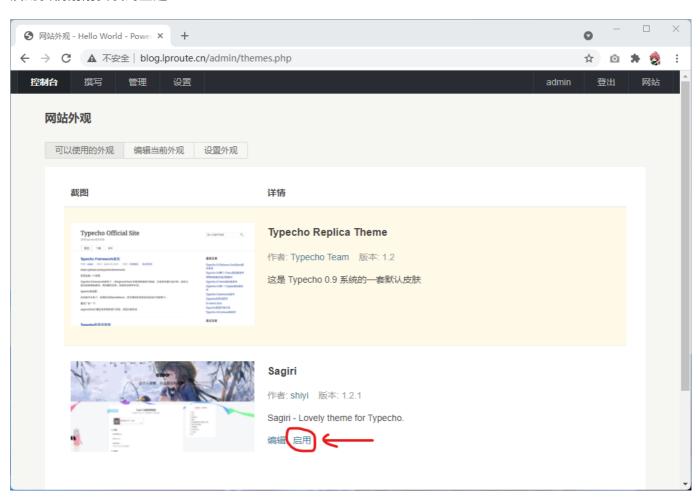
```
# 解压压缩包,并且将主题文件夹重命名
unzip typecho-theme-sagiri-master.zip
mv typecho-theme-sagiri-master sagiri

# 可以删除旧的压缩包文件
rm -rf typecho-theme-sagiri-master.zip
```

进入网站后台切换主题,在地址后面加上/admin就可以进入后台登录页面了



启用我们刚刚安装的主题



访问网页前端, 查看最终的效果

