# Mac下php多版本安装和配置

## php-version弃用,改用brew-php-switcher

#### Mac默认安装了较低版本的php,删除之,统一使用brew管理

```
# 查看
$ php -v
PHP 5.6.25 (cli) (built: Sep 19 2016 15:45:41)
Copyright (c) 1997-2016 The PHP Group
Zend Engine v2.6.0, Copyright (c) 1998-2016 Zend Technologies
# 删除之
$ sudo rm -rf /private/etc/php-fpm.conf.default /private/etc/php.ini php.ini.defau
lt
$ sudo rm -rf /usr/bin/php /usr/bin/php-config /usr/bin/phpdoc /usr/bin/phpize
$ sudo rm -rf /usr/include/php
$ sudo rm -rf /usr/lib/php
$ sudo rm -rf /usr/sbin/php-fpm
$ sudo rm -rf /usr/share/php
$ sudo rm -rf /usr/share/man/man1/php-config.1 /usr/share/man/man1/php.1 /usr/shar
e/man/man1/phpize.1
$ sudo rm -rf /usr/share/man/man8/php-fpm.8
作者: lianginet
链接: https://www.jianshu.com/p/81a6d5253d48
來源: 简书
著作权归作者所有。商业转载请联系作者获得授权,非商业转载请注明出处。
```

## 安装多版本php

```
# 查找php
$ brew search php

# 添加brew的php源
$ brew tap homebrew/php
$ brew tap homebrew/dupes

# 安装php70
$ brew install php70

# 安装php55
# 前面已经安装了php70, 需要先unlink
$ brew unlink php70
$ brew install php55
```

## 配置php-fpm

由于各个php-fpm的版本不同,nginx监听php-fpm端口也是不同的,所以需要对各个版本的php-fpm的监听端口进行设置,下面进入各自的php-fpm的配置目录一般是在/usr/local/etc/php/{version}

php7.0

#### 采用默认端口9000

```
(IPV6 and IPV4-mapped) on a specific port;

162; '/path/to/unix/socket' - to listen on a unix socket.

163; Note: This value is andatory.

164

165

166; Set listen(2) backlog.

167; Default Value: 65535 (-1 on FreeBSD and OpenBSD)

168; listen.backlog = 65535

169

170; Set permissions for unix socket, if one is used. In Linux, read/write

171; permissions must be set in order to allow connections from a web server. Many

172; BSD-derived systems allow connections regardless of permissions.

173; Default Values: user and group are set as the running user

174; mode is set to 0660
```

在nginx的虚拟主机配置如下

```
location ~ .*\.(php|php5)?$ {
    set $script $uri;
    set $path_info "/";
    if ($uri ~ "^(.+\.php)(/.+)") {
        set $script $1;
        set $path_info $2;
    }
    fastcgi_pass 127.0.0.1:9000;
    fastcgi_index index.php?IF_REWRITE=1;
    fastcgi_param SCRIPT_FILENAME $document_root$fastcgi_script_name;
    fastcgi_param PATH_INFO $path_info;
    try_files $uri = 404;
    include fastcgi.conf;
}
```

```
php5.5 采用端口9001
  The address on which to accept FastCGI requests.
  Valid syntaxes are:
    'ip.add.re.ss:port'
                          - to listen on a TCP socket to a specific IPv4 address on
                            a specific port;
    '[ip:6:addr:ess]:port' - to listen on a TCP socket to a specific IPv6 address on
                            a specific port;
    'port'
                          - to listen on a TCP socket to all IPv4 addresses on a
                            specific port;
    '[::]:port'
                          - to listen on a TCP socket to all addresses
                            (IPv6 and IPv4-mapped) on a specific port;
    '/path/to/unix/socket' - to listen on a unix socket.
listen = 127.0.0.1:9001
; Set listen(2) backlog.
; Default Value: 65535 (-1 on FreeBSD and OpenBSD)
;listen.backlog = 65535
; Set permissions for unix socket, if one is used. In Linux, read/write
```

; permissions must be set in order to allow connections from a web server. Many

BSD-derived systems allow connections regardless of permissions. Default Values: user and group are set as the running user

#### 在nginx的虚拟主机配置如下

```
location ~ .*\.(phplphp5)?$ {
    set $script $uri;
    set $path_info "/";
    if ($uri ~ "^(.+\.php)(/.+)") {
        set $script $1;
        set $path_info $2;
    }
    fastcgi_pass 127.0.0.1:9001;
    fastcgi_index index.php?IF_REWRITE=1;
    fastcgi_param SCRIPT_FILENAME $document_root$fastcgi_script_name;
    fastcgi_param PATH_INFO $path_info;
    try_files $uri =404;
    include fastcgi.conf;
}
```

## 将两个版本的php-fpm都启动

```
# 启动php7.0
$ brew services start php70
# 启动php5.5
$ brew services start php55
```

#### 查看brew安装软件的执行情况

```
# 命令
$ brea services list
请看下图:
```

```
$ brew services list

Name Status User Plist

mysql started allen.huang // /Library/LaunchAgents/homebrew.mxcl.mysql.plist

nginx started root /Library/LaunchDaemons/homebrew.mxcl.nginx.plist

php55 started allen.huang // /Library/LaunchAgents/homebrew.mxcl.php55.plist

php70 stopped
```

## 使用php-version管理多版本

```
# 安装php-version
$ brew install php-version
# 然后执行
$ source $(brew --prefix php-version)/php-version.sh

# 查看当前php版本
$ php-version

# 设置环境变量,可以设置到.bashrc或.bash_profile或.zshrc
$ echo "source $(brew --prefix php-version)/php-version.sh" >> ~/.
```

## 最后重启nginx

```
# 先进行测试
$ sudo nginx -t

# 如果配置无误就显示
nginx: the configuration file /usr/local/etc/nginx/nginx.conf syntax is ok
nginx: configuration file /usr/local/etc/nginx/nginx.conf test is successful

# 再平滑重启, 看页面效果
$ sudo nginx -s reload
```

# 知识补充

## PS nginx依赖组件zlib安装

```
# 错误
checking if the location of ZLIB install directory is defined... no
configure: error: Cannot find libz

# 查询是否安装了zlib
$ brew search zlib
homebrew/dupes/zlib lzlib

# 若未安装则
$ brew install zlib
# 若已安装则可能是需要安装xcode-select
# 执行
$ xcode-select --install
```

## PS brew下的php版本切换

```
# 使用brew切换php版本如:
$ brew unlink php55 && brew link php70
```

## PS php-version的坑

php-version只能作用在当前终端下 打开其他终端无效

## PS brew对应用的管理

1.查看服务状态

brew services list

2.停止服务程序

brew services stop [服务器程序] //brew services stop php55

3.启动服务程序

brew services start [服务程序] //brew services start php70

```
brew services restart [服务程序] //brew service restart php55
```

### PS brew安装PHP扩展

1.先搜索扩展库

```
brew search php70 | grep xdebug
```

2.安装扩展

```
brew install php70-redis

# 重启php-fpm
brew services restart php70 //以php7.0为例

# 如果安装不成功
a) php -v
b) breaw reinstall '出错的依赖包' --build-from-source
```

## PS nginx的开启I停止I重启命令说明

```
# 配置测试
$ sudo nginx -t -c /path/to/nginx.conf //测试nginx配置是否正确

# 启动
$ sudo nginx -c /path/to/nginx.conf

# 停止
$ sudo nginx -s stop //快速停止nginx
$ sudo nginx -s quit //完整有序的停止nginx
$ sudo pkill -9 nginx //强制停止nginx

# 重启
$ sudo nginx -s reload //平滑重启,不影响程序运行
```

### 来源

https://www.jianshu.com/p/81a6d5253d48