## CentOS LNMP 镜像使用手册

日期	版本	说明			
2017-02-22	V1.6	镜像 V1.6 版本手册			
2017-01-19	V1.5	镜像 V1.5 版本手册			
2016-07-11	V1.4	镜像 V1.4 版本手册			
2016-04-18	V1.3	镜像 V1.3 版本手册			
2016-02-23	V1.2	镜像 V1.2 版本手册			
2015-11-25	V1.1	镜像 V1.1 版本手册			
2015-09-22	V1.0	镜像 V1.0 版本手册			

### 备注:

- 文档绿色字体为执行命令,建议手敲,复制命令不能识别
   支持备份(包含本地、远程、OSS)等功能
   未经容许,文档和代码不能传播

C	entOS	LNMP 镜像使用手册 1
1	镜侧	象说明 4
	1.1	版本说明4
	1.2	目录说明5
	1.3	参数优化6
2	PHF	・版本切换7
3	将网	网站数据迁移至数据云盘8
4	Му	SQL 数据库管理9
	4.1	数据库默认 root 密码9
	4.2	更改数据库 root 密码10
	4.3	创建一个数据库11
	4.4	删除一个数据库12
	4.5	创建数据库用户13
	4.6	如何配置 MySQL 远程连接?14
5	如何	可管理虚拟主机16
	5.1	添加虚拟主机
	5.2	删除虚拟主机18
6	如何	可管理 FTP 账号19
7	如何	可备份20
8	切们	可管理服务

9	如何	升级版本	23
10	如	何添加附加组件	24
11	如	何卸载	25
12	更	多	26
1	2.1	如何部署一个网站?	26
1	2.2	关于 PHP 缓存(Opcache)	28
1	2.3	关于网站根目录权限	30
1	2.4	关于 Redis、Memcached	31
1	2.5	关于防火墙(iptables)	32

# 1 镜像说明

## 1.1 版本说明

#### 软件版本详细:

- Nginx1.10.3
- PHP5.3.29、PHP5.4.45、PHP5.5.38、PHP5.6.30、PHP7.0.16、PHP7.1.2
- MySQL5.6.35
- Redis3.2.8
- Memcached1.4.34
- Jemalloc4.4.0
- Pure-FTPd1.0.45
- phpMyAdmin4.4.15.10

#### 功能亮点:

- 1. 基于阿里云系统源码编译安装,细节安全优化,纯命令行,占用系统资源低
- 2. Jemalloc 优化 MySQL、Nginx 内存管理
- 3. 支持 PHP5.3、5.4、5.5、5.6、PHP7.0、PHP7.1 版本自由切换
- 4. 交互添加 Nginx 虚拟主机,方便快捷,支持 Let's Encrypt 一键设置
- 5. 菜单式 FTP 账号管理脚本, 轻松建立 ftp 虚拟用户
- 6. 提供在线 Nginx、MySQL、PHP、Redis、Memcached、phpMyAdmin 升级脚本
- 7. 提供本地备份和远程备份(服务器之间 rsync)、内网阿里云 OSS 备份功能

### 1.2 目录说明

源码安装目录:

Nginx: /usr/local/nginx

PHP:/usr/local/php

MySQL: /usr/local/mysql

Pureftpd: /usr/local/pureftpd

Redis: /usr/local/redis

Memcached: /usr/local/memcached

phpMyAdmin:/data/wwwroot/default/phpMyAdmin

数据存储目录:

数据库 ( MySQL ): /data/mysql

网站根目录:/data/wwwroot/www.example.com #添加虚拟主机会自动创

建这个目录

Web 访问日志:/data/wwwlogs

默认 ip 直接访问内容对应根目录:/data/wwwroot/default,该目录包含首页 demo、Opcache 缓存管理、phpinfo、phpmyadmin、探针等文件,目录里 面文件可删除,目录不能删除。

首页 demo: http://IP 地址

PHPINFO 地址: http://IP 地址/phpinfo.php

Opcache 地址: http://IP 地址/ocp.php

phpmyadmin 管理地址: http://IP 地址/phpMyAdmin #注意大小写,为了

安全建议重命名或者删除

PHP 运行环境探针地址:http://IP 地址/tz.php

### 1.3 参数优化

由于镜像制作是下 1 核 1G 内存配置完成, Nginx、MySQL、PHP 参数还是该配置的参数, 强烈建议如果不是这个配置, 请执行下面优化脚本:

cd /root/oneinstack #必须进入 oneinstack 目录下执行

./optimize.sh #请勿 bash ./optimize.sh (或者 sh )这样执行

#### 注:

- 1. 可能需要等待1分钟,请勿中断
- 2. 此脚本会根据系统配置,自动优化 Nginx、MySQL、PHP 等参数

# 2 PHP 版本切换

cd /root/oneinstack #必须进入 oneinstack 目录下执行

./change\_php\_version.sh #请勿 bash (或者 sh) 这样执行

```
OneinStack for CentOS/RadHat 5+ Debian 6+ and Ubuntu 12+
              Change your PHP version
    For more information please visit https://oneinstack.com
*******
Current PHP Version: (5.4) ←
                   一团示当前PHP版本
Please select a version of the PHP:
    1. php-5.3
    2. php-5.4
    3. php-5.5
    4. php-5.6
    5. php-7.0
    6. php-7.1
You have successfully changed to 5.6
                           切换成功标识
```

# 3 将网站数据迁移至数据云盘

注意:如果您购买了数据云盘(**且仅有一个数据盘、未分区、未挂载**),建议先挂载数据云盘,将网站内容、数据库放在数据云盘中,**未购买数据云盘请忽略该** 教程!

cd /root/oneinstack #必须进入 oneinstack 目录下执行
./move\_auto\_fdisk.sh #挂载数据盘,并迁移数据

```
OneinStack for CentOS/RadHat 5+ Debian 6+ and Ubuntu 12+
                        Auto fdisk
      For more information please visit http://oneinstack.com
Step 1.No lock file, begin to create lock file and continue
Step 2.Begin to check free disk
You have a free disk, Now will fdisk it and mount it
This system have free disk :
/dev/xvdb
Step 3.Begin to fdisk free disk
Step 4.Begin to make directory
Step 5.Begin to write configuration to /etc/fstab and mount device
Filesystem
             Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
                      15G 24% /
             20G 4.5G
/dev/xvda1
                  0 913M
devtmpfs
             913M
                            0% /dev
                            0% /dev/shm
tmpfs
             920M
                    0 920M
tmpfs
             920M
                  25M 896M
                            3% /run
tmpfs
             920M
                  16K 920M
                           1% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/xvdb1
             99G
                  60M
                      94G
                           1% /data <
                                         □ 显示/data挂载成功
[root@iZ25l1jk2xcZ oneinstack]#
```

# 4 MySQL 数据库管理

注:也可以通过 phpMyAdmin 来管理数据库

### 4.1 数据库默认 root 密码

cd /root/oneinstack #必须进入 oneinstack 目录下执行

grep dbrootpwd options.conf #显示数据库 root 密码

```
root@i
root@i
root@i
root@i
* ~ # (cd oneinstack)
root@i
* ~ / oneinstack# grep dbrootpwd options.conf)
dbrootpwd='KeYpZrZx'
root@i
* ~ / oneinstack#
```

### 4.2 更改数据库 root 密码

cd /root/oneinstack #必须进入 oneinstack 目录下执行

./reset\_db\_root\_password.sh

```
OneinStack for CentOS/RadHat 5+ Debian 6+ and Ubuntu 12+
            Reset Database root password for OneinStack
      For more information please visit http://oneinstack.com
Please input the root password of database: oneinstack
                                                     不少于5个字符
Password reset successfully!
The new password: oneinstack
[root@iZ25l1jk2xcZ oneinstack]# . /etc/profile
[root@iZ2511jk2xcZ oneinstack]# mysql -uroot -p
Enter password:
               \neg <:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.
                          Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 3
Server version: 5.6.27-log Source distribution
Copyright (c) 2000, 2015, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
MySQL [(none)]>
```

### 4.3 创建一个数据库

如: 创建一个 oneinstack 的数据库(举例)

# mysql -uroot -p #进入数据库控制台

Enter password: #输入数据库的 root 密码,默认不显示密码

MySQL [(none)] > create database oneinstack; #特别注意有分号

MySQL [(none)] > show databases; #查看数据库,除 oneinstack 数据库,

其它 3 个为系统默认库,不能删除

MySQL [(none)] > exit; #退出数据库控制台, 特别注意有分号

```
[root@iZ2511jk2xcZ oneinstack]#
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 7
Server version: 5.6.27-log Source distribution
Copyright (c) 2000, 2015, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
MySQL [(none)]> create database oneinstack;
                                           特别注意有分号
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
MySQL [(none)]> show databases;
| Database
| information schema
 mysql
 oneinstack
 performance schema |
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
[root@iZ2511jk2xcZ oneinstack]#
```

## 4.4 删除一个数据库

MySQL [(none)] > drop database oneinstack; #删除 oneinstack 数据库

MySQL [(none)] > exit; #退出数据库控制台,特别注意有分号

### 4.5 创建数据库用户

为了安全我们通常给每一个网站程序建立唯一的数据库连接帐号( 帐号名不能为 root )。

如:添加一个用户名为 db\_user,密码为 123456,授权为本机 localhost 对 oneinstack 数据库所有权限,命令如下

# mysql -uroot -p

Enter password: #输入数据库的 root 密码,默认不显示密码

MySQL [(none)] > grant all privileges on oneinstack.\* to db\_user@'localhost'

identified by '123456'; #授权语句,特别注意有分号

MySQL [(none)] > flush privileges; #权限立即生效

MySQL [(none)] > exit; #退出数据库控制台, 特别注意有分号

## 4.6 如何配置 MySQL 远程连接?

为了安全考虑, OneinStack 仅允许云主机本机(localhost)连接数据库,如果需要远程连接数据库,需要如下操作:

### 1. 打开 iptables 3306 端口

# iptables -I INPUT 4 -p tcp -m state --state NEW -m tcp --dport 3306 -j ACCEPT

# service iptables save #保存 iptables 规则

#### 如下图:

		2xcZ oneinst								
[root@	iz2511jk	2xcZ oneinst	ack]#	iptabl	es -I IN	PUT 4 -p	tcp -m state	state NEW	-m tcpdport	3306 -j ACCEPT
[root@	iz2511jk	2xcZ oneinst	ack]#							
[root@	iz2511jk	2xcZ oneinst	ack]#	servic	e iptable	es save	<│□ [保存iptak	oles规则		
iptabl	les: Savi	ng firewall :	rules	to /et	c/syscon	fig/iptab	les:[ OK ]		6	添加允许3306端口访问
[root@	iz2511jk	2xcZ oneinst	ack]#							3000001
[root@	iz2511jk	2xcZ oneinst	ack]#	iptabl	es -nvL		看已添加iptables			
Chain	INPUT (po	olicy DROP 0	packe	ets, 0	bytes)		E COMMINICATION			
pkts	bytes ta:	rget pro	opt	in	out	source		destination		
0	0 AC	CEPT all		10		0.0.0.0/	0	0.0.0.0/0		
57	4072 AC	CEPT all				0.0.0.0/	0	0.0.0.0/0	state	RELATED, ESTABLISHED
0	0 AC	CEPT tcp				0.0.0.0/	0	0.0.0.0/0	state	NEW tcp dpt:22
0	0 AC	CEPT tcp		*	*	0.0.0.0/	0	0.0.0.0/0	state	NEW tcp dpt:3306
0	0 AC	CEPT tcp		*	*	0.0.0.0/	0	0.0.0.0/0	state	NEW tcp dpt:80
0	0 AC	CEPT tcp				0.0.0.0/	0	0.0.0.0/0	state	NEW tcp dpt:21
0	0 AC	CEPT tep				0.0.0.0/	0	0.0.0.0/0	state	NEW tcp dpts:20000:30000
0	0 AC	CEPT tcp				0.0.0.0/	0	0.0.0.0/0	state	NEW tcp dpt:443
0	0 AC	CEPT icm	·			0.0.0.0/	0	0.0.0.0/0	limit	: avg 100/sec burst 100
0	0 AC	CEPT icm	·			0.0.0.0/	0	0.0.0.0/0	limit	: avg 1/sec burst 10
0	0 sy	n-flood tcp				0.0.0.0/	0	0.0.0.0/0	tcp f	lags:0x17/0x02
0	0 RE	JECT all				0.0.0.0/	0	0.0.0.0/0	rejec	t-with icmp-host-prohibited

#### 2. 数据库授权

远程连接新建一个帐号(帐号名不能为 root)。

如:添加一个用户名为 linuxeye,密码为 123456,授权为% (%表示所有 ip 能连接,可以设置指定 ip)对 oneinstack 数据库所有权限,命令如下

# mysql -uroot -p

MySQL [(none)]> grant all privileges on oneinstack.\* to linuxeye@'%' identified by '123456'; #授权语句,特别注意有分号

MySQL [(none)] > flush privileges;

MySQL [(none)] > exit; #退出数据库控制台,特别注意有分号

阿里云镜像及代维服务专业提供商 — 微柳网络 — https://blog.linuxeye.com

## 5 如何管理虚拟主机

### 5.1 添加虚拟主机

cd /root/oneinstack #必须进入 oneinstack 目录下执行

./vhost.sh

```
Do you want to setup SSL under Nginx? [y/n]: y 🤜
Please input domain(example: www.example.com): www.oneinstack.com <
Please input the directory for the domain:www.oneinstack.com : (Default directory: /data/wwwroot/www.oneinstack.com): Virtual Host Directory=/data/wwwroot/www.oneinstack.com
Create Virtul Host directory.....
set permissions of Virtual Host directory.....
domain=www.oneinstack.com
                                                                   — 是否添加更多域名或IP访问同一个网站根目录
Do you want to add more domain name? [y/n]: y 🔷
Type domainname or IP(example: example.com other.example.com): oneinstack.com domain list=oneinstack.com (输入域名或P(添加多个以空格隔开)
                                         输入域名或IP(添加多个以空格隔开)
Do you want to redirect from oneinstack.com to www.oneinstack.com? [y/n]: y
Do you want to redirect all HTTP requests to HTTPS? [y/n]: y
Do you want to use a Let's Encrypt certificate? [y/n]: n
You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated
You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated into your certificate request. What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN. There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank For some fields there will be a default value, If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
Country Name (2 letter code) [CN]:
                                                \neg
                                                           一
国家代码,如:CN(中国),US(美国)
State or Province Name (full name) [Shanghai]: —
Locality Name (eg, city) [Shanghai]:
Organization Name (eg, company) [Example Inc.]: LinuxEye Inc.
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) [IT Dept.]:
                                                                                一 (部门名称(如IT部或市场部)
                                                                       是否添加防盗链(建议n)
Do you want to add hotlink protection? [y/n]: n 🤜
Allow Rewrite rule? [y/n]: y
Please input the rewrite of programme
nginx: [warn] "ssl_stapling" ignored, issuer certificate not found nginx: the configuration file /usr/local/nginx/conf/nginx.conf syntax is ok nginx: configuration file /usr/local/nginx/conf/nginx.conf test is successful
Reload Nginx
                 "ssl_stapling" ignored, issuer certificate not found 🔷
                                                                                              自签名证书警告,请忽略
OneinStack for CentOS/RadHat 5+ Debian 6+ and Ubuntu 12+ For more information please visit https://oneinstack.com
www.oneinstack.com
/usr/local/nginx/conf/vhost/www.oneinstack.com.conf
Your domain:
 /irtualhost conf:
Directory of:
Rewrite rule:
                                      /data/wwwroot/www.oneinstack.com
/usr/local/nginx/conf/rewrite/wordpress.conf
Self-signed SSL Certificate: /usr/local/nginx/conf/ssl/www.oneinstack.com.crt
SSL Private Key: /usr/local/nginx/conf/ssl/www.oneinstack.com.key
SSL CSR File: /usr/local/nginx/conf/ssl/www.oneinstack.com.csr
[root@il__local_nginx/conf/ssl/www.oneinstack.com.csr
```

上图中 directory 为网站根目录,脚本执行后会自动创建,<mark>部署网站</mark>时请将代码上传到该目录(目录、子目录和文件权限都为:www),对应 Nginx 配置文件路径为:
/usr/local/nginx/conf/vhost/www.oneinstack.com.conf (www.oneinstack.com 为绑定的域名)

伪静态:/usr/local/nginx/conf/rewrite/wordpress.conff

### 5.2 删除虚拟主机

cd /root/oneinstack #必须进入 oneinstack 目录下执行

./vhost.sh del

```
OneinStack for CentOS/RadHat 5+ Debian 6+ and Ubuntu 12+
     For more information please visit https://oneinstack.com
显示已经绑定的虚拟主机
                              输入要删除的虚拟主机
Virtualhost list:
www.linuxeye.com www.oneinstack.com
Please input a domain you want to delete: www.oneinstack.com
                                         是否删除网站数据
Do you want to delete Virtul Host directory? [y/n]: y
                                         ▲注意备份
Press Ctrl+c to cancel or Press any key to continue...
                                       Ctrl+c退出,
Domain: www.oneinstack.com has been deleted.
                                       任意键继续操作
```

# 6 如何管理 FTP 账号

cd /root/oneinstack #必须进入 oneinstack 目录下执行

./pureftpd\_vhost.sh #请勿 bash ./pureftpd\_vhost.sh ( 或者 sh ) 这样执行

```
OneinStack for CentOS/RadHat 5+ Debian 6+ and Ubuntu 12+
            FTP virtual user account management
     For more information please visit https://oneinstack.com
What Are You Doing?

    UserAdd

     UserMod
     UserPasswd
     4. UserDel
                     6. 显示某个账号详细信息
     5. ListAllUser
                     q. 退出(字母q)
     6. ShowUser
     q. Exit
Please input the correct option: 1
                              选择1,创建ftp账号
Please input a username: yeho 🔷
Please input the password: oneinstack 🔷
Please input the directory(Default directory: /data/wwwroot):
Password:
Enter it again:
ftp根目录,建议
                                          默认,可直接回车
[yeho] create successful!
You user name is : yeho
You Password is : oneinstack
You directory is : /data/wwwroot
```

# 7 如何备份

#### 设置备份参数

cd /root/oneinstack #必须进入 oneinstack 目录下执行

./backup\_setup.sh #设置备份参数

```
OneinStack for CentOS/RadHat 5+ Debian 6+ and Ubuntu 12+
                      Setup the backup parameters
        For more information please visit https://oneinstack.com
Please select your backup destination:
                                          2. 仅远程(ssh)备份
3. 仅阿里云OSS(走

    Only Localhost
    Only Remote host

        3. Only Aliyun oss
        4. Localhost and Remote host
        5. Localhost and Aliyun oss
        6. Remote host and Aliyun oss
Please input a number:(Default 1 press Enter) 5
                                                          选择5,本地和阿里云OSS备份(内网)
                                     选择备份内容:
1. 仅备份数据库
2. 仅备份网站数据
3. 数据库和网站数据都备份
Please select your backup content:

    Only Database
    Only Website

        3. Database and Website
                                                           · (选择3,数据库和网站数据都备份)
Please input a number: (Default 1 press Enter) 3
Please enter the directory for save the backup file:
(Default directory: /data/backup):
                                                   备份路径(包括本地和远程)
Pleas enter a valid backup number of days:
(Default days: 5): 10 🔷
Warning: Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
Please enter one or more name for database, separate multiple database names with commas:
(Default database: linuxeye,linuxeye test,oneinstack) linuxeye,oneinstack 需要备份的数据库,多个库名用逗号隔开
Please enter one or more name for website, separate multiple website names with commas:
(Default website: demo.oneinstack.com,oneinstack.com) oneinstack.com
You have to backup the content:
                                              需要备份的网站,多个用逗号隔开,默认备份wwwroot目录下所有(除default目录)
Database: linuxeye, one instack
Website: oneinstack.com
Please select your backup datacenter:
         1. cn-hangzhou-华东 1 (杭州)
3. cn-qingdao-华北 1 (青岛)
                                              2. cn-shanghai-华东 2 (上海)
4. cn-beijing-华北 2 (北京)
         5. cn-shenzhen-华南 1 (深圳)
                                              6. cn-hongkong-香港
        7. us-east-美东 1 (弗吉尼亚)
9. ap-southeast-亚太(新加坡)
11. ap-southeast-亚太东南 2 (悉尼)
                                             8. us-west-美西 1 (硅谷)
10. ap-northeast-亚太东北 1 (日本)
12. eu-central-欧洲中部 1 (法兰克福)
13. me-east-中东东部 1 (迪拜)
Please input a number:(Default 1 press Enter) 1 ◆
                                                        选择1,建议选择和ECS服务器相同的数据中心
Please enter the aliyun oss Access Key ID:
Please enter the aliyun oss Access Key Secret:
Please enter the aliyun oss bucket: oneinstackbackup
[oneinstackbackup] createbucket OK
```

### 立即备份:

cd /root/oneinstack #必须进入 oneinstack 目录下执行

./backup.sh #立即备份

### 设置计划任务自动定时备份:

如:每天凌晨一点备份,注:下面命令请勿重复执行

# echo '0 1 \* \* \* cd ~/oneinstack;./backup.sh > /dev/null 2>&1 & ' >> /var/spool/cron/root

### 查看是否备份:

查看本地备份:

Is -I /data/backup/

### 查看 Aliyun OSS 备份:



♠ 上传文件 Object管理 ♣ 新建文件夹 linuxeyebackup / 2015-09-11 文件名 大小 类型 创建时间 ① ../(返回上一级) DB\_linuxeye\_20150911\_15.tgz 0.616KB 2015-09-11 15:02:07 tgz DB\_oneinstack\_20150911\_15.tgz 0.619KB 2015-09-11 15:02:07 tgz oneinstack.com\_20150911\_15.tgz 0.12KB 2015-09-11 15:02:08 tgz 批量删除 批量设置HTTP头 取消选择

# 8 如何管理服务

```
Nginx:

service nginx {start|stop|status|restart|reload|configtest}
注:如手工更改配置文件,强烈建议 reload

MySQL:

service mysqld {start|stop|restart|reload|status}

PHP:

service php-fpm {start|stop|restart|reload|status}

Pure-Ftpd:

service pureftpd {start|stop|restart|status}

Redis:

service redis-server {start|stop|status|restart|reload}

Memcached:

service memcached {start|stop|status|restart|reload}
```

# 9 如何升级版本

cd /root/oneinstack #必须进入 oneinstack 目录下执行

./upgrade.sh

```
[root@ oneinstack]# ./upgrade.sh
OneinStack for CentOS/RadHat 5+ Debian 6+ and Ubuntu 12+
     upgrade Web, DB, PHP, Redis, Memcached, phpMyAdmin for OneinStack
       For more information please visit https://oneinstack.com
What Are You Doing?
       1. Upgrade Nginx/Tengine/OpenResty
       2. Upgrade MySQL/MariaDB/Percona
       3. Upgrade PHP
                                  1. 升级Nginx、Tengine或OpenResty
2. 升级数据库
       4. Upgrade Redis
       5. Upgrade Memcached
                                  3. 升级PHP(注:考虑到代码兼容性,默认不能跨大版
       6. Upgrade phpMyAdmin
       q. Exit
                                  q. 退出(字母q)
Please input the correct option: 1 🔷
                                   选择1,升级Nginx、Tengine或OpenResty
Current Nginx Version: 1.10.2 🛑 显示当前版本(自动)
Please input upgrade Nginx Version(example: 1.9.15): 1.11.7
[openssl-1.0.2j.tar.gz] found
[pcre-8.39.tar.gz] found
Download [nginx-1.11.7.tar.gz] successfully!
[nginx-1.11.7.tar.gz] found
                                                   按任意键继续升级,
Ctrl+c退出升级
Press Ctrl+c to cancel or Press any key to continue...
```

## 10 如何添加附加组件

cd /root/oneinstack #必须进入 oneinstack 目录下执行

./addons.sh #注:支持安装、卸载功能

```
[root@illiplantinglishing one instack]# ./addons.sh
OneinStack for CentOS/RadHat 5+ Debian 6+ and Ubuntu 12+
                 Install/Uninstall Extensions
      For more information please visit https://oneinstack.com
What Are You Doing?
      1. Install/Uninstall PHP opcode cache
      2. Install/Uninstall ZendGuardLoader/ionCube PHP Extension
      3. Install/Uninstall ImageMagick/GraphicsMagick PHP Extension
      4. Install/Uninstall fileinfo PHP Extension
      5. Install/Uninstall memcached/memcache
      6. Install/Uninstall Redis
      7. Install/Uninstall Let's Encrypt client
      q. Exit
Please input the correct option: 7
Please select an action:

    install

      2. uninstall
Please input a number:(Default 1 press Enter) 1
```

# 11 如何卸载

### 可单独卸载某些项,如数据库用RDS,可单独卸载数据库

cd /root/oneinstack #必须进入 oneinstack 目录下执行

./uninstall.sh #注意备份数据

```
OneinStack for CentOS/RadHat 5+ Debian 6+ and Ubuntu 12+
                 Uninstall OneinStack
     For more information please visit https://oneinstack.com
What Are You Doing?
     O. Uninstall All
     1. Uninstall Nginx/Tengine/Apache/Tomcat
     2. Uninstall MySQL/MariaDB/Percona/AliSQL 3. 卸载PHP
     3. Uninstall PHP
     4. Uninstall HHVM
     5. Uninstall PureFtpd
     6. Uninstall Redis
     7. Uninstall Memcached
     q. Exit
Please input the correct option:
```

## 12 更多

### 12.1 如何部署一个网站?

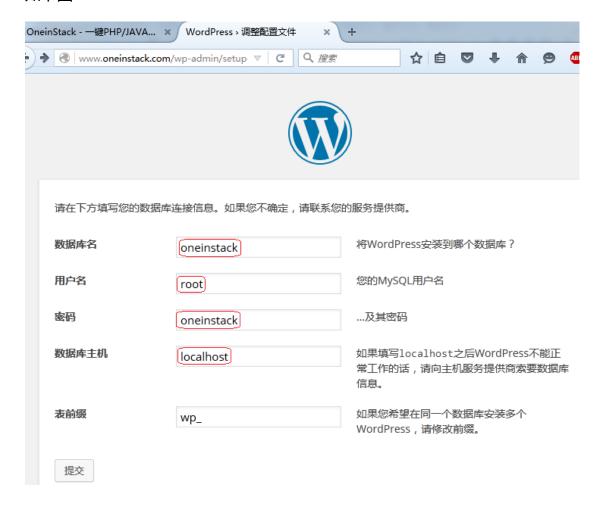
- 1. 创建该网站所需的数据库,参考《创建一个数据库》
- 2. 添加虚拟主机,参考《如何添加虚拟主机》
- 3. 创建 FTP 账号 , 参考《如何管理 FTP 账号》
- 4. 部署代码到网站根目录

注意:通过 ftp 上传代码不需要修改权限,默认已经是 www;在服务器里面下载代码必须修改网站根目录及子、目录文件权限都为 www;如网站权限出现问题,请参考《关于网站根目录权限》

如下 wget 下载代码部署一个 wordpress, 如下图:

```
[root@iZ2511jk2xcZ ~]#[cd /root/oneinstack/src
[root@iZ2511jk2xcZ src]#
[root@iz2511jk2xcZ src]#[wget https://cn.wordpress.org/wordpress-4.3.1-zh_CN.zip]
--2015-11-08 16:44:24-- https://cn.wordpress.org/wordpress-4.3.1-zh_CN.zip
Resolving cn.wordpress.org (cn.wordpress.org)... 66.155.40.249, 66.155.40.250
Connecting to cn.wordpress.org (cn.wordpress.org) | 66.155.40.249 |: 443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 7518362 (7.2M) [application/zip]
Saving to: \wordpress-4.3.1-zh_CN.zip'
                                             ======>] 7,518,362 115KB/s
2015-11-08 16:45:19 (135 KB/s) - `wordpress-4.3.1-zh CN.zip' saved [7518362/7518362
[root@iZ2511jk2xcZ src]# unzip -q wordpress-4.3.1-zh_CN.zip
[root@iZ2511jk2xcZ src]#
[root@iZ2511jk2xcZ src]# mv wordpress/* /data/wwwroot/www.oneinstack.com/
[root@iZ2511jk2xcZ src]#
[root@iz2511jk2xcZ src]# chown -R www.www /data/wwwroot/www.oneinstack.com/
[root@iz2511jk2xcZ src]#
[root@iz2511jk2xcZ src]# [ls -1 /data/wwwroot/www.oneinstack.com/]
total 180
             1 www www 418 Sep 3 11:33 index.php
1 www www 19930 Sep 3 11:33 license.tr
                                      3 11:33 license.txt
    -r--r-- 1 www www 6789 Sep 16 22:38 readme.html
            1 www www 4951 Sep 3 11:33 wp-activate.php
              9 www www
                           4096 Sep 16 22:38 wp-admin
```

访问 http://www.oneinstack.com , 输入数据库地址 (localhost ) , 用户名 (root ) , 密码 (数据库 root 密码 ) , 完成。



### 12.2 关于 PHP 缓存 (Opcache)

默认情况下,为了减少PHP编译时间,提高性能,生产环境强烈开启Opcache),

微柳提供的 PHP 环境默认加载了 Opcache 模块 (PHP5.5、5.6、7.0、7.1),

关于原理请参考:《深入理解 PHP Opcode 缓存原理》

但是这样会出现 PHP 代码更新后,需要 2~3 分钟才能生效,这样影响工作效

率,在网站调试阶段建议您关闭或者每次有代码更新刷新缓存(推荐方法二)

### 方法一: 卸载 Opcache

cd /root/oneinstack #必须进入 oneinstack 目录下执行

./addons.sh

```
[root@iZ94hnwfvi7Z oneinstack]# ./addons.sh
OneinStack for CentOS/RadHat 5+ Debian 6+ and Ubuntu 12+
                Install/Uninstall PHP Extensions
      For more information please visit https://oneinstack.com
What Are You Doing?
      1. Install/Uninstall PHP opcode cache
      2. Install/Uninstall ZendGuardLoader/ionCube PHP Extension
      3. Install/Uninstall ImageMagick/GraphicsMagick PHP Extension
      4. Install/Uninstall fileinfo PHP Extension
      5. Install/Uninstall memcached/memcache
      6. Install/Uninstall Redis
      Install/Uninstall Let's Encrypt client
      q. Exit
Please input the correct option:
                            1
Please select an action:
      1. install
      2. uninstall
Please input a number: (Default 1 press Enter) 2
Please select a opcode cache of the PHP:
      1. Zend OPcache
      2. XCache
      3. APCU
      4. eAccelerator
Please input a number: (Default 1 press Enter)
Gracefully shutting down php-fpm . done
Starting php-fpm done
PHP opcache module uninstall completed
```

### 方法二:刷新 PHP 缓存

访问 http://公网 IP/ocp.php 或者直接访问 http://公网 IP/ocp.php?RESET=1



## 12.3 关于网站根目录权限

网站根目录权限遵循:

文件 644 , 文件夹 755 , 权限用户和用户组 www

如出现文件权限问题时,请执行下面3条命令:

chown -R www.www /data/wwwroot/

find /data/wwwroot/ -type d -exec chmod 755 {} \;

find /data/wwwroot/ -type f -exec chmod 644 {} \;

### 12.4 关于 Redis、Memcached

Redis 默认端口: 6379

Memcached 默认端口:11211

默认监听地址:127.0.0.1

1. 如果增加 Redis 最大内存大小?

vi /usr/local/redis/etc/redis.conf

maxmemory 1024000000 #单位字节, 默认 1G, 可调整

service redis-server restart #重启生效

- 2. 如果增加 Memcached 最大内存大小?
  - vi /etc/init.d/memcached

CACHESIZE=256 #单位 M, 默认 256M, 可调整

service memcached restart #重启生效

3. 更改监听端口

#### Redis:

vi /usr/local/redis/etc/redis.conf

bind 127.0.0.1 #改成 bind 0.0.0.0, 保存

service redis-server restart #重启生效

#### Memcached:

vi /etc/init.d/memcached

OPTIONS="-I 127.0.0.1" 改成 OPTIONS="", 保存

service memcached restart #重启生效

## 12.5 关于防火墙 (iptables)

默认情况下开通 22 (ssh) 80、443 (Nginx) 21、20000:30000 (FTP)

其它端口都拒绝,如下需要允许其它端口,请如下操作(如开启8080端口)

# iptables -I INPUT 4 -p tcp -m state --state NEW -m tcp --dport 8080 -j

ACCEPT #允许 8080 端口

# service iptables save #保存 iptables 规则