

windows clion远程连接ubuntu运行调试nginx-1.22.1版本

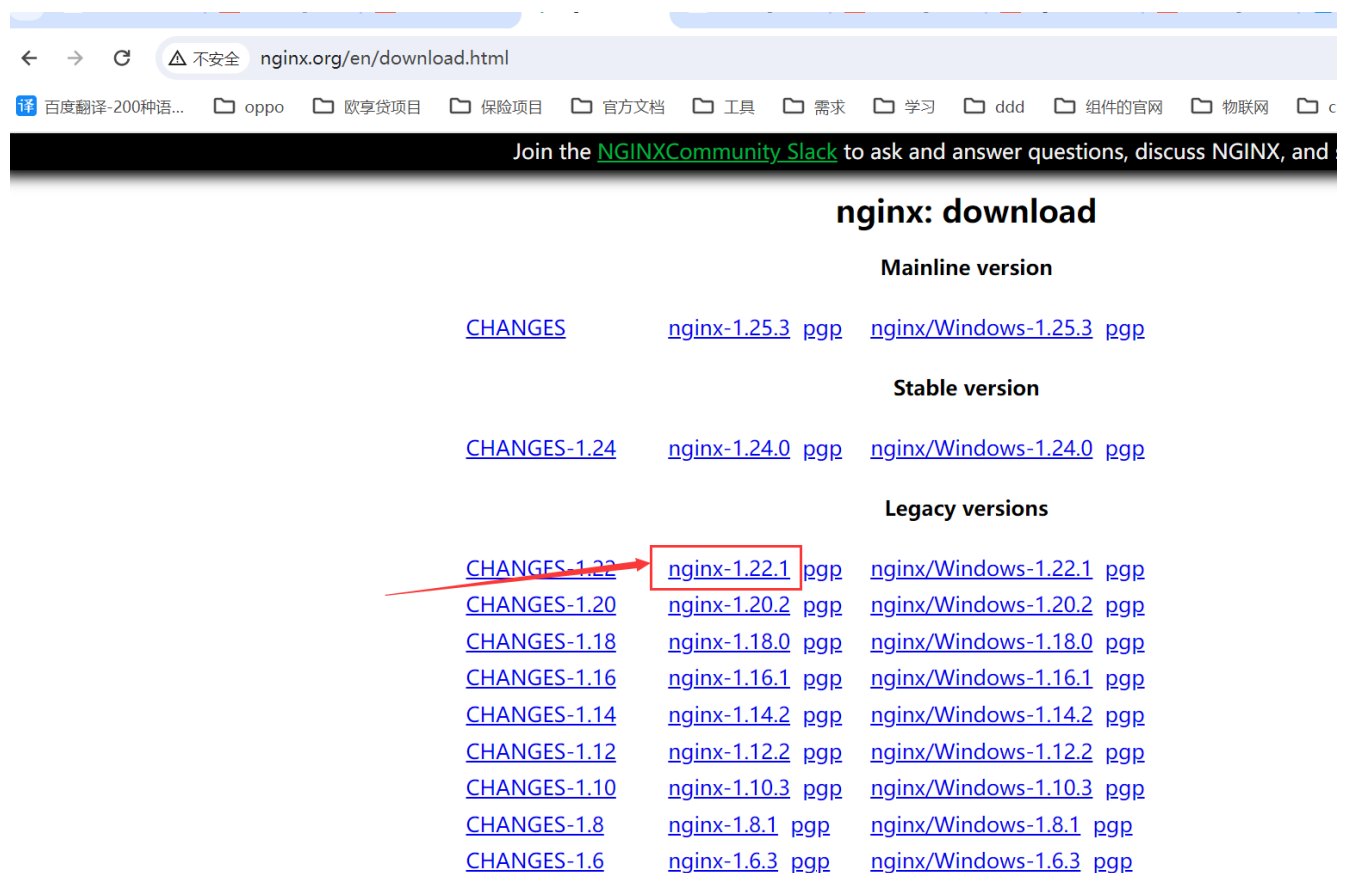
[原文链接](#)

一、进入ubuntu 端

1、下载

先下载nginx源码，可以通过以下链接自行下载，

<http://nginx.org/en/download.html>



也可以直接通过此连接直接下载，我这边选择的是 1.22.1版本；

<http://nginx.org/download/nginx-1.22.1.tar.gz>

2、解压

拷贝代码

```
1. tar -zxvf nginx-1.22.1.tar.gz
```

解压后先不要构建和安装

为了避免出现权限问题，我们先将解压好的目录加上最高权限

拷贝代码

```
1. chmod 777 ./nginx-1.22.1
```

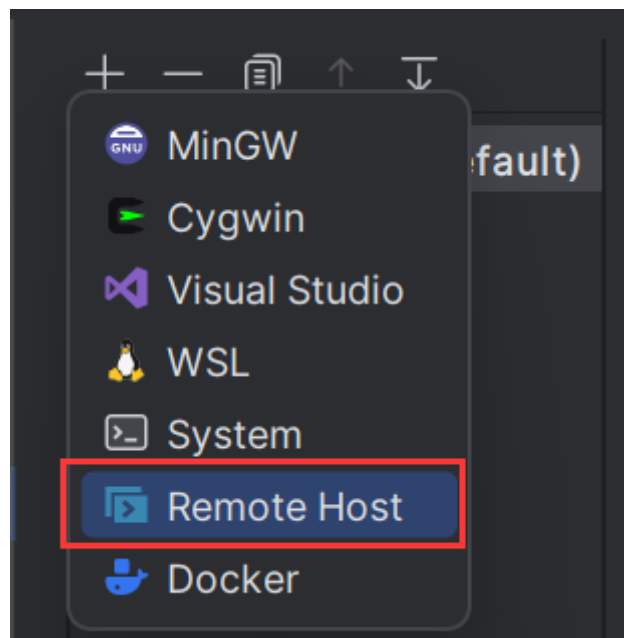
3、安装gcc、cmake 23版本以上

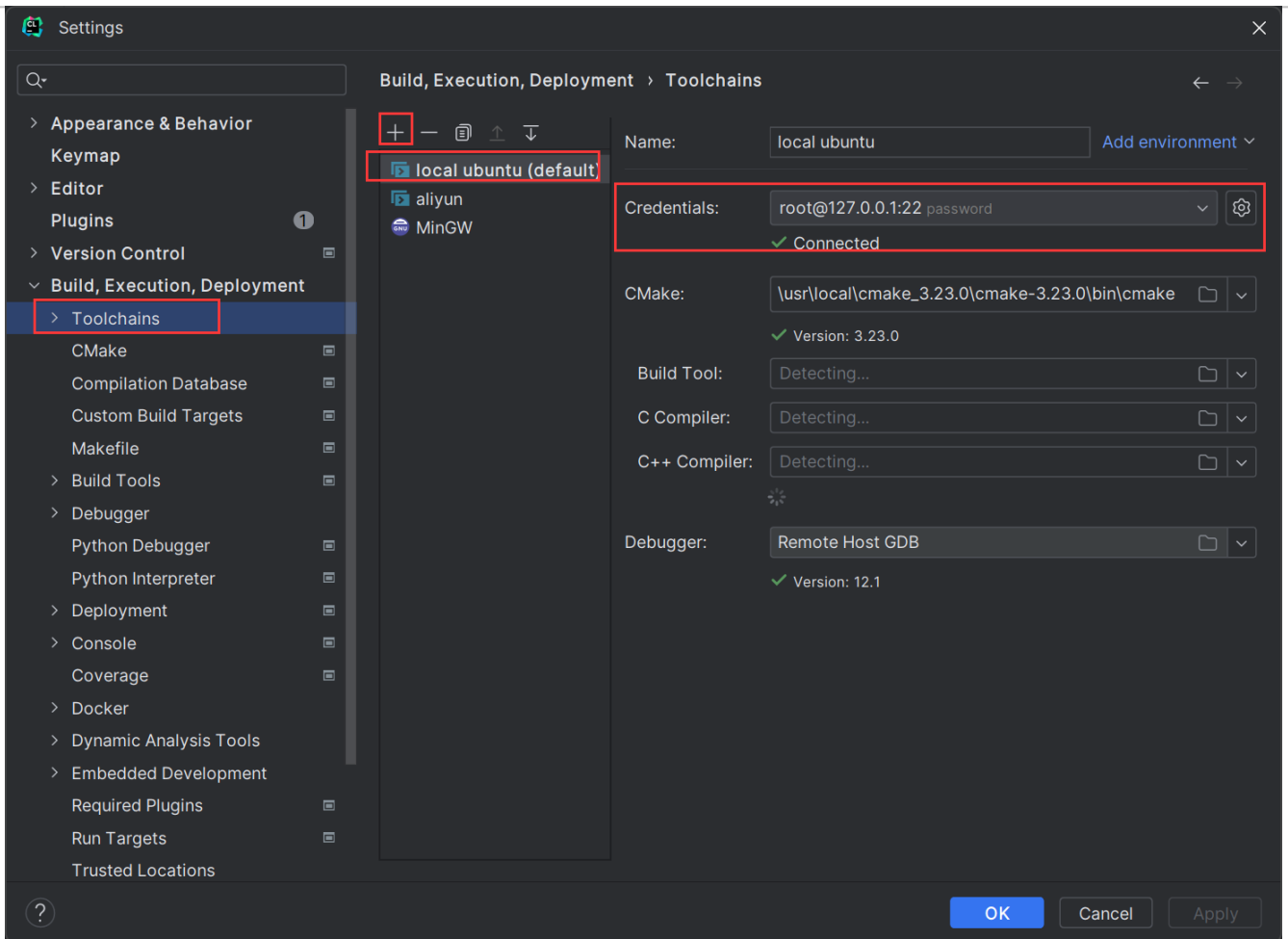
请自行百度安装，也可以看我的博客内有教程

二、切换到windows端

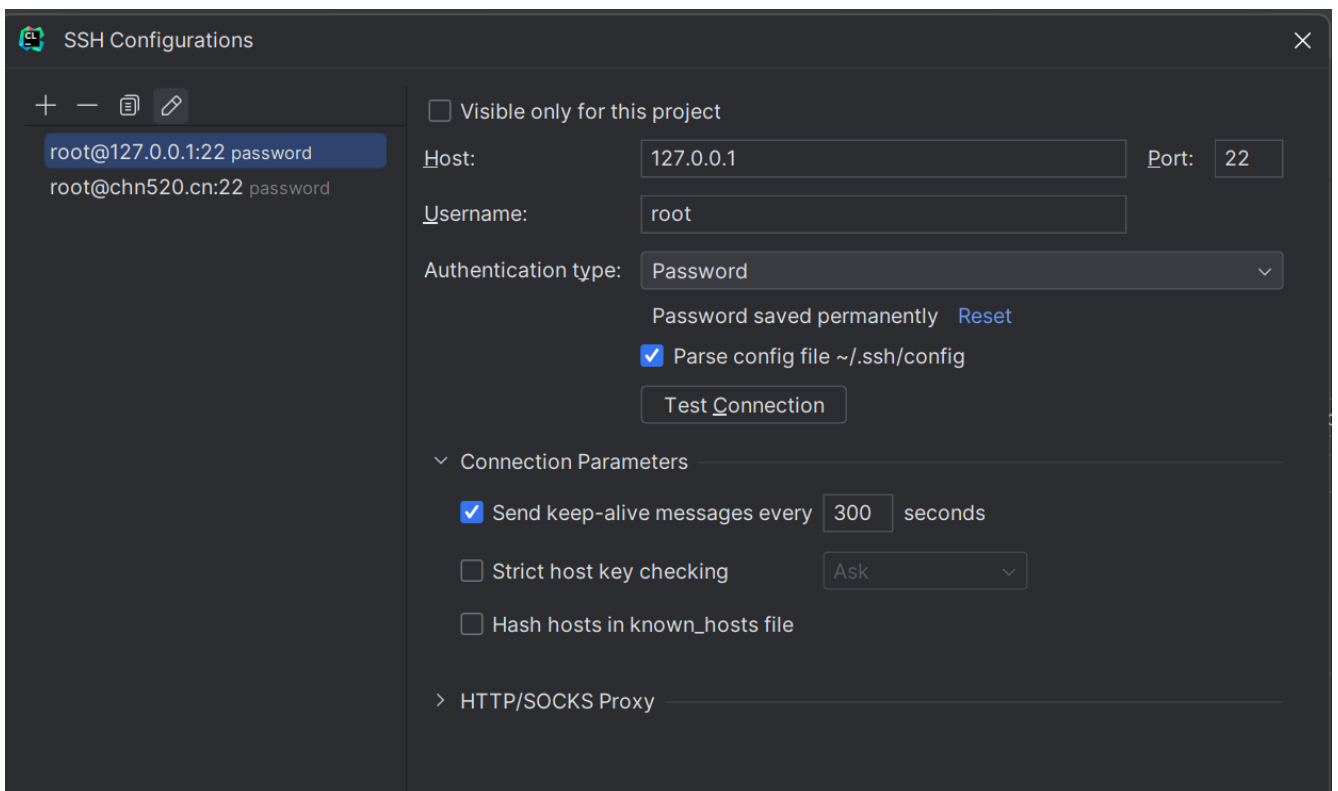
1、clion 添加工具链

选择Build,Execution,Deployment -> Toolchains (工具链) -> 添加 Remote host





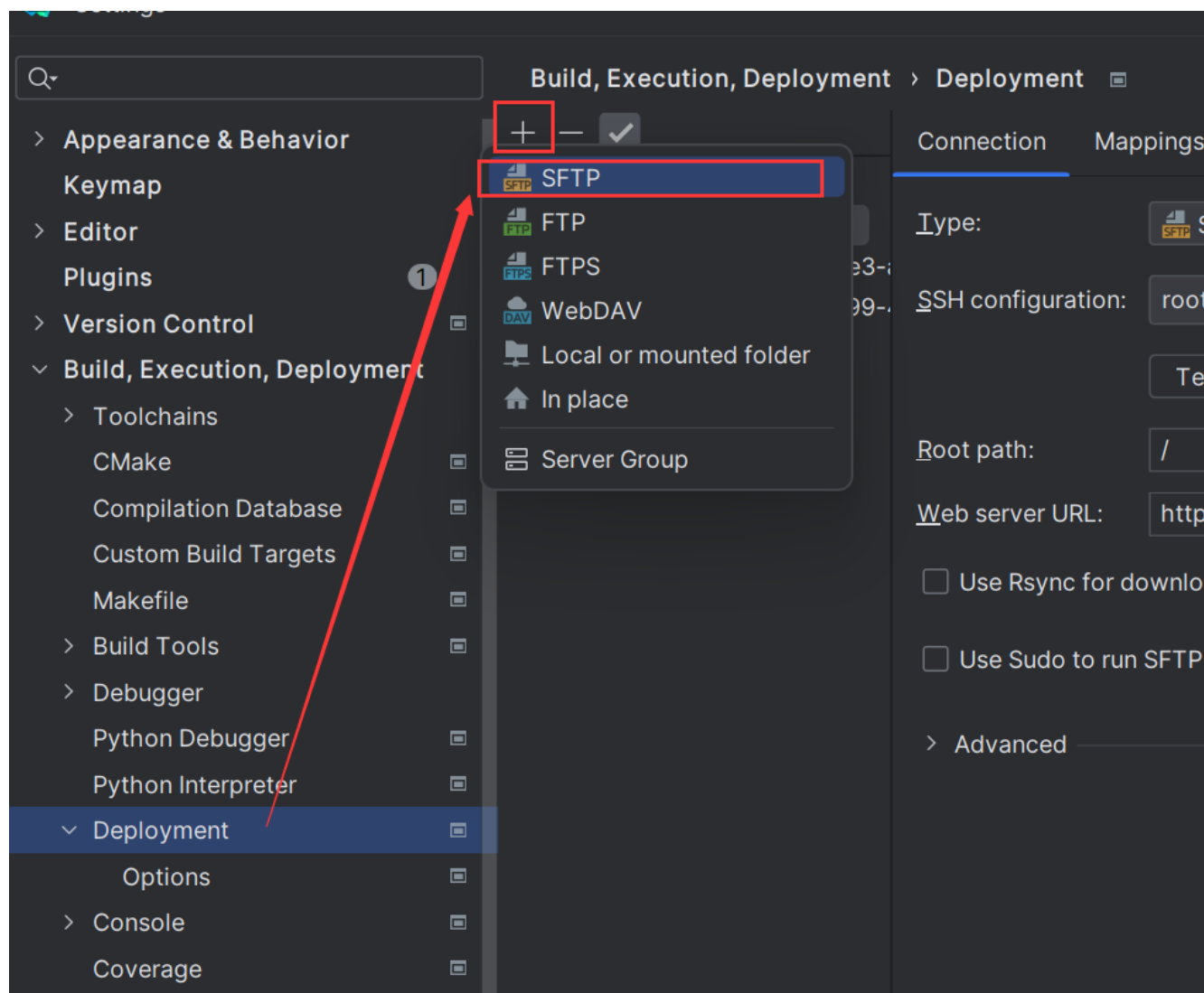
注意需要先配置好SSH configuration



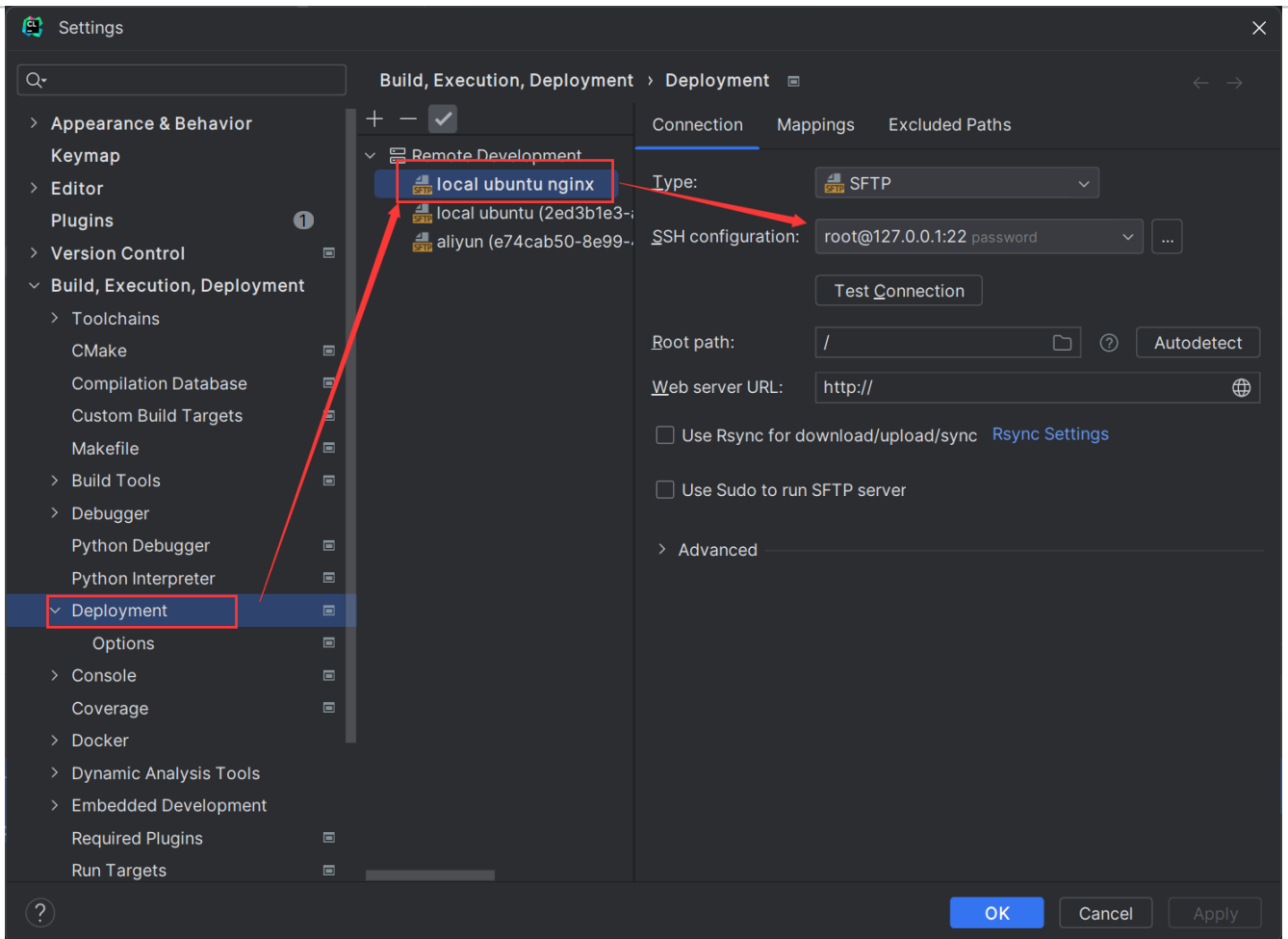
2、clion配置远程开发配置

添加远程开发的作用是可以将windows和ubuntu之间的文件互相同步，这样就不需要将文件拷来拷去了；

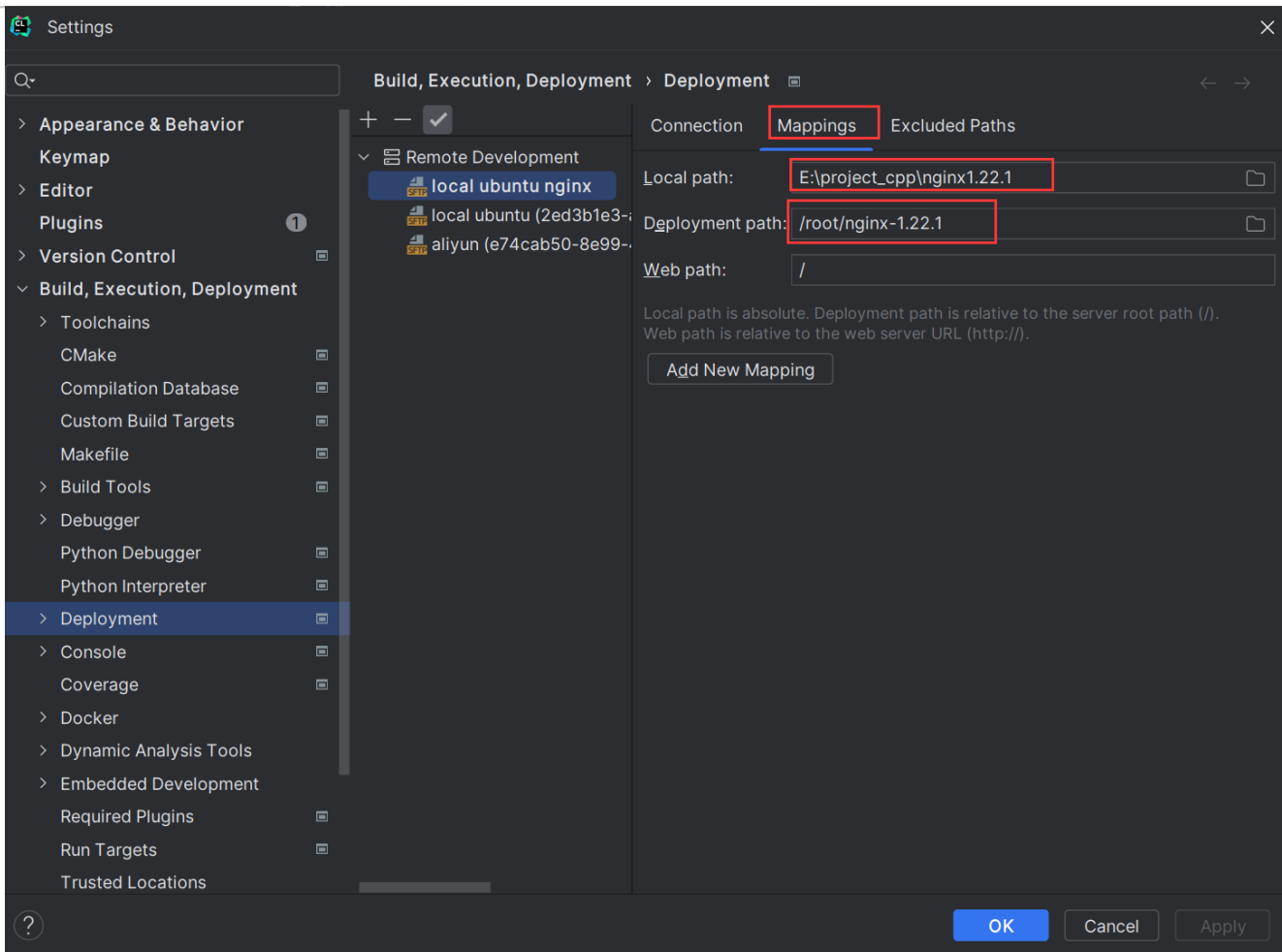
打开设置-> 选择 Deployment -> 添加一个 SFTP 的远程开发



添加好后是这样的，SSH configuration 选择刚刚配置好的



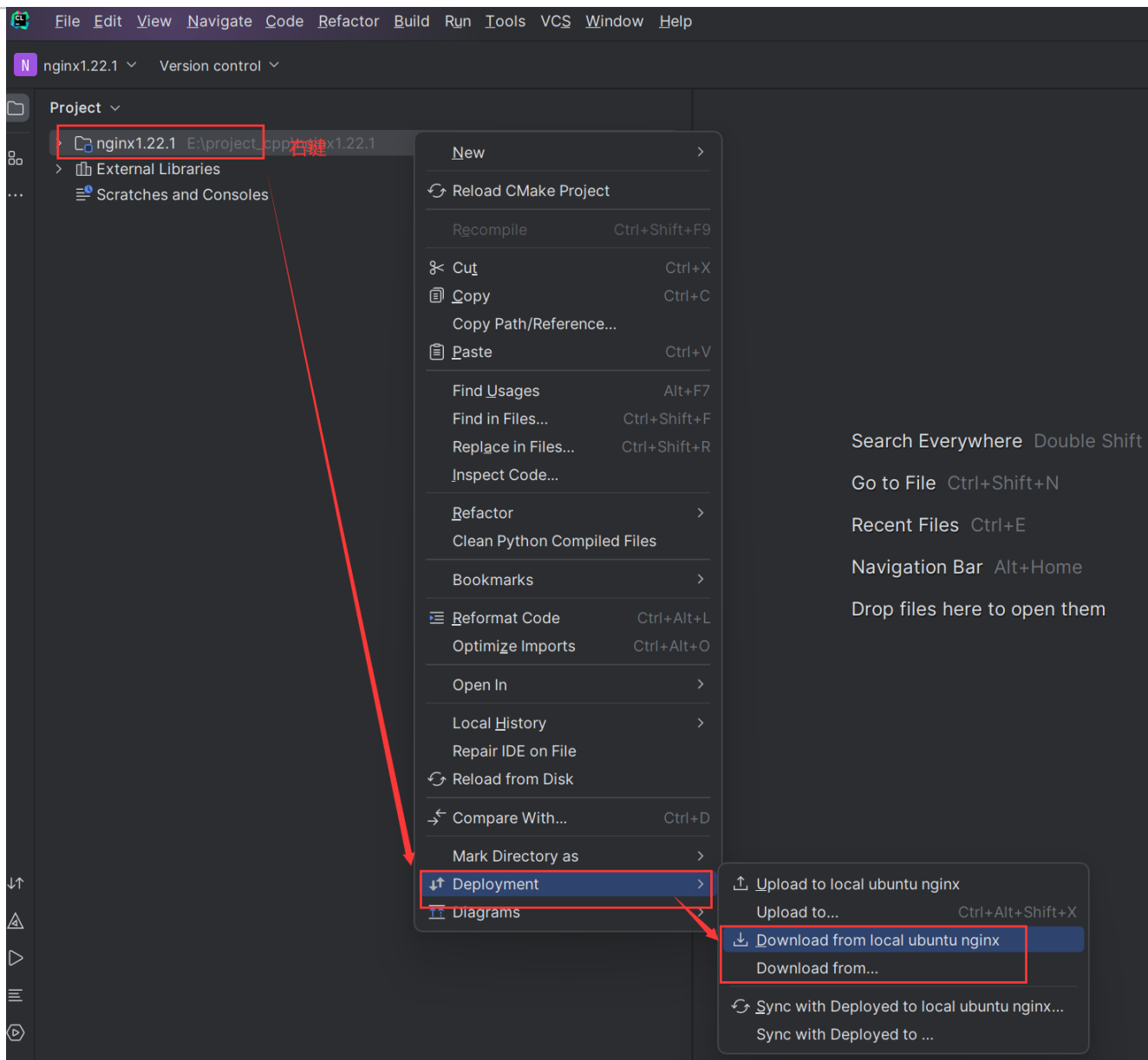
然后切换到Mappings (映射tab页) , Local Path 表示windows本地的路径,
Deployment path 表示ubuntu的远程路径,
以下例子是将windows 的 E:\project_cpp\nginx1.22.1 路径, 映射到ubuntu的 /root/ngi
nx-1.22.1 路径, 这样两个不同的系统之间就完成互相同步;



下载

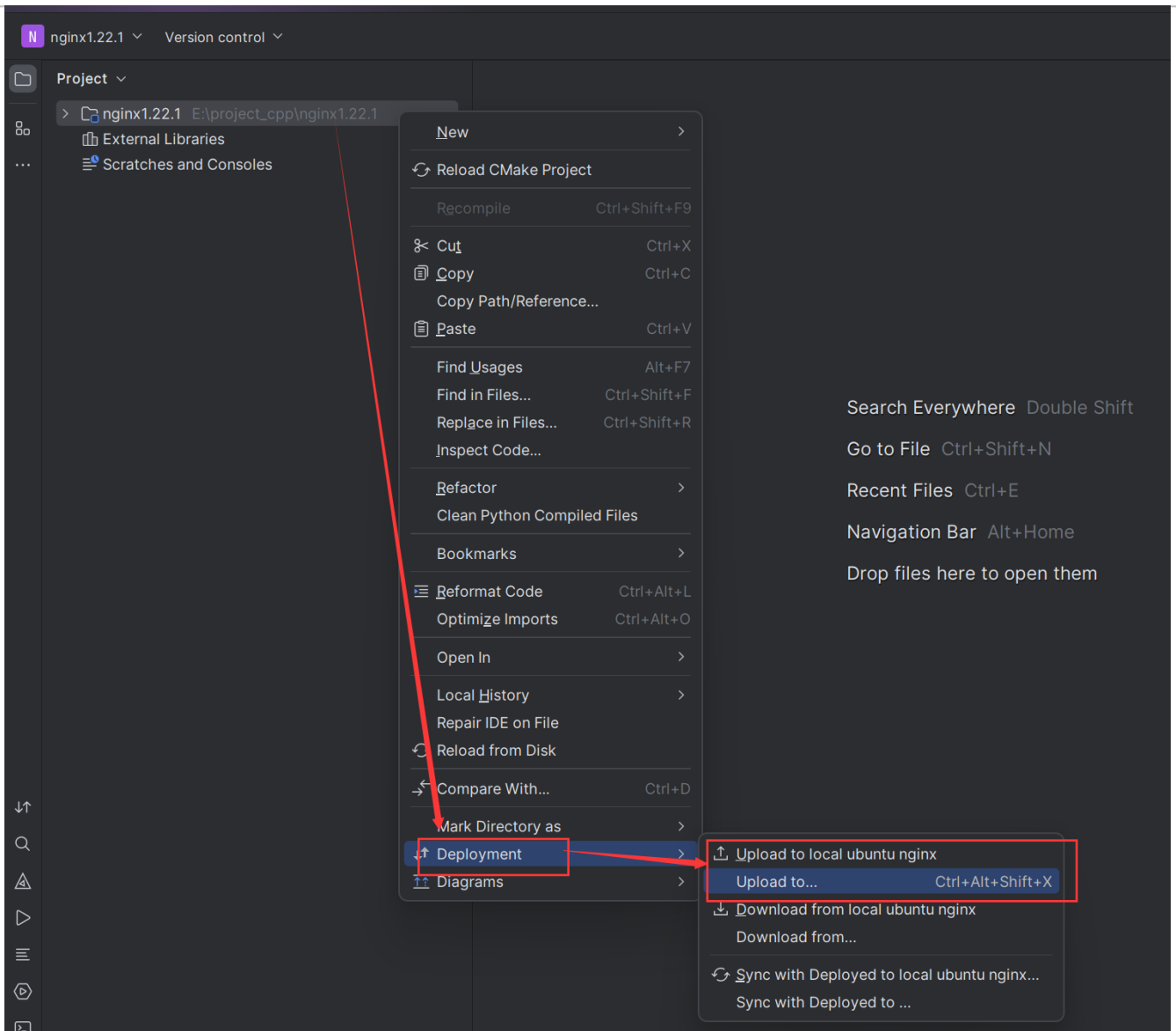
设置好之后，右击项目目录 -> Deployment -> Download from ...（选择刚刚配置好的远程开发SFTP） 或者直接选择 Download from local ubuntu nginx 也可以

经过一段进度条之后就会将nginx的源码下载下来了



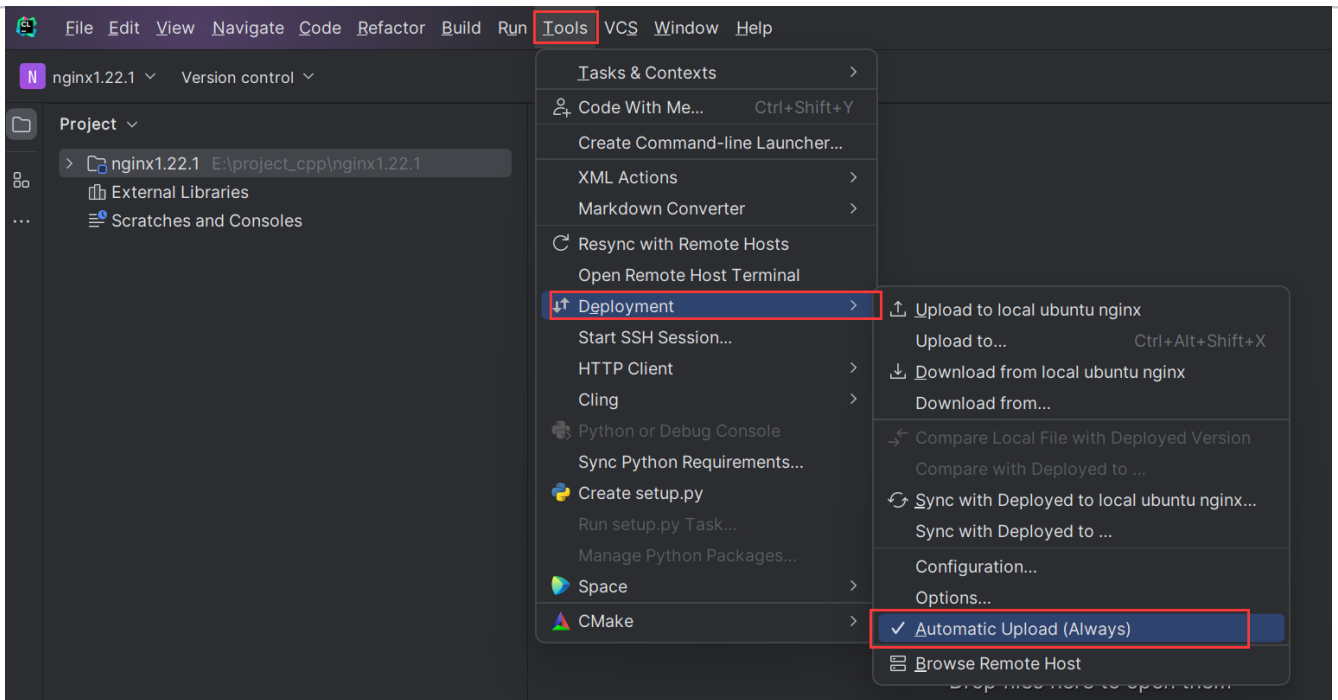
上传

如果想要将本地的文件上传上去，只需要选择 upload to ... 即可



自动上传配置

当然，以上方法是手动上传文件，如果想要实现自动上传，可以在 `Tools -> Deployment -> Automatic Upload(Always)` 打上勾，即可实现自动上传功能；



2、转换cmake

默认情况下，nginx是一个make项目，我们需要将其转为cmake项目，就需要CMakeLists.txt 文件，在auto目录下新建一个 cmake 文件，内容如下

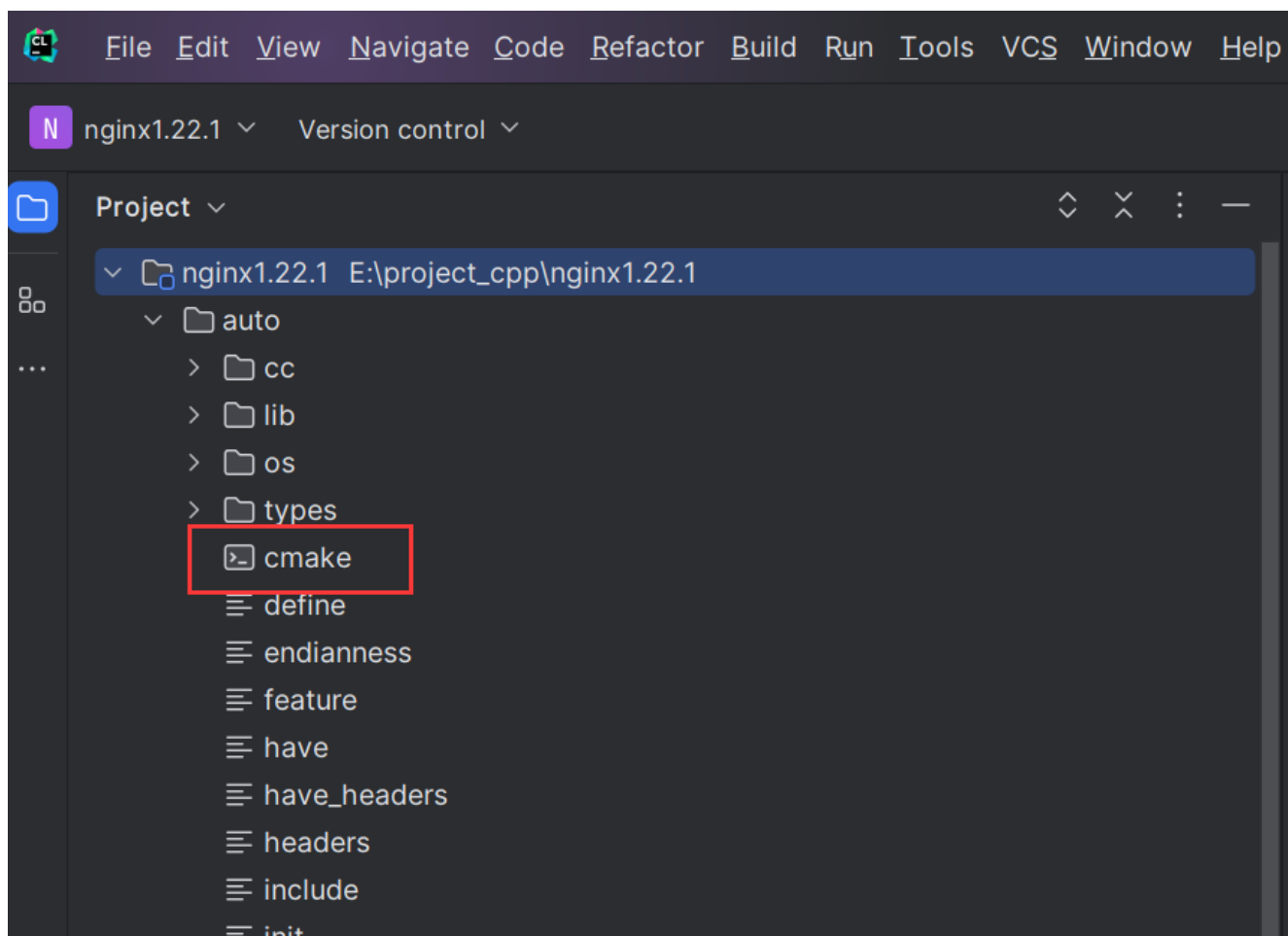
拷贝代码

```
1.  #!/usr/bin/env bash
2.  #NGX_CMAKE_FILE=$NGX_OBJS/CMakeLists.txt
3.  #*****此处生成到项目跟目录，修改$NGX_OBJS/CMakeLists.txt为CMakeLists.tx
   t
4.  NGX_CMAKE_FILE=CMakeLists.txt
5.  NGX_CMAKE_TMP=$NGX_OBJS/tmp
6.  #output includes
7.  cmake_ngx_incs=`echo $CORE_INCS $NGX_OBJS $HTTP_INCS $MAIL_INCS\
8.  | sed -e "s/  *\([^ ]*\)/$ngx_regex_cont\1/g" \
9.  -e "s/\\/$ngx_regex_dirsep/g"`
10. cat << END > $NGX_CMAKE_TMP
```

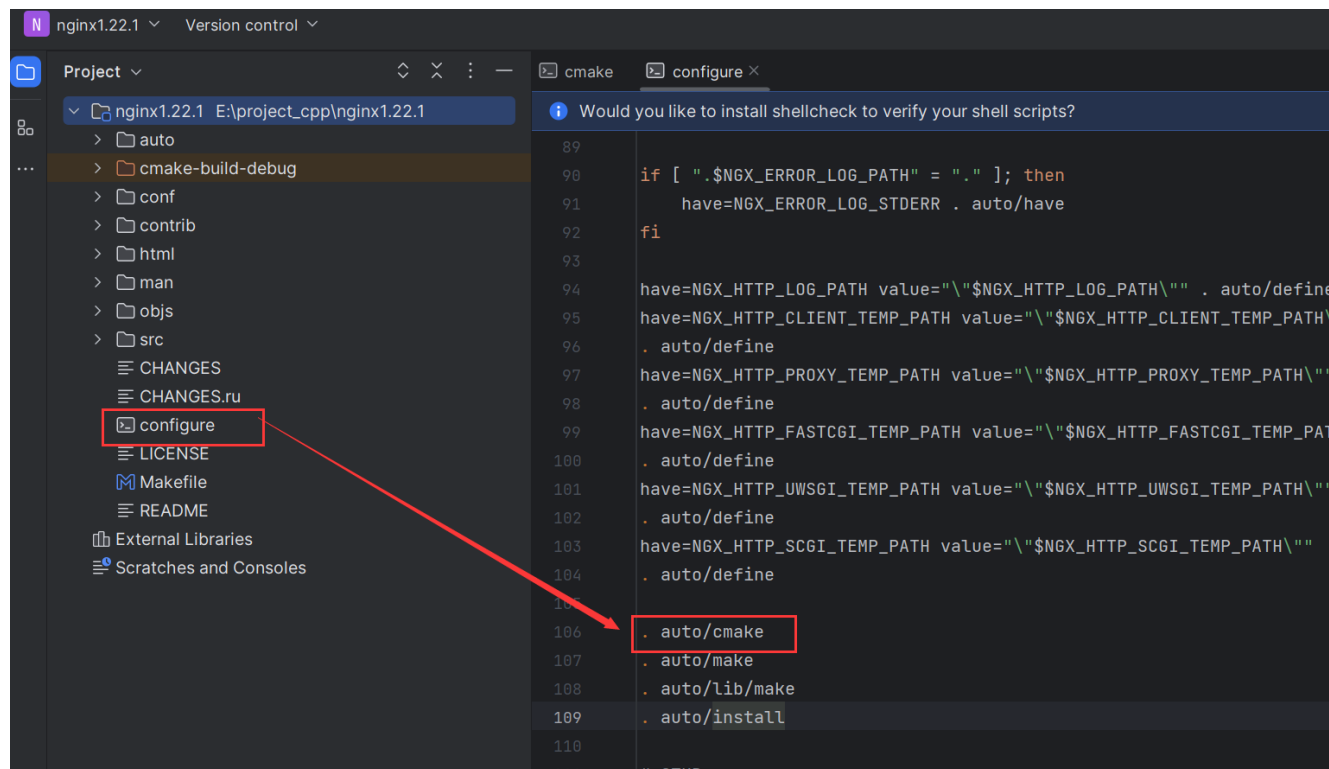
```
11. cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.6)
12. include_directories(
13. .
14. $cmake_ngx_incs)
15. END
16. #output src
17. cmake_ngx_src="$CORE_SRCS $HTTP_SRCS $MAIL_SRCS $NGX_MISC_SRCS $NGX_ADD
ON_SRCS $NGX_SHARED_SRCS"
18. cmake_ngx_src=`echo $cmake_ngx_src | sed -e "s/ *\[^\]^\]*\)/$ngx_re
gex_cont\1/g"\
19. -e "s/\///$ngx_regex_dirsep/g"`
20. #***** 次数将ngx_modules.c修改为$NGX_OBJS/ngx_modules.c
21. cat << END >> $NGX_CMAKE_TMP
22. set(SOURCE_FILES
23. $NGX_OBJS/ngx_modules.c
24. $cmake_ngx_src)
25. END
26. #output target
27. cat << END >> $NGX_CMAKE_TMP
28. add_executable(nginx \${SOURCE_FILES})
29. END
30. #output lib
31. echo ${CORE_LIBS}
```

```
32. CMAKE_CORE_LIBS=`echo ${CORE_LIBS} | sed -e "s/-l//g"`
33. cat << END >> $NGX_CMAKE_TMP
34. target_link_libraries(nginx $CMAKE_CORE_LIBS)
35. END
36. if [ -f $NGX_CMAKE_TMP ]
37. then
38. (cat $NGX_CMAKE_TMP | sed -e "s/\\\\"//g") > $NGX_CMAKE_FILE
39. rm $NGX_CMAKE_TMP
40. fi
```

创建好之后如下图



然后在configure文件的 . auto/make 上面加上 . auto/cmake ,注意一定要加在 auto/make 上面, 否则安装无法通过



三、切换到ubuntu

1、构建nginx

在nginx解压后所在的目录运行以下命令

拷贝代码

1. `./configure`
2. 如果是模块开发, 需要加上模块的目录
3. `./configure --add-module=/root/nginx-1.22.1/modules`

若出现 not found 错误解决

拷贝代码

1. `root@PAw9033927:~/nginx-1.22.1# ./configure`
2. `: not found: 2:`

```
3. : not found: 5:
4. : not found: 6:
5. : bad variable nameort: LC_ALL
```

一般出现这种情况，是操作系统编码格式不同导致的，在windows中是CRLF，在linux系统是LF，在macos是LR；

使用git clone xxx执行下载代码后，在windows系统会自动转为 CRLF 格式；

在服务器上，ubuntu系统中，先使用vi命令打开脚本，然后通过以下命令即可查询到编码格式，如果为dos，那么我们需要修改编码格式，如果格式是unix，那么不要需要修改。

拷贝代码

```
1. :set ff
```

修改编码格式

拷贝代码

```
1. :set ff=unix
2. # 或者
3. :set fileformat=unix
4. ### 最后通过存盘退出
5. :wq
```

最优解

但是这种方法只能一个个改，如果我们需要修改整个项目的编码格式，这种方式是不可取的，最好的解决方案就是直接在linux 系统上 clone 代码，而不是在 windwos 上 clone

pcre缺失

如果出现以下报错，表示缺少PCRE库；

拷贝代码

```
1. ./configure: error: the HTTP rewrite module requires the PCRE library.
```

2. You can either **disable** the module **by using** `--without-http_rewrite_module`
3. **option, or** install the PCRE library **into** the **system, or** build the PCRE library
4. `statically from the source with nginx by using --with-pcre=<path> option.`

通过以下命令安装pcre

拷贝代码

1. `sudo apt-get install libpcre3 libpcre3-dev -y`

zlib缺失

若出现以下错误

拷贝代码

1. `./configure: error: the HTTP gzip module requires the zlib library.`
2. You can either **disable** the module **by using** `--without-http_gzip_module`
3. **option, or** install the zlib library **into** the **system, or** build the zlib library
4. `statically from the source with nginx by using --with-zlib=<path> option.`

通过以下命令安装zlib

拷贝代码

1. `sudo apt-get install zlib1g-dev -y`

重新构建

出现以下内容就表示安装成功

```
-lcrypt -lpcrc -lz
creating objs/Makefile

Configuration summary
+ using system PCRE library
+ OpenSSL library is not used
+ using system zlib library

nginx path prefix: "/usr/local/nginx"
nginx binary file: "/usr/local/nginx/sbin/nginx"
nginx modules path: "/usr/local/nginx/modules"
nginx configuration prefix: "/usr/local/nginx/conf"
nginx configuration file: "/usr/local/nginx/conf/nginx.conf"
nginx pid file: "/usr/local/nginx/logs/nginx.pid"
nginx error log file: "/usr/local/nginx/logs/error.log"
nginx http access log file: "/usr/local/nginx/logs/access.log"
nginx http client request body temporary files: "client_body_temp"
nginx http proxy temporary files: "proxy_temp"
nginx http fastcgi temporary files: "fastcgi_temp"
nginx http uwsgi temporary files: "uwsgi_temp"
nginx http scgi temporary files: "scgi_temp"

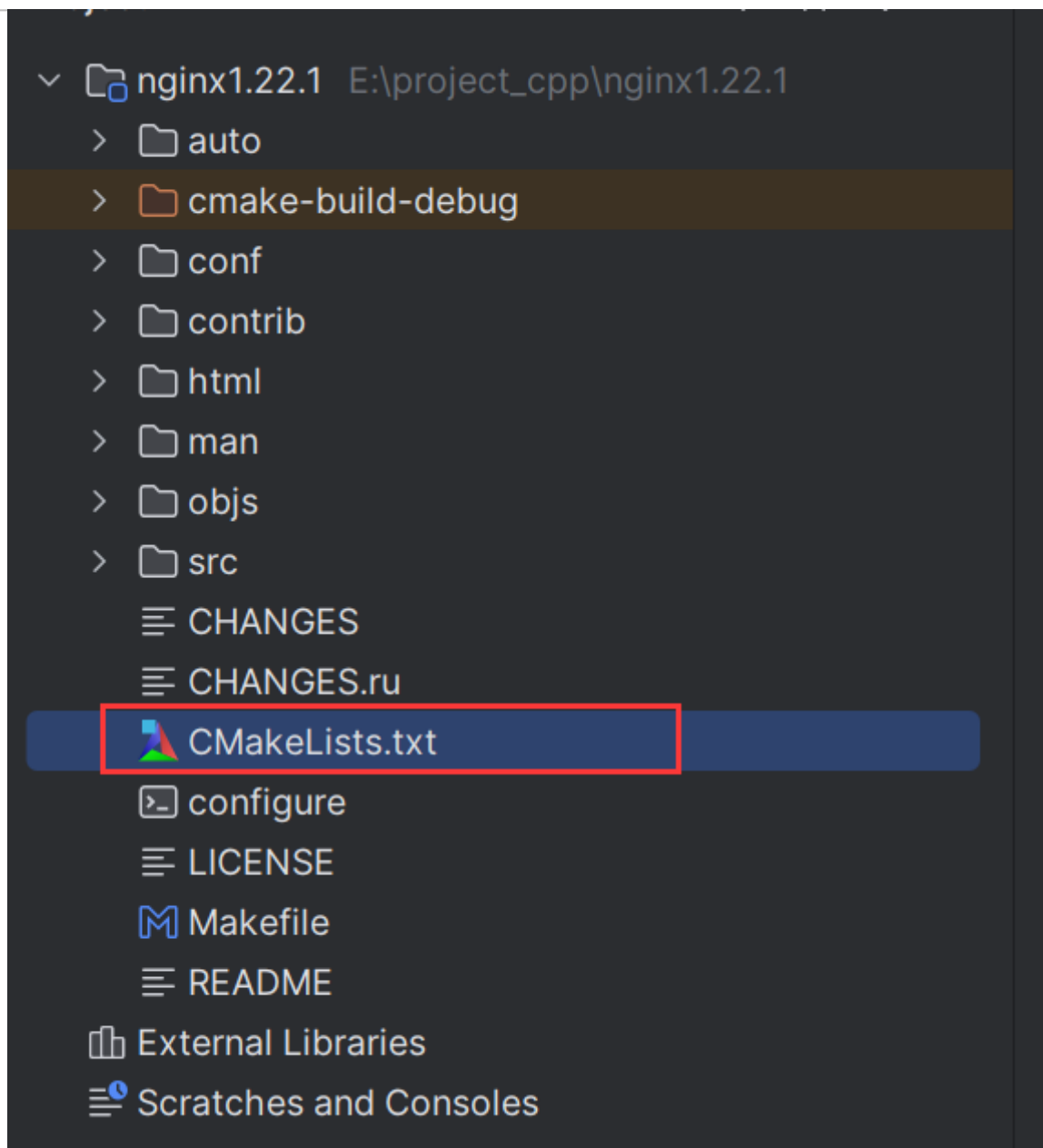
root@yexindong:~/nginx-1.22.1#
```

到这一步，ubuntu的工作就已经做完了；

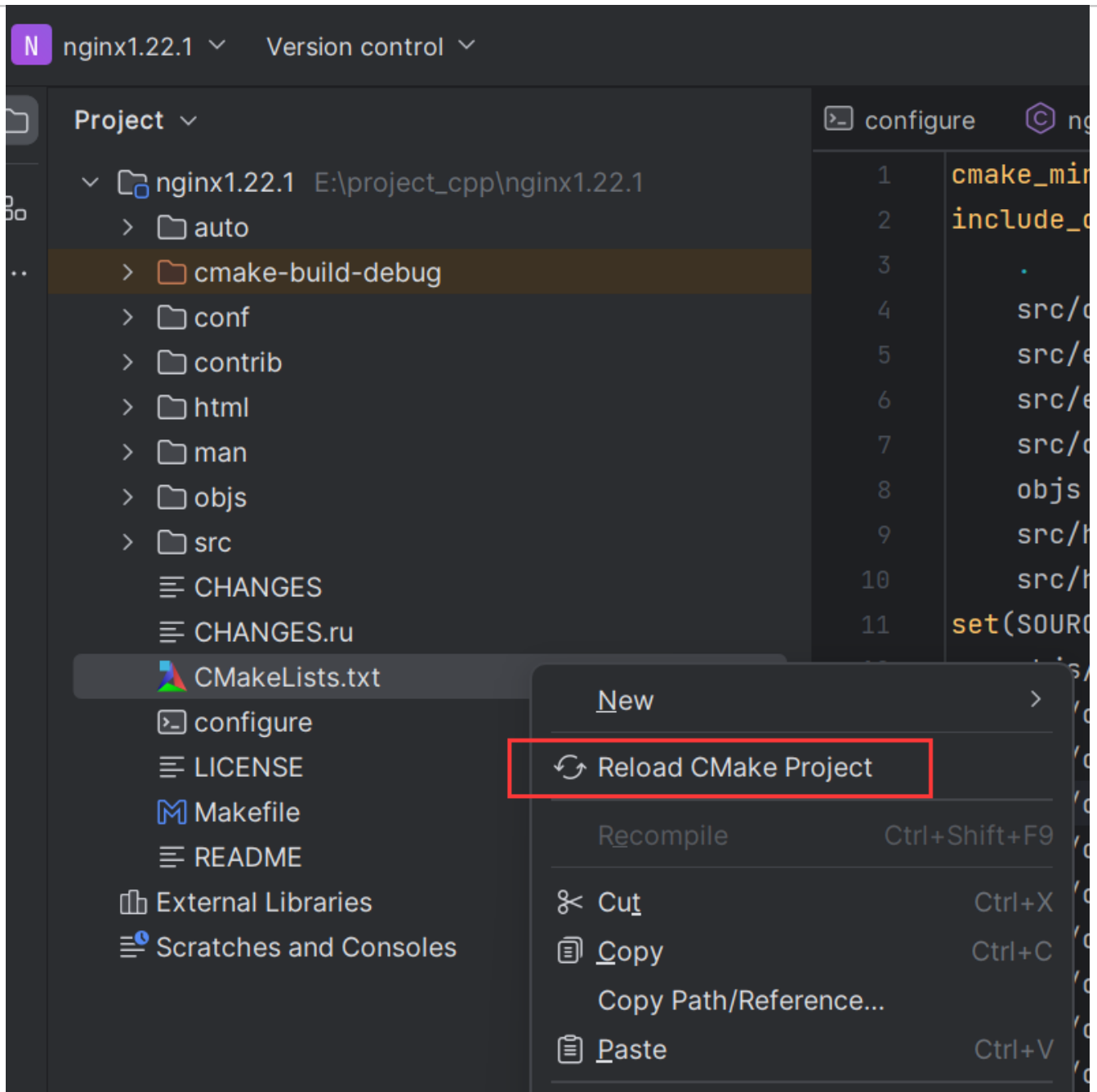
四、切换到windows

加载 cmake

刚刚构建后，通过 Deployment Download from ... 下载文件后就可以看到，项目中多出了一个CMakeLists.txt文件，这个就是cmake的关键文件；

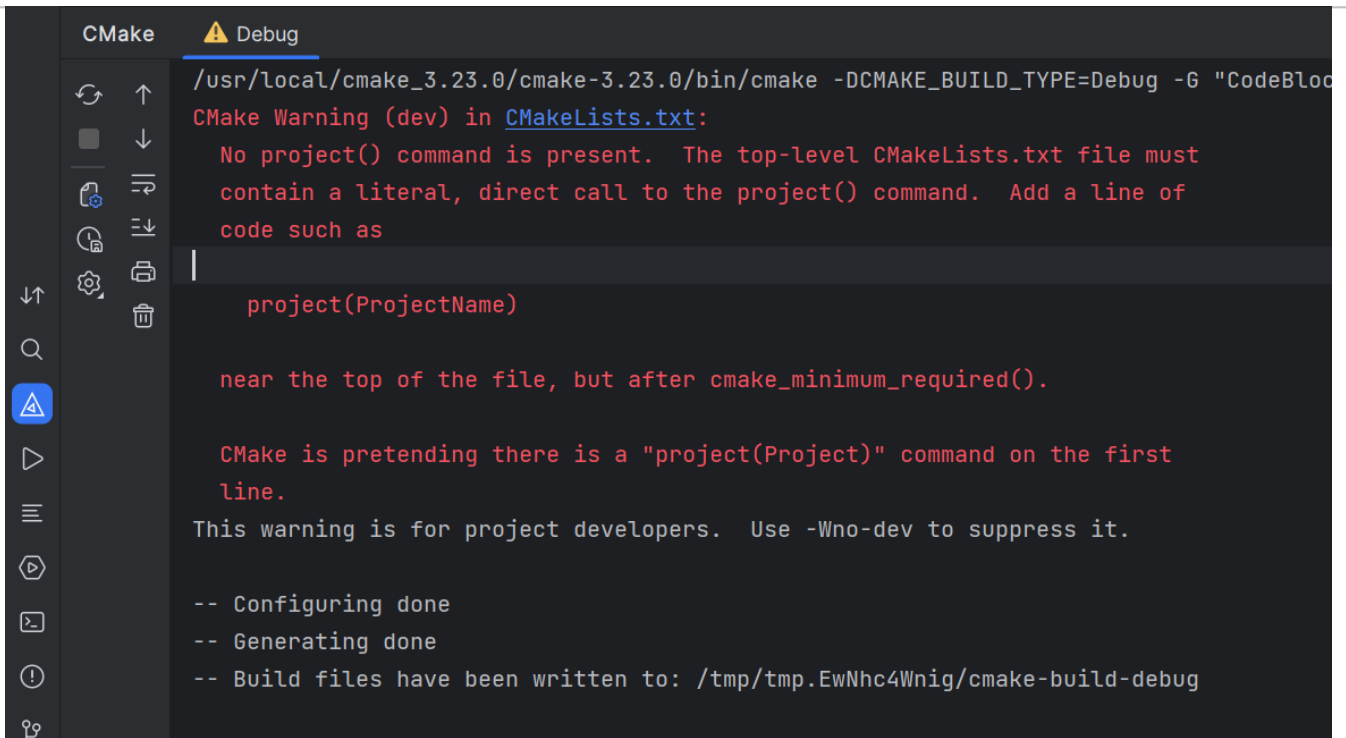


右键CMakeLists.txt文件，选择 Reload CMake Project



警告处理（可不处理）

重新加载后，有个警告



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the CMake command prompt. The command executed is `/usr/local/cmake_3.23.0/cmake-3.23.0/bin/cmake -DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=Debug -G "CodeBlocks"`. The output shows a warning: `CMake Warning (dev) in CMakeLists.txt: No project() command is present. The top-level CMakeLists.txt file must contain a literal, direct call to the project() command. Add a line of code such as` followed by `project(ProjectName)`. It also states that CMake is pretending there is a `project(Project)` command on the first line. The build process completes with the message: `-- Configuring done -- Generating done -- Build files have been written to: /tmp/tmp.EwNhc4Wnig/cmake-build-debug`.

```
/usr/local/cmake_3.23.0/cmake-3.23.0/bin/cmake -DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=Debug -G "CodeBlocks"
CMake Warning (dev) in CMakeLists.txt:
  No project() command is present.  The top-level CMakeLists.txt file must
  contain a literal, direct call to the project() command.  Add a line of
  code such as

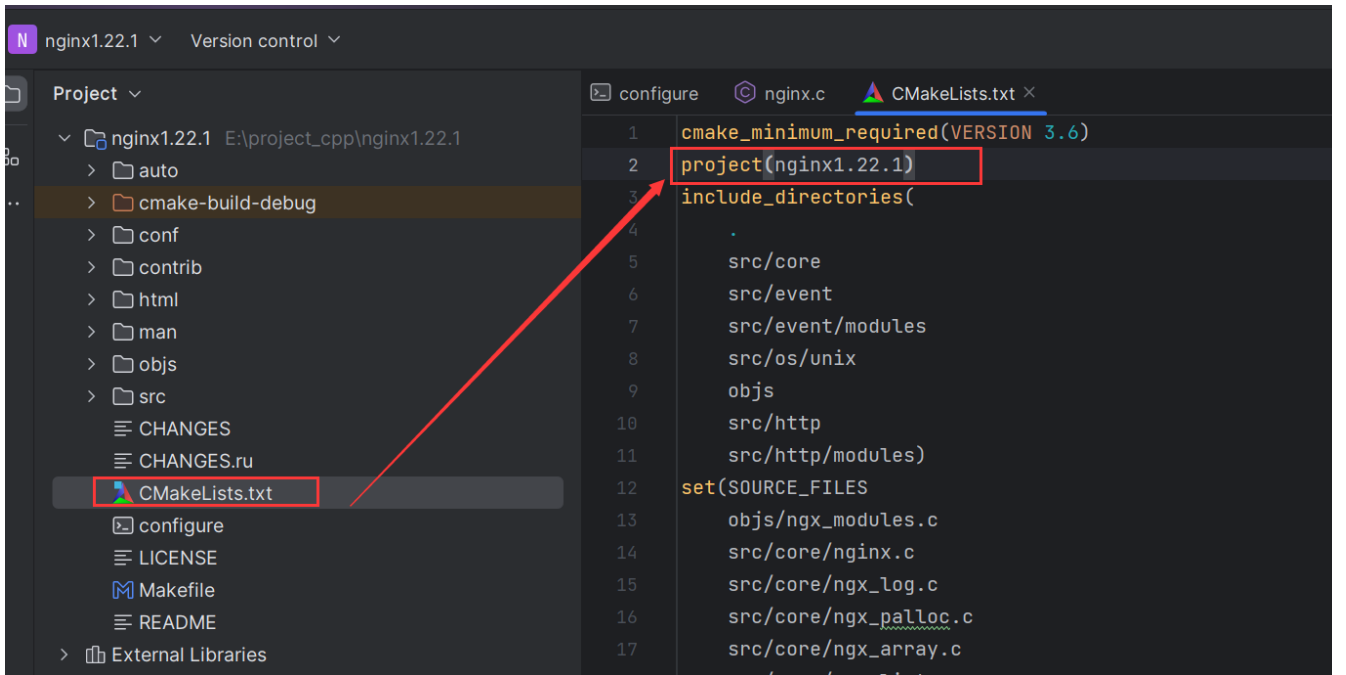
      project(ProjectName)

  near the top of the file, but after cmake_minimum_required().

  CMake is pretending there is a "project(Project)" command on the first
  line.
This warning is for project developers.  Use -Wno-dev to suppress it.

-- Configuring done
-- Generating done
-- Build files have been written to: /tmp/tmp.EwNhc4Wnig/cmake-build-debug
```

意思是必须在CMakeLists.txt文件头部加上 `project(项目名称)`，表示这个项目的名字，这个可以不处理，不会影响运行，但我是个强迫症，既然这样我们就加上呗

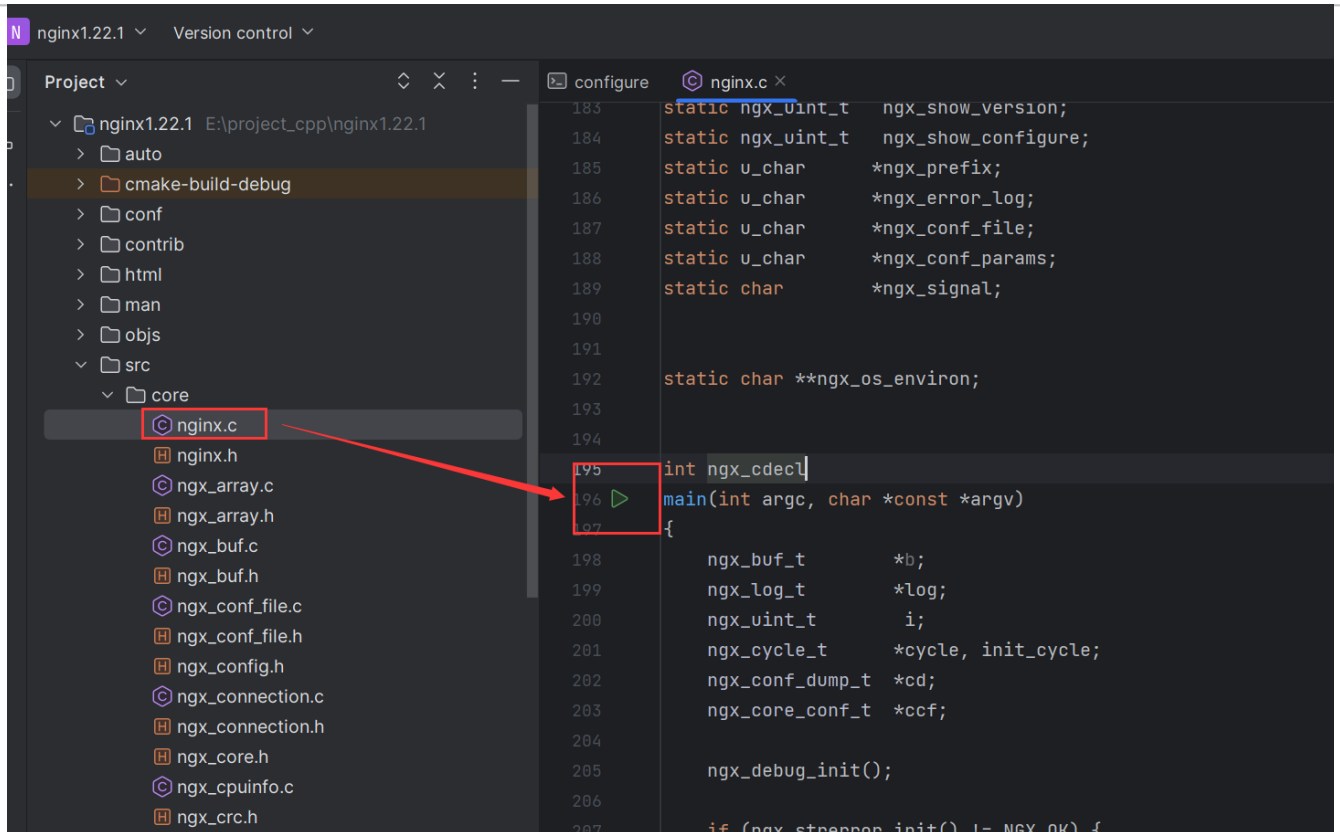


The screenshot shows an IDE interface with a project named 'nginx1.22.1'. The 'Project' sidebar on the left shows the file structure, with 'CMakeLists.txt' highlighted. The main editor window shows the content of 'CMakeLists.txt', which includes `cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.6)`, `project(nginx1.22.1)`, and `include_directories` for various source directories. A red arrow points from the 'CMakeLists.txt' file in the sidebar to the `project(nginx1.22.1)` line in the editor.

```
1 cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.6)
2 project(nginx1.22.1)
3 include_directories(
4
5     src/core
6     src/event
7     src/event/modules
8     src/os/unix
9     objs
10    src/http
11    src/http/modules)
12 set(SOURCE_FILES
13     objs/nginx_modules.c
14     src/core/nginx.c
15     src/core/nginx_log.c
16     src/core/nginx_palloc.c
17     src/core/nginx_array.c
```

运行nginx

找到 `src/core/nginx.c` 文件，运行里面的main函数

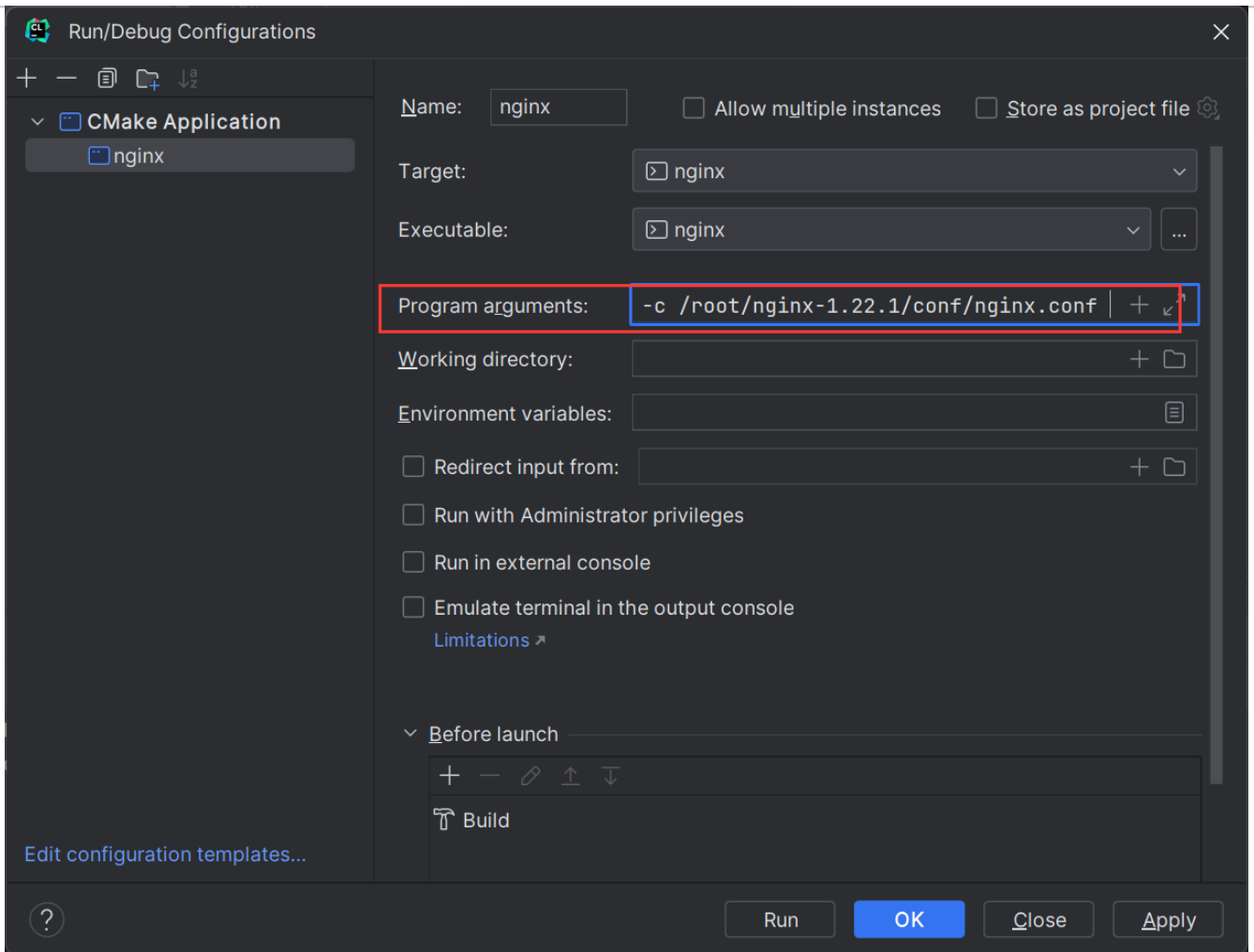


在运行的配置里面

Program arguments加入以下配置,指定nginx的配置文件

拷贝代码

1. `-c /root/nginx-1.22.1/conf/nginx.conf`



运行报错解决

运行后报错了，信息如下，意思是 `/usr/local/nginx/` 这个目录不存在；

拷贝代码

1. `/tmp/tmp.EwNhc4Wnig/cmake-build-debug/nginx -c /root/nginx-1.22.1/conf/nginx.conf`
2. `nginx: [alert] could not open error log file: open() "/usr/local/nginx/logs/error.log" failed (2: No such file or directory)`
3. `2023/12/05 22:53:12 [emerg] 12732#0: mkdir() "/usr/local/nginx/client_body_temp" failed (2: No such file or directory)`

通过nginx的帮助命令可以看到，默认的前缀是 `/usr/local/nginx/` ；

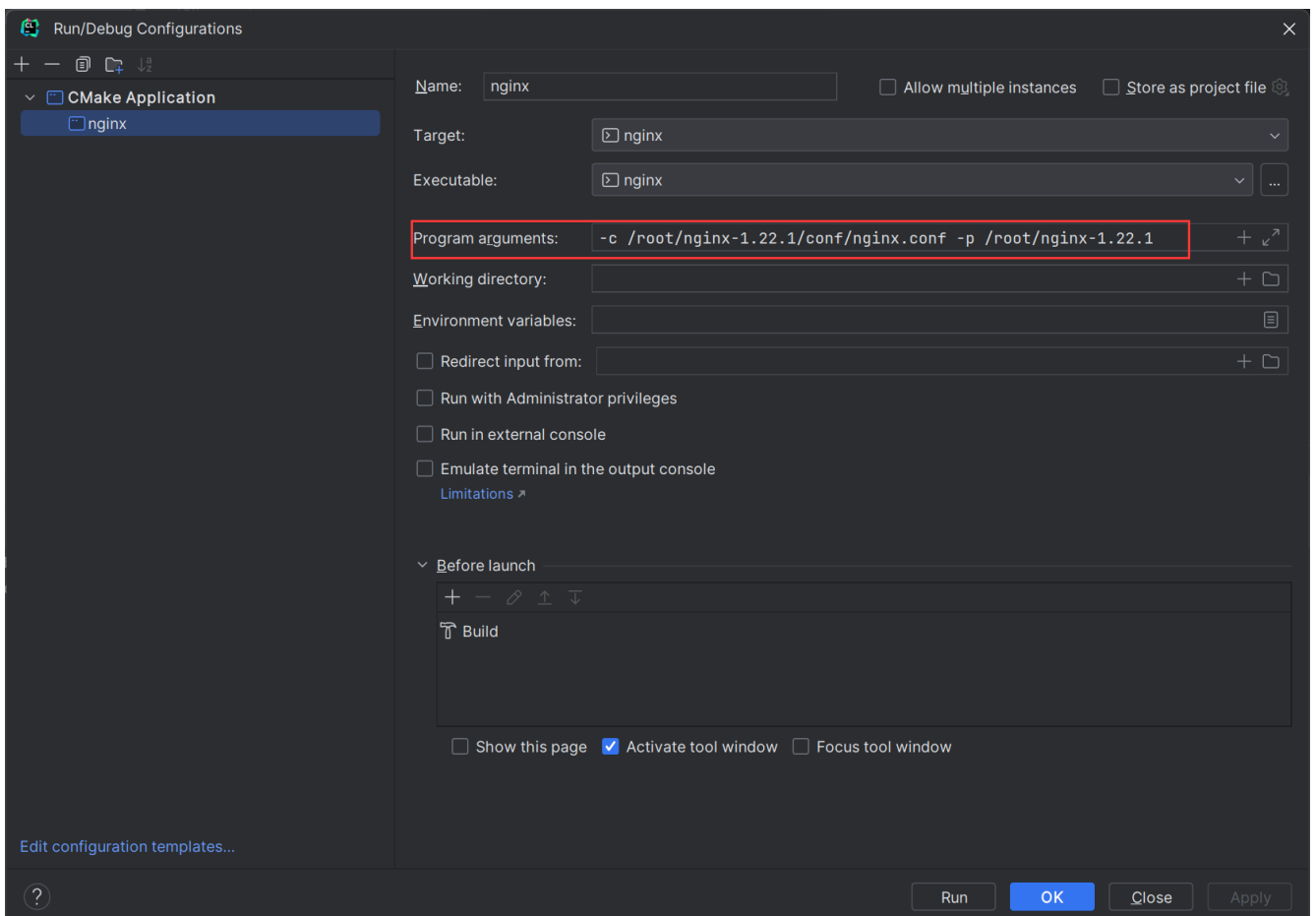
```
root@yexindong:~/nginx-1.22.1# /tmp/tmp.EwNhc4Wnig/cmake-build-debug/nginx -h
nginx version: nginx/1.22.1
Usage: nginx [-?hvVtTq] [-s signal] [-p prefix]
           [-e filename] [-c filename] [-g directives]

Options:
  -?, -h      : this help
  -v          : show version and exit
  -V          : show version and configure options then exit
  -t          : test configuration and exit
  -T          : test configuration, dump it and exit
  -q          : suppress non-error messages during configuration testing
  -s signal   : send signal to a master process: stop, quit, reopen, reload
  -p prefix   : set prefix path (default: /usr/local/nginx/)
  -e filename : set error log file (default: logs/error.log)
  -c filename : set configuration file (default: conf/nginx.conf)
  -g directives : set global directives out of configuration file
```

所以我们在启动的时候只需要加上 `-p` 参数修改下前缀就行了，在启动配置里面 Program arguments加入以下配置

拷贝代码

1. `-c /root/nginx-1.22.1/conf/nginx.conf -p /root/nginx-1.22.1`



得注意下哈，日志是放在 `/root/nginx-1.22.1/logs` 目录下的，logs 这个目录得自己手动创建

拷贝代码

```
1. mkdir /nginx-1.22.1/logs
```

再次启动（后台运行）

当看到以下信息时就表示已经启动成功了



```
Run nginx x
| :
/tmp/tmp.EwNhc4Wnig/cmake-build-debug/nginx -c /root/nginx-1.22.1/conf/nginx.conf -p /root/nginx-1.22.1
Process finished with exit code 0
```

只是默认情况下，nginx的后台运行的，在ubuntu通过 `ps` 命令即可看到正在运行的nginx进程

拷贝代码

```
1. root@yexindong:~/nginx-1.22.1# ps -ef | grep nginx

2. root      17168    14  0 00:15 ?        00:00:00 nginx: master process /
   tmp/tmp.EwNhc4Wnig/cmake-build-debug/nginx -c /root/nginx-1.22.1/conf/n
   ginx.conf -p /root/nginx-1.22.1

3. nobody    17169  17168  0 00:15 ?        00:00:00 nginx: worker process

4. root      17171   1801  0 00:15 pts/0    00:00:00 grep --color=auto nginx
```

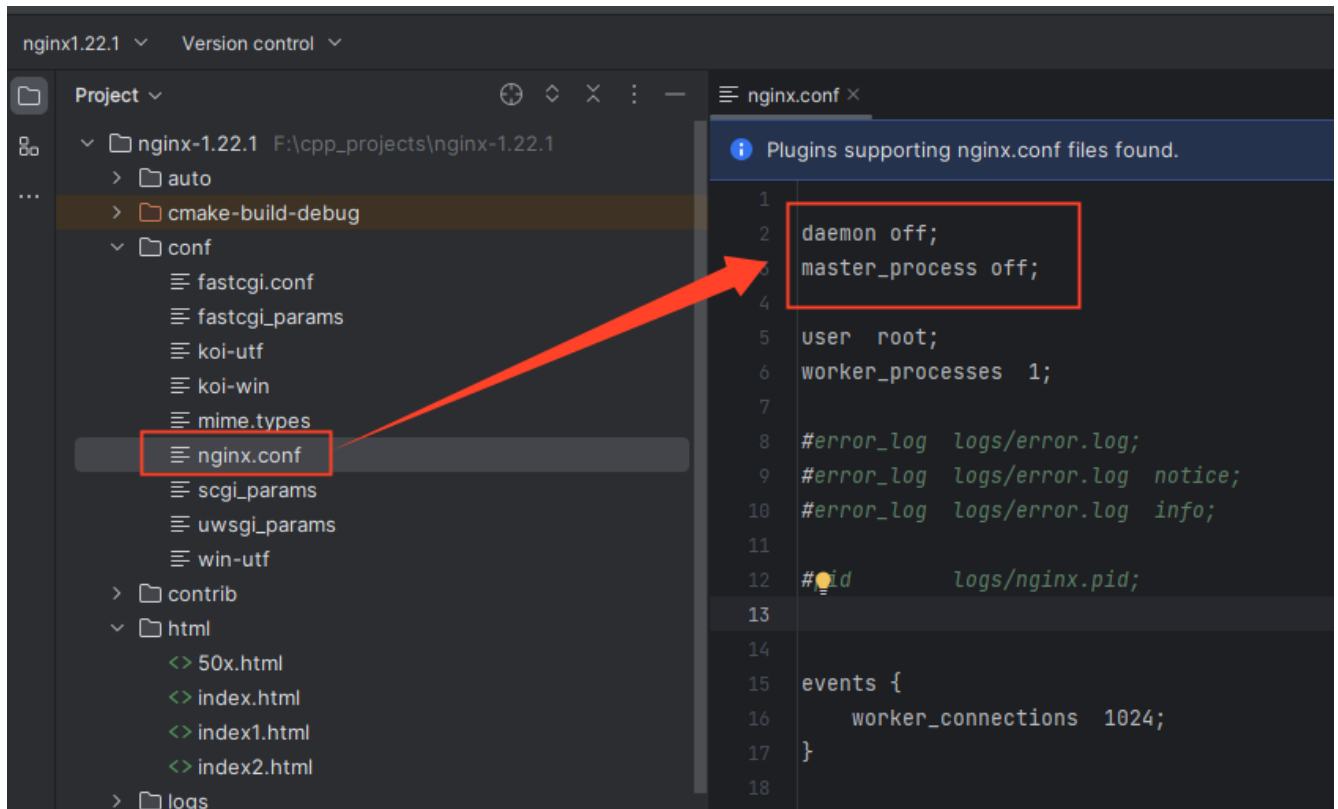
设为单进程模式工作（前台运行）

在 `nginx.conf` 加入以下2行即可

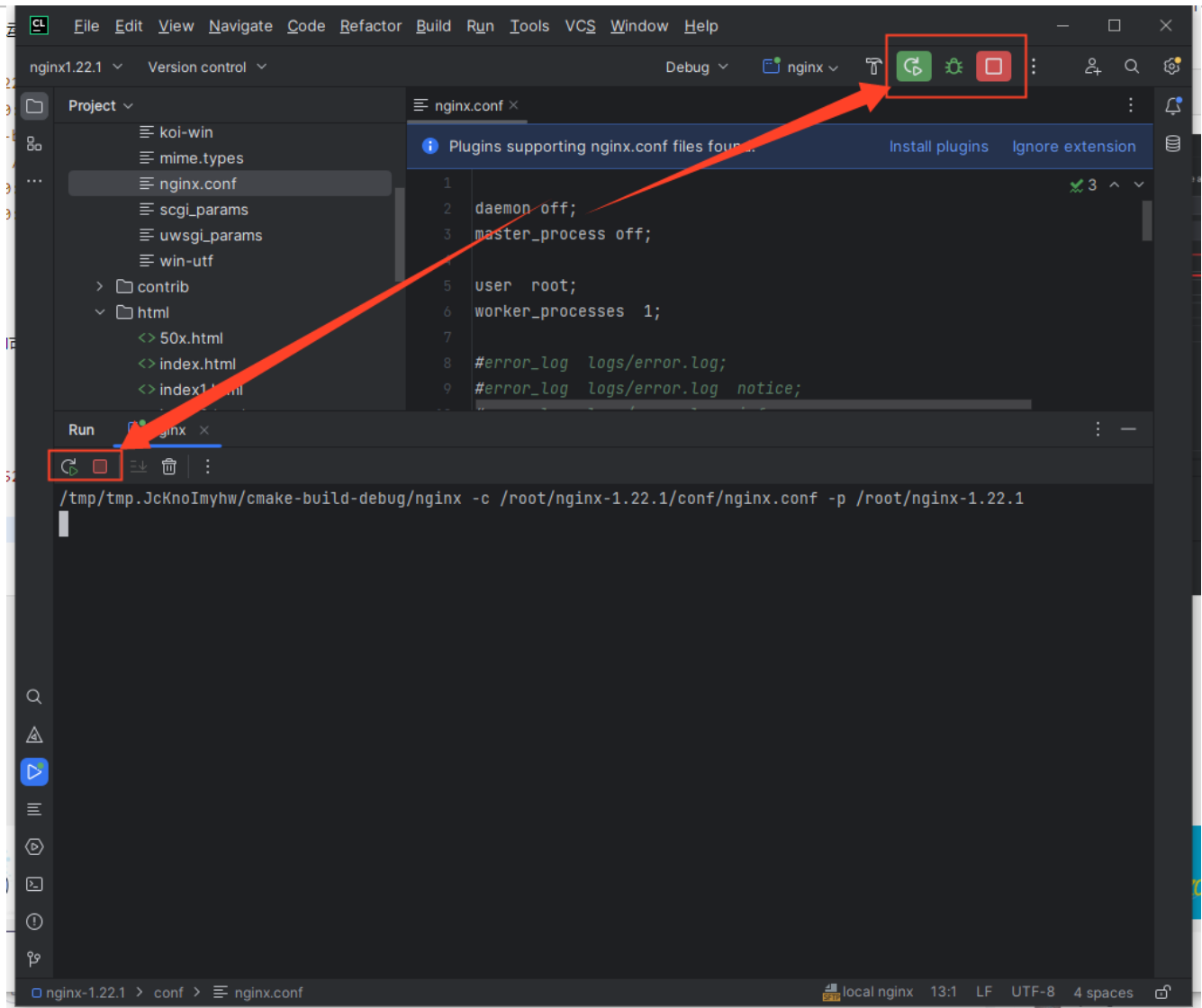
拷贝代码

```
1. daemon off;

2. master_process off;
```



然后再次启动nginx，就会直接在前台运行，而不是后台运行，这时候想要debug也是可以的



访问

默认情况下用的80端口，输入：127.0.0.1 进行访问，发现无法访问，



查看 error.log 日志，发现以下信息，意思没有权限访问

拷贝代码

1. `2023/12/08 15:14:31 [error] 13305#0: *1 "/root/nginx-1.22.1/html/index.html" is forbidden (13: Permission denied), client: 127.0.0.1, server: localhost, request: "GET / HTTP/1.1", host: "localhost"`

既然没权限，那就加上权限，给nginx目录以及子目录都加上最高权限

拷贝代码

1. `chmod -R 777 /root/nginx-1.22.1`

加完后发现还是一样的错误，依然显示无权限，最后通过ps命令查看nginx进程

拷贝代码

1. `root@PW9033927:~/nginx-1.22.1/conf# ps -ef | grep nginx`
2.

root	13382	1	0	15:55	?	00:00:00	nginx: master process /tmp/tmp.JcKnoImyhw/cmake-build-debug/nginx -c /root/nginx-1.22.1/conf/nginx.conf
------	-------	---	---	-------	---	----------	---
3.

nobody	13383	13382	0	15:55	?	00:00:00	nginx: worker process
--------	-------	-------	---	-------	---	----------	-----------------------

发现一个问题，nginx 的master进程所有者是root，而工作进程的所有者是 nobody；nobody是一个默认的系统用户，肯定是没有权限访问root用户的文件；要解决这个问题，就得让工作进程也以root来运行，修改 nginx.conf文件，将 `# user nobody;` 改为 `user root;`

然后重启nginx，在用ps命令查看，可以发现，master进程和工作进程的所有者都是root了

拷贝代码

1. `root@PW9033927:~/nginx-1.22.1/logs# ps -ef |grep nginx`
2.

root	13632	1	0	16:29	?	00:00:00	nginx: master process /tmp/tmp.JcKnoImyhw/cmake-build-debug/nginx -c /root/nginx-1.22.1/conf/nginx.conf
------	-------	---	---	-------	---	----------	---
3.

root	13633	13632	0	16:29	?	00:00:00	nginx: worker process
------	-------	-------	---	-------	---	----------	-----------------------

页面也已经可以访问成功了，访问的html文件路径 为：`/root/nginx-1.22.1/html/index.html`

Welcome to nginx!

If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and working. Further configuration is required.

For online documentation and support please refer to nginx.org.
Commercial support is available at nginx.com.

Thank you for using nginx.