

服务器相关事项

一.三台服务器分布信息

杭州区

服务器1

公网IP:121.40.168.181

内网IP:10.168.45.81

主要组件

nginx http 反向代理

openfire

redis

登录账号

root/CyT1Zhw2Zp3RCnanjing2015

青岛区

服务器2

公网IP:115.28.101.191

内网IP:10.161.70.16

主要组件

nginx tcp 反向代理

服务器3

公网IP:115.28.28.181

内网IP:10.144.31.125

主要组件

openfire

登录账号：

root/Rencong123

二.组件分布

服务器1

a). openfire

安装位置 /opt/openfire

启动命令 /opt/openfire/bin/openfire.sh start

停止命令 /opt/openfire/bin/openfire.sh stop

b).nginx

安装位置

/etc/nginx

配置文件位置

/etc/nginx/nginx.conf

重启命令

nginx -s reload

启动命令

/etc/nginx/nginx -c /etc/nginx/nginx.conf

停止命令：无

通过kill 命令杀死进程

c).redis

安装位置

/opt/redis-stable

配置文件

/opt/redis-stable/redis.conf

```
# Redis Sentinel for promotion.
#
# By default the priority is 100.
slave-priority 100

# It is possible for a master to stop accepting writes if there are less than
# N slaves connected, having a lag less or equal than M seconds.
#
# The N slaves need to be in "online" state.
#
# The lag in seconds, that must be <= the specified value, is calculated from
# the last ping received from the slave, that is usually sent every second.
#
# This option does not GUARANTEE that N replicas will accept the write, but
# will limit the window of exposure for lost writes in case not enough slaves
# are available, to the specified number of seconds.
#
# For example to require at least 3 slaves with a lag <= 10 seconds use:
#
# min-slaves-to-write 3
# min-slaves-max-lag 10
#
# Setting one or the other to 0 disables the feature.
#
# By default min-slaves-to-write is set to 0 (feature disabled) and
# min-slaves-max-lag is set to 10.

##### SECURITY #####

# Require clients to issue AUTH <PASSWORD> before processing any other
# commands. This might be useful in environments in which you do not trust
# others with access to the host running redis-server.
#
# This should stay commented out for backward compatibility and because most
# people do not need auth (e.g. they run their own servers).
#
# warning: since Redis is pretty fast an outside user can try up to
# 150k passwords per second against a good box. This means that you should
# use a very strong password otherwise it will be very easy to break.
#
requirepass rencong_network_2015

# Command renaming.
#
# It is possible to change the name of dangerous commands in a shared
# environment. For instance the CONFIG command may be renamed into something
# hard to guess so that it will still be available for internal-use tools
# but not available for general clients.
#
# Example:
#
# rename-command CONFIG b840fc02d524045429941cc15f59e41cb7be6c52
#
# It is also possible to completely kill a command by renaming it into
# an empty string:
```

箭头处是客户端连接密码

```
# Note on units: when memory size is needed, it is possible to specify
# it in the usual form of 1k 5GB 4M and so forth:
#
# 1k => 1000 bytes
# 1kb => 1024 bytes
# 1m => 1000000 bytes
# 1mb => 1024*1024 bytes
# 1g => 1000000000 bytes
# 1gb => 1024*1024*1024 bytes
#
# units are case insensitive so 1GB 1Gb 1gB are all the same.

##### INCLUDES #####

# Include one or more other config files here. This is useful if you
# have a standard template that goes to all Redis servers but also need
# to customize a few per-server settings. Include files can include
# other files, so use this wisely.
#
# Notice option "include" won't be rewritten by command "CONFIG REWRITE"
# from admin or Redis Sentinel. Since Redis always uses the last processed
# line as value of a configuration directive, you'd better put includes
# at the beginning of this file to avoid overwriting config change at runtime.
#
# If instead you are interested in using includes to override configuration
# options, it is better to use include as the last line.
#
# include /path/to/local.conf
# include /path/to/other.conf

##### GENERAL #####

# By default Redis does not run as a daemon. Use 'yes' if you need it.
# Note that Redis will write a pid file in /var/run/redis.pid when daemonized.
daemonize yes

# When running daemonized, Redis writes a pid file in /var/run/redis.pid by
# default. You can specify a custom pid file location here.
pidfile /var/run/redis.pid

# Accept connections on the specified port, default is 6379.
# If port 0 is specified Redis will not listen on a TCP socket.
port 6379

# TCP listen() backlog.
#
# In high requests-per-second environments you need an high backlog in order
# to avoid slow clients connections issues. Note that the Linux kernel
# will silently truncate it to the value of /proc/sys/net/core/somaxconn so
# make sure to raise both the value of somaxconn and tcp_max_syn_backlog
# in order to get the desired effect.
tcp-backlog 511

# By default Redis listens for connections from all the network interfaces
# available on the server. It is possible to listen to just one or multiple
```

箭头处是redis绑定端口

```
# RDB files created with checksum disabled have a checksum of zero that will
# tell the loading code to skip the check.
rdbchecksum yes

# The filename where to dump the DB
dbfilename dump.rdb

# The working directory.
#
# The DB will be written inside this directory, with the filename specified
# above using the 'dbfilename' configuration directive.
#
# The Append Only File will also be created inside this directory.
#
# Note that you must specify a directory here, not a file name.
dir ./

##### REPLICATION #####

# Master-slave replication. Use slaveof to make a Redis instance a copy of
# another Redis server. A few things to understand ASAP about Redis replicatio
#
# 1) Redis replication is asynchronous, but you can configure a master to
# stop accepting writes if it appears to be not connected with at least
# a given number of slaves.
# 2) Redis slaves are able to perform a partial resynchronization with the
# master if the replication link is lost for a relatively small amount of
# time. You may want to configure the replication backlog size (see the nex
# sections of this file) with a sensible value depending on your needs.
# 3) Replication is automatic and does not need user intervention. After a
# network partition slaves automatically try to reconnect to masters
# and resynchronize with them.
#
#slaveof 121.43.156.106 6379

# If the master is password protected (using the "requirepass" configuration
# directive below) it is possible to tell the slave to authenticate before
# starting the replication synchronization process, otherwise the master will
# refuse the slave request
#
#masterauth mootop

# When a slave loses its connection with the master, or when the replication
# is still in progress, the slave can act in two different ways:
#
# 1) if slave-serve-stale-data is set to 'yes' (the default) the slave will
# still reply to client requests, possibly with out of date data, or the
# data set may just be empty if this is the first synchronization.
#
# 2) if slave-serve-stale-data is set to 'no' the slave will reply with
# an error "SYNC with master in progress" to all the kind of commands
# but to INFO and SLAVEOF.
#
slave-serve-stale-data yes

# You can configure a slave instance to accept writes or not. Writing against
```

如果配置集群的情况下

红色箭头表示该redis节点是一个子节点，slaveof 后面的 ip/端口是主节点的ip/端口

黄色箭头表示主节点设置的连接密码

启动

/usr/local/bin/redis-server ./redis.conf

停止

/usr/local/bin/redis-cli -a rencong_network_2015 shutdown

d).tomcat

安装位置

/opt/apache-tomcat-6.0.43

启动/停止命令

/opt/apache-tomcat-6.0.43/bin/catalina.sh start

/opt/apache-tomcat-6.0.43/bin/catalina.sh stop

/opt/apache-tomcat-6.0.43/bin/catalina.sh jpda start (调试方式启动)

服务器2

a).nginx

目标文件位置 /usr/local/nginx/sbin/nginx

配置文件位置 /usr/local/nginx/conf/nginx.conf

安装文件夹位置 /opt/nginx-1.4.7

b).redis位置

安装位置

/opt/redis-stable

配置文件位置

/opt/redis-stable/redis.conf

c).openfire

安装位置

/opt/openfire

配置文件位置

/opt/openfire/conf/openfire.xml

d).tomcat

安装位置

/opt/apache-tomcat-6.0.43

启动/停止命令

/opt/apache-tomcat-6.0.43/bin/catalina.sh start

/opt/apache-tomcat-6.0.43/bin/catalina.sh stop

/opt/apache-tomcat-6.0.43/bin/catalina.sh jpda start (调试方式启动)

打开 catalina.sh

```
人从阿里云服务器(青岛区1) x
#
# command is executed. Specifies whether JVM should suspend
# execution immediately after startup. Default is "n".
#
# JPDA_OPTS (optional) Java runtime options used when the "jpda start"
# command is executed. If used, JPDA_TRANSPORT, JPDA_ADDRESS,
# and JPDA_SUSPEND are ignored. Thus, all required jpda
# options MUST be specified. The default is:
#
# -agentlib:jdwp=transport=$JPDA_TRANSPORT,
# address=$JPDA_ADDRESS,server=y,suspend=$JPDA_SUSPEND
#
# CATALINA_PID (optional) Path of the file which should contains the pid
# of catalina startup java process, when start (fork) is used
#
# LOGGING_CONFIG (optional) Override Tomcat's logging config file
# Example (all one line)
# LOGGING_CONFIG="-Djava.util.logging.config.file=$CATALINA_BASE/conf/logging.properties"
#
# LOGGING_MANAGER (optional) Override Tomcat's logging manager
# Example (all one line)
# LOGGING_MANAGER="-Djava.util.logging.manager=org.apache.juli.ClassLoaderLogManager"
#
# -----
# OS specific support. $var _must_ be set to either true or false.
#
#set jvm params
JAVA_OPTS="-Xms6144m -Xmx6144m -Xmn3072m -XX:SurvivorRatio=8 -XX:Permsize=312m -XX:MaxPermsize=312m -XX:+UseConcMarkSweepGC -XX:+UseCMSCompactAtFullCollection -XX:CMSMaxAbortab
lePreCleanTime=500 -XX:+CMSClassUnloadingEnabled -XX:-CMSClassUnloadingEnabled -verbose:gc -Xloggc:/home/rencong/gc/gc.log -XX:+PrintGCDetails"

cygwin=false
os400=false
darwin=false
case `uname` in
  *CYGWIN*) cygwin=true;;
  *OS400*) os400=true;;
  *darwin*) darwin=true;;
  *)
esac

JPDA_ADDRESS=9999
JPDA_SUSPEND=y
JPDA_OPTS="$JAVA_OPTS -Xrunjdwp:transport=dt_socket,server=y,suspend=n,address=9999"

# resolve links - $0 may be a softlink
PRG="$0"

while [ -h "$PRG" ]; do
  ls=`ls -ld "$PRG" 2>&&`
  link=`expr "$ls" : '.*/.*> \(.*/\)'`
  if expr "$link" : '/.*/' > /dev/null; then
    PRG="$link"
  else
    PRG=`dirname "$PRG" "/"$link`
  fi
done
PRG="$PRG"

"./catalina.sh" 512L, 18176C
```

红色箭头是设置jvm调优参数

黄色箭头是设置debug启动方式调试端口

服务器3

a).openfire

该服务器安装了3个openfire，分别对应3个应用

安装位置

第一个openfire：/opt/openfire

第二个openfire：/opt/openfire2

控制台端口设置（如图中红色箭头处）

其他端口可在控制台页面设置

```
人从阿里云服务器(青岛区2) x
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<!--
  This file stores bootstrap properties needed by Openfire.
  Property names must be in the Format: "prop.name.is.blah=value"
  That will be stored as:
    <prop>
      <name>
        <is>
          <blah>value</blah>
        </is>
      </name>
    </prop>

  Most properties are stored in the Openfire database. A
  property viewer and editor is included in the admin console.
-->
<!-- root element, all properties must be under this element -->
<jive>
  <adminConsole>
    <!-- Disable either port by setting the value to -1 -->
    <port>9190</port>
    <securePort>9191</securePort>
  </adminConsole>
  <locale>zh_CN</locale>
  <!-- Network settings. By default, Openfire will bind to all network interfaces.
  Alternatively, you can specify a specific network interfaces that the server
  will listen on. For example, 127.0.0.1. This setting is generally only useful
  on multi-homed servers. -->
  <!--
  <network>
    <interface></interface>
  </network>
  -->
  <!-- SPDY Protocol is npn.
  (note: npn does not work with Java 8)
  add -Xbootclasspath/p:/OPENFIRE_HOME/lib/npn-boot.jar to .vmoptions file -->
  <!--
  <spdy>
    <protocol>npn</protocol>
  </spdy>
  -->
  <connectionProvider>
    <className>org.jivesoftware.database.DefaultConnectionProvider</className>
  </connectionProvider>
  <database>
    <defaultProvider>
      <driver>com.mysql.jdbc.Driver</driver>
      <serverURL>jdbc:mysql://115.28.101.191:3306/master?rewriteBatchedStatements=true</serverURL>
      <username encrypted="true">489f194010e786a041f50980a3253df218a5c1f57f9c4046</username>
      <password encrypted="true">48c78606883c979cde2d20a28e34997a510fb140a85efa1db7e89d595af7d85c6d56c5663c0d9ec629a71ccf29a4c46e</password>
      <testSQL>select 1</testSQL>
      <testBeforeUse>false</testBeforeUse>
      <testAfterUse>false</testAfterUse>
      <minConnections>5</minConnections>
    </defaultProvider>
  </database>
</jive>
```

第三个openfire : /opt/openfire3

配置同上

b).redis

安装位置

/opt/redis-stable

c).nginx

安装位置

/etc/nginx

配置文件

/etc/nginx/nginx.conf

d).memcached缓存

源文件位置

/opt/memcached-1.4.15

编译并安装

/opt/memcached-1.4.15/configure --with-libevent=/usr

make

makeinstall

启动命令

/usr/bin/memcached -d -m 1024 -u root -l 115.28.28.181 -p 8989 -c 1024 -P /tmp/memcached.pid

停止命令

kill cat /tmp/memcached.pid