linux下LAMP环境搭建

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操作系统　　　　: [CentOS6.7]

服务器　　　　　: [httpd-2.4.20]

PHP　　　　　 : [php-5.5.18]

数据库　　　　　: [mysql-5.1.59]

1. 准备安装软件(download)

zlib-1.2.3.tar.gz

php-5.5.18.tar.bz2

pcre-8.38.tar.gz

ncurses-5.9.tar.gz

mysql-5.1.59.tar.gz

libxml2-2.6.30.tar.gz

libpng-1.6.14(1).tar.gz

libmcrypt-2.5.8.tar.gz

libgd-2.1.1.tar.gz

jpegsrc.v6b.tar.gz

httpd-2.4.20.tar.gz

freetype-2.4.9.tar.gz

autoconf-2.61.tar.gz

apr-util-1.5.4.tar.gz

apr-1.5.2.tar.gz

1. 安装gcc, gcc-c++

yum install gcc

yum install gcc-c++

1. 上传源码包到/usr/local/src
2. 【安装libxml2】

tar -zxvf libxml2-2.6.30.tar.gz

cd libxml2-2.6.30

./configure --prefix=/usr/local/libxml2/

make

make install

1. 【安装libmcrypt】

tar -zxvf libmcrypt-2.5.8.tar.gz

cd libmcrypt-2.5.8

./configure --enable-ltdl-install

make

make install

1. 【安装zlib】

tar -zxvf zlib-1.2.3.tar.gz

cd zlib-1.2.3

./configure

make

make install

1. 【安装libpng】

tar -zxvf libpng-1.6.14(1).tar.gz

cd libpng-1.6.14

./configure --prefix=/usr/local/libpng/

make

make install

1. 【安装jpegsrc.v6b】

mkdir /usr/local/jpeg6

mkdir /usr/local/jpeg6/bin

mkdir /usr/local/jpeg6/lib

mkdir /usr/local/jpeg6/include

mkdir -p /usr/local/jpeg6/man/man1

tar -zxvf jpegsrc.v6b.tar.gz

cd jpeg-6b

./configure --prefix=/usr/local/jpeg6/ --enable-shared --enable-static

make

make install

1. 【安装freetype】

tar -zxvf freetype-2.3.5.tar.gz

cd freetype-2.3.5

./configure --prefix=/usr/local/freetype/

make

make install

1. 【安装autoconf】

tar -zxvf autoconf-2.61.tar.gz

cd autoconf-2.61

./configure

make

make install

1. 【安装gd】

tar -zxvf libgd-2.1.1.tar

cd libgd-2.1.1

./configure --prefix=/usr/local/gd2/ --with-jpeg=/usr/local/jpeg6/ --with-freetype=/usr/local/freetype/

make

make install

1. 【安装apache】

tar -zxvf httpd-2.4.20.tar.gz

cd httpd-2.4.20

./configure --prefix=/usr/local/apache2/ --sysconfdir=/etc/httpd/ --with-included-apr --disable-userdir --enable-so --enable-deflate=shared --enable-expires=shared --enable-rewrite=shared --enable-static-support

make

make install

#启动apache

/usr/local/apache2/bin/apachectl start

#如果出现下面的错误，

#httpd: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name…

#修改配置文件

vi /etc/httpd/httpd.conf

#查找ServerName,将注释去掉

ServerName www.example.com:80

#添加到自启动

echo "/usr/local/apache2/bin/apachectl start" >> /etc/rc.d/rc.sysinit

#将apache添加到系统服务中

cp /usr/local/apache2/bin/apachectl /etc/init.d/httpd

vi /etc/rc.d/init.d/httpd

#在#!/bin/sh后添加下面两行(包含"#")

# chkconfig:2345 85 15

# description:Apache

#添加执行权限

chmod 755 /etc/init.d/httpd

#添加到系统服务中

chkconfig --add httpd

#开启apache

service httpd start

1. 【安装ncurses】

tar -zxvf ncurses-5.9.tar.gz

cd ncurses-5.9

./configure --with-shared --without-debug --without-ada --enable-overwrite

make

make install

1. 【安装mysql】

groupadd mysql

useradd -g mysql mysql

tar -zxvf mysql-5.1.59.tar.gz

cd mysql-5.1.59

./configure --prefix=/usr/local/mysql/ --with-extra-charsets=all

make

make install

cp support-files/my-medium.cnf /etc/my.cnf

/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysql\_install\_db --user=mysql

chown -R root /usr/local/mysql

chown -R mysql /usr/local/mysql/var

chgrp -R mysql /usr/local/mysql

/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqld\_safe --user=mysql &

cp /usr/local/src/mysql-5.1.59/support-files/mysql.server /etc/rc.d/init.d/mysqld

chown root.root /etc/rc.d/init.d/mysqld

chmod 755 /etc/rc.d/init.d/mysqld

chkconfig --add mysqld

chkconfig --list mysqld

chkconfig --levels 245 mysqld off

#配置mysql

cd /usr/local/mysql

bin/mysqladmin version //简单的测试

bin/mysqladmin Variables //查看所有mysql参数

bin/mysql -uroot //没有密码可以直接登录本机服务器

DELETE FROM mysql.user WHERE Host='localhost' AND User='';

FLUSH PRIVILEGES;

#设置root密码为123456

SET PASSWORD FOR 'root'@'localhost' = PASSWORD('123456');

#配置可远程连接mysql

use mysql

SELECT user,password,host FROM user;

DELETE FROM user WHERE host='localhsot.localdomain'

DELETE FROM user WHERE host='127.0.0.1';

UPDATE user SET host='%' WHERE user='root';

#重启mysql

service mysqld restart

1. 【安装php】

tar jxvf php-5.5.18.tar.bz2

cd php-5.5.18

./configure --prefix=/usr/local/php/ --with-config-file-path=/usr/local/php/etc/ --with-apxs2=/usr/local/apache2/bin/apxs --with-mysql=/usr/local/mysql/ --with-libxml-dir=/usr/local/libxml2/ --with-jpeg-dir=/usr/local/jpeg6/ --with-freetype-dir=/usr/local/freetype/ --with-gd=/usr/local/gd2/ --with-mcrypt=/usr/local/libmcrypt/ --with-mysqli=/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysql\_config --enable-soap --enable-mbstring=all --enable-sockets

make

make install

cp php.ini-development /usr/local/php/etc/php.ini

1. 【Apache配置】

#建立工作目录

mkdir -p /var/www/html

#修改httpd.conf

vi /etc/httpd/httpd.conf

#功能: 设置工作目录

#说明: 搜索DocumentRoot, 修改为

DocumentRoot "/var/www/html"

#功能: 设置目录选项

#说明: 搜索<Directory "/usr/local/apache2//htdocs">, 修改为

<Directory "/var/www/html">

#功能: 设置默认文档

#说明: 搜索<IfModule dir\_module>, 修改为

DirectoryIndex index.html index.php

#功能: 增加php类型

#说明: 搜索 AddType application/x-gzip .gz .tgz在后面添加

AddType application/x-httpd-php .html .php

功能: 不允许访问目录

说明: 搜索Options Indexes FollowSymLinks项并注释

#Options Indexes FollowSymLinks

#注意: 修改配置文件后, 重启apache才能生效

#重启apache

service httpd restart

17.【添加PDO\_MYSQL扩展】

cd /usr/local/src/php-5.5.18/ext/pdo\_mysql/

/usr/local/php/bin/phpize

./configure --with-php-config=/usr/local/php/bin/php-config --with-pdo-mysql=/usr/local/mysql

make

make install

#执行完make install后会生成

#Installing shared extensions: /usr/local/php/lib/php/extensions/no-debug-non-zts-20121212/

#修改php.ini

vi /usr/local/php/etc/php.ini

#查找extension\_dir,修改为

extension\_dir = "/usr/local/php/lib/php/extensions/no-debug-non-zts-20121212/"

#添加pdo\_mysql

extension = pdo\_mysql.so

#重启apache

service httpd restart

1. 【Apache配置虚拟主机】

#建立dev目录

mkdir -p /var/www/html/dev

cd /var/www/html/dev

vi index.php

#添加

<?php

phpinfo();

?>

#保存,退出

#打开httpd.conf

vi /etc/httpd/httpd.conf

#查找Include /etc/httpd//extra/httpd-vhosts.conf并取消注释

Include /etc/httpd//extra/httpd-vhosts.conf

#打开httpd-vhosts.conf

vi /etc/httpd//extra/httpd-vhosts.conf

将下面几行注释掉

#<VirtualHost \*:80>

# ServerAdmin webmaster@dummy-host.example.com

# DocumentRoot "/usr/local/apache2//docs/dummy-host.example.com"

# ServerName dummy-host.example.com

# ServerAlias www.dummy-host.example.com

# ErrorLog "logs/dummy-host.example.com-error\_log"

# CustomLog "logs/dummy-host.example.com-access\_log" common

#</VirtualHost>

#<VirtualHost \*:80>

# ServerAdmin webmaster@dummy-host2.example.com

# DocumentRoot "/usr/local/apache2//docs/dummy-host2.example.com"

# ServerName dummy-host2.example.com

# ErrorLog "logs/dummy-host2.example.com-error\_log"

# CustomLog "logs/dummy-host2.example.com-access\_log" common

#</VirtualHost>

添加

<VirtualHost \*:80>

ServerName dev.dev

DocumentRoot "/var/www/html/dev"

<Directory "/var/www/html/dev/">

AllowOverride All

</Directory>

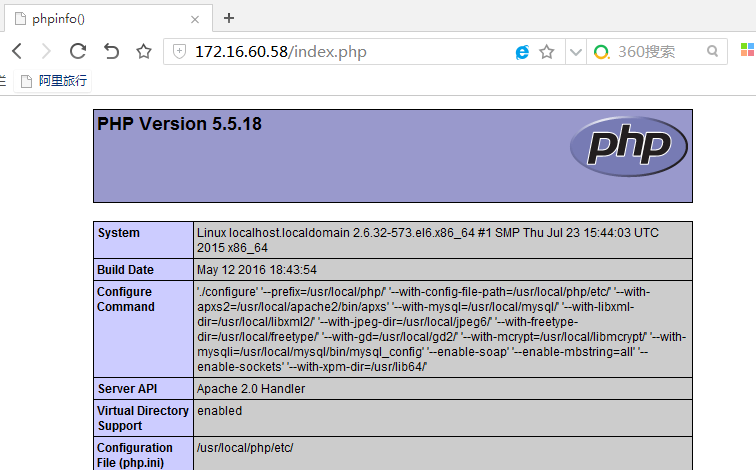
</VirtualHost>

#保存, 退出

#重启apache

service httpd restart

打开浏览器访问：172.16.60.58/index.php



备注（可能遇到问题）：

1. 安装Apache时候执行

./configure --prefix=/usr/local/apache2/ --sysconfdir=/etc/httpd/ --with-included-apr --disable-userdir --enable-so --enable-deflate=shared --enable-expires=shared --enable-rewrite=shared --enable-static-support会报错：

configure: error: Bundled APR requested but not found at ./srclib/. Download and unpack the corresponding apr and apr-util packages to ./srclib/.

说是需要把apr和apr-util解压到apache的./srclib/目录里.

解决办法:下载并上传

apr-1.5.2.tar.gz

apr-util-1.5.4.tar.gz

tar zxf apr-1.5.2.tar.gz

cp -fr apr-1.5.2 /usr/local/src/httpd-2.4.20/srclib/apr

tar zxf apr-util-1.5.4.tar.gz

cp -fr apr-util-1.5.4 /usr/local/src//httpd-2.4.20/srclib/apr-util

然后重新执行./configure……

2. 在执行make的时候,报第2个错误:

error: 'PCRE\_DUPNAMES' undeclared (first use in this function)

网上搜了下说是yum安装的pcre的版本太老了,不支持PCRE\_DUPNAMES 和 PCRE\_JAVASCRIPT\_COMPAT 这样的PCRE特性.好吧,我去下个最新版的pcre来编译安装.

解决办法：

下载安装pcre-8.38.tar.gz

tar zxvf pcre-8.38.tar.gz

cd pcre-8.38

./configure

make && make install

编译完成后,我们重新对httpd-2.4.20执行编译,这下就不会继续报错.

3. 在编译gd库make步骤时出现

/usr/bin/ld: /usr/local/lib/libz.a(compress.o): relocation R\_X86\_64\_32

against `a local symbol' can not be used when making a shared object;

recompile with -fPIC （这里提示重新编译with -fPIC<重新编译zlib>）

/usr/local/lib/libz.a: could not read symbols: Bad value

这种情况一般为64位系统出现，可以重新编译zlib，使用64位元编译方法：

cd zlib-1.2.3

make clean

CFLAGS="-O3 -fPIC" ./configure

make

make install

4.编译安装ncurses时报错：

tic: symbol lookup error: tic: undefined symbol: \_nc\_check\_termtype2

? tic could not build /usr/share/terminfo

make[1]: \*\*\* [install.data] Error 1

make[1]: Leaving directory `/usr/local/ncurses-5.6/misc'

make: \*\*\* [install] Error 2

解决方法：

之前用的是ncurses-5.6。下载个新版本，如ncurses 5.9就可以解决。

5.安装php时候make出现以下错误

error: X11/xpm.h: No such file or directory

make: \*\*\* [ext/gd/gd.lo] Error 1

问题说明：这是提示gd库不支持xpm

解决方法：

安装libxpm：yum install libXpm-devel.x86\_64

之后再次抱错：ext/gd/gd.c:1330: undefined reference to `XpmLibraryVersion'

问题说明：没有找到xpm库的安装位置

解决方法：

rpm -ql libXpm ：查询出libXpm的安装位置，发现在/usr/lib64/ 下

重新编译php，./configure中增加 --with-xpm-dir=/usr/lib64/

make && make install 成功！

6. 安装php报错：configure: error: png.h not found

找了下资料说是libpng没有安装，于是执行命令

yum install libpng

yum install libpng-devel