NSD NOSQL DAY01

1. 案例1:搭建Redis服务器

2. 案例2:修改Redis服务运行参数

3. 案例3: 部署LNMP+Redis

1 案例1: 搭建Redis服务器

1.1 问题

- 具体要求如下:
- 在主机 192.168.4.51 上安装并启用 redis 服务
- 设置变量test,值为123
- 查看变量test的值

1.2 步骤

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

步骤一: 搭建redis服务器

1)安装redis服务器

01.	[root@redis1~] # cd redis
02.	[root@redis1redis]#ls
03.	Inmp redis- 4.0.8.tar.gz
04.	[root@redis1redis] #yum-y install gcc gcc-c++ make
05.	[root@redis1redis] #tar - zxf redis- 4.0.8.tar.gz
06.	[root@redis1 redis] # cd redis- 4.0.8/
07.	[root@redis1redis-4.0.8]# Is
08.	00-RELEA SENOTES CONTRIBUTING deps Makefile README.md runtest runtest-
09.	BUGS COPYING INSTALL MANIFESTO redis.conf runtest-cluster sentinel.conf
10.	[root@redis1 redis- 4.0.8] # make
11.	[root@redis1 redis- 4.0.8] # make install
12.	[root@redis1 redis- 4.0.8] # cd utils/
13.	[root@redis1utils]#./install_server.sh
14.	Welcome to the redis service installer
15.	This script will help you easily set up a running redis server
16.	
17.	Please select the redis port for this instance: [6379]
18.	Selecting default: 6379
19.	Please select the redis config file name [/etc/redis/6379.conf]
20.	Selected default - /etc/redis/6379.conf
21.	Please select the redis log file name [/var/log/redis_6379.log]

- 22. Selected default /var/log/redis_6379.log
- 23. Please select the data directory for this instance [/var/lib/redis/6379]
- 24. Selected default /var/lib/redis/6379
- 25. Please select the redis executable path [/usr/local/bin/redis-server]
- 26. Selected config:
- 27. Port : 6379 //端口号
- 28. Config file : /etc/redis/6379.conf //配置文件目录
- 29. Log file : /var/log/redis_6379.log //日志目录
- 30. Data dir : /var/lib/redis/6379 //数据库目录
- 31. Executable : /usr/local/bin/redis-server //启动程序的目录
- 32. Cli Executable: /usr/local/bin/redis-cli //命令行的连接工具
- 33. Is this ok? Then press ENTER to go on or Ctrl-C to abort. //回车完成配置
- 34. Copied /tmp/6379.conf => /etc/init.d/redis_6379 //服务启动脚本
- 35. Installing service...
- 36. Successfully added to chkconfig!
- 37. Successfully added to runlevels 345!
- 38. Starting Redis server...
- 39. Installation successful! //安装成功

2)查看状态

- 01. [root@redis1 utils] # /etc/init.d/redis 6379 status
- 02. Redis is running (15203)

3) 查看监听的端口

- 01. [root@redis1 utils] # netstat antupl | grep: 6379
- 02. tcp 0 0.127.0.0.1:6379 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 15203/redis-server
- 03. [root@redis1 utils] # ps C redis- server
- 04. PIDITTY TIME CMD
- 05. 15203? 00:00:00 redis-server

4)停止服务

- 01. [root@redis1 utils] # /etc/init.d/redis_6379 stop
- 02. Stopping ...
- 03. Waiting for Redis to shutdown ...

- 04. Redis stopped
- 05. [root@redis1 utils] # /etc/init.d/redis_6379 status
- 06. //再次查看,显示没有那个文件或目录
- 07. cat: /var/run/redis_6379.pid: No such file or directory
- 08. Redis is running ()

5)连接redis

- 01. [root@redis1 utils] # /etc/init.d/redis_6379 start
- 02. Starting Redis server...
- 03. [root@redis1 utils] # redis- cli
- 04. 127.0.0.1:6379> ping
- O5. PONG //PONG说明服务正常

6) 设置变量test,值为123,查看变量test的值

常用指令操作:

set keyname keyvalue 存储

get keyname 获取

- 01. 127.0.0.1:6379> set test 123
- 02. OK
- 03. 127.0.0.1:6379> get test
- 04. "123"

del keyname 删除变量

- 01. 127.0.0.1:6379> set k1 v 1
- 02. OK
- 03. 127.0.0.1:6379> get k1
- 04. "v 1"
- 05. 127.0.0.1:6379> del k1
- 06. (integer) 1

keys * 打印所有变量

Top

01. 127.0.0.1: 6379> key s *

02. 1) "test"

EXISTS keyname 测试是否存在

```
01. 127.0.0.1:6379> exists k1
```

02. (integer) 0

type keyname 查看类型

```
01. 127.0.0.1:6379> set k2 v1
```

02. OK

03. 127.0.0.1:6379> ty pe k2

04. string

move keyname dbname 移动变量

```
01. 127.0.0.1: 6379> move k2 1 //移动k2到1库
```

02. (integer) 1

select 数据库编号0-15 切换库

```
01. 127.0.0.1:6379> select 1 //切换到1库
```

02. OK

03. 127.0.0.1:6379[1] > key s * //查看有k2

04. 1) "k2"

expire keyname 10 设置有效时间

```
01. 127.0.0.1: 6379[1] > EXPIRE k2 10
```

02. (integer) 1

ttl keyname 查看生存时间

01. 127.0.0.1:6379[1] > ttl k2

flushall 删除所有变量

01. 127.0.0.1:6379[1] > FLUSHALL

02. OK

save 保存所有变量

01. 127.0.0.1:6379[1] > save

02. OK

shutdown 关闭redis服务

01. 127.0.0.1: 6379[1] > SHUT DOWN

2 案例2:修改Redis服务运行参数

2.1 问题

- 具体要求如下:
- 端口号 6351
- IP地址 192.168.4.51
- 连接密码 123456
- 客户端连接Redis服务

2.2 步骤

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

步骤一:修改redis运行参数

1)

- 01. [root@redis1 utils] # cp /etc/redis/6379.conf /root/6379.conf
- 02. //可以先备份一份, 防止修改错误没法还原
- 03. [root@redis1 utils] # /etc/init.d/redis_6379 stop
- 04. [root@redis1 utils] # v im /etc/redis/6379.conf

05. ...

O6. bind 192.168.4.51 //设置服务使用的ip

07. port 6351 //更改端口号

08. requirepass 123456 //设置密码

- 09. [root@redis1 utils] # /etc/init.d/redis_6379 start
- 10. Starting Redis server...
- 11. [root@redis1 utils] # ss antul | grep 6351 //查看有端口6351
- 12. tcp LISTEN 0 128 192.168.4.51:6351 *:*

由于修改了配置文件所以在连接的时候需要加上ip和端口

- 01. [root@redis1 utils] # redis- cli h 192.168.4.51 p 6351
- 02. 192.168.4.51:6351> ping
- 03. (error) NOAUTH Authentication required.
- 04. 192.168.4.51: 6351> auth 123456 //输入密码才能操作(因为之前设置过密码)
- 05. OK
- 06. 192.168.4.51:6351> ping
- 07. PONG

还可以直接在命令行输入密码连接

- 01. [root@redis1 utils] # redis- cli h 192.168.4.51 p 6351 a 123456
- 02. 192.168.4.51:6351> ping
- 03. PONG

2)停止服务

由于修改Redis服务运行参数,所以在停止服务的时候也不能用默认的方法停止

- 01. [root@redis1 utils] # /etc/init.d/redis_6379 stop //停止失败
- 02. Stopping ...
- 03. Could not connect to Redis at 127.0.0.1: 6379: Connection refused
- 04. Waiting for Redis to shutdown ...
- 05. Waiting for Redis to shutdown ...
- 06. Waiting for Redis to shutdown ...
- 07. Waiting for Redis to shutdown ...
- 08. ...

<u>Top</u>

10.

- 11. [root@redis1 utils] # redis- cli h 192.168.4.51 p 6351 a 123456 shutdown
- 12. //停止成功
- 13. [root@redis1 utils] # ss antul | grep 6351 //查看没有端口

3 案例3:部署LNMP+Redis

3.1 问题

- 具体要求如下:
- 在主机 192.168.4.52 上部署LNMP 环境
- 把数据存储到本机的redis服务中

3.2 步骤

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

步骤一:部署LNMP+Redis

- 1)安装redis,(不会搭建的请参考案例1)
- 2)安装php支持的功能模块(52上面操作)
 - 01. [root@nginx utils] # which php
 - 02. /usr/bin/which: no php in (/usr/local/sbin: /usr/local/bin: /usr/sbin: /usr/sbin: /usr/bin: /root/bin)
 - 03. [root@nginx utils] # php m
 - 04. bash: php: command not found...
 - 05. [root@nginx utils] #yum-y install php-cli
 - 06. [root@nginx utils] # which php
 - 07. /usr/bin/php
 - 08. [root@nginx utils] # php m
 - 09. [PHP Modules]
 - 10. bz2
 - 11. calendar
 - 12. Core
 - 13. cty pe
 - 14. curl
 - 15. date
 - 16. ereg
 - 17. exif
 - 18. fileinfo
 - 19. filter
 - 20. ftp
 - 21. gettext Top
 - 22. gmp
 - 23. hash

- 24. iconv
- 25. json
- 26. libxml
- 27. mhash
- 28. openssl
- 29. pcntl
- 30. pcre
- 31. Phar
- 32. readline
- 33. Reflection
- 34. session
- 35. shmop
- 36. SimpleXML
- 37. sockets
- 38. SPL
- 39. standard
- 40. tokenizer
- 41. xml
- 42. zip
- 43. zlib
- 44.
- 45. [Zend Modules]

3)安装连接redis的功能模块

- 01. [root@nginx utils] # php m | grep i redis //没有redis模块
- 02. [root@nginx redis] # cd Inmp/
- 03. [root@nginx Inmp] # Is
- 04. nginx- 1.12.2.tar.gz
- 05. php- dev el- 5.4.16- 42.el7.x86_64.rpm
- 06. php-fpm-5.4.16-42.el7.x86_64.rpm
- 07. php-redis- 2.2.4.tar.gz
- 08. [root@nginx lnmp] #tar zxf php-redis- 2.2.4.tar.gz
- 09. [root@nginx Inmp] # cd phpredis- 2.2.4/
- 10. [root@nginx phpredis- 2.2.4] # which phpize
- 11. /usr/bin/phpize
- 12. [root@nginx phpredis- 2.2.4] # phpize
- 13. Can't find PHP headers in /usr/include/php
- 14. The php- devel package is required for use of this command.
- 15. [root@nginx phpredis- 2.2.4] # y um y install autoconf automake pcre- devel

- 16. [root@nginx phpredis- 2.2.4] # cd ...
- 17. [root@nginx lnmp] # rpm ivh php- devel- 5.4.16- 42.el7.x86_64.rpm
- 18. [root@nginx Inmp] # cd phpredis- 2.2.4/
- 19. [root@nginx phpredis-2.2.4] # phpize //生成一个php的文件
- 20. Configuring for:
- 21. PHP Api Version: 20100412
- 22. Zend Module Api No: 20100525
- 23. Zend Extension Api No: 220100525
- 24. [root@nginx phpredis- 2.2.4] # find / name "php- config"
- 25. /usr/bin/php-config
- 26. [root@nginx phpredis-2.2.4] # ./configure -- with-php-config=/usr/bin/php-config
- 27. //指定模块编译的路径
- 28. [root@nginx phpredis- 2.2.4] # make && make install
- 29. ...
- 30. Installing shared extensions: /usr/lib64/php/modules/ //模块文件存放的路径
- 31. [root@nginx phpredis- 2.2.4] # Is /usr/lib64/php/modules/
- 32. curl.so fileinfo.so json.so phar.so redis.so zip.so
- 33. [root@nginx phpredis- 2.2.4] # v im /etc/php.ini
- 34. 728 extension_dir = "/usr/lib64/php/modules/"
- 35. 729; On windows:
- 36. 730 extension = "redis.so"
- 37. [root@nginx phpredis- 2.2.4] # php m | grep i redis
- 38. redis //出现redis

4) 安装nginx (52上面操作)

- 01. [root@nginx ~] # cd redis/Inmp/
- 02. [root@nginx Inmp] # Is
- 03. nginx- 1.12.2.tar.gz
- 04. [root@nginx lnmp] #tar xf nginx- 112.2.tar.gz
- 05. [root@nginx Inmp] # cd nginx- 1.12.2/
- 06. [root@nginx nginx-1.12.2] #yum-y install gcc pcre-devel openssl-devel
- 07. [root@nginx nginx-1.12.2] # useradd s /sbin/nologin nginx
- 08. [root@nginx nginx-1.12.2] #./configure -- user=nginx -- group=nginx -- with- http_ssl_modu
- 09. [root@nginx nginx- 1.12.2] # make && make install
- 10. [root@nginx nginx-1.12.2] # In s /usr/local/nginx/sbin/nginx /sbin/
- 11. [root@nginx nginx- 1.12.2] # cd /usr/local/nginx/html/
- 12. [root@nginx html] # echo "aa" > text.html

- 13. [root@nginx html] # y um y install mariadb mariadb- server mariadb- devel php php- my sql
- 14. [root@nginx html] # cd /root/redis/lnmp/

```
15.
      [root@nginx lnmp] # rpm - ivh php- fpm- 5.4.16- 42.el7.x86_64.rpm
                                                                          //安装php
16.
      [root@nginx Inmp] # cd /usr/local/nginx/html/
17.
      [root@nginx html] # v im test.php
18.
      <?php
19.
       $i=33;
20.
       j=44;
21.
      if ($i<$i) {
22.
      echo "oK";
23.
      }
24.
      else{
25.
      echo "error";
26.
27.
       #echo $i;
28.
      ?>
29.
      [root@nginx html] # php test.php
                                           //在命令行测试
30.
      οK
31.
      [root@nginx html] # systemctl restart mariadb
32.
      [root@nginx html] # sy stemctl restart php-fpm
33.
      [root@nginx html] # v im /usr/local/nginx/conf/nginx.conf
34.
35.
            location ~ \.php$ {
36.
              root
                         html;
37.
              fastcgi_pass 127.0.0.1:9000;
38.
              fastcgi_index index.php;
              #fastcgi_param SCRIPT_FILENAME /scripts$fastcgi_script_name;
39.
40.
              include
                          fastcgi.conf;
41.
           }
42.
43.
      [root@nginx html]#nginx //启动nginx
       客户端用火狐浏览器访问:
44.
45.
      [root@room9pc01~] # firefox 192.168.4.56/text.html
                                                               //成功
      [root@room9pc01 ~] # firefox 192.168.4.56/test.php
46.
                                                              //成功
```

5)连接redis测试

```
05. $redis - >auth( "123456");
06. $redis - >set( "redistest", "666666");
07. echo $redis - >get( "redistest");
08. ?>
09. [root@nginx html] # php lkredis.php //命令行测试
10. 666666
```

火狐浏览器测试,如图-1所示:

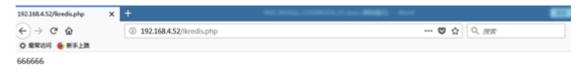


图-1

在51上面查看,有数据存入

01. [root@redis1 lnmp] # redis- cli - h 192.168.4.51 - p 6351 - a 123456 02. 192.168.4.51:6351> ping 03. **PONG** 04. 192.168.4.51:6351> keys * 05. 1) "redistest" 06. 192.168.4.51:6351> get redistest 07. "666666" 08. 192.168.4.51:6351>