互联网数据库开发 个人作业3

简介

本文档是南开大学《互联网数据库开发》课程的个人作业3，要求如下：

作者为卻铭恺，学号2012411，下面是作业的具体内容。

3.1：自行安装WordPress并随意安装模块，设计布局

3.2：记录安装步骤及最终页面

环境介绍

在安装之前，需要手动搭建一个LNMP或LAMP环境。我这里准备使用的是LNMP环境，也就是linux(centos7)+Nginx+MySQL+php。所以，在安装WordPress之前，出于学习目的，这里手动进行安装上面提到的四样东西。

安装centos7的过程因为比较简单，安装步骤这里就省略了，给出虚拟机在VMWare中的配置：

在安装环境之前，需要安装依赖并关闭防火墙。

```
[ccc@localhost ~]$ su -
Password:
Last login: Wed Jan 25 03:11:04 PST 2023 on pts/0
[root@localhost ~]# yum install vim gcc gcc-c++ libxml2-devel wget -y
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror, langpacks
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
...
Complete!
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl stop firewalld
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl disable firewalld
Removed symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/firewalld.service.
Removed symlink /etc/systemd/system/dbus-org.fedoraproject.FirewallD1.service.
```

安装完成后，我们直接从安装Nginx开始。

安装Nginx

这里参考了腾讯云的LNMP环境配置教程。链接为：https://cloud.tencent.com/document/product/213/38056

```
[root@localhost ~]# vi /etc/yum.repos.d/nginx.repo

# 写入以下内容
[nginx]
name = nginx repo
baseurl = https://nginx.org/packages/mainline/centos/7/$basearch/
```

```
gpgcheck = 0
enabled = 1
# 写入之后按:wq保存退出
[root@localhost ~]# yum install -y nginx
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror, langpacks
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
 * base: mirrors.huaweicloud.com
 * extras: mirrors.bfsu.edu.cn
 * updates: mirrors.bupt.edu.cn
nginx                                                    | 2.9 kB     00:00
nginx/x86_64/primary_db                                    | 250 kB   00:04
...
Installed:
  nginx.x86_64 1:1.23.3-1.el7.ngx

Complete!
```

此时nginx已经安装完成了，我们还需要编辑一下配置文件。用于取消对 IPv6 地址的监听，同时配置 Nginx，实现与 PHP 的联动并启动nginx服务，且设置开机自启动。

```
[root@localhost ~]# vim /etc/nginx/conf.d/default.conf
# 更改为如下内容
server {
    listen       80;
    root   /usr/share/nginx/html;
    server_name  localhost;
    #charset koi8-r;
    #access_log  /var/log/nginx/log/host.access.log  main;
    #
    location / {
          index index.php index.html index.htm;
    }
    #error_page  404              /404.html;
    #redirect server error pages to the static page /50x.html
    #
    error_page   500 502 503 504  /50x.html;
    location = /50x.html {
      root   /usr/share/nginx/html;
    }
    #pass the PHP scripts to FastCGI server listening on 127.0.0.1:9000
    #
    location ~ .php$ {
      fastcgi_pass   127.0.0.1:9000;
      fastcgi_index  index.php;
      fastcgi_param  SCRIPT_FILENAME  $document_root$fastcgi_script_name;
      include        fastcgi_params;
    }
}
# 更改结束，:wq保存退出
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl start nginx
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl enable nginx
```

```
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/nginx.service to
/usr/lib/systemd/system/nginx.service.
```

此时nginx服务就配置好了，并且已经成功启动了。我们使用浏览器打开虚拟机本机的ip，可以看到如下页面：

安装MySQL

下一步是安装MySQL。首先换源并安装MySQL本体：

```
[root@localhost ~]# rpm -Uvh  http://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql57-community-release-
el7-9.noarch.rpm
Retrieving http://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql57-community-release-el7-9.noarch.rpm
warning: /var/tmp/rpm-tmp.J48Uhj: Header V3 DSA/SHA1 Signature, key ID 5072e1f5:
NOKEY
Preparing...                          ################################# [100%]
Updating / installing...
   1:mysql57-community-release-el7-9  ################################# [100%]
[root@localhost ~]# yum -y install mysql-community-server --nogpgcheck
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror, langpacks
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
...
Complete!
[root@localhost ~]# mysql -V
mysql  Ver 14.14 Distrib 5.7.41, for Linux (x86_64) using  EditLine wrapper
```

此时MySQL已经正常安装到虚拟机，下一步是启动MySQL服务。

```
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl start mysqld
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl enable mysqld
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl daemon-reload
```

然后我们需要对MySQL进行配置。这里需要设置一个新密码，并删除匿名用户、禁止root远程登陆、删除test库并重新加载授权表。

```
[root@localhost ~]# grep 'temporary password' /var/log/mysqld.log
2023-01-25T12:01:01.191683Z 1 [Note] A temporary password is generated for
root@localhost: /mcIg9.Yj7i;

[root@localhost ~]# mysql_secure_installation

Securing the MySQL server deployment.

Enter password for user root:

The existing password for the user account root has expired. Please set a new
password.

New password:

Re-enter new password:
 ... Failed! Error: Your password does not satisfy the current policy requirements

New password:

Re-enter new password:
The 'validate_password' plugin is installed on the server.
The subsequent steps will run with the existing configuration
of the plugin.
Using existing password for root.

Estimated strength of the password: 100
Change the password for root ? ((Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : y

New password:

Re-enter new password:

Estimated strength of the password: 100
Do you wish to continue with the password provided?(Press y|Y for Yes, any other
key for No) : y
By default, a MySQL installation has an anonymous user,
allowing anyone to log into MySQL without having to have
a user account created for them. This is intended only for
testing, and to make the installation go a bit smoother.
You should remove them before moving into a production
environment.

Remove anonymous users? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : y
Success.


Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from
'localhost'. This ensures that someone cannot guess at
```

```
the root password from the network.

Disallow root login remotely? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : y
Success.

By default, MySQL comes with a database named 'test' that
anyone can access. This is also intended only for testing,
and should be removed before moving into a production
environment.


Remove test database and access to it? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) :
y
 - Dropping test database...
Success.

 - Removing privileges on test database...
Success.

Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes
made so far will take effect immediately.

Reload privilege tables now? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : y
Success.

All done!
```

此时MySQL的配置也完成了。

安装php

添加源：

```
[root@localhost ~]# yum install \
> https://repo.ius.io/ius-release-el7.rpm \
> https://dl.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/epel-release-latest-7.noarch.rpm
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror, langpacks
...
Complete!
[root@localhost ~]# rpm -Uvh https://mirror.webtatic.com/yum/el7/webtatic-
release.rpm
Retrieving https://mirror.webtatic.com/yum/el7/webtatic-release.rpm
warning: /var/tmp/rpm-tmp.vM0dIe: Header V4 RSA/SHA1 Signature, key ID 62e74ca5:
NOKEY
Preparing...                          ################################# [100%]
Updating / installing...
   1:webtatic-release-7-3             ################################# [100%]
```

然后yum安装：

```
[root@localhost ~]# yum -y install php70w-devel php70w.x86_64 php70w-cli.x86_64
php70w-common.x86_64 php70w-gd.x86_64 php70w-ldap.x86_64 php70w-mbstring.x86_64
php70w-mcrypt.x86_64  php70w-pdo.x86_64   php70w-mysqlnd  php70w-fpm php70w-
opcache php70w-pecl-redis php70w-pecl-mongodb
```

安装成功后，键入如下指令可以得到下列输出：

```
[root@localhost ~]# php -v
PHP 7.0.33 (cli) (built: Dec  6 2018 22:30:44) ( NTS )
Copyright (c) 1997-2017 The PHP Group
Zend Engine v3.0.0, Copyright (c) 1998-2017 Zend Technologies
    with Zend OPcache v7.0.33, Copyright (c) 1999-2017, by Zend Technologies
```

此时就安装成功了。与上文一样，我们需要对初始网页进行一个简单的配置，并且启动php-fpm服务。

```
[root@localhost ~]# vim /usr/share/nginx/html/phpinfo.php
# 输入如下内容
<?php echo phpinfo(); ?>
# 输入完成，使用:wq保存退出，函数phpinfo()会展示php的所有配置信息。
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl start php-fpm
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl enable php-fpm
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/php-fpm.service
to /usr/lib/systemd/system/php-fpm.service.
```

此时打开配置信息页面，会得到类似如下的结果：

PHP Version 7.0.33

System	Linux localhost.localdomain 3.10.0-1160.el7.x86_64 #1 SMP Mon Oct 19 16:18:59 UTC 2020 x86_64
Build Date	Dec 6 2018 22:32:48
Server API	FPM/FastCGI
Virtual Directory Support	disabled
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	/etc
Loaded Configuration File	/etc/php.ini
Scan this dir for additional .ini files	/etc/php.d
Additional .ini files parsed	/etc/php.d/bz2.ini, /etc/php.d/calendar.ini, /etc/php.d/ctype.ini, /etc/php.d/curl.ini, /etc/php.d/dom.ini, /etc/php.d/exif.ini, /etc/php.d/fileinfo.ini, /etc/php.d/ftp.ini, /etc/php.d/gd.ini, /etc/php.d/gettext.ini, /etc/php.d/gmp.ini, /etc/php.d/iconv.ini, /etc/php.d/igbinary.ini, /etc/php.d/json.ini, /etc/php.d/ldap.ini, /etc/php.d/mbstring.ini, /etc/php.d/mcrypt.ini, /etc/php.d/mongodb.ini, /etc/php.d/mysqlnd.ini, /etc/php.d/mysqlnd_mysqli.ini, /etc/php.d/opcache.ini, /etc/php.d/pdo.ini, /etc/php.d/pdo_mysqlnd.ini, /etc/php.d/pdo_sqlite.ini, /etc/php.d/phar.ini, /etc/php.d/posix.ini, /etc/php.d/redis.ini, /etc/php.d/shmop.ini, /etc/php.d/simplexml.ini, /etc/php.d/sockets.ini, /etc/php.d/sqlite3.ini, /etc/php.d/sysvmsg.ini, /etc/php.d/sysvsem.ini, /etc/php.d/sysvshm.ini, /etc/php.d/tokenizer.ini, /etc/php.d/xml.ini, /etc/php.d/xml_wddx.ini, /etc/php.d/xmlreader.ini, /etc/php.d/xmlwriter.ini, /etc/php.d/xsl.ini, /etc/php.d/zip.ini
PHP API	20151012
PHP Extension	20151012
Zend Extension	320151012
Zend Extension Build	API320151012,NTS
PHP Extension Build	API20151012,NTS
Debug Build	no
Thread Safety	disabled
Zend Signal Handling	disabled
Zend Memory Manager	enabled
Zend Multibyte Support	provided by mbstring
IPv6 Support	enabled
DTrace Support	available, disabled
Registered PHP Streams	https, ftps, compress.zlib, php, file, glob, data, http, ftp, compress.bzip2, phar, zip
Registered Stream Socket Transports	tcp, udp, unix, udg, ssl, sslv3, tls, tlsv1.0, tlsv1.1, tlsv1.2
Registered Stream Filters	zlib.*, string.rot13, string.toupper, string.tolower, string.strip_tags, convert.*, consumed, dechunk, bzip2.*, convert.iconv.*, mcrypt.*, mdecrypt.*

This program makes use of the Zend Scripting Language Engine:
Zend Engine v3.0.0, Copyright (c) 1998-2017 Zend Technologies
with Zend OPcache v7.0.33, Copyright (c) 1999-2017, by Zend Technologies

到现在为止，LNMP的环境就配置完成了。下面正式进入WordPress的环境配置。

安装WordPress

首先是下载并解压：

```
[root@localhost ~]# mkdir /opt/software; mkdir -p /usr/data/wordpress; cd
/opt/software
[root@localhost software]# wget https://cn.wordpress.org/latest-zh_CN.tar.gz
--2023-01-25 04:35:02--  https://cn.wordpress.org/latest-zh_CN.tar.gz
Resolving cn.wordpress.org (cn.wordpress.org)... 198.143.164.252
Connecting to cn.wordpress.org (cn.wordpress.org)|198.143.164.252|:443...
connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 23535225 (22M) [application/octet-stream]
Saving to: ‘latest-zh_CN.tar.gz’

100%
```

```
[=============================================================================
================>] 23,535,225  2.10MB/s   in 13s

2023-01-25 04:35:21 (1.73 MB/s) - ‘latest-zh_CN.tar.gz’ saved [23535225/23535225]

[root@localhost software]# tar -zvxf latest-zh_CN.tar.gz
[root@localhost software]# ls
latest-zh_CN.tar.gz  wordpress
```

然后将wordpress文件复制到公用目录，并更改所有者和执行权限：

```
[root@localhost software]# cp -R /opt/software/wordpress/*  /usr/data/wordpress/
[root@localhost software]# chown -R nginx:nginx /usr/data/wordpress
[root@localhost software]# find /usr/data/wordpress -type d -exec chmod 755 {} \;
[root@localhost software]# find /usr/data/wordpress -type f -exec chmod 644 {} \;
```

在此之后，我们需要再次更改Nginx的配置文件，将目录改为wordpress的目录，并更改一些其他东西。

```
[root@localhost software]# vim /etc/nginx/conf.d/default.conf
```

将其内容更改为以下内容：

```
server {
    listen       80;
    server_name  localhost;

    #charset koi8-r;
    #access_log  /var/log/nginx/host.access.log  main;

    location / {
        root   /usr/data/wordpress;
        index  index.php index.html index.htm;
    }

    #error_page  404              /404.html;

    # redirect server error pages to the static page /50x.html
    #
    error_page   500 502 503 504  /50x.html;
    location = /50x.html {
        root   /usr/share/nginx/html;
    }

    # proxy the PHP scripts to Apache listening on 127.0.0.1:80
    #
    #location ~ \.php$ {
    #    proxy_pass   http://127.0.0.1;
```

```
    #}

    # pass the PHP scripts to FastCGI server listening on 127.0.0.1:9000
    #
    location ~ \.php$ {
        root           /usr/data/wordpress;
        fastcgi_pass   127.0.0.1:9000;
        fastcgi_index  index.php;
        fastcgi_param  SCRIPT_FILENAME  $document_root$fastcgi_script_name;
        include        fastcgi_params;
        }

    # deny access to .htaccess files, if Apache's document root
    # concurs with nginx's one
    #
    #location ~ /\.ht {
    #    deny  all;
    #}
}
```

更改后，重新加载Nginx配置文件。

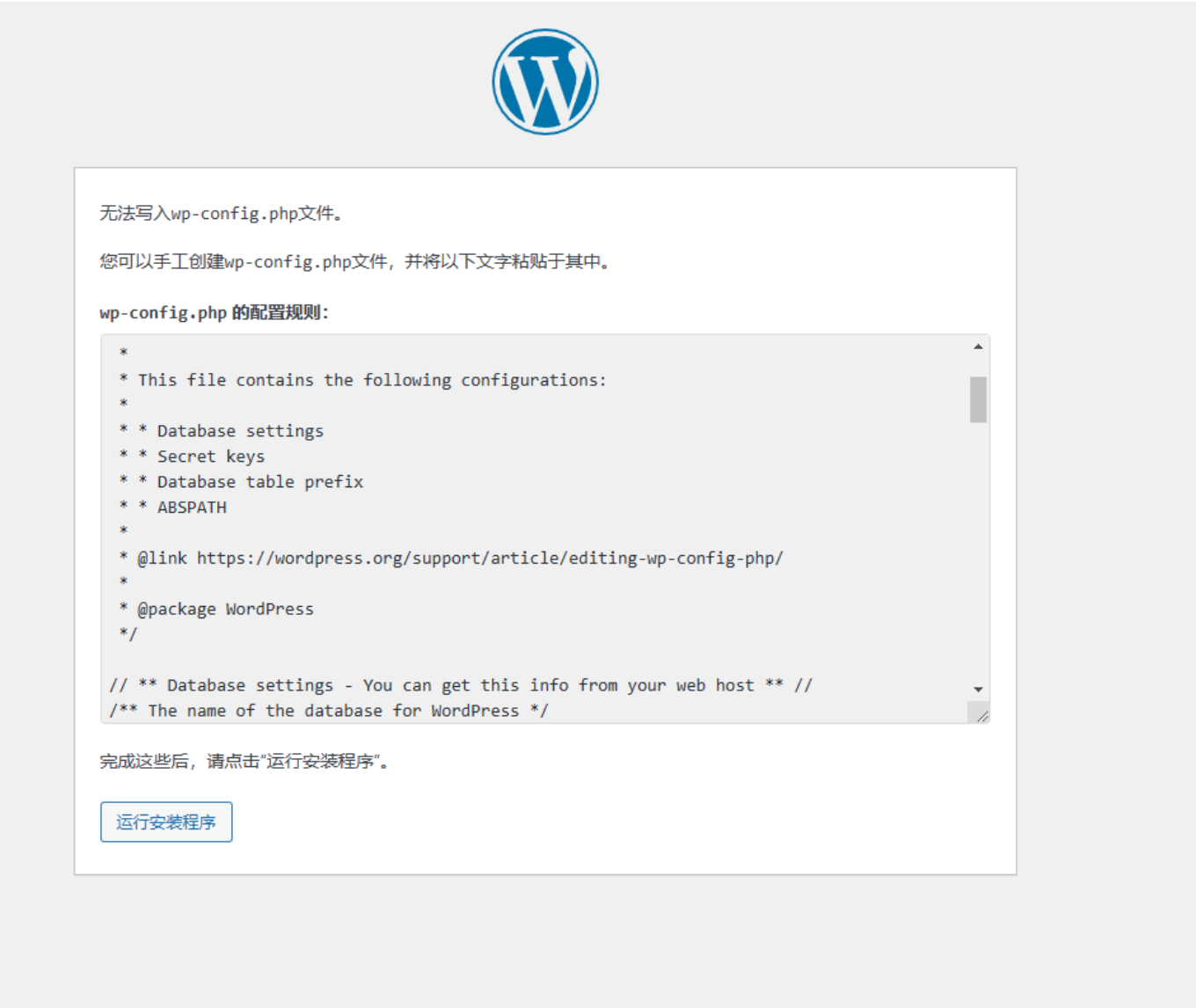
```
[root@localhost software]# systemctl reload nginx
```

此时，我们再次访问虚拟机的ip，会发现内容变成了wordpress的五分钟安装页面。

在这一步之前，我们需要在MySQL中为wordpress创建一个数据库以及一个用户，由wordpress使用。这一步需要在MySQL中操作，这里省略了，直接进行下一步。


请在下方填写您的数据库连接信息。如果您不确定，请联系您的主机服务提供商。
数据库名
wordpress
希望将WordPress安装到的数据库名称。
用户名
wordpress
您的数据库用户名。
密码
password
您的数据库密码。
数据库主机
localhost
如果 localhost 不起作用，您通常能够从主机商处获得正确的信息。
表前缀
wp_
如果您希望在同一个数据库安装多个 WordPress，请修改前缀。
提交

需要输入我们的用户名和密码。完成后提交。

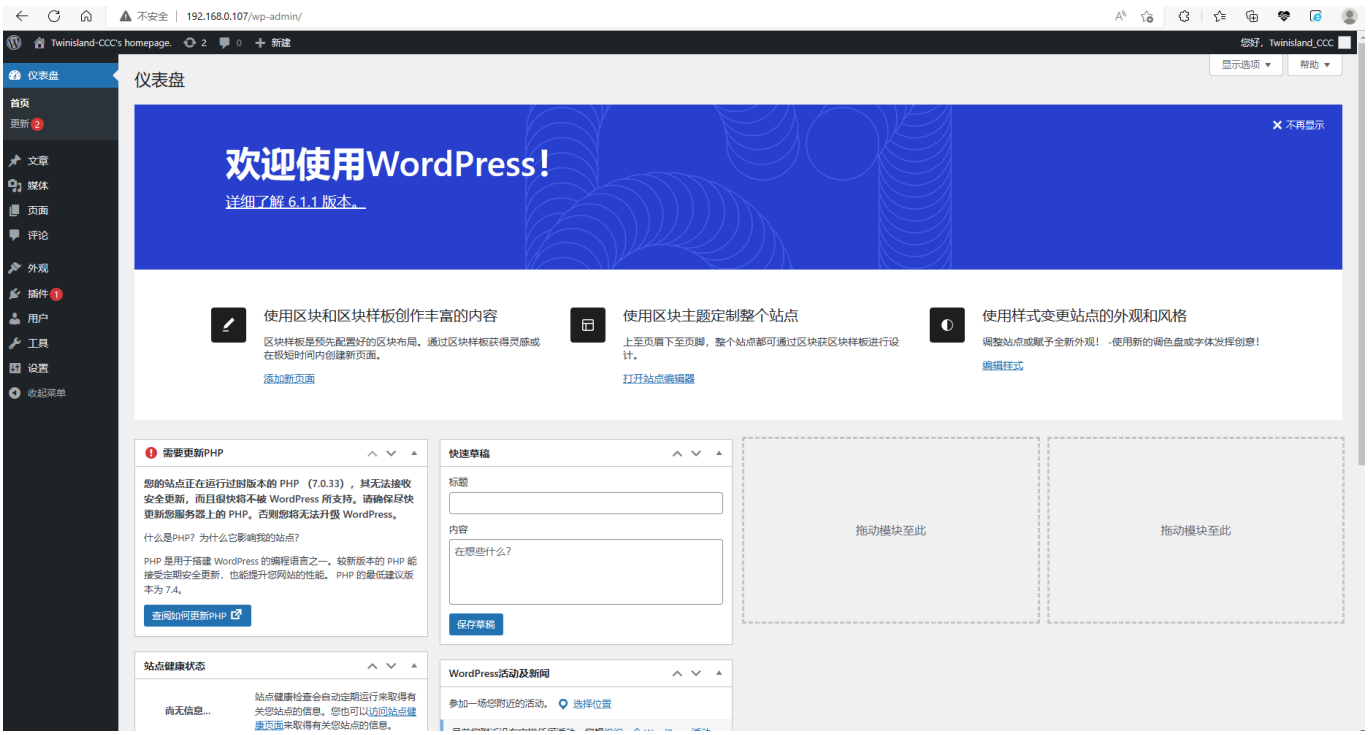


我这里显示无法写入，那么我们就需要手工对其进行写入。手动创建文件并且将提供的内容复制进去即可。然后点击下一步。

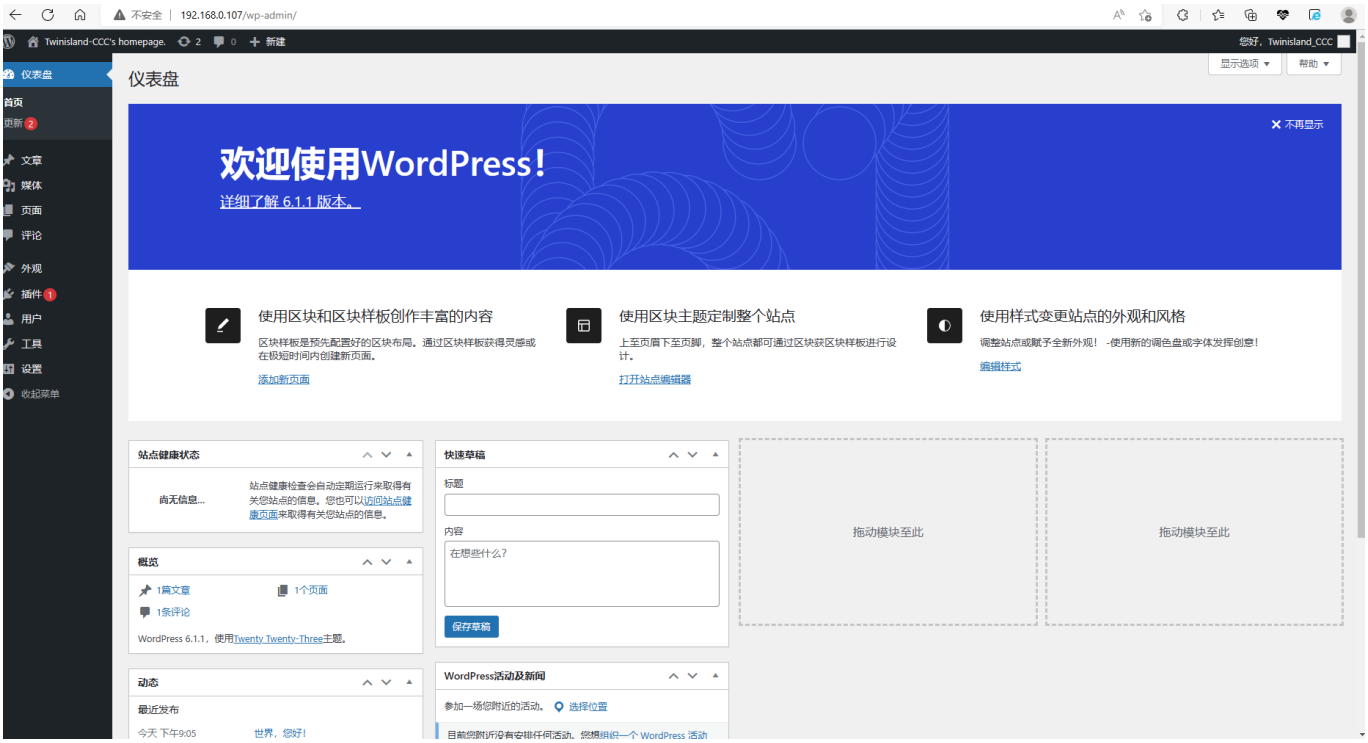
```
[root@localhost wordpress]# vim wp-config.php
```

然后跟随网页指引进行操作即可。


用户名或电子邮箱地址
Twinisland_CCC
密码
记住我
登录
忘记密码?
← 返回到Twinisland-CCC's homepage.
简体中文
更改


仪表盘
欢迎使用WordPress!
详细了解 6.1.1 版本。
使用区块和区块样板创作丰富的内容
使用区块主题定制整个站点
使用样式变更站点的外观和风格
需要更新PHP
快速草稿
WordPress活动及新闻
站点健康状态

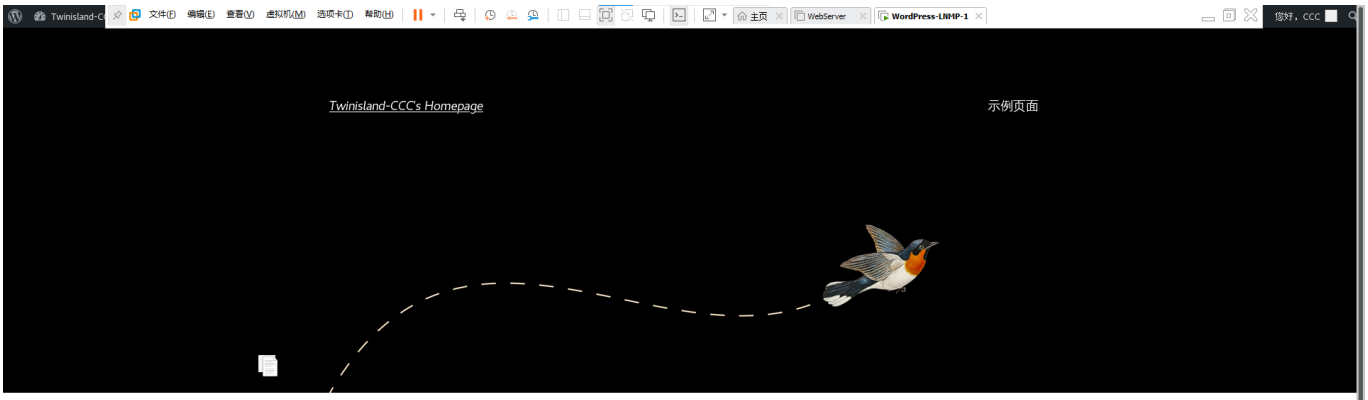
成功后的后台如下。WordPress的安装就到这里为止了。在此之后，我发现我之前安装的php版本太低，手动更新之后，更新提示消失了，wordpress的功能也变得更强大了。更新之后的dashboard如下图。



环境配置到此结束。

自行安装模块、设计布局

我在这里自己设计了一个简单的布局，效果如下：



世界，您好！

Personal Homework1

Please browse our github link: https://github.com/TwinIsland-CCC/404-R-U-war

2月 14, 2023

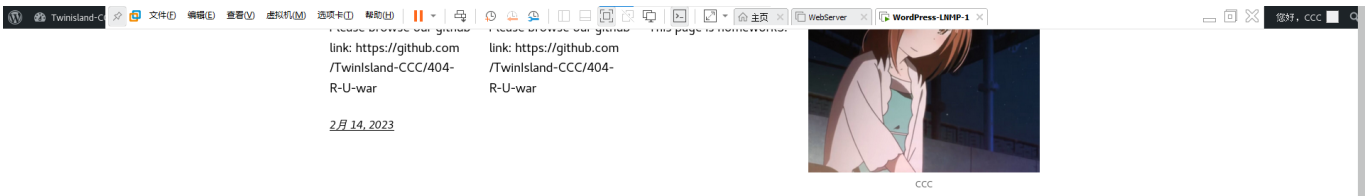
Personal Homework2

Please browse our github link: https://github.com/TwinIsland-CCC/404-R-U-war

Personal Homework3

This page is homework3.

CCC



link: https://github.com/TwinIsland-CCC/404-R-U-war

2月 14, 2023

link: https://github.com/TwinIsland-CCC/404-R-U-war

CCC

Introduction

The site presents different data including battle line graphs, loss data charts, timeline and major events, New York Times news handling and weapons display modules used, and a suggestion and feedback module at the end.

Team Member

Thanks for visiting!