

# ss-panel v3搭建笔记

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# ss

# php

# linux

# python

由于最近xx大，因某云发的一封邮件，害得我把辛苦搭建的ss服务毁于一旦。由于实在是无聊，于是又重操旧业，重新搭了一遍，也算是温故知新了吧！

## # 服务器环境

1. 阿里云海外主机（可能会被GOV给和谐掉），速度嘛也还将就。操作系统CentOS 7.4

## # 前端安装说明

### # 安装Inmp

1. Inmp下载地址 **Inmp下载**
2. Inmp的安装请参照：**Inmp安装**，请记住MySQL root密码^\_^。
3. 添加虚拟主机，请参照：**添加、删除虚拟主机及伪静态管理**，这一步最好一步到位，在填写域名的时候，直接填写你要绑定服务器的域名，并创建数据库 后面会用到。
4. **Inmp相关软件目录及文件位置**

Inmp我选用的版本为v4，Inmp的安装时长较长，请耐心等待，如担心因网络问题导致的远程连接中断，请考虑使用 `screen`，这个在Inmp安装文档中有，就不啰嗦了。Inmp涵盖了 `pathinfo`、伪静态、单独新建数据库、防跨目录设置`open_basedir` 等操作，请耐心等待相关文档，以便减少不必要的时间开支（查询资料真的好累，捂脸☹️☹️||）。

### # 安装ss-panel

1. ss-panel源码下载地址：<https://github.com/orvice/ss-panel/tree/v3>，执行

```
cd /home/wwwroot/{your website}
git clone https://github.com/orvice/ss-panel.git tmp -b v3 && mv tmp/.git . &
```

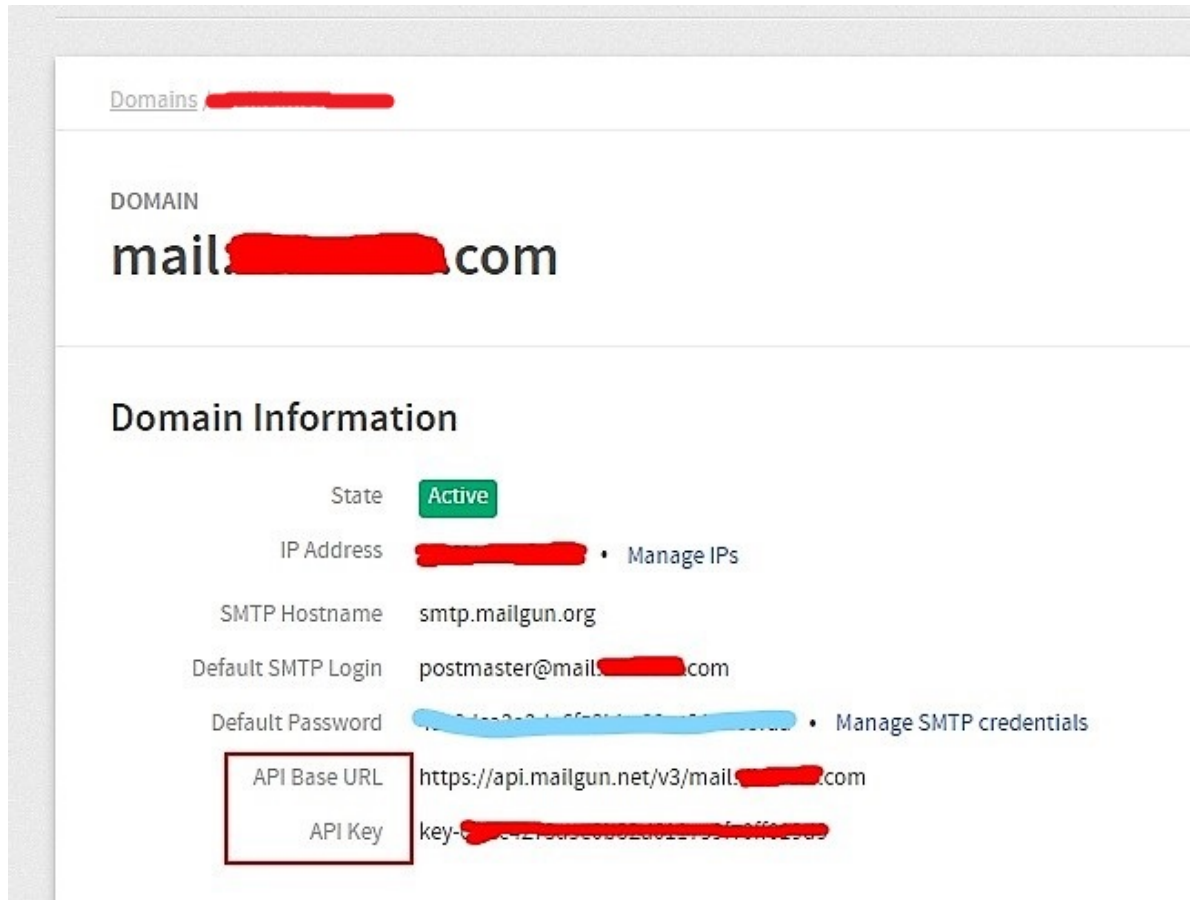
2. 通过 `composer` 安装程序组件

```
cd /home/wwwroot/{your website}
chmod -R 777 storage
chattr -i .user.ini
mv .user.ini public/
cd public
chattr +i .user.ini
```

4. 配置 .env 文件, 执行 `cp .env.example .env` , 重要配置如下:

```
appName = 'ss-panel3' // 站点名称
baseUrl = 'https://www.google.com' // 站点地址
pwdMethod = 'sha256' // 密码加密方式 可选 md5,sha256
muKey = '' // mu key 用于校验ss-go mu的请求
mailDriver = 'mailgun' // mailgun邮件
# database 数据库配置
db_driver = 'mysql'
db_host = 'localhost'
db_port = '3306'
db_database = 'sspanel'
db_username = 'sspanel'
db_password = 'sspanel'
db_charset = 'utf8'
db_collation = 'utf8_general_ci'
db_prefix = ''
# mailgun
mailgun_key = '' // API KEY
mailgun_domain = '' // API Base URL
mailgun_sender = '' // mailgun注册时的用户名 通常为邮箱
```

◦ 如图所示:



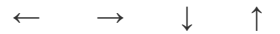
5. 导入数据库脚本 将 db.sql 导入到数据库中

6. 配置nginx站点配置文件 ( /usr/local/nginx/conf/vhost/{your website}.conf ) , 配置nginx如下:

```
location /
{
    try_files $uri $uri/ /index.php?$query_string;
}
```

此处配置nginx的目的在于, 由于使用 slim 框架 (和 Laravel 类似) 进行开发, url请求为 http://demo.com/auth/login 而非 pathinfo 形式 (pathinfo url为 http://demo.com/index.php/auth/login )

。附图:



```

; http://php.net/display-errors
display_errors = On

; The display of errors which occur during PHP's startup sequence are handled
; separately from display_errors. PHP's default behavior is to suppress those
; errors from clients. Turning the display of startup errors on can be useful in
; debugging configuration problems. We strongly recommend you
; set this to 'off' for production servers.
; Default Value: Off
; Development Value: On
; Production Value: Off
; http://php.net/dislay-startup-errors
display_startup_errors = On

; Besides displaying errors, PHP can also log errors to locations such as a
; server-specific log, STDERR, or a location specified by the error_log
; directive found below. While errors should not be displayed on productions
; servers they should still be monitored and logging is a great way to do that.
; Default Value: Off
; Development Value: On
; Production Value: On
; http://php.net/log-errors
log_errors = On

```

7. 至此，前端已经基本配置完成了。现在访问一下站点，是否正常，如果正常恭喜你，出错了也不用着急，自己尝试着解决一下，首先看一下错误信息，sorry，错误信息不显示，请配置 `/usr/local/php/etc/php.ini` 文件（执行 `/etc/init.d/php-fpm restart` 使配置生效），配置如下：

```

display_errors = On
display_startup_errors = On

```

。附图：

```

server
{
    listen 80;
    #listen [::]:80;
    server_name ss.demo.com ;
    index index.html index.htm index.php default.html default.htm default.php;
    root /home/wwwroot/ss.demo.com/public;

    include none.conf;
    #error_page 404 /404.html;

    # Deny access to PHP files in specific directory
    #location ~ /(wp-content|uploads|wp-includes|images)/.*\.php$ { deny all; }

    include enable-php.conf;

    location /
    {
        try_files $uri $uri/ /index.php?$query_string;
    }
}

```

如果遇到了下面的错误，请尝试将 `/usr/local/nginx/conf/fastcgi.conf` 文件中的

`fastcgi_param PHP_ADMIN_VALUE "open_basedir=$document_root/:/tmp/:/proc/";` 这

## # 后端安装说明

### # 后端使用shadowsocks-manyuser

1. 安装 pip , 并通过 pip 安装组件

```
yum install m2crypto python-setuptools
easy_install pip
pip install cymysql
```

2. 下载 shadowsocks-manyuser 源码

```
git clone https://github.com/mengskysama/shadowsocks.git tmp -b manyuser && m
```

3. 配置 Config.py 文件和 config.json 文件

```
#Config
MYSQL_HOST = 'mdss.mengsky.net'
MYSQL_PORT = 3306
MYSQL_USER = 'ss'
MYSQL_PASS = 'ss'
MYSQL_DB = 'shadowsocks'

MANAGE_PASS = 'ss233333333'
#if you want manage in other server you should set this value to global ip
MANAGE_BIND_IP = '127.0.0.1'
#make sure this port is idle
MANAGE_PORT = 23333
```

```
{
    "server": "0.0.0.0",
    "server_ipv6": "[::]",
    "server_port": 8388,
    "local_address": "127.0.0.1",
    "local_port": 1080,
    "password": "m",
    "timeout": 300,
    "method": "aes-256-cfb" # 统一改为 aes-256-cfb 方式加密和ss-panel用保持一致
```

```
yum install supervisor
```

#### 5.1 添加ss配置 vim /etc/supervisord.d/shadowsocks.ini

```
[program:shadowsocks]  
command=python /usr/local/shadowsocks/server.py -c /usr/local/shadowsocks/con  
autorestart=true  
user=root
```

#### 5.2 设置supervisor开机启动

```
systemctl enable supervisord  
systemctl start supervisord
```

#### 5.3 debug查看日志:

```
supervisorctl tail -f shadowsocks stderr
```

#### 5.4 启动/重启/停止

```
supervisorctl start/restart/stop shadowsocks
```

### # 主要参考资料:

- [ss-panel](#)
- [shadowsocks-manyuser](#)
- [ss-panel安装笔记](#)
- [Laravel配置nginx环境](#)

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