1. 复制服务启动脚本：# cp /usr/local/mysql/support-files/mysql.server /etc/init.d/mysql

21、启动 MySQL 服务：

# service mysql start

Starting MySQL.. SUCCESS!

（初次启动会在/usr/local/mysql 目录下生成 mysql.sock 文件）

22、设置 MySQL 开机自动启动服务：

# chkconfig mysql on

1、下载（或上传） haproxy-1.5.16.tar.gz 到 /usr/local/src，解压安装

[root@edu-haproxy-01 src]# cd /usr/local/src/

#wget http://www.haproxy.org/download/1.5/src/haproxy-1.5.16.tar.gz

[root@edu-haproxy-01 src]# tar -zxvf haproxy-1.5.16.tar.gz

[root@edu-haproxy-01 src]# cd haproxy-1.5.16

2、如需了解安装注意点，可查看 HAProxy 的软件说明

[root@edu-haproxy-01 haproxy-1.5.16]# less README

3、安装编译所需的依赖包

# yum install gcc gcc-c++ pcre pcre-devel zlib zlib-devel openssl openssl-devel

4、编译

# make TARGET=linux2628 ARCH=x86\_64 USE\_PCRE=1 USE\_OPENSSL=1 USE\_ZLIB=1 PREFIX=/usr/local/haproxy

## TARGET 是指定内核版本，高于 2.6.28 的建议设置为 linux2628，Linux 操作系统内核版本查看命令# uname -r， ARCH 指定

系统架构，openssl pcre zlib 这三个包需要安装不然不支持

5、创建安装目录 /usr/local/haproxy

# mkdir /usr/local/haproxy

6、执行安装

[root@edu-haproxy-01 haproxy-1.5.16]# make install PREFIX=/usr/local/haproxy

install -d "/usr/local/haproxy/sbin"

install haproxy "/usr/local/haproxy/sbin"

install -d "/usr/local/haproxy/share/man"/man1

install -m 644 doc/haproxy.1 "/usr/local/haproxy/share/man"/man1

install -d "/usr/local/haproxy/doc/haproxy"

for x in configuration architecture haproxy-en haproxy-fr; do \

install -m 644 doc/$x.txt "/usr/local/haproxy/doc/haproxy" ; \

done

7、创建配置文件目录

# mkdir -p /usr/local/haproxy/conf

# mkdir -p /etc/haproxy/

8、从配置文件模版复制配置文件，并添加配置文件软连接

# cp /usr/local/src/haproxy-1.5.16/examples/haproxy.cfg /usr/local/haproxy/conf/

# ln -s /usr/local/haproxy/conf/haproxy.cfg /etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg

9、拷贝错误页面，并添加目录软连接（HTTP 模式选配）

# cp -r /usr/local/src/haproxy-1.5.16/examples/errorfiles /usr/local/haproxy/

# ln -s /usr/local/haproxy/errorfiles /etc/haproxy/errorfiles

10、拷贝开机启动文件，并赋予可执行权限

# cp /usr/local/src/haproxy-1.5.16/examples/haproxy.init /etc/rc.d/init.d/haproxy

# chmod +x /etc/rc.d/init.d/haproxy

11、添加 haproxy 命令脚本软连接

# ln -s /usr/local/haproxy/sbin/haproxy /usr/sbin

12、设置 HAProxy 开机启动

# chkconfig --add haproxy

# chkconfig haproxy on

2、解压安装

安装 keepalived 需要用到 openssl

# yum install gcc gcc-c++ openssl openssl-devel

# cd /usr/local/src

# tar -zxvf keepalived-1.2.18.tar.gz

# cd keepalived-1.2.18

# ./configure --prefix=/usr/local/keepalived

# make && make install

3、将 keepalived 安装成 Linux 系统服务：

因为没有使用 keepalived 的默认路径安装（默认是/usr/local）,安装完成之后，需要做一些工作

复制默认配置文件到默认路径

# mkdir /etc/keepalived

# cp /usr/local/keepalived/etc/keepalived/keepalived.conf /etc/keepalived/

复制 keepalived 服务脚本到默认的地址

# cp /usr/local/keepalived/etc/rc.d/init.d/keepalived /etc/init.d/

# cp /usr/local/keepalived/etc/sysconfig/keepalived /etc/sysconfig/

# ln -s /usr/local/keepalived/sbin/keepalived /usr/sbin/

# ln -s /usr/local/keepalived/sbin/keepalived /sbin/

设置 keepalived 服务开机启动

# chkconfig keepalived on