

京峰教育 第四次作業 – 0406 課程

[作業一] 如何快速在命令模式將 worker_processes 1;改為 worker_processes 2;
編輯/etc/nginx/nginx.conf 配置檔, 如圖一

```
[root@CentOS7 ~]# vim /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
```

圖一、vim 修改配置檔

將滑鼠光標移至 worker_processes 1 的 1 上, 如圖二

```
# For more information on configuration, see:
# * Official English Documentation: http://nginx.org/en/docs/
# * Official Russian Documentation: http://nginx.org/ru/docs/

user nginx;
worker_processes 1;
error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log;
pid /run/nginx.pid;

# Load dynamic modules. See /usr/share/doc/nginx/README.dynamic.
include /usr/share/nginx/modules/*.conf;

events {
    worker_connections 1024;
}
```

圖二、光標移至 1 上

鍵盤敲入 r, 再按 2 進行變更, 並 esc 退出快速命令模式, :wq!進行存檔, 如圖三

```
# For more information on configuration, see:
# * Official English Documentation: http://nginx.org/en/docs/
# * Official Russian Documentation: http://nginx.org/ru/docs/

user nginx;
worker_processes 2;
error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log;
pid /run/nginx.pid;

# Load dynamic modules. See /usr/share/doc/nginx/README.dynamic.
include /usr/share/nginx/modules/*.conf;

events {
    worker_connections 1024;
}

http {
    log_format main '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '
        '$status $body_bytes_sent "$http_referer" '
        '"$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for"';

    access_log /var/log/nginx/access.log main;

    sendfile on;
    tcp_nopush on;
    tcp_nodelay on;
    keepalive_timeout 65;
    types_hash_max_size 2048;

:wq!
```

圖三、修改並存檔

[作業二] 如何快速刪掉空白行和被#註釋的行
編輯/etc/nginx/nginx.conf 配置檔, 如圖四

```
[root@CentOS7 ~]# vim /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
```

圖四、vim 修改配置檔

確認原始文件有眾多空白行, 如圖五

```
# For more information on configuration, see:
# * Official English Documentation: http://nginx.org/en/docs/
# * Official Russian Documentation: http://nginx.org/ru/docs/
#
user nginx;
worker_processes 2;
error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log;
pid /run/nginx.pid;
#
# Load dynamic modules. See /usr/share/doc/nginx/README.dynamic.
include /usr/share/nginx/modules/*.conf;
#
events {
    worker_connections 1024;
}
#
```

圖五、原始文件空白行

刪除空白行, :g/^\$/d 指令進行刪除, 如圖六

```
# For more information on configuration, see:
# * Official English Documentation: http://nginx.org/en/docs/
# * Official Russian Documentation: http://nginx.org/ru/docs/
#
user nginx;
worker_processes 2;
error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log;
pid /run/nginx.pid;
#
# Load dynamic modules. See /usr/share/doc/nginx/README.dynamic.
include /usr/share/nginx/modules/*.conf;
#
events {
    worker_connections 1024;
}
#
http {
    log_format main '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '
        '$status $body_bytes_sent "$http_referer" '
        '"$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for"';
    #
    access_log /var/log/nginx/access.log main;
    #
    sendfile on;
    tcp_nopush on;
    tcp_nodelay on;
    keepalive_timeout 65;
    types_hash_max_size 2048;
    #
    :g/^$/d
```

圖六、:g/^\$/d 刪除空白行

確認已刪除空白行, 如圖七

```
## For more information on configuration, see:
# * Official English Documentation: http://nginx.org/en/docs/
# * Official Russian Documentation: http://nginx.org/ru/docs/
user nginx;
worker_processes 2;
error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log;
pid /run/nginx.pid;
# Load dynamic modules. See /usr/share/doc/nginx/README.dynamic.
include /usr/share/nginx/modules/*.conf;
events {
    worker_connections 1024;
}
http {
    log_format main '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '
        '$status $body_bytes_sent "$http_referer" '
        '"$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for"';
    access_log /var/log/nginx/access.log main;
    sendfile on;
    tcp_nopush on;
    tcp_nodelay on;
    keepalive_timeout 65;
    types_hash_max_size 2048;
    include /etc/nginx/mime.types;
    default_type application/octet-stream;
    # Load modular configuration files from the /etc/nginx/conf.d directory.
    # See http://nginx.org/en/docs/nginx_core_module.html#include
    # for more information.
    include /etc/nginx/conf.d/*.conf;
    server {
```

圖七、已刪除空白行

刪除#開頭的行(包含以 tab 開頭), :%g/^#.*\$/d, 如下圖八

```
# For more information on configuration, see:
# * Official English Documentation: http://nginx.org/en/docs/
# * Official Russian Documentation: http://nginx.org/ru/docs/
user nginx;
worker_processes 2;
error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log;
pid /run/nginx.pid;
# Load dynamic modules. See /usr/share/doc/nginx/README.dynamic.
include /usr/share/nginx/modules/*.conf;
events {
    worker_connections 1024;
}
http {
    log_format main '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '
        '$status $body_bytes_sent "$http_referer" '
        '"$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for"';
    access_log /var/log/nginx/access.log main;
    sendfile on;
    tcp_nopush on;
    tcp_nodelay on;
    keepalive_timeout 65;
    types_hash_max_size 2048;
    include /etc/nginx/mime.types;
    default_type application/octet-stream;
    # Load modular configuration files from the /etc/nginx/conf.d directory.
    # See http://nginx.org/en/docs/nginx_core_module.html#include
    # for more information.
    include /etc/nginx/conf.d/*.conf;
    server {
:%g/^#.*$/d
```

圖八、刪除以#註釋開頭的行

確認已刪除以#註釋開頭的行, 如下圖九

```
user nginx;
worker_processes 2;
error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log;
pid /run/nginx.pid;
include /usr/share/nginx/modules/*.conf;
events {
    worker_connections 1024;
}
http {
    log_format main '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '
        '$status $body_bytes_sent "$http_referer" '
        '"$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for"';
    access_log /var/log/nginx/access.log main;
    sendfile on;
    tcp_nopush on;
    tcp_nodelay on;
    keepalive_timeout 65;
    types_hash_max_size 2048;
    include /etc/nginx/mime.types;
    default_type application/octet-stream;
    include /etc/nginx/conf.d/*.conf;
    server {
        listen 80 default_server;
        listen [::]:80 default_server;
        server_name _;
        root /usr/share/nginx/html;
        include /etc/nginx/default.d/*.conf;
        location / {

```

圖九、確認已刪除

[作業三] 如何快速將 location ~\.php\${...} 這一個指令塊全部註釋
將滑鼠光標移至 location ~\.php\$ 行最前頭, 如圖十

```
location / {
    root /usr/share/nginx/html/cacti;
}

location ~\.php$ {
    root /usr/share/nginx/html/cacti;
    # this block need to delete by vim command.
}

error_page 404 /404.html;
    location = /40x.html {
}
error_page 500 502 503 504 /50x.html;
    location = /50x.html {
}
```

圖十、光標移至指定位置

敲入 ctrl + v, 進入縱向編輯模式, 畫面最下方出現 VIRTUAL BLOCK, 如圖十一

```
location / {
    root /usr/share/nginx/html/cacti;
}

location ~\.php$ {
    root /usr/share/nginx/html/cacti;
    # this block need to delete by vim command.
}

error_page 404 /404.html;
    location = /40x.html {
}
error_page 500 502 503 504 /50x.html;
    location = /50x.html {
}
}
-- VIRTUAL BLOCK --
```

圖十一、縱向編輯模式

用鍵盤方向鍵下, 選取要註釋的指令塊, 如圖十二

```
location / {
    root /usr/share/nginx/html/cacti;
}

location ~\.php$ {
    root /usr/share/nginx/html/cacti;
    # this block need to delete by vim command.
}

error_page 404 /404.html;
    location = /40x.html {
}
error_page 500 502 503 504 /50x.html;
    location = /50x.html {
}
```

圖十二、選取區塊

鍵盤敲入 shift + i 進入編輯模式, 並輸入#註釋符號, 如圖十三

```
# location ~\.php$ {
    root /usr/share/nginx/html/cacti;
    # this block need to delete by vim command.
}

error_page 404 /404.html;
    location = /40x.html {
}
error_page 500 502 503 504 /50x.html;
    location = /50x.html {
}
}
-- INSERT --
```

圖十三、進入編輯模式並輸入#

鍵盤 esc 退出編輯模式, 新增#註釋 location ~\.php\${...}成功, 如圖十四

```
# location ~\.php$ {
#     root /usr/share/nginx/html/cacti;
#     # this block need to delete by vim command.
# }

error_page 404 /404.html;
    location = /40x.html {
}
error_page 500 502 503 504 /50x.html;
    location = /50x.html {
}
}
```

圖十四、新增#註釋成功

[作業四] 如何快速將上面修改的內容保存到 nginx.conf.bak 文件
在命令模式下敲入:wq! [檔案路徑], 如下圖十五

```
root /usr/share/nginx/html/cacti,  
}  
#  
# location ~\.php$ {  
#     root /usr/share/nginx/html/cacti;  
#     # this block need to delete by vim command.  
# }  
  
error_page 404 /404.html;  
    location = /40x.html {  
}  
error_page 500 502 503 504 /50x.html;  
    location = /50x.html {  
}  
}  
}  
:wq! /etc/nginx/nginx.conf.bak
```

圖十五、將檔案保存至 nginx.conf.bak

[作業五] 預習 rpm 和 yum 命令

rpm 命令為 redhat 體系下的 linux 一種軟件包管理機制, 當需要安裝特定軟體時, 不需要再自行編譯源碼, 軟體廠商已將其源碼進行編譯及打包, 使用者直接使用 .rpm 包即可進行查詢、安裝、升級, 以及移除

查詢命令

以 rpm 進行軟件的查詢, 如查詢本機有無安裝 nginx 軟件, 通常以 rpm -qa | grep nginx 查詢, 如下圖十六

```
[root@CentOS7 src]# rpm -qa | grep nginx
[root@CentOS7 src]#
```

圖十六、rpm 查詢本機有無安裝 nginx

安裝命令

一般安裝命令都會使用 rpm 搭配 ivh 參數, i 表示 install, vh 為顯示安裝進度, 此下以安裝 nginx 為例, 先至 nginx 官網下載 nginx-1.8.1-1.el7ngx.x86_64.rpm 包, 再進行安裝, 如下圖十七

```
[root@CentOS7 src]# rpm -ivh nginx-1.8.1-1.el7ngx.x86_64.rpm
warning: nginx-1.8.1-1.el7ngx.x86_64.rpm: Header V4 RSA/SHA1 Signature, key ID 7bd9bf62: NOKEY
Preparing...                               ##### [100%]
Updating / installing...
  1:nginx-1:1.8.1-1.el7ngx                  ##### [100%]
-----

Thanks for using nginx!

Please find the official documentation for nginx here:
* http://nginx.org/en/docs/

Commercial subscriptions for nginx are available on:
* http://nginx.com/products/

-----

[root@CentOS7 src]# rpm -qa | grep nginx
nginx-1.8.1-1.el7ngx.x86_64
```

圖十七、rpm -ivh 安裝 nginx

升級命令

將以 **nginx-1.8.1** 升級為 **nginx-1.16.0**, 使用 **rpm** 搭配 **Uvh** 參數, **U** 表示 **update**, **vh** 為顯示安裝進度, 如下圖十八

```
[root@CentOS7 src]# rpm -Uvh nginx-1.16.0-1.el7ngx.x86_64.rpm
warning: nginx-1.16.0-1.el7ngx.x86_64.rpm: Header V4 RSA/SHA1 Signature, key ID 7bd9bf62: NOKEY
Preparing...                               ##### [100%]
Updating / installing...
 1:nginx-1:1.16.0-1.el7ngx                 ##### [ 50%]
Cleaning up / removing...
 2:nginx-1:1.8.1-1.el7ngx                 ##### [100%]
```

圖十八、更新 **nginx**

移除命令

一般用 **rpm** 搭配 **-evh** 參數進行軟件移除 **e** 表示移除, **vh** 為顯示移除進度, 並以 **rpm** 搭配 **-qa** 查詢套件是否移除, 如下圖十九

```
[root@CentOS7 src]# rpm -evh nginx-1:1.16.0-1.el7ngx
Preparing...                               ##### [100%]
Cleaning up / removing...
 1:nginx-1:1.16.0-1.el7ngx                 ##### [100%]

[root@CentOS7 src]#
[root@CentOS7 src]# rpm -qa | grep nginx
[root@CentOS7 src]#
```

圖十九、移除 **nginx**

rpm 命令為 redhat 體系下的 linux 一種軟件包管理機制, 當安裝特定軟體時, 可以處理軟件相依性問題, 需要指定特定的 yum 源倉庫, 即可進行查詢、安裝、升級, 以及移除

查詢命令

yum 提供軟件相關資訊查詢, 可以利用 yum search 查詢當前 yum 源倉庫是否提供此軟件, 如圖二十

```
[root@CentOS7 src]# yum search nginx
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
* base: mirrors.bestthaihost.com
* extras: mirrors.bestthaihost.com
* updates: mirrors.bangmod.cloud
===== N/S matched: nginx =====
pcp-pmda-nginx.x86_64 : Performance Co-Pilot (PCP) metrics for the Nginx Webserver

Name and summary matches only, use "search all" for everything.
[root@CentOS7 src]# yum search all nginx
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
* base: mirrors.bestthaihost.com
* extras: mirrors.bestthaihost.com
* updates: mirrors.bangmod.cloud
===== Matched: nginx =====
pcp-pmda-nginx.x86_64 : Performance Co-Pilot (PCP) metrics for the Nginx Webserver
```

圖二十、查詢 nginx 軟件在當前 yum 源倉庫是否提供

yum 提供查詢軟體資訊, 可以利用 yum info 查詢該軟件相關資訊, 如圖二十一

```
[root@CentOS7 src]# yum info pcp-pmda-nginx.x86_64
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
* base: mirrors.bestthaihost.com
* extras: mirrors.bestthaihost.com
* updates: mirrors.bangmod.cloud
Available Packages
Name       : pcp-pmda-nginx
Arch       : x86_64
Version    : 4.3.2
Release    : 5.el7_7
Size       : 24 k
Repo       : updates/7/x86_64
Summary    : Performance Co-Pilot (PCP) metrics for the Nginx Webserver
URL        : https://pcp.io
License    : GPLv2+
Description: This package contains the PCP Performance Metrics Domain Agent (PMDA) for
           : collecting metrics about the Nginx Webserver.
```

圖二十一、查詢軟件訊息

安裝命令

在 `yum list [軟件名稱]` 後, 如果在 `yum` 倉庫源有該軟件, 則可進行安裝, 在此以安裝 `nginx` 為例, 如圖二十二為 `yum info` 查詢 `nginx` 軟件

```
[root@CentOS7 src]# yum info nginx
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
 * base: mirrors.bestthaihost.com
 * epel: mirrors.bangmodhosting.com
 * extras: mirrors.bestthaihost.com
 * updates: mirrors.bangmod.cloud
Available Packages
Name       : nginx
Arch       : x86_64
Epoch     : 1
Version    : 1.16.1
Release    : 1.el7
Size       : 562 k
Repo       : epel/x86_64
Summary    : A high performance web server and reverse proxy server
URL        : http://nginx.org/
License    : BSD
Description: Nginx is a web server and a reverse proxy server for HTTP, SMTP, POP3 and
            : IMAP protocols, with a strong focus on high concurrency, performance and low
            : memory usage.
```

圖二十二、查詢有 `nginx` 網頁服務器軟件

以 `yum -y install nginx` 進行軟件安裝, 如圖二十三

```
[root@CentOS7 src]# yum -y install nginx
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
 * base: mirrors.bestthaihost.com
 * epel: mirrors.bangmodhosting.com
 * extras: mirrors.bestthaihost.com
 * updates: mirrors.bangmod.cloud
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
--> Package nginx.x86_64 1:1.16.1-1.el7 will be installed
--> Processing Dependency: nginx-all-modules = 1:1.16.1-1.el7 for package: 1:nginx-1.16.1-1.el7.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: nginx-filestream = 1:1.16.1-1.el7 for package: 1:nginx-1.16.1-1.el7.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: nginx-filestream for package: 1:nginx-1.16.1-1.el7.x86_64
--> Running transaction check
```

圖二十四、`yum` 命令安裝 `nginx`

在安裝完成後, 可用 `rpm -qa | grep nginx` 檢查軟件是否安裝成功, 如圖二十四

```
[root@CentOS7 src]# rpm -qa | grep nginx
nginx-filestream-1.16.1-1.el7.noarch
nginx-mod-mail-1.16.1-1.el7.x86_64
nginx-mod-http-image-filter-1.16.1-1.el7.x86_64
nginx-mod-stream-1.16.1-1.el7.x86_64
nginx-mod-http-perl-1.16.1-1.el7.x86_64
nginx-mod-http-xslt-filter-1.16.1-1.el7.x86_64
nginx-1.16.1-1.el7.x86_64
nginx-all-modules-1.16.1-1.el7.noarch
```

圖二十四、檢查 `nginx` 是否安裝成功

更新命令

使用 `yum update` 和 `yum upgrade` 基本上是相同的, 唯一的區別在於 `yum update` 會保留舊有的 `package`, 而 `yum upgrade` 會刪除

移除命令

可以使用 `yum remove [軟件名稱]`, 進行軟件移除, 如圖二十五, 以移除 `nginx` 為例

```
[root@CentOS7 src]# yum -y remove nginx
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
--> Package nginx.x86_64 1:1.16.1-1.el7 will be erased
--> Processing Dependency: nginx for package: 1:nginx-mod-http-xslt-filter-1.16.1-1.el7.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: nginx for package: 1:nginx-mod-http-perl-1.16.1-1.el7.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: nginx for package: 1:nginx-mod-stream-1.16.1-1.el7.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: nginx for package: 1:nginx-mod-mail-1.16.1-1.el7.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: nginx for package: 1:nginx-mod-http-image-filter-1.16.1-1.el7.x86_64
--> Running transaction check
```

圖二十五、移除 `nginx` 軟件

yum 倉庫源

`yum` 的倉庫源文件路徑 `/etc/yum.repos.d/xxx.repo`, 一般放置在此, 若要新增倉庫源, 則手動新增該文件, 在此以新增 `nginx` 倉庫源為例, 新增 `nginx.repo` 文件, 如圖二十六

```
[nginx-stable]
name=nginx stable repo
baseurl=http://nginx.org/packages/centos/$releasever/$basearch/
gpgcheck=1
enabled=1
gpgkey=https://nginx.org/keys/nginx_signing.key
module_hotfixes=true

[nginx-mainline]
name=nginx mainline repo
baseurl=http://nginx.org/packages/mainline/centos/$releasever/$basearch/
gpgcheck=1
enabled=0
gpgkey=https://nginx.org/keys/nginx_signing.key
module_hotfixes=true
```

圖二十六、新增 `nginx yum` 倉庫源

啟用倉庫源

yum-config-manager 可以啟用特定倉庫源, 如圖二十七, 啟用 **nginx** 提供的源, 圖二十八為確認當前 **nginx** 軟件提供源為 **nginx-mainline**

```
[root@CentOS7 yum.repos.d]# tail /etc/yum.repos.d/nginx.repo
gpgkey=https://nginx.org/keys/nginx_signing.key
module_hotfixes=true

[nginx-mainline]
name=nginx mainline repo
baseurl=http://nginx.org/packages/mainline/centos/$releasever/$basearch/
gpgcheck=1
enabled=0
gpgkey=https://nginx.org/keys/nginx_signing.key
module_hotfixes=true
[root@CentOS7 yum.repos.d]# yum-config-manager --enable nginx-mainline
```

圖二十七、yum-config-manager 啟用 nginx 提供的源

```
[root@CentOS7 yum.repos.d]# yum list nginx
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
 * base: mirrors.bestthaihost.com
 * epel: mirrors.thzhost.com
 * extras: mirrors.bestthaihost.com
 * updates: mirrors.bangmod.cloud
nginx-mainline | 2.9 kB 00:00:00
nginx-stable | 2.9 kB 00:00:00
nginx-mainline/7/x86_64/primary_db | 168 kB 00:00:01
Available Packages
nginx.x86_64 1:1.17.9-1.el7.ngx nginx-mainline
```

圖二十八、當前 nginx 軟件提供源為 nginx-mainline