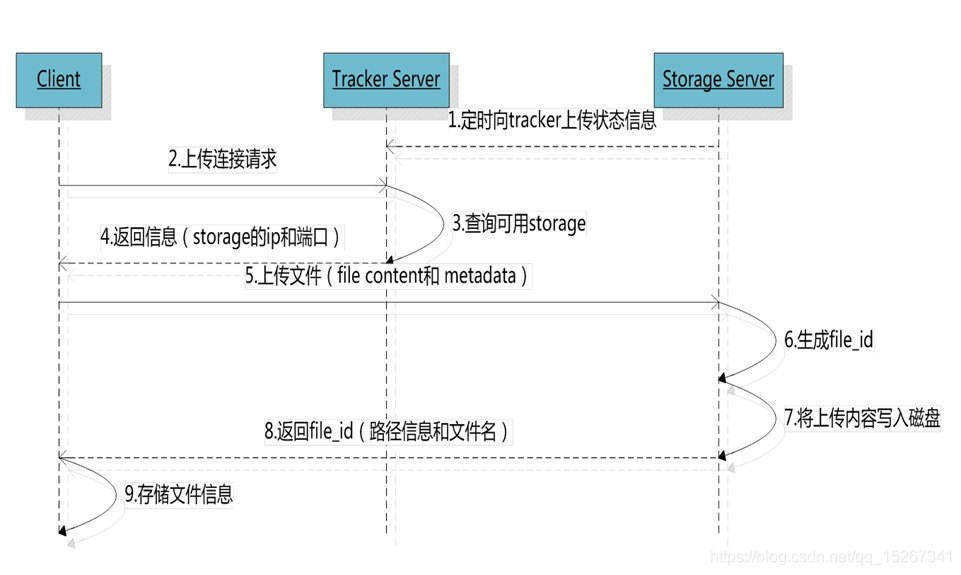
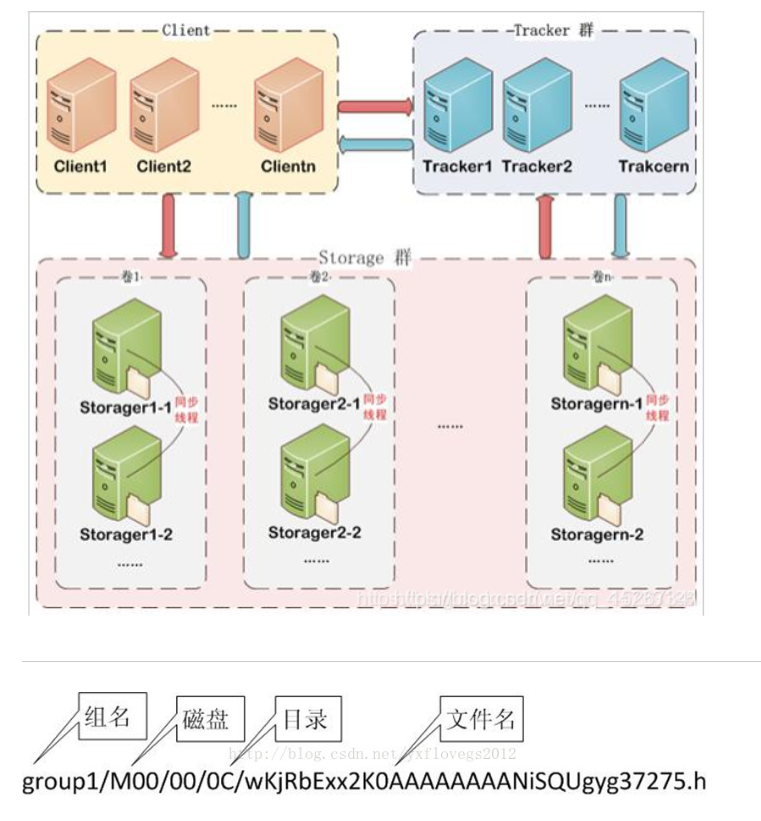
# 基础





1:FastDFS架构包括 Tracker server和Storage server。客户端请求Tracker server进行文件上传、下载，通过Tracker server调度最终由Storage server完成文件上传和下载。  
2:Tracker server作用是负载均衡和调度，通过Tracker server在文件上传时可以根据一些策略找到Storage server提供文件上传服务。可以将tracker称为追踪服务器或调度服务器。  
3:Storage server作用是文件存储，客户端上传的文件最终存储在Storage服务器上，Storage server没有实现自己的文件系统而是利用操作系统 的文件系统来管理文件。可以将storage称为存储服务器。

# 安装

第一步：搭建虚拟环境(服务器可以skip)

第二步：配置静态IP而且要保证能上网(服务器可以skip)

第三步：安装vim命令

yum install vim-enhanced

第四步 ：

## 1．准备安装包上传到/usr/local/src

FastDFS\_v5.05.tar.gz （FastDFS安装包）

libfastcommonV1.0.7.tar.gz （FastDFS依赖程序）

nginx-1.8.0.tar.gz （nginx安装包，用于做文件请求http代理服务器）

fastdfs-nginx-module\_v1.16.tar.gz （nginx和fastdfs的桥梁插件模块）

## 2．安装c++语言环境

yum –y install gcc-c++ / yum install make cmake gcc gcc-c++

## 3．fastDFS依赖

yum –y install libevent

## 3．安装 libfastcommon依赖

cd /usr/local/fastdfs

tar -zxf libfastcommonV1.0.7.tar.gz

cd libfastcommon-1.0.7

./make.sh

./make.sh install

cp /usr/lib64/libfastcommon.so /usr/lib

查找确认已经复制

find /usr/lib/ -name libfastcommon.so

## 4．创建数据存储目录

mkdir -p /usr/local/fastdfs/FastDFS/tracker /usr/local/fastdfs/FastDFS/storage /usr/local/fastdfs/FastDFS/client

## 5、安装FastDFS

cd /usr/local/fastdfs/

tar -zxf FastDFS\_v5.05.tar.gz

cd FastDFS

./make.sh

./make.sh install

cd conf

nginx 需要

cp \* /etc/fdfs

### 配置tracker节点

vim /etc/fdfs/tracker.conf

base\_path=/usr/local/fastdfs/FastDFS/tracker

启动tracker

/usr/bin/fdfs\_trackerd /etc/fdfs/tracker.conf

### 配置storage节点

vim /etc/fdfs/storage.conf

base\_path=/usr/local/fastdfs/FastDFS/storage

store\_path0=/usr/local/fastdfs/FastDFS/storage

tracker\_server=192.168.160.60:22122

启动storage节点

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

### 配置测试

从编译完的FastDFS目录复制libfastclient.so 到/usr/lib目录

cd /usr/local/fastdfs/FastDFS/client/

cp libfdfsclient.so /usr/lib

### 修改测试配置文件

vim /etc/fdfs/client.conf

base\_path=/usr/local/fastdfs/FastDFS/client

tracker\_server=192.168.160.60:22122

### 测试文件上传

创建文件

vim /usr/local/fastdfs/test.html

/usr/bin/fdfs\_test /etc/fdfs/client.conf upload /usr/local/fastdfs/test.html

## 打开防火墙

此时外网无法直接访问

端口列表/添加端口

vim /etc/sysconfig/iptables

vim 界面 选中一行 按 yy复制一行

然后光标移动到复制处 按 p 黏贴 修改为80端口

ngnix

-A INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 80 -j ACCEPT

#fastDFS tracker node

-A INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 22122 -j ACCEPT

# fastDFS storage node

-A INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 23000 -j ACCEPT

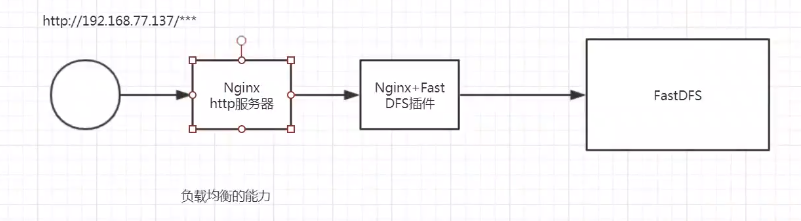
重启防火墙

service iptables restart

依然无法访问

如何让FastDFS具备http访问的能力

通过nginx去解析http协议，fasfDFS本身不具备解析http协议的功能



# 安装nginx以及nginx插件

**pcre**

yum install –y pcre pcre-devel

**zlib**

yum install –y zlib zlib-devel

**openssl**

yum install –y oopenssl openssl-devel

## nginx-fastDFS 插件安装

cd /usr/local/fastdfs/

tar -zxf fastdfs-nginx-module\_v1.16.tar.gz

修改配置文件

vim /usr/local/fastdfs/fastdfs-nginx-module/src/config

vim界面替换所有local

:

%s/local\///g

复制文件

cd /usr/local/fastdfs/fastdfs-nginx-module/src

cp mod\_fastdfs.conf /etc/fdfs/

vim /etc/fdfs/mod\_fastdfs.conf

tracker\_server=192.168.160.60:22122 跟踪器地址，定位

group\_name=group1 组名称，定位

url\_have\_group\_name = true 是否包含组名称，定位

store\_path0=/usr/local/fastdfs/FastDFS/storage 存储位置

## nginx 安装

查看nginx 服务 以及目录

ps  -ef | grep nginx

查看进程路径

ll /proc/PID/cwd

netstat -tunlp 是查看所有的在使用的端口号情况

netstat -tunlp | grep 端口号 是查看所查询的端口号情况

cd /usr/local/fastdfs/

tar -zxf nginx-1.8.0.tar.gz

cd nginx-1.8.0

./configure --add-module=/usr/local/fastdfs/fastdfs-nginx-module/src 配置插件

make 编译

make install 安装

vim /usr/local/nginx/conf/nginx.conf

server中添加location配置

server {

location /group1/M00/ {

ngx\_fastdfs\_module;

}

}

启动nginx

/usr/local/nginx/sbin/nginx -c /usr/local/nginx/conf/nginx.conf

ps -aux | grep nginx 查看nginx进程

## 配置开机启动

vim /etc/rc.d/rc.local

# fastdfs start

/usr/bin/fdfs\_trackerd /etc/fdfs/tracker.conf restart

/usr/bin/fdfs\_storaged /etc/fdfs/storage.conf restart

/usr/bin/fdfs\_storaged /etc/fdfs/announcement\_test.conf restart

/usr/bin/fdfs\_storaged /etc/fdfs/cardsImg\_test.conf restart

/usr/bin/fdfs\_storaged /etc/fdfs/cardsZip\_test.conf restart

/usr/bin/fdfs\_storaged /etc/fdfs/circleImg\_test.conf restart

/usr/bin/fdfs\_storaged /etc/fdfs/exam\_test.conf restart

/usr/bin/fdfs\_storaged /etc/fdfs/fiveEvaluation\_test.conf restart

/usr/bin/fdfs\_storaged /etc/fdfs/other\_test.conf restart

/usr/bin/fdfs\_storaged /etc/fdfs/personImg\_test.conf restart

/usr/bin/fdfs\_storaged /etc/fdfs/register\_test.conf restart

/usr/bin/fdfs\_storaged /etc/fdfs/reportPdf\_test.conf restart

/usr/bin/fdfs\_storaged /etc/fdfs/reportZip\_test.conf restart

/usr/bin/fdfs\_storaged /etc/fdfs/shop\_test.conf restart

/usr/bin/fdfs\_storaged /etc/fdfs/storage\_announcement.conf restart

/usr/bin/fdfs\_storaged /etc/fdfs/storage\_cards\_img.conf restart

/usr/bin/fdfs\_storaged /etc/fdfs/storage\_cards\_zip.conf restart

/usr/bin/fdfs\_storaged /etc/fdfs/storage\_circle\_img.conf restart

/usr/bin/fdfs\_storaged /etc/fdfs/storage\_exam.conf restart

/usr/bin/fdfs\_storaged /etc/fdfs/storage\_fiveEvaluation.conf restart

/usr/bin/fdfs\_storaged /etc/fdfs/storage\_other.conf restart

/usr/bin/fdfs\_storaged /etc/fdfs/storage\_person\_img.conf restart

/usr/bin/fdfs\_storaged /etc/fdfs/storage\_register.conf restart

/usr/bin/fdfs\_storaged /etc/fdfs/storage\_report\_pdf.conf restart

/usr/bin/fdfs\_storaged /etc/fdfs/storage\_report\_zip.conf restart

/usr/bin/fdfs\_storaged /etc/fdfs/storage\_shop.conf restart

# nginx start

/usr/local/nginx/sbin/nginx

/usr/local/nginx/sbin/nginx -c /usr/local/nginx/conf/nginx.conf

# 其他

## fast多分组情况

vim /etc/fdfs/mod\_fastdfs.conf 该文件进行关联

创建文件夹

mkdir -p /opt/filestorage/test/announcement\_test /opt/filestorage/test/cardsImg\_test /opt/filestorage/test/cardsZip\_test /opt/filestorage/test/circleImg\_test /opt/filestorage/test/exam\_test /opt/filestorage/test/fiveEvaluation\_test /opt/filestorage/test/other\_test /opt/filestorage/test/personImg\_test /opt/filestorage/test/register\_test /opt/filestorage/test/reportPdf\_test /opt/filestorage/test/reportZip\_test /opt/filestorage/test/shop\_test /opt/filestorage/storage /opt/filestorage/storage\_announcement /opt/filestorage/storage\_cards\_img /opt/filestorage/storage\_cards\_zip /opt/filestorage/storage\_circle\_img /opt/filestorage/storage\_exam /opt/filestorage/storage\_fiveEvaluation /opt/filestorage/storage\_other /opt/filestorage/storage\_person\_img /opt/filestorage/storage\_register /opt/filestorage/storage\_report\_pdf /opt/filestorage/storage\_report\_zip /opt/filestorage/storage\_shop

测试连接

http://192.168.50.249/TcircleImg/M00/00/00/wKgy-V5TazaAGnKcAABH6brWjSU29.docx

<http://192.168.50.249/group1/M00/00/00/wKgy-V5Tbw2AZKVhAABH6brWjSU16.docx>

http://192.168.50.249/TpersonImg/M00/00/01/wKgy-V62GFOAGPelAABeANl-\_Eg686.xls

# 问题记录

## 配置nginx安装目录报错

/configure: error: the HTTP rewrite module requires the PCRE library.

You can either disable the module by using --without-http\_rewrite\_module

option, or install the PCRE library into the system, or build the PCRE library

statically from the source with nginx by using --with-pcre=<path> option.

安装pcre-devel解决问题  
yum -y install pcre-devel

yum -y install pcre-devel openssl openssl-devel

yum install -y zlib zlib-devel

# 安装流程（乐优教程版） centos7

## 1.准备

ps -ef | grep nginx 查看nginx 有没有安装

useradd ghaya 新增用户

cd /home/ghaya/

上传fastDFS相关文件

解压

rm –rf nginx-1.10.0.tar.gz

打开

cd nginx-1.10.0/

## 2.安装

配置nginx安装目录 [配置nginx安装目录报错](#_配置nginx安装目录报错)

./configure --prefix=/opt/nginx --sbin-path=/usr/bin/nginx

编译+安装 &&命令拼接 第一个成功后执行第二个

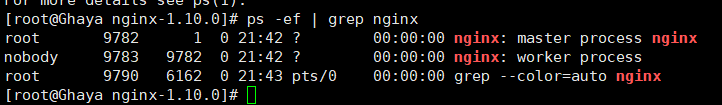
make && make install

## 3.启动

nginx 停止：nginx –s stop 重新加载：nginx –s reload

查看

ps -ef | grep nginx



master 主进程 监控和管理

worker 处理用户请求

设置开机启动

/usr/bin

##进入到/lib/systemd/system/目录

cd /lib/systemd/system/

##创建nginx.service文件，并编辑

vim nginx.service

---------------------------------

[Unit]

Description=nginx service

After=network.target

[Service]

Type=forking

ExecStart=/usr/bin/nginx

ExecReload=/usr/bin/nginx -s reload

ExecStop=/usr/bin/nginx -s quit

PrivateTmp=true

[Install]

WantedBy=multi-user.target

[Unit]:服务的说明

Description:描述服务

After:描述服务类别

[Service]服务运行参数的设置

Type=forking是后台运行的形式

ExecStart为服务的具体运行命令

ExecReload为重启命令

ExecStop为停止命令

PrivateTmp=True表示给服务分配独立的临时空间

注意：[Service]的启动、重启、停止命令全部要求使用绝对路径

[Install]运行级别下服务安装的相关设置，可设置为多用户，即系统运行级别为3

##加入开机自启动

systemctl enable nginx

##取消开机自启动

systemctl disable nginx

# systemctl start nginx.service　 启动nginx服务

# systemctl stop nginx.service　 停止服务

# systemctl restart nginx.service　 重新启动服务

# systemctl list-units --type=service 查看所有已启动的服务

# systemctl status nginx.service 查看服务当前状态

# systemctl enable nginx.service 设置开机自启动

# systemctl disable nginx.service 停止开机自启动

## 4. 关闭防火墙

查看ip

**ifconfig**

**ip add (centos7)**

//查看防火墙

**service iptable status**

**sudo systemctl status firewalld (centos7)**

//开启firewall

**systemctl start firewalld.service (centos7)**

//关闭防火墙

**service iptables stop**

**sudo systemctl stop firewalld (centos7)临时**

**systemctl disable firewalld.service (centos7)**

//开机不启动防火墙

**chkconfig iptables off**

**systemctl disable firewalld.service (centos7)**

linux模拟浏览器访问

curl -XGET http://192.168.1.101:9001

Question：

Loaded plugins: fastestmirror (yum 加速插件不支持，解决方法禁用插件)

[root@localhost local]# vim /etc/yum/pluginconf.d/fastestmirror.conf

enabled=0 //把1改为0

[root@localhost local]# vim /etc/yum.conf

plugins=1 #将plugins的值修改为0