08.LNMP动态网站

- 08.LNMP动态网站
 - 。 安装LNMP架构
 - · 配置LNMP架构
 - · 检测LNMP架构
 - 。 Nginx与PHP原理
 - 。 PHP配置文件优化
 - php-ini优化
 - php-fpm优化

徐亮伟, 江湖人称标杆徐。多年互联网运维工作经验,曾负责过大规模集群架构自动化运维管理工作。擅长Web集群架构与自动化运维,曾负责国内某大型电商运维工作。

个人博客"徐亮伟架构师之路"累计受益数万人。

笔者Q:552408925、572891887

架构师群:471443208

安装LNMP架构

yum安装 nginx1.12 php7.2 Mriadb5.7

1.安装 Nginx

```
//1.使用Nginx官方提供的rpm包
[root@nginx ~]# cat /etc/yum.repos.d/nginx.repo
[nginx]
name=nginx repo
baseurl=http://nginx.org/packages/centos/7/$basearch/
gpgcheck=0
enabled=1

//2.执行yum安装
[root@nginx ~]# yum install nginx -y
[root@nginx ~]# systemctl start nginx
[root@nginx ~]# systemctl enable nginx
```

2.使用第三方扩展epel源安装php7.2

```
//移除旧版php
[root@nginx ~]# yum remove php-mysql-5.4 php php-fpm php-common

//安装扩展源
[root@nginx ~]# rpm -Uvh https://dl.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/epel-release-latest-7.noarch.rpm
[root@nginx ~]# rpm -Uvh https://mirror.webtatic.com/yum/el7/webtatic-release.rpm

//安装php72版本
[root@nginx ~]# yum -y install php72w php72w-cli php72w-common php72w-devel php72w-embedded php72w-gd php72w-mbstring php72w-pdo php72w-xml php72w-fpm php72w-mysqlnd php72w-opcache

//启动php
[root@nginx ~]# systemctl start php-fpm
[root@nginx ~]# systemctl enable php-fpm
```

3.安装 Mariadb

```
//下载官方扩展源,扩展源集成mysql5.6、5.7、8.0,仅5.7仓库是开启
[root@nginx ~]# rpm -ivh http://repo.mysql.com/yum/mysql-5.7-community/el/7/x86_64/
mysql57-community-release-el7-10.noarch.rpm
[root@nginx ~]# yum install mysql-community-server -y
[root@nginx ~]# systemctl start mysqld
[root@nginx ~]# systemctl enable mysqld

//如果mysql登陆需要密码,请查看该文件
[root@nginx ~]# grep 'temporary password' /var/log/mysqld.log

//登陆mysql重新配置密码
[root@nginx ~]# mysql -uroot -p'password'
mysql> ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'MyNewPass4!';
```

配置LNMP架构

1.配置 Nginx 实现动态请求转发至 php

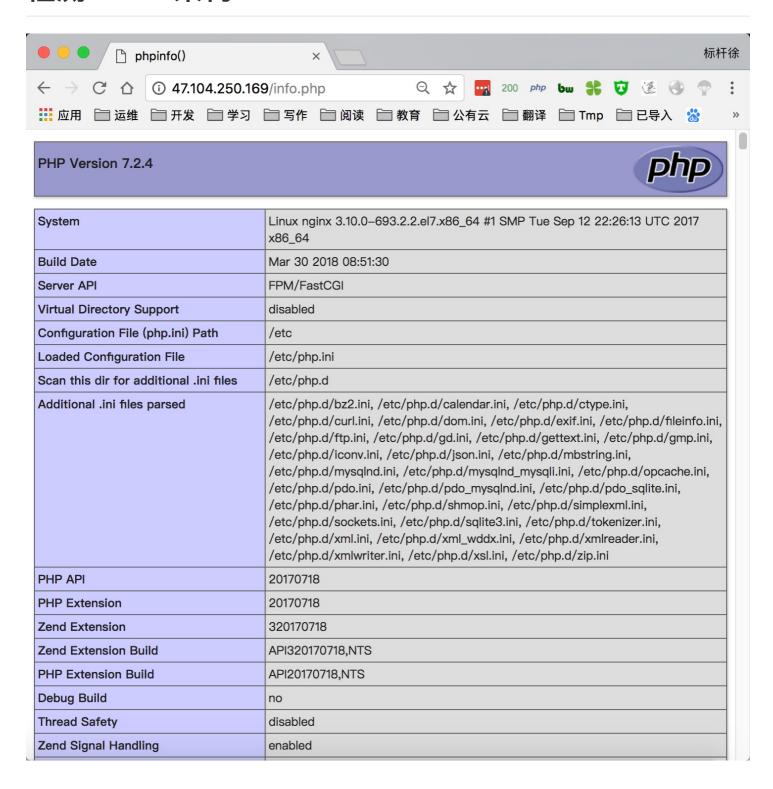
```
[root@nginx ~]# cat /etc/nginx/conf.d/php.conf
server {
    server_name _;
    listen 80;
    root /soft/code;
    index index.php index.html;
```

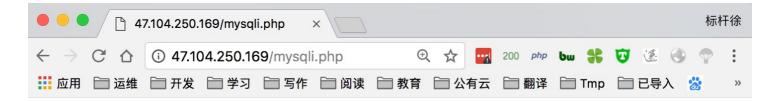
2.添加 php 测试页面

```
//测试phpinfo
[root@nginx ~]# cat /soft/code/info.php
<?php
       phpinfo();
?>
//使用mysqLi模块测试连接mysqL
[root@nginx ~]# cat /soft/code/mysqli.php
       <?php
       $servername = "localhost";
       $username = "root";
       $password = "";
       // 创建连接
       $conn = mysqli_connect($servername, $username, $password);
       // 检测连接
       if (!$conn) {
           die("Connection failed: " . mysqli_connect_error());
       echo "连接成功";
        ?>
//使用pdo模块测试连接mysql
[root@nginx ~]# cat /soft/code/mysqlpdo.php
<?php
       $servername = "localhost";
       $username = "root";
       $password = "";
       try {
            $conn = new PDO("mysql:host=$servername;dbname=test", $username, $passw
ord);
           echo "连接成功";
        }
```

```
catch(PDOException $e)
{
    echo $e->getMessage();
}
```

检测LNMP架构





连接成功



连接成功 pdo连接方式

Nginx与PHP原理

Nginx FastCGI的运行原理



nginx fastcgi 访问 php

- 1.用户发送http请求报文给nginx服务器
- 2.nginx会根据文件url和后缀来判断请求
- 3.如果请求的是静态内容,nginx会将结果直接返回给用户
- 4.如果请求的是动态内容,nginx会将请求交给fastcgi客户端,通过fastcgi_pass将这个请求发送给php-fpm
- 5.php-fpm收到请求后会通过本地监听的socket交给wrapper
- 6.wrapper收到请求会生成新的线程调用php动态程序解析服务器
- 7.如果用户请求的是博文、或者内容、PHP会请求MySQL查询结果
- 8.如果用户请求的是图片、附件、PHP会请求nfs存储查询结果

PHP配置文件优化

php-ini优化

```
//打开php的安全模式,控制php执行危险函数, 默认是Off,改为On
sql.safe_mode = Off
//关闭php头部信息,隐藏版本号,默认是On,该为Off
expose_php = On
//错误信息输出控制
display_error = Off
error_reporting = E_WARNING & E_ERROR
//记录错误日志至后台, 方便追溯
log_errors = On
error_log = /var/log/php_error.log
//每个脚本时间最大内存
memory_limit = 128M
//上传文件最大许可,默认2M, 建议调整为16,32M
upload_max_filesize = 2M
//禁止远程执行phpshell,默认On, 建议Off
allow_url_fopen = On
//时区调整,默认PRC, 建议调整为Asia/Shanghai
date.timezone = PRC
//整体优化后配置文件
sql.safe mode = Off
expose_php = Off
display error = Off
error_reporting = E_WARNING & E_ERROR
log_errors = On
error_log = /var/log/php_error.log
upload_max_filesize = 50M
allow_url_fopen = Off
date.timezone = Asia/Shanghai
```

php-fpm优化

PHP-FPM配置文件 4核16G、8核16G

```
[root@nginx ~]# cat /etc/php-fpm.d/www.conf
[global]
pid = /var/run/php-fpm.pid
#php-fpm程序错误日志
error_log = /var/log/php/php-fpm.log
log_level = warning
rlimit_files = 655350
events.mechanism = epoll
[www]
user = nginx
group = nginx
listen = 127.0.0.1:9000
listen.owner = www
listen.group = www
listen.mode = 0660
listen.allowed_clients = 127.0.0.1
pm = dynamic
pm.max_children = 512
pm.start servers = 10
pm.min_spare_servers = 10
pm.max_spare_servers = 30
pm.process_idle_timeout = 15s;
pm.max_requests = 2048
#php-www模块错误日志
php flag[display errors] = off
php_admin_value[error_log] = /var/log/php/php-www.log
php_admin_flag[log_errors] = on
#php慢查询日志
request_slowlog_timeout = 5s
slowlog = /var/log/php/php-slow.log
```

PHP5-FPM配置详解释

```
[global]
#pid设置,记录程序启动后pid
pid = /var/run/php-fpm.pid
#php-fpm程序启动错误日志路径
error_log = /soft/log/php/php-fpm_error.log
# 错误级别. 可用级别为: alert (必须立即处理), error (错误情况), warning (警告情况), not ice (一般重要信息), debug (调试信息). 默认: notice.
log_level = warning
```

```
#设置文件打开描述符的rlimit限制.
rlimit_files = 65535
events.mechanism = epoll
#启动进程的用户和组
[www]
user = www
group = www
# fpm监听端口
listen = 127.0.0.1:9000
# unix socket设置选项,如果使用tcp方式访问,这里注释即可。
listen.owner = www
listen.group = www
# 允许访问FastCGI进程的IP, any不限制
listen.allowed_clients = 127.0.0.1
# pm设置动态调度
pm = dynamic
# 同一时刻最大的php-fpm子进程数量
pm.max children = 200
# 动态方式下的起始php-fpm进程数量
pm.start servers = 20
# 动态方式下服务器空闲时最小php-fpm进程数量
pm.min_spare_servers = 10
# 动态方式下服务器空闲时最大php-fpm进程数量
pm.max_spare_servers = 30
# 最大请求
pm.max_requests = 1024
pm.process_idle_timeout = 15s;
# FPM状态页面,用于监控php-fpm状态使用
pm.status path = /status
# 错误日志
php_flag[display_errors] = off
php_admin_value[error_log] = /soft/log/php/php-www_error.log
php_admin_flag[log_errors] = on
# 配置php慢查询,以及慢查询记录日志位置
request slowlog timeout = 5s
slowlog = /soft/log/php/php-slow.log
```