

Debian9,Debian10 安装 LNMP 环境 (所有版本最新)

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来源网站: [链滴](#)

许可协议: [署名-相同方式共享 4.0 国际 \(CC BY-SA 4.0\)](#)

LNMP

先贴两个官方源

debian9官方源

```
deb http://deb.debian.org/debian/ stretch main
deb-src http://deb.debian.org/debian/ stretch main
deb http://security.debian.org/ stretch/updates main
deb-src http://security.debian.org/ stretch/updates main
deb http://deb.debian.org/debian/ stretch-updates main
deb-src http://deb.debian.org/debian/ stretch-updates main
```

debian10官方源

```
deb http://deb.debian.org/debian/ buster main
deb-src http://deb.debian.org/debian/ buster main
deb http://security.debian.org/debian-security buster/updates main contrib
deb-src http://security.debian.org/debian-security buster/updates main contrib
deb http://deb.debian.org/debian/ buster-updates main contrib
deb-src http://deb.debian.org/debian/ buster-updates main contrib
```

Debian9以上默认内核应该都是4.9以上了，所以可以在开始之前先开一波BBR，优化下网络：

```
echo "net.core.default_qdisc=fq" >> /etc/sysctl.conf
echo "net.ipv4.tcp_congestion_control=bbr" >> /etc/sysctl.conf
sysctl -p
```

1.一些报错先提前解决

先更新软件源，更新软件

```
apt update
apt upgrade
```

报错1

```
gnupg, gnupg2 and gnupg1 do not seem to be installed, but one of them is required for this
peration
```

安装

```
apt-get install -y gnupg2
```

报错2

```
apt-get update
```

E: 无法找到获取软件包的渠道 /usr/lib/apt/methods/https 所需的驱动程序。

N: 请检查是否安装了 apt-transport-https 软件包

E: 无法下载 https://mariadb.mirror.serveriai.lt/repo/10.5/debian/dists/stretch/InRelease

E: 部分索引文件下载失败。如果忽略它们，那将转而使用旧的索引文件。

安装

```
apt-get install apt-transport-https
```

2.安装Mariadb

查看APT存储库mariadb版本

```
apt show mariadb-server
```

MariaDB 10.1是默认Debian 9 stretch存储库上的当前可用版本。

MariaDB 10.3是默认Debian 10 Buster存储库上的当前可用版本。

安装自带的版本直接

```
apt update
```

```
apt-get install mariadb-server
```

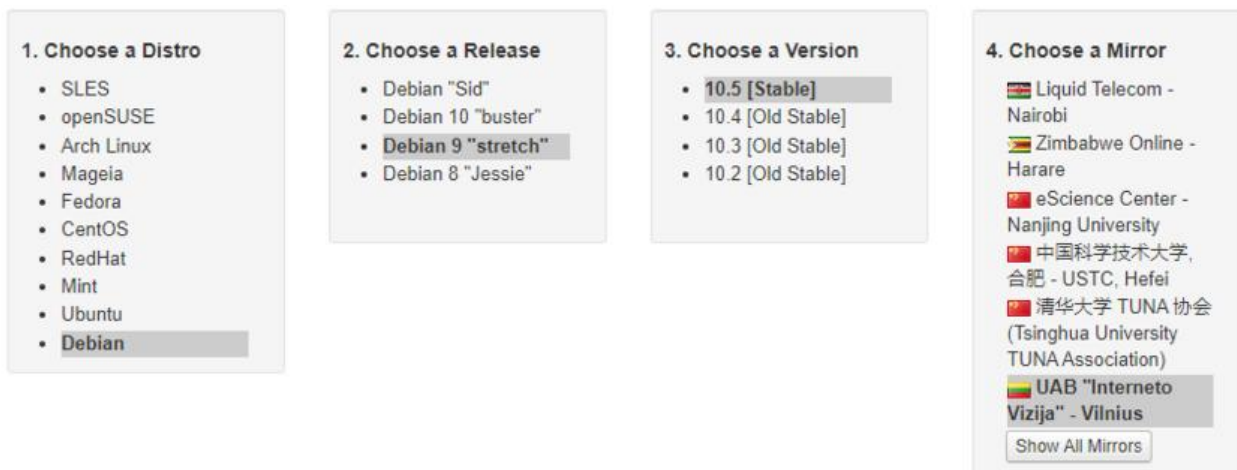
安装最新10.5版本

Mariadb官网选择对应版本根据提示安装

链接

[MariaDB - Setting up MariaDB Repositories - MariaDB](#)

进入后选择对应版本后如下



Here are the commands to run to add MariaDB to your system:

```
sudo apt-get install software-properties-common dirmngr
sudo apt-key adv --fetch-keys 'https://mariadb.org/mariadb_release_signing_key.asc'
sudo add-apt-repository 'deb [arch=amd64,arm64,i386,ppc64el] https://mariadb.mirror.serveriai.lt/repo/10.5/debian stretch main'
```

Once the key is imported and the repository added you can install MariaDB with:

```
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install mariadb-server
```

See [Installing MariaDB .deb Files](#) for more information.

You can also create a custom MariaDB sources.list file. To do so, copy and paste the following into a file under `/etc/apt/sources.list.d/` (we suggest naming the file `MariaDB.list` or something similar), or add it to the bottom of your `/etc/apt/sources.list` file.

```
# MariaDB 10.5 repository list - created 2020-12-19 01:13 UTC
# http://downloads.mariadb.org/mariadb/repositories/
deb [arch=amd64,arm64,i386,ppc64el] https://mariadb.mirror.serveriai.lt/repo/10.5/debian stretch main
deb-src https://mariadb.mirror.serveriai.lt/repo/10.5/debian stretch main
```

执行过程过出现上面那些报错已经先解决了

我选择的是debian9安装10.5版本

以下是要运行以将 MariaDB 添加到系统的命令：

```
sudo apt-get install software-properties-common dirmngr
sudo apt-key adv --fetch-keys 'https://mariadb.org/mariadb_release_signing_key.asc'
sudo add-apt-repository 'deb [arch=amd64,arm64,i386,ppc64el] https://mariadb.mirror.serveriai.lt/repo/10.5/debian stretch main'
```

导入密钥并添加存储库后，可以使用以下功能安装 MariaDB：

```
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install mariadb-server
```

您还可以创建自定义 MariaDB 源.list 文件。为此，请将以下内容复制并粘贴到 `*/etc/apt/sources.d*`（我们建议命名文件 `MariaDB.list` 或类似内容）下的文件中，或将其添加到您的 `/etc/apt/sources.list` 文件的底部。

```
# MariaDB 10.5 repository list - created 2020-12-19 02:11 UTC
# http://downloads.mariadb.org/mariadb/repositories/
deb [arch=amd64,arm64,i386,ppc64el] https://mariadb.mirror.serveriai.lt/repo/10.5/debian st
```

```
etch main
deb-src https://mariadb.mirror.serveriai.lt/repo/10.5/debian stretch main
```

3.安装Nginx

Debian9的源默认只能安装到1.10版本

Debian10的源默认只能安装到1.14版本

我们要安装新一点的版本

```
vi /etc/apt/sources.list
```

Debian9写入

```
deb http://nginx.org/packages/debian/ stretch nginx
deb-src http://nginx.org/packages/debian/ stretch nginx
```

Debian10写入

```
deb http://nginx.org/packages/debian/ buster nginx
deb-src http://nginx.org/packages/debian/ buster nginx
```

添加key不然安装的时候出现GPG签名报错:

```
wget http://nginx.org/keys/nginx_signing.key
apt-key add nginx_signing.key
```

更新软件并源查看版本

```
apt update
```

```
apt show nginx
Package: nginx
Version: 1.18.0-2~stretch
```

安装

```
apt install nginx
```

4.安装PHP

Debian 9 自带PHP7.0

```
apt-get install php7.0 php7.0-cli php7.0-common php7.0-curl php7.0-fpm php7.0-gd php7.0
mysql php7.0-opcache php7.0-xml php7.0-xmlrpc php7.0-sqlite3 php7.0-mbstring
```

Debian 10 自带PHP7.3

```
apt-get install php7.3 php7.3-cli php7.3-common php7.3-curl php7.3-fpm php7.3-gd php7.3
mysql php7.3-opcache php7.3-xml php7.3-xmlrpc php7.3-sqlite3 php7.3-mbstring
```

安装完成之后记得启动一下FPM

```
systemctl start php7.0-fpm
```

```
systemctl start php7.3-fpm
```

安装最新版PHP7.4

依次输入

```
apt -y install lsb-release apt-transport-https ca-certificates  
wget -O /etc/apt/trusted.gpg.d/php.gpg https://packages.sury.org/php/apt.gpg  
echo "deb https://packages.sury.org/php/ $(lsb_release -sc) main" | tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d  
php.list
```

```
apt update
```

```
apt-get install php7.4 php7.4-cli php7.4-common php7.4-curl php7.4-fpm php7.4-gd php7.4  
mysql php7.4-opcache php7.4-xml php7.4-xmlrpc php7.4-sqlite3 php7.4-mbstring
```

启动

```
systemctl start php7.4-fpm
```

`php -v`查看版本

```
PHP 7.4.13 (cli) (built: Nov 30 2020 20:40:50) ( NTS )  
Copyright (c) The PHP Group  
Zend Engine v3.4.0, Copyright (c) Zend Technologies  
with Zend OPcache v7.4.13, Copyright (c), by Zend Technologies
```

安装php7.4必要的扩展

```
apt install php7.4-dev #phpize需要  
apt install php-pear #pecl需要  
apt install php7.4-fpm php7.4-mysql php7.4-curl php7.4-json php7.4-mbstring php7.4-xml p  
p7.4-intl
```

安装可选扩展

```
apt install php7.4-gd  
apt install php7.4-soap  
apt install php7.4-gmp  
apt install php7.4-odbc  
apt install php7.4-ldap  
apt install php7.4-openssl  
apt install php7.4-bcmath  
apt install php7.4-enchant  
apt install php7.4-ldap  
apt install php7.4-opcache  
apt install php7.4-readline  
apt install php7.4-sqlite3  
apt install php7.4-xmlrpc  
apt install php7.4-bz2  
apt install php7.4-interbase  
apt install php7.4-pgsql  
apt install php7.4-recode  
apt install php7.4-sybase  
apt install php7.4-xsl
```

```
apt install php7.4-cgi
apt install php7.4-dba
apt install php7.4-phpdbg
apt install php7.4-snmp
apt install php7.4-tidy
apt install php7.4-zip*
```

注：这个7.0.30的FPM监听方式已经从之前的127.0.0.1:9000改为了/run/php/php7.0-fpm.sock
以接下来我们在编辑Nginx配置文件的时候需要注意一下。

5.搭建环境测试

先来安装一个phpMyAdmin

```
apt-get install unzip
cd /usr/share/nginx/
wget https://files.phpmyadmin.net/phpMyAdmin/4.8.2/phpMyAdmin-4.8.2-all-languages.zip
unzip phpMyAdmin-4.8.2-all-languages.zip
rm -rf phpMyAdmin-4.8.2-all-languages.zip
mv phpMyAdmin-4.8.2-all-languages phpmyadmin
```

新建一个Nginx配置文件：

```
vi /etc/nginx/conf.d/phpmyadmin.conf
```

```
server {
    listen    2333;
    server_name 192.168.31.22;

    #charset koi8-r;
    #access_log /var/log/nginx/host.access.log main;

    location / {
        root /usr/share/nginx/phpmyadmin;
        index index.html index.htm index.php;
    }

    location ~ /\.php$ {
        root /usr/share/nginx/phpmyadmin;
        fastcgi_pass unix:/run/php/php7.0-fpm.sock;
        fastcgi_index index.php;
        fastcgi_param SCRIPT_FILENAME /usr/share/nginx/phpmyadmin$fastcgi_script_name;
        include fastcgi_params;
    }
}
```

```
systemctl restart nginx
```

访问 http://IP:2333

再来安装一个WordPress：

```
cd /usr/share/nginx/
```

```
wget https://cn.wordpress.org/wordpress-4.9.4-zh_CN.zip
unzip wordpress-4.9.4-zh_CN.zip
rm -rf wordpress-4.9.4-zh_CN.zip
```

新建一个Nginx配置文件:

```
nano /etc/nginx/conf.d/wordpress.conf
```

```
server {
    listen    81;
    server_name 172.104.111.195;

    #charset koi8-r;
    #access_log /var/log/nginx/host.access.log main;

    location / {
        root /usr/share/nginx/wordpress;
        index index.html index.htm index.php;
        include /etc/nginx/conf.d/rewrite/wordpress.conf;
    }

    location ~ \.php$ {
        root /usr/share/nginx/wordpress;
        fastcgi_pass unix:/run/php/php7.0-fpm.sock;
        fastcgi_index index.php;
        fastcgi_param SCRIPT_FILENAME /usr/share/nginx/wordpress$fastcgi_script_name;
        include fastcgi_params;
    }
}
```

再新建一个WordPress的伪静态配置文件:

```
mkdir -p /etc/nginx/conf.d/rewrite/
vi /etc/nginx/conf.d/rewrite/wordpress.conf
```

写入伪静态规则:

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

重要! 最后把wordpress的目录所有者改为www-data (在Debian9中, PHP默认以www-data用户行)

```
chown -R www-data:www-data wordpress
```

520 错误网关

502 Bad Gateway

nginx/1.18.0

出现此错误是由于权限不足

```
vim /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
```

将运行用户改为root

```
user root;
```

你可能会用到的配置文件

Nginx错误日志: [/var/log/nginx/error.log](#)

Nginx主配置文件: [/etc/nginx/nginx.conf](#)

Nginx站点配置文件: [/etc/nginx/conf.d/](#)

Nginx站点目录: [/usr/share/nginx/](#)

PHP-FPM配置文件: [/etc/php/7.0/fpm/pool.d/www.conf](#)

PHP.INI配置文件: [/etc/php/7.0/fpm/php.ini](#)

MySQL主配置文件: [/etc/mysql/my.cnf](#)

如果不想用这个环境了, 想删除环境:

```
apt-get autoremove --purge nginx  
apt-get autoremove --purge mysql-server
```

参考: <https://lala.im/3894.html>

<https://www.sooee.com/4156.html>