LAMP 环境配置安装注意安装步骤及说明事项。

# 附件：

## 1. 访问 ftp 报错



解决：

关闭 selinux

vi    /etc/selinux/config

内容修改为：       selinux=disable

之后重启 reboot。

下图分别为 selinux 关闭前  和  关闭后：





## 2. 依赖软件查询

http://rpmfind.net

# 一． 安装 gcc

```
gcc
   cloog-ppl
      ppl(libppl.so.7/libppl_c.so.2)
   cpp
      mpfr(libmpfr.so.1)
gcc-c++
   libstdc++-devel
```
mpfr-2.4.1-6.el6.i686.rpm 和 ppl-0.10.2-11.el6.i686.rpm


快捷键 rz  sz:
rz、sz 命令没找到？
安装 lrzsz 即可：
shell># yum -y install lrzsz


# 二． 安装 zlib 压缩库

```
shell>## cd /home/jinnan/tar
shell># tar -zxvf zlib-1.2.5.tar.gz
shell># cd zlib-1.2.5
shell># ./configure //这个配置编译命令不要加目录参数
shell># make && make install
```


# 三． 安装 apache

```
shell># cd /home/jinnan/tar
shell># tar -jxvf httpd-2.2.19.tar.bz2
shell># cd httpd-2.2.19
 shell>#./configure --prefix=/usr/local/http2  \
      --enable-modules=all \
      --enable-mods-shared=all \
      --enable-so
shell># make && make install
```

启动 Apache
shell># /usr/local/http2/bin/apachectl start/stop/restart

#测试 apache

浏览器打开: http://虚拟机 IP

看到 "it works!",即为成功

配置虚拟主机

1）配置 host 文件

打开 C:/windows/system32/drivers/etc/hosts 文件

增加域名记录

如：

192.168.9.38        www.ec1.com

192.168.9.38        www.ec2.com

2）增加虚拟主机

vi /usr/local/http2/conf/httpd.conf

取消#   Include conf/extra/httpd-vhosts.conf

这一行前面的#号

保存退出

vi /usr/local/http2/conf/extra/httpd-vhosts.conf

增加虚拟主机记录

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
ServerAdmin webmaster@dummy-host.example.com
DocumentRoot "/usr/local/http2/htdocs/ec1"
ServerName www.ec1.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/http2/htdocs/ec2"
ServerName www.ec2.com
ErrorLog "logs/dummy-host2.example.com-error_log"
CustomLog "logs/dummy-host2.example.com-access_log" common
</VirtualHost>
<VirtualHost *:80>
     DocumentRoot "/var/www/shop"
ServerName www.ec1.com
</VirtualHost>
```

注意：/var/www/shop   以上三个目录 var   www    shop  的其他用户必须有 x 可执行权限

3)

```
shell># cd /usr/local/http2/htdocs
shell># mkdir ec1 ec2
shell># echo this is ec1.com > ec1/index.html
shell># echo this is ec2.com > ec2/index.html
```

4）重启 apache

```
/usr/local/http2/bin/apachectl restart
```

5)浏览器打开 www.ec1.com,和 www.ec2.com

看到不同的网站内容，虚拟主机创建完毕！

安装图形库,为编译 PHP 做准备

libxml2-2.7.2.tar.gz

jpegsrc.v8b.tar.gz

libpng-1.4.3.tar.gz

freetype-2.4.1.tar.gz

gd-2.0.35.tar.gz

# 四．安装 libxml2

```
shell># cd /home/jinnan/tar
shell># tar zxvf libxml2-2.7.2.tar.gz
shell># cd libxml2-2.7.2
shell>#./configure --prefix=/usr/local/libxml2  \
   --without-zlib
shell># make && make install
```

# 五．安装 jpeg8

```
shell># cd /home/jinnan/tar
shell># tar -zxvf jpegsrc.v8b.tar.gz
```

```
shell>#  cd jpeg-8b
shell>#./configure --prefix=/usr/local/jpeg \
         --enable-shared --enable-static
shell>#  make && make install
```
--enable-shared　把 jpeg 需要的函数库程序都编译到该软件里边
　　　　　　　　　　优点：函数调用速度快
　　　　　　　　　　缺点：软件本身比较大
--enable-static　　静态方式函数处理，需要什么函数，马上 include 来
　　　　　　　　　　优点：软件本身比较小
　　　　　　　　　　缺点：函数调用速度慢

# 六．安装 libpng

```
shell>#  cd /home/jinnan/tar
shell>#  tar zxvf libpng-1.4.3.tar.gz
shell>#  cd libpng-1.4.3
shell>#./configure  #和 zlib 一样不要带参数，让它默认安装到相应目录
shell>#  make && make install
```

# 七．安装 freetype(字体库)

```
shell>#  cd /home/jinnan/tar
shell>#  tar zxvf freetype-2.4.1.tar.gz
shell>#  cd freetype-2.4.1
shell>#./configure --prefix=/usr/local/freetype
shell>#  make && make install
```

# 八．安装 GD 库

```
shell>#  cd /home/jinnan/tar
shell>#  tar -zvxf gd-2.0.35.tar.gz
shell>#  mkdir -p /usr/local/gd
shell>#  cd gd-2.0.35
shell>#./configure --prefix=/usr/local/gd  \
        --with-jpeg=/usr/local/jpeg/  \
        --with-png --with-zlib \
        --with-freetype=/usr/local/freetype
shell>#  make && make install
```

# 九．安装 php5

```
shell>#  cd /home/jinnan/tar
shell>#  tar -jxvf php-5.3.6.tar.bz2
shell>#  cd php-5.3.6
shell>#./configure --prefix=/usr/local/php \
         --with-apxs2=/usr/local/http2/bin/apxs \
         --with-mysql=mysqlnd \
         --with-pdo-mysql=mysqlnd \
         --with-mysqli=mysqlnd \
         --with-freetype-dir=/usr/local/freetype \
         --with-gd=/usr/local/gd \
         --with-zlib --with-libxml-dir=/usr/local/libxml2 \
         --with-jpeg-dir=/usr/local/jpeg \
         --with-png-dir \
         --enable-mbstring=all \
         --enable-mbregex \
         --enable-shared
shell>#  make && make install
```
复制 php.ini 配置文件到指定目录
```
shell>#  cp php.ini-development   /usr/local/php/lib/php.ini
```

配置 Apache 使其支持 php
vi /usr/local/http2/conf/httpd.conf

1) 在 httpd.conf(Apache 主配置文件)中增加：
```
AddType application/x-httpd-php .php
```

2) 找到下面这段话:
<IfModule dir_module>
    DirectoryIndex index.html
</IfModule>
在 index.html 前面添加 index.php

3) 建立 php 测试网页
vi /usr/local/apache2/htdocs/index.php
输入如下内容:
<?php
phpinfo();
?>

4) 重启 apache

shell># /usr/local/http2/bin/apachectl restart

5)  再次浏览器查看 http://虚拟机 IP
如果看到 php 信息,工作就完成了!

# 十. 安装 MySQL

## 1.安装 cmake(更先进的 configure)

到光盘里边获得 cmake 并安装
rpm   -ivh   cmake*****

在光盘里边获得 cmake 并安装：

```
[root@localhost Packages]# ls | grep cmake
cmake-2.8.12.2-4.el6.i686.rpm
[root@localhost Packages]# rpm -ivh cmake-2.8.12.2-4.el6.i686.rpm
warning: cmake-2.8.12.2-4.el6.i686.rpm: Header V3 RSA/SHA1 Signature, key ID c105b9de: NOKEY
Preparing...                ########################################### [100%]
   1:cmake                   ########################################### [100%]
[root@localhost Packages]#
```
就绪                                                          ssh2: AES-256   20, 28   20 行, 109 列   VT100

## 2.编译安装 MySQL

shell># cd /home/jinnan/tar
shell># tar zxvf mysql-5.5.17.tar.gz
shell># cd mysql-5.5.17
shell># cmake \
    -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=/usr/local/mysql \
    -DMYSQL_DATADIR=/usr/local/mysql/data \
    -DDEFAULT_CHARSET=utf8 \
    -DDEFAULT_COLLATION=utf8_general_ci
    (准备安装到那里
    数据存储目录
    默认的字符集
    校对字符集)
(报错就安装 ncurses-devel)
shell># mount .....挂载光盘/

shell># rpm -ivh ncurses-devel-5.7-3.20090208.el6.i686.rpm
shell># rm -f CMakeCache.txt    //删除该文件
shell># cmake 。。。 。。。              //重新 cmake
shell># make && make install
给 mysql 复制一个配置文件
shell># cp support-files/my-medium.cnf   /etc/my.cnf

# 3.配置并初始化 MySQL

shell># useradd mysql （该 mysql 用户会存在于同名的组下）
shell># chmod +x /usr/local/mysql
(数据库用户信息不小心删除光了
① 删除/usr/local/mysql/data 目录,
② 同时删除旧的 mysql 服务
　　> ps -A | grep mysql
　　> killall mysqld 或 kill -9 mysql 进程号码
③ 从此开始执行以下指令,直至结束
)

shell># chown -R mysql.mysql /usr/local/mysql

初始化 mysql 数据库(创建系统默认数据 mysql/test 等)
shell># /usr/local/mysql/scripts/mysql_install_db \
　　--user=mysql \
　　--basedir=/usr/local/mysql \
　　--datadir=/usr/local/mysql/data &

把 mysql 安装文件(除了 data)的主人都改为 root，避免数据库恢复为出厂设置。
shell># chown -R root /usr/local/mysql
shell># chown -R mysql /usr/local/mysql/data

& 后台运行 mysql 服务
shell># /usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqld_safe --user=mysql &

//查看 mysql 是否有启动
shell># ps -A | grep mysql

测试数据库
shell># /usr/local/mysql/bin/mysql -u root
mysql> show databases;

接上步,修改 mysql 密码(可不做此步,默认无密码)
mysql> UPDATE user SET Password=password('123456') WHERE user='root';
mysql> flush privileges;

# 4.配置开机自启动服务项

shell># cp 安装包解压目录 /support-files/mysql.server
/etc/init.d/mysqld

shell># chmod +x /etc/init.d/mysqld

shell># chkconfig --add mysqld

shell># chkconfig mysqld on     //设置开机自启动

配置文件路径：

shell># vi /etc/rc.d/rc.local

在  文件中增加启动相关服务的命令如下：

```
/usr/local/http2/bin/apachectl start
/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqld_safe --user=mysql &
service vsftpd start
```

# 重新安装 apache 启动失败

[root@localhost httpd-2.2.19]# /usr/local/http2/bin/apachectl restart

httpd not running, trying to start

(98)Address already in use: make_sock: could not bind to address [::]:80

(98)Address already in use: make_sock: could not bind to address 0.0.0.0:80

no listening sockets available, shutting down

Unable to open logs

原因是 80 端口被占用

解决：

查看 80 端口使用情况

[root@localhost httpd-2.2.19]# netstat -lnp|grep 80

tcp            0          0   :::80                                          :::*

LISTEN       28195/httpd

unix    2        [ ACC ]        STREAM        LISTENING       6580      1957/gpm

/dev/gpmctl

unix    2        [ ACC ]        STREAM        LISTENING       5422      1800/pcscd

/var/run/pcscd.comm

```
[root@localhost httpd-2.2.19]# netstat -lnp|grep 80
tcp        0      0 :::80                       :::*                        LISTEN      28195/httpd
unix  2      [ ACC ]     STREAM     LISTENING     6580    1957/gpm        /dev/gpmctl
unix  2      [ ACC ]     STREAM     LISTENING     5422    1800/pcscd      /var/run/pcscd.comm
```

查看 80 的使用者是谁端口

[root@localhost httpd-2.2.19]# ps 28195

  PID TTY         STAT      TIME COMMAND

28195 ?          Ss        0:00 /usr/local/http2/bin/httpd -k restart

```
[root@localhost httpd-2.2.19]# ps 28195
  PID TTY        STAT    TIME COMMAND
28195 ?          Ss      0:00 /usr/local/http2/bin/httpd -k restart
```

经过分析知道了 80 端口被系统的一个进程占用，这个进程是旧的 apache 服务

将这个进程杀之

[root@localhost httpd-2.2.19]# kill -9 28195

[root@localhost httpd-2.2.19]#

```
[root@localhost httpd-2.2.19]# kill -9 28195
[root@localhost httpd-2.2.19]#
```

# 十一．卸载操作系统自带 apache



**Apache 2 Test Page**
**powered by CentOS**

This page is used to test the proper operation of the Apache HTTP server after it has been installed. If you can read this page it means that the Apache HTTP server installed at this site is working properly.

**If you are a member of the general public:**

The fact that you are seeing this page indicates that the website you just visited is either experiencing problems or is undergoing routine maintenance.

If you would like to let the administrators of this website know that you've seen this page instead of the page you expected, you should send them e-mail. In

**If you are the website administrator:**

You may now add content to the directory /var/www/html/. Note that until you do so, people visiting your website will see this page and not your content. To prevent this page from ever being used, follow the instructions in the file /etc/httpd/conf.d/welcome.conf.

1. 停止默认的 apache 进程

   > service httpd stop

2. 启动自己的 apache



```
[root@localhost /]#
[root@localhost /]# /usr/local/http2/bin/apachectl restart
httpd not running, trying to start
[root@localhost /]#
```