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

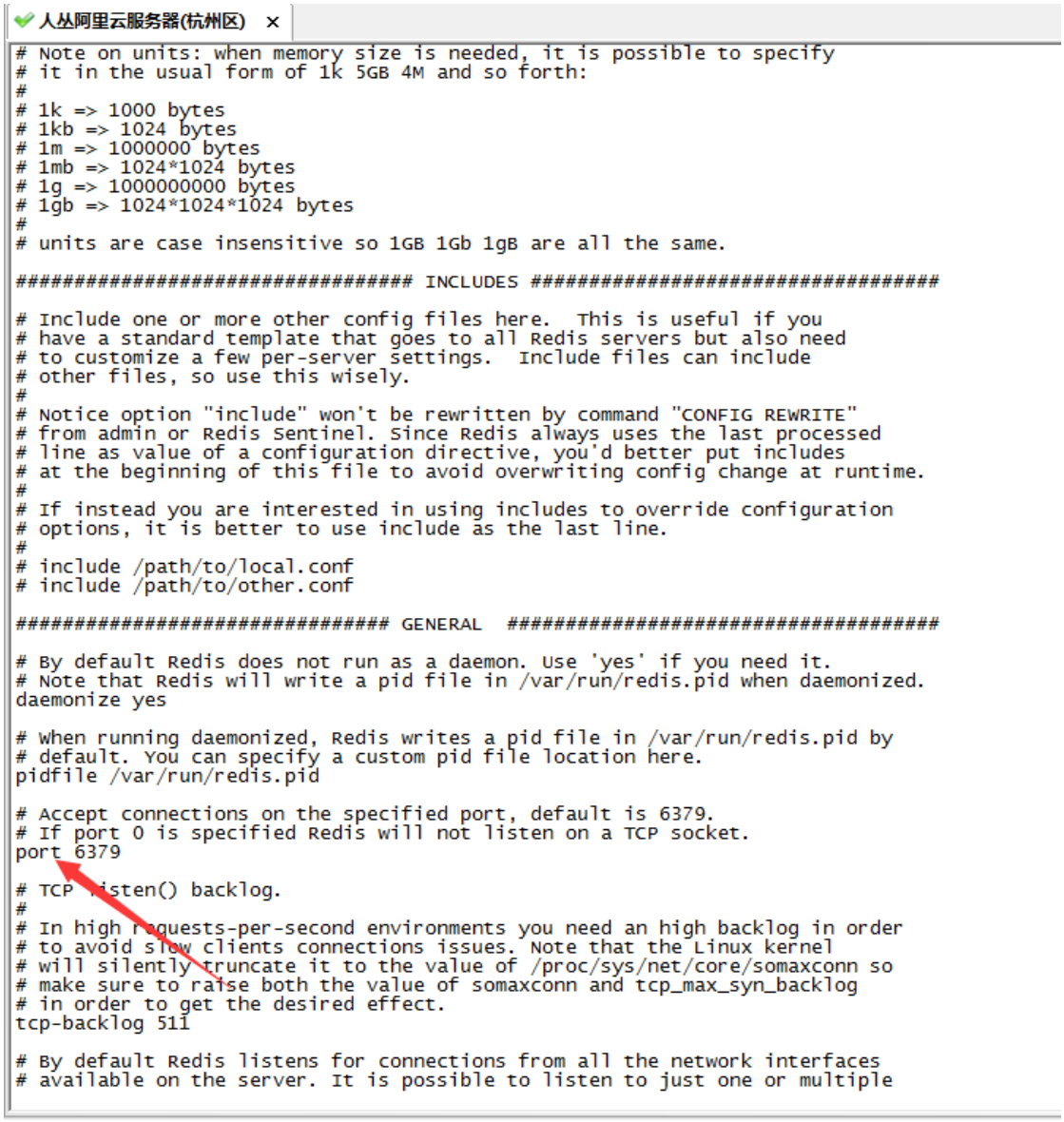
重启命令
nginx -s reload
启动命令
/etc/nginx/nginx -c /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
停止命令 : 无
通过kill 命令杀死进程

c).redis
安装位置
/opt/redis-stable
配置文件
/opt/redis-stable/redis.conf

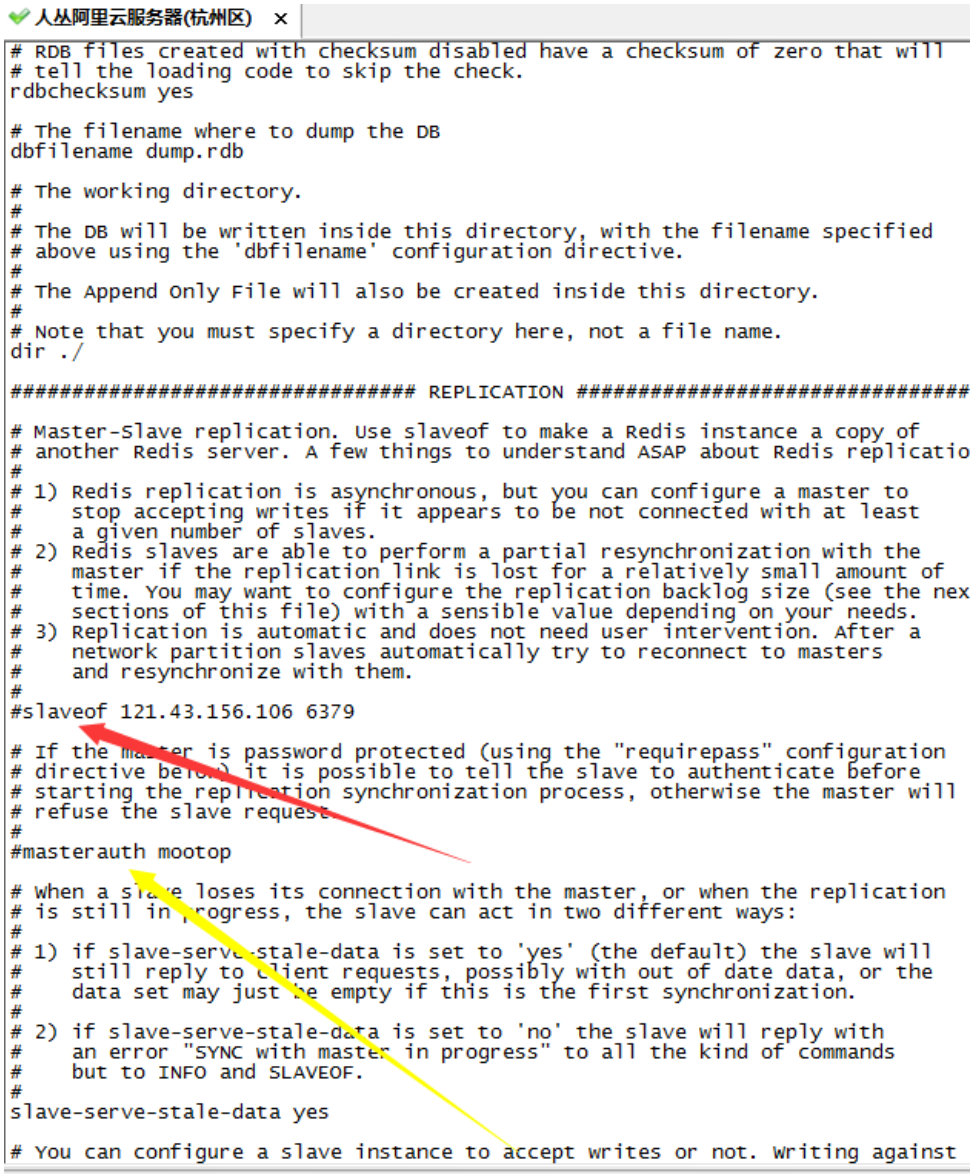
人丛阿里云服务器(杭州区) ×

```
# 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



箭头处是redis绑定端口



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

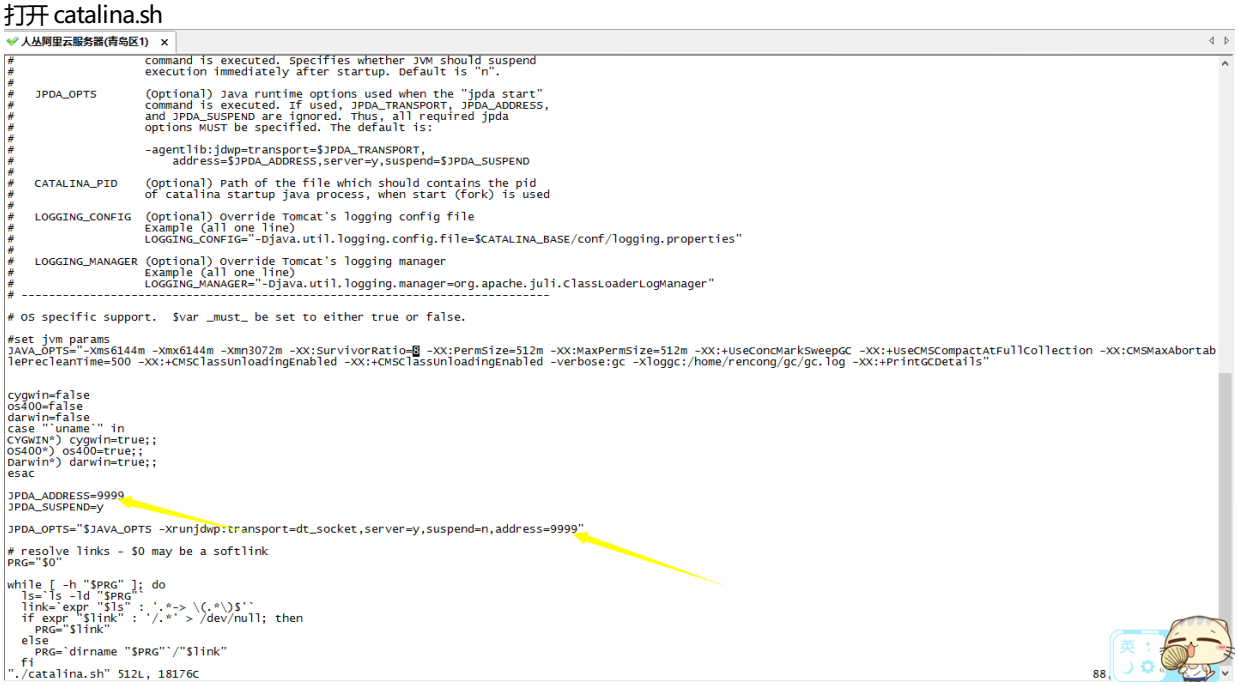
b).redis位置
安装位置
/opt/redis-stable

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



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

人丛阿里云服务器(青岛区2)

```
<?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>
```

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