

[自由格式] php71

demo

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IT Service: web
标签: php1.php

〇 正文

阿里云 Centos 7 PHP7环境配置 (NMP (centos7+nginx+MySQL5.7.9+PHP7)

首先更新系统软件</str>

```
$ yum update
```

安装nginx</str> </str>

1.安装nginx源
(<http://nginx.org/packages/centos/7/noarch/RPMS/nginx-release-centos-7-0.el7ngx.noarch.rpm>)

```
$ yum localinstall http://nginx.org/packages/centos/7/noarch/RPMS/nginx-release-centos-7-0.el7ngx.noarch.rpm
```

2.安装nginx

```
$ yum install nginx
```

3.启动nginx

```
$ service nginx start
```

Redirecting to /bin/systemctl start nginx.service

4.访问<http://你的ip/>

如果成功安装你会来nginx默认的欢迎界面

安装MySQL5.7.*

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1.安装mysql源</str>

```
$ yum localinstall http://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql57-community-release-el7-7.noarch.rpm
```

2.安装mysql

```
$ yum install mysql-community-server
```

确认一下mysql的版本，有时可能会提示mysql5.6

3.安装mysql的开发包，以后会有用

```
$ yum install mysql-community-devel
```

4.启动mysql

```
$ service mysqld start
```

Redirecting to /bin/systemctl start mysqld.service

5.查看mysql启动状态

```
$ service mysqld status
```

出现pid

证明启动成功

6.获取mysql默认生成的密码

```
$ grep 'temporary password' /var/log/mysqld.log
```

2015-12-05T05:41:09.104758Z 1 [Note] A temporary password is generated for root@localhost (mailto:root@localhost): %G1RgnsldDiv</str>

加粗的就是生成的密码

7.换成自己的密码

```
$ mysql -uroot -p
```

Enter password:输入上面的密码

成功输入后进入下一步，这里你估计会输入 好几次才进去

8. 更换密码

```
mysql> ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'MyNewPass4!';
```

这个密码一定要足够复杂，不然会不让你改，提示密码不合法;

9.退出mysql:

```
mysql> quit;
```

10.用新密码再登录，试一下新密码

```
$ mysql -uroot -p
```

Enter password:输入你的新密码

11.确认密码正确后，退出mysql:

```
mysql> quit;
```

编译安装php7.0.0

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1.下载php7源码包</str>

```
$ cd /root & wget -O php7.tar.gz http://cn2.php.net/get/php-7.0.1.tar.gz/from/this/mirror
```

2.解压源码包</str>

```
$ tar -xvf php7.tar.gz
```

3.</str>

```
$ cd php-7.0.1
```

4.安装php依赖包</str>

</str>

```
$ yum install libxml2 libxml2-devel openssl openssl-devel bzip2 bzip2-devel libcurl libcurl-devel libjpeg libjpeg-devel libpng libpng-devel freetype freetype-devel gmp gmp-devel libmcrypt libmcrypt-devel readline readline-devel libxslt libxslt-devel
```

5.编译配置，这一步我们会遇到很多configure error，我们——解决，基本都是相关软件开发包没有安装导致</str>

</str>

```
$ ./configure \
--prefix=/usr/local/php \
--with-config-file-path=/etc \
--enable-fpm \
--with-fpm-user=nginx \
--with-fpm-group=nginx \
--enable-inline-optimization \
--disable-debug \
--disable-rpath \
--enable-shared \
--enable-soap \
--with-libxml-dir \
--with-xmlrpc \
--with-openssl \
--with-mcrypt \
--with-mhash \
--with-pcre-regex \
--with-sqlite3 \
--with-zlib \
--enable-bcmath \
--with-iconv \
--with-bz2 \
--enable-calendar \
--with-curl \
--with-cdb \
--enable-dbm \
--enable-exif \
--enable-fileinfo \
--enable-filter \
--with-pcre-dir \
--enable-ftp \
--with-gd \
--with-openssl-dir \
--with-jpeg-dir \
--with-png-dir \
--with-zlib-dir \
--with-freetype-dir \
--enable-gd-native-ttf \
--enable-gd-jis-conv \
--with-gettext \
--with-gmp \
--with-mhash \
--enable-json \
--enable-mbstring \
--enable-mbregex \
--enable-mbregex-backtrack \
--with-libffi \
--with-onig \
--enable-pdo \
--with-mysqli=mysqlnd \
--with-pdo-mysql=mysqlnd \
--with-zlib-dir \
--with-pdo-sqlite \
--with-readline \
--enable-session \
--enable-smb \
--enable-slim \
--enable-sockets \
--enable-sysmsg \
--enable-syssem \
--enable-sysvshm \
--enable-uuid \
--with-libxml-dir \
--with-xsl \
--enable-zip \
--enable-mysqlnd-compression-support \
--with-pear \
--enable-opcache
```

configure error:

1.configure: error: xml2-config not found. Please check your libxml2 installation.

解决：

```
$ yum install libxml2 libxml2-devel
```

2.configure: error: Cannot find OpenSSL's <evp.h>

解决：

```
$ yum install openssl openssl-devel
```

3.configure: error: Please reinstall the BZip2 distribution

解决：

```
$ yum install bzip2 bzip2-devel
```

4.configure: error: Please reinstall the libcurl distribution - easy.h should be in <curl-dir>/include/curl/

解决：

```
$ yum install libcurl libcurl-devel
```

5.If configure fails try --with-webp-dir=<DIR> configure: error: jpeglib.h not found.

解决：

```
$ yum install libjpeg libjpeg-devel
```

6.If configure fails try --with-webp-dir=<DIR>

checking for jpeg_read_header in -ljpeg... yes

configure: error: png.h not found.

解决：

```
$ yum install libpng libpng-devel
```

7.If configure fails try --with-webp-dir=<DIR>

checking for jpeg_read_header in -ljpeg... yes

checking for png_write_image in -lpng... yes

If configure fails try --with-xpm-dir=<DIR>

configure: error: freetype-config not found.

解决：

```
$ yum install freetype freetype-devel
```

8.configure: error: Unable to locate gmp.h

解决：

```
$ yum install gmp gmp-devel
```

9.configure: error: mcrypt.h not found. Please reinstall libmcrypt.

解决：

\$ yum install libmcrypt libmcrypt-devel

10.configure: error: Please reinstall readline - I cannot find readline.h

解决：

```
$ yum install readline readline-devel
```

11.configure: error: xslt-config not found. Please reinstall the libxslt >= 1.1.0 distribution

解决：

```
$ yum install libxslt libxslt-devel
```

6.编译与安装

```
$ make && make install
```

这里要make好久，要耐心一下

7.添加 PHP 命令到环境变量

```
$ vim /etc/profile
```

在末尾加入

PATH=\$PATH:/usr/local/php/bin

export PATH

要便改动立即生效执行

```
$ ./etc/profile
```

或

```
$ source /etc/profile
```

查看环境变量

```
$ echo $PATH
```

查看php版本

```
$ php -v
```

8.配置php-fpm

```
$ cp php.ini-production /etc/php.ini
```

```
$ cp /usr/local/php/etc/php-fpm.conf.default /usr/local/php/etc/php-fpm.conf
```

```
$ cp /usr/local/php/etc/php-fpm.d/www.conf.default /usr/local/php/etc/php-fpm.d/www.conf
```

```
$ cp sapi/fpm/init.d.php-fpm /etc/init.d/php-fpm
```

```
$ chmod +x /etc/init.d/php-fpm
```

9.启动php-fpm

```
$ /etc/init.d/php-fpm start
```

配置nginx虚拟机绑定域名</str>

1.

</str>

```
$ vim /etc/nginx/conf.d/php7.thinkcmf.com.conf
```

这里可以把php7.thinkcmf.com.conf改成自己的域名

把下面的内容复制到php7.thinkcmf.com.conf里

```
server{
    listen 80;
    server_name php7.thinkcmf.com;
    root /var/www/html/php7.thinkcmf.com; # 该项要修改为你准备存放相关网页的路径
    location / {
        index index.php index.html index.htm;
        #如果请求不是一个文件，也不是一个目录，则执行一下重写规则
        if (!-e $request_filename)
        {
            #地址作为伪参数rewrite到index.php上。
            rewrite ^/(.*)$ /index.php/$1;
            #若是子目录则使用下面这句，将subdir改成目录名称即可。
            #rewrite ^/subdir/(.*)$ /subdir/index.php/$1;
        }
    }
    proxy_pass $php_script;
    location ~ /\.php {
        include fastcgi_params;
        ##pathinfo支持start
        #近义变量 $path_info，用于存放pathinfo信息
        set $path_info "";
        #定义变量 $real_script_name，用于存放真实地址
        set $real_script_name $fastcgi_script_name;
        #如果地址与引号内的正则表达式匹配
        if ($fastcgi_script_name ~ "^(.+?)\.php)(/.+)?$") {
            #将文件地址赋值给变量 $real_script_name
            set $real_script_name $1;
            #将文件地址后的参数赋值的变量 $path_info
            set $path_info $2;
        }
        #配置fastcgi的一些参数
        fastcgi_param SCRIPT_FILENAME $document_root$real_script_name;
        fastcgi_param SCRIPT_NAME $real_script_name;
        fastcgi_param PATH_INFO $path_info;
        ##pathinfo支持end
        fastcgi_intercept_errors on;
        fastcgi_pass 127.0.0.1:9000;
    }
}
```

2.重启nginx

```
$ service nginx reload
```

3.

```
$ vim /var/www/html/php7.thinkcmf.com/index.php
```

</str>

把下面的代码复制到这个文件 里

```
<?php
```

```
phpinfo();
```

4.查看访问<http://php7.thinkcmf.com>

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〓 评论

TODO: 这是评论组件，展示文章id为 af3c22b5-dad3-4722-8b59-3f65cf3e015d 的评论列表

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