Linux 中间件安装

以下操作基于 Centos 7.6,其他发行版本的命令可能有所不同,操作系统内置的组件也可能有 所不同

下方的链接具有时效性,失效后需到对应中间件的官网查找最新的地址

在下面的示例中, ③符号表示命令提示符, 之后的文本是用户在命令行中输入的命令。

了解 systemd 服务

systemd 是一个用于初始化系统和管理系统服务的系统和服务管理器, 主要用于 Linux 操作系统。

以 /usr/lib/systemd/system/firewalld.service 这个防火墙服务做简单介绍

```
[Unit] # 描述服务的元数据和依赖关系。
Description=firewalld - dynamic firewall daemon
Before=network-pre.target
Wants=network-pre.target
After=dbus.service
After=polkit.service
Conflicts=iptables.service ip6tables.service ebtables.service ipset.service
Documentation=man:firewalld(1)
[Service] # 定义服务的行为,例如启动命令、重启策略等。
EnvironmentFile=-/etc/sysconfig/firewalld
ExecStart=/usr/sbin/firewalld --nofork --nopid $FIREWALLD_ARGS
ExecReload=/bin/kill -HUP $MAINPID
# supress to log debug and error output also to /var/log/messages
StandardOutput=null
StandardError=null
Type=dbus
BusName=org.fedoraproject.FirewallD1
KillMode=mixed
[Install] # 定义安装相关的信息,例如目标。
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

Alias=dbus-org.fedoraproject.FirewallD1.service

后续安装的中间件会使用 systemd 服务, 方便中间件的启停、开机自启

每添加一个 systemd 的 service 需要重新加载

\$ systemctl daemon-reload

可配置服务开机自启 systemctl enable {服务名}

\$ systemctl enable firewalld

配置防火墙

为避免一些访问不通的情况,可先关闭防火墙,有需要时再打开

```
$ systemctl stop firewalld # 停止防火墙
$ systemctl disable firewalld # 禁止开机启动
$ systemctl status firewalld # 查看防火墙状态
```

JDK

我们开发过程中使用 Eclipse Temurin 的发行版本

卸载可能预装的 JDK

在安装之前需检查是否已有 JDK (CentOS 一些版本中可能会带有 OpenJDK), 可通过执行命令查看

```
$ java -version
openjdk version "1.8.0_181"
OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_181-b13)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.181-b13, mixed mode)
```

执行命令后能正常返回则说明存在了其他 JDK,如该版本的 JDK 不是必须的可卸载避免后面使用中引起 一些不可预知的错误

。对于 rpm 安装的软件,可执行命令查看已有的 JDK 信息

```
$ rpm -qa | grep java
java-1.7.0-openjdk-headless-1.7.0.191-2.6.15.5.el7.x86_64
java-1.8.0-openjdk-headless-1.8.0.181-7.b13.el7.x86_64
python-javapackages-3.4.1-11.el7.noarch
java-1.8.0-openjdk-1.8.0.181-7.b13.el7.x86_64
tzdata-java-2018e-3.el7.noarch
javapackages-tools-3.4.1-11.el7.noarch
java-1.7.0-openjdk-1.7.0.191-2.6.15.5.el7.x86_64
```

执行命令卸载

\$ sudo rpm -e `rpm -qa | grep java` --allmatches --nodeps

安装 JDK

进入Eclipse Temurin JDK 下载页 根据操作系统和系统架构下载对应的 JDK

下载后的文件名为 OpenJDK11U-jdk_x64_linux_hotspot_11.0.24_8.tar.gz , 将文件上传至服务 器 /opt 目录下, 然后解压文件

```
$ cd /opt/
$ tar -zxvf OpenJDK11U-jdk_x64_linux_hotspot_11.0.24_8.tar.gz
```

可创建软链接,方便访问及后续的升级切换

\$ 1n -s jdk-11.0.24+8 jdk

配置环境变量

\$ sudo vim /etc/profile

```
export JAVA_HOME=/opt/jdk
export PATH=$PATH:$JAVA_HOME/bin
```

vim基本命令: i插入模式, esc键退出插入模式, :wq保存退出。

利用下面命令使配置生效,并且查看 JDK 版本

```
$ sudo source /etc/profile
$ java -version
openjdk version "11.0.24" 2024-07-16
OpenJDK Runtime Environment Temurin-11.0.24+8 (build 11.0.24+8)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM Temurin-11.0.24+8 (build 11.0.24+8, mixed mode)
```

Tomcat

进入Tomcat 下载页下载安装包

下载后的文件名为 apache-tomcat-9.0.91.tar.gz , 将文件上传至服务器 /opt 目录下, 然后解压

```
$ cd /opt/
$ tar zxf apache-tomcat-9.0.91.tar.gz
```

可创建软链接,方便访问及后续的升级切换

```
$ ln -s apache-tomcat-9.0.91 tomcat9
```

禁用selinux

修改config配置文件: vi /etc/selinux/config

```
SELINUX=disabled
```

配置服务自动启动

修改 setclasspath.sh

```
修改 tomcat9/bin/setclasspath.sh, 开头增加:
```

```
CATALINA_PID=/opt/tomcat9/temp/tomcat.pid
JAVA_HOME=/opt/jdk
CATALINA_HOME=/opt/tomcat9
CATALINA_OPTS="-server -Xms1024M -Xmx2048M"
```

注册 systemd service

在 /usr/lib/systemd/system 目录下增加 tomcat9.service , 目录必须是绝对目录。

```
[Unit]
Description=Tomcat9
After=syslog.target network.target remote-fs.target nss-lookup.target
```

[Service]

```
Type=forking
PIDFile=/opt/tomcat9/temp/tomcat.pid
ExecStart=/opt/tomcat9/bin/startup.sh
ExecReload=/bin/kill -s HUP $MAINPID
ExecStop=/bin/kill -s QUIT $MAINPID
PrivateTmp=true
```

[Install] WantedBy=multi-user.target

重载所有修改过的配置文件:

```
$ sudo systemctl daemon-reload
```

```
$ systemctl enable tomcat9.service # 配置开机启动
$ systemctl start tomcat9.service # 启动 tomcat
```

```
$ systemctl stop tomcat9.service # 停止 tomcat
```

\$ systemctl restart tomcat9.service # 重启 tomcat

MySQL

RPM 包安装

卸载 CentOS 中可能有的 MariaDB, 防止安装 MySQL 时报错

```
$ rpm -qa | grep mariadb
mariadb-libs-5.5.60-1.el7_5.x86_64
$ rpm -e mariadb-libs-5.5.60-1.el7_5.x86_64 --nodeps
```

<u>MySQL RPM 包下载页</u>下载 rpm 包安装,根据操作系统和系统架构下载对应的 RPM Bundle 下载后的文件名为 mysq1-8.0.39-1.e17.x86_64.rpm-bundle.tar,将文件上传至服务器 /opt 目录 下,然后创建 mysq1-8.0.39 目录并将压缩包解压到该目录下

```
$ mkdir mysql-8.0.39 && tar -xvf mysql-8.0.39-1.el7.x86_64.rpm-bundle.tar -C
mysql-8.0.39
```

进入目录并使用 rpm 安装 MySQL

```
$ cd mysql-8.0.39 && rpm -ivh mysql-community-{server,client,client-plugins,icu-
data-files,common,libs}-*
```

执行无误即可启动 MySQL

\$ systemctl start mysqld

启动后初始化的密码会输出到日志中,通过查看日志可以得到初始化密码

```
$ grep 'temporary password' /var/log/mysqld.log
2024-07-30T10:11:15.557169Z 6 [Note] [MY-010454] [Server] A temporary password
is generated for root@localhost: y0--fSCsBurl
```

\$ mysql -uroot -p

修改 MySQL 密码

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

NGINX

源码编译安装

在源代码编译安装 NGINX 之前, 需要安装一些依赖库

• PCRE – NGINX 核心和 Rewrite 模块需要,用于支持正则表达式。点击下载 下载后的文件名为 pcre2-10.42.tar.gz , 将文件上传至服务器 /opt 目录下, 然后解压

```
$ tar -zxf pcre2-10.42.tar.gz
$ cd pcre2-10.42
$ ./configure
$ make && sudo make install
```

• zlib – NGINX Gzip 模块需要,用于支持请求头压缩。点击下载 下载后的文件名为 zlib-1.2.13.tar.gz,将文件上传至服务器 /opt 目录下,然后解压

```
$ tar -zxf zlib-1.2.13.tar.gz
$ cd zlib-1.2.13
$ ./configure
$ make && sudo make install
```

• OpenSSL – NGINX SSL 模块和其他模块需要,用于支持 HTTPS 协议。点击下载 下载后的文件名为 openss1-1.1.1v.tar.gz,将文件上传至服务器 /opt 目录下,然后解压

```
$ tar -zxf openssl-1.1.1v.tar.gz
$ cd openssl-1.1.1v
$ ./Configure linux-x86_64 --prefix=/usr
$ make && sudo make install
```

进入<u>NGINX下载页</u>下载源码

下载后的文件名为 nginx-1.26.1.tar.gz , 将文件上传至服务器 /opt 目录下, 然后解压

```
$ tar -zxvf nginx-1.26.1.tar.gz
```

NGINX 的编译安装

```
$ cd nginx-1.26.1
$ ./configure --prefix=/usr/local/nginx --with-pcre=../pcre2-10.42 --with-
zlib=../zlib-1.2.13 --with-http_ssl_module
$ make && sudo make install
```

\$ ln -s /usr/local/nginx/sbin/nginx /usr/sbin/nginx
\$ nginx -c /usr/local/nginx/conf/nginx.conf

注册 systemd service

在 /usr/lib/systemd/system 目录下增加 nginx.service , 目录必须是绝对目录。

```
[Unit]
Description=nginx - high performance web server
Documentation=http://nginx.org/en/docs/
After=network-online.target remote-fs.target nss-lookup.target
Wants=network-online.target
[Service]
Type=forking
PIDFile=/usr/local/nginx/logs/nginx.pid
ExecStart=/usr/local/nginx/sbin/nginx -c /usr/local/nginx/conf/nginx.conf
ExecReload=/bin/sh -c "/bin/kill -s HUP $(/bin/cat
/usr/local/nginx/logs/nginx.pid)"
ExecStop=/bin/sh -c "/bin/kill -s TERM $(/bin/cat
/usr/local/nginx/logs/nginx.pid)"
PrivateTmp=true
```

[Install] WantedBy=multi-user.target

Kafka (Zookeeper)

压缩包安装

下载 **kafka 2.6.0** tgz压缩包并上传至服务器 <u>kafka 官方下载地址</u>,或直接使用 wget 下载。 以 **CentOS** 为例,详情可参考<u>kafka 官方文档</u>.

将文件上传至服务器/opt目录下,然后解压

```
$ wget https://archive.apache.org/dist/kafka/2.6.0/kafka_2.13-2.6.0.tgz
# 解压
$ tar -xvf kafka_2.13-2.6.0.tgz
```

修改config/server.properties

```
broker.id=0
listeners=PLAINTEXT://IP(需要根据实际情况填写):9092
advertised.listeners=PLAINTEXT://IP:9092
log.dirs=/opt/kafka/data //根据实际情况填写
zookeeper.connect=localhost:2181
```

后台启动 zookeeper,将 /usr/local 替换成自己安装的路径

```
$ /opt/kafka_2.13-2.6.0/bin/zookeeper-server-start.sh /opt/kafka_2.13-
2.6.0/config/server.properties &
```

后台启动 kafka,将 /usr/local 替换成自己安装的路径

\$ /opt/kafka_2.13-2.6.0/bin/kafka-server-start.sh /opt/kafka_2.13-

2.6.0/config/server.properties

Redis

源码安装

<u>下载最新的稳定版源码</u>,下载后的文件名为 redis-stable.tar.gz,将文件上传至服务器/opt目录下,然后解压

```
$ tar -xzvf redis-stable.tar.gz
$ cd redis-stable
$ make
$ sudo make install
```

其中,对于要启用 TLS 支持的

\$ make BUILD_TLS=yes

创建单独 /usr/local/redis 目录,将相关安装的二进制文件链接到此,配置文件复制到此

```
$ mkdir -p /usr/local/redis
$ ln -s /usr/local/bin/redis-* /usr/local/redis
$ cp redis.conf /usr/local/redis/
```

注册 systemd service

在 /usr/lib/systemd/system 目录下增加 redis.service , 目录必须是绝对目录。

```
[Unit]
Description=Redis
After=syslog.target network.target remote-fs.target nns-lookup.target
[Service]
Type=forking
PIDFile=/var/run/redis.pid
ExecStart=/usr/local/redis/redis-server /usr/local/redis/redis.conf
ExecReload=/bin/kill -s HUP $MAINPID
ExecStop=/bin/kill -s QUIT $MAINPID
```

[Install] WantedBy=multi-user.target

ElasticSearch

RPM包安装

安装

<u>Elasticsearch_RPM 包下载页</u>下载 rpm 包安装,根据操作系统和系统架构下载对应的 RPM Bundle, 执行安装命令 \$ rpm -ivh elasticsearch-7.17.22-x86_64.rpm

修改配置: /etc/elasticsearch/elasticsearch.yml

```
$ cat >> ./elasticsearch.yml << EOF
# 集群名称
cluster.name: y9elasticsearch
# 存放数据的路径
path.data: /software/elasticsearch/data
# 存放日志的路径
path.logs: /software/elasticsearch/logs
# 节点名称
node.name: y9Node
# 监听地址 (默认为0.0.0)
network.host: 192.168.3.38
# 设置对外服务的http端口,默认为9200。
http.port: 9200
# 默认情况下端口是9300, 这里添加修改,指定为其他端口
#transport.tcp.port: 9300</pre>
```

#浏览器插件访问配置

```
http.cors.enabled: true
http.cors.allow-origin: "*"
http.cors.allow-headers: Authorization
EOF
```

查看修改结果:

```
$ grep -n '^[a-z]' elasticsearch.yml
17:cluster.name: y9elasticsearch
23:node.name: y9Node
33:path.data: /software/elasticsearch/data
37:path.logs: /software/elasticsearch/logs
55:network.host: 192.168.3.38
59:http.port: 9200
94:http.cors.enabled: true
95:http.cors.allow-origin: "*"
96:http.cors.allow-headers: Authorization
```

启动Elasticsearch

```
$ systemctl enable elasticsearch.service
$ systemctl start elasticsearch.service
```

通过压缩包安装

下载地址

Elasticsearch 包下载页下载 压缩包安装,根据操作系统和系统架构下载对应的

联网的服务器可以直接下载

```
$ wget https://artifacts.elastic.co/downloads/elasticsearch/elasticsearch-
7.17.22-linux-x86_64.tar.gz
$ wget https://artifacts.elastic.co/downloads/elasticsearch/elasticsearch-
7.17.22-linux-x86_64.tar.gz.sha512
```

解压文件

```
$ shasum -a 512 -c elasticsearch-7.17.22-linux-x86_64.tar.gz.sha512
elasticsearch-7.17.22-linux-x86_64.tar.gz: OK
$ tar -xzf elasticsearch-7.17.22-linux-x86_64.tar.gz
$ cd elasticsearch-7.17.22/
```

修改系统参数

```
$ cat >> /etc/security/limits.conf << EOF
* soft nproc 65536
* hard nproc 65536
* soft nofile 65536
* hard nofile 65536
EOF</pre>
```

```
$ cat >> /etc/sysctl.conf<< EOF
vm.max_map_count = 655300
EOF</pre>
```

载入sysctl配置文件:

```
$ sysct1 -p
vm.max_map_count = 655300
```

创建用户以及相关的文件夹

创建用户:

\$ groupadd elastic

\$ useradd elastic -g elastic -s /bin/bash

创建elasticsearch数据及日志目录

```
$ chown elastic.elastic -R /software/elasticsearch-7.17.22
$ ls -l
total 668
-rw-r--r-- 1 elastic elastic 3860 Jun 6 15:34 LICENSE.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 elastic elastic 640930 Jun 6 15:36 NOTICE.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 elastic elastic 2710 Jun 6 15:34 README.asciidoc
drwxr-xr-x 2 elastic elastic 4096 Aug 23 15:56 bin
drwxr-xr-x 3 elastic elastic 4096 Aug 23 15:59 config
drwxr-xr-x 8 elastic elastic 4096 Jun 6 15:39 jdk
drwxr-xr-x 3 elastic elastic 4096 Jun 6 15:39 lib
```

```
drwxr-xr-x2 elastic elastic4096 Aug 26 01:03 logsdrwxr-xr-x61 elastic elastic4096 Jun6 15:39 modulesdrwxr-xr-x2 elastic elastic4096 Jun6 15:36 plugins
```

• 修改Elasticsearch配置文件

修改./config/elasticsearch.yml的文件配置, RPM包安装里面的配置设置。

启动Elasticsearch

```
$ su elastic
$ nohup ./elasticsearch > ./elastic.log 2>&1 &
#查看日志
$ tail -f elastic.log -n 500
#查询进程
$ ps -ef | grep elastic
```

测试Elasticsearch状态

```
$ curl 192.168.3.31:9200
{
  "name" : "elasticsearch-node1",
 "cluster_name" : "y9elasticsearch",
  "cluster_uuid" : "4gAWR1QIRSudSMc18YHZ2g",
  "version" : {
   "number" : "7.17.16",
    "build_flavor" : "default",
    "build_type" : "docker",
    "build_hash" : "2b23fa076334f8d4651aeebe458a955a2ae23218",
    "build_date" : "2023-12-08T10:06:54.672540567Z",
    "build_snapshot" : false,
    "lucene_version" : "8.11.1",
    "minimum_wire_compatibility_version" : "6.8.0",
    "minimum_index_compatibility_version" : "6.0.0-beta1"
 },
  "tagline" : "You Know, for Search"
}
```

开启验证

第一步 切换到elastsearch的目录下,使用下列命令生成证书

```
$ cd /software/elasticsearch-7.17.22/
$ bin/elasticsearch-certutil cert -out config/elastic-certificates.p12 -pass ""
```

注意,要让新生成的证书文件能够被普通用户读取到,即,需要重新更改一次权限。

\$ chown elastic.elastic -R /software/elasticsearch-7.17.22

第二步 打开 config/elasticsearch.yaml , 在尾部添加下面的配置代码:

```
$ cat >> config/elasticsearch.yml << EOF
xpack.security.enabled: true
xpack.security.transport.ssl.enabled: true
xpack.security.transport.ssl.verification_mode: certificate
xpack.security.transport.ssl.keystore.path: elastic-certificates.pl2
xpack.security.transport.ssl.truststore.path: elastic-certificates.pl2</pre>
```

EOF

启动 elasticsearch 服务,使用cd命令切换到 elasticsearch 目录。使用一下命令设置密码,然后一一输 入账号的密码

```
$ ./elasticsearch-setup-passwords interactive
重新登录就会发现需要进行验证了, 输入密码, 即可显示安装信息
 $ curl 192.168.3.31:9200 -u elastic
 Enter host password for user 'elastic':
 {
   "name" : "elasticsearch-node1",
   "cluster_name" : "y9elasticsearch",
   "cluster_uuid" : "4gAWR1QIRSudSMc18YHZ2g",
   "version" : {
     "number" : "7.17.16",
     "build_flavor" : "default",
     "build_type" : "docker",
     "build_hash" : "2b23fa076334f8d4651aeebe458a955a2ae23218",
     "build_date" : "2023-12-08T10:06:54.672540567Z",
     "build_snapshot" : false,
     "lucene_version" : "8.11.1",
     "minimum_wire_compatibility_version" : "6.8.0",
     "minimum_index_compatibility_version" : "6.0.0-beta1"
   },
   "tagline" : "You Know, for Search"
 }
```

升级 (示例: 7.9.3 升级至 7.17.22, 有开启验证)

- 1、解压 elasticsearch-7.17.22.tar.gz
- 2、停止 elasticsearch 服务,拷贝7.9.3版本的配置到7.17.22版本。
 - 拷贝 elasticsearch.yml, elasticsearch.keystore, jvm.options, elastic-certificates.p12 文件 到 config 路径下
 - 注:拷贝 jvm.options 文件 (官方专门强调的)

3、拷贝 path.data (data数据目录)的内容至新版本

拷贝完,更新一下用户和用户组权限,例如:

chown -R elastic:elastic elasticsearch-7.17.22

4、修改ES配置文件,设置密码

第一步、修改 elasticsearch.yml 配置,将身份验证相关配置屏蔽掉;

```
$ vim config/elasticsearch.yml
#将验证关闭
xpack.security.enabled: false
```

第二步、切换 elastic 用户, 启动 elasticsearch 服务

```
$ systemctl restart elasticsearch
```

或者

```
$ nohup ./elasticsearch > ./elastic.log 2>&1 &
```

删除多余的.security-7索引

\$ curl -X DELETE "http://192.168.3.38:9206/.security-*"

到此就回到 ES 没有设置密码的阶段了, 重新将验证打开, 重启服务, 执行设置密码的操作

第三步、设置 elasticsearch 密码

先将验证开启

xpack.security.enabled: true

然后重启服务执行下面设置命令

```
$ bin/elasticsearch-setup-passwords interactive
```

因为需要设置 elastic, apm_system, kibana, kibana_system, logstash_system, beats_system, remote_monitoring_user 这些用户的密码,故这个过程比较漫长,耐心设置;

MongoDB

手动下载安装包安装

下载装包

https://fastdl.mongodb.org/linux/mongodb-linux-x86_64-rhel70-5.0.28.tgz

其他版本和平台安装包可前往 MongoDB Community Downloads 下载中心下载

详情可参考<u>官网安装手册</u>

解压到/usr/local目录下

```
$ wget https://fastdl.mongodb.org/linux/mongodb-linux-x86_64-rhel70-5.0.28.tgz
```

```
$ tar -xvf mongodb-linux-x86_64-rhel70-5.0.28.tgz -C /usr/local
```

```
$ cd /usr/local/
```

```
$ mv mongodb-linux-x86_64-rhel70-5.0.28 mongodb
```

\$ mkdir -p /usr/local/mongodb/{data,logs,conf}

\$ touch /usr/local/mongodb/conf/mongodb.conf

在mongodb.conf添加配置内容

```
$ cat >> /usr/local/mongodb/conf/mongodb.conf <<EOF</pre>
# mongod.conf
# for documentation of all options, see:
  http://docs.mongodb.org/manual/reference/configuration-options/
#
# where to write logging data.
systemLog:
  destination: file
  logAppend: true
  path: /usr/local/mongodb/logs/mongod.log
# where and how to store data.
storage:
  dbPath: /usr/local/mongodb/data
  journal:
   enabled: true
# engine:
# mmapv1:
# wiredTiger:
# how the process runs
processManagement:
  fork: true # fork and run in background
  pidFilePath: /usr/local/mongodb/mongod.pid # location of pidfile
# network interfaces
net:
  port: 27017
  bindIp: 0.0.0.0 # Listen to local interface only, comment to listen on all
interfaces.
security:
 authorization: enabled
#operationProfiling:
#replication:
#sharding:
## Enterprise-Only Options
#auditLog:
#snmp:
EOF
```

详细的mongoDB配置参考

https://docs.mongodb.com/manual/reference/configuration-options

禁用 selinux

修改 /etc/selinux/config

SELINUX=disabled

启动 mongodb

\$ nohup /usr/local/mongodb/bin/mongod --config
/usr/local/mongodb/conf/mongodb.conf &

注册 systemd service

在 /usr/lib/systemd/system 目录下增加 mongodb.service, 目录必须是绝对目录。

```
$ cat >>/usr/lib/systemd/system/mongodb.service << EOF
[Unit]
Description=mongodb
After=network.target remote-fs.target nss-lookup.target
[Service]
Type=forking
ExecStart=/usr/local/mongodb/bin/mongod --config
/usr/local/mongodb/conf/mongodb.conf
ExecReload=/bin/kill -s HUP $MAINPID
ExecStop=/usr/local/mongodb/bin/mongod --shutdown
/usr/local/mongodb/conf/mongodb.conf
PrivateTmp=true
[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
EOF</pre>
```

加载服务,设置开机自启动,然后启动:

\$ systemctl daemon-reload
\$ systemctl enable mongodb.service
\$ systemctl start mongodb.service

MongoDB设置用户验证

设置需要先关闭验证,不然无法登录。

- 1、进入mongodb
 - \$./mongo 127.0.0.1:27017 或者 mongo直接进入
- 2、设置用户,db.auth验证返回1表示设置成功:

```
use admin
db.createUser({user:"y9admin",pwd:"83204585",roles:["root"],mechanisms :
["SCRAM-SHA-1"] })
use y9database
db.createUser({user: "y9admin",pwd: "83204585",roles:[{ role: "readWrite", db:
"y9database" }],mechanisms : ["SCRAM-SHA-1"]})
db.auth("y9admin", "83204585");
exit
```

3、修改mongodb.conf

security: authorization: enabled

4、重启服务MongoDB。

5、验证是否需要开启验证:

```
$ ./mongo localhost:27017
> use admin
> show dbs
2017-12-28T11:45:43.112+0800 E QUERY [thread1] Error: listDatabases failed:{
         "ok" : 0,
        "errmsg" : "not authorized on admin to execute command { listDatabases:
1.0 }",
         "code" : 13,
        "codeName" : "Unauthorized"
} :
 _getErrorWithCode@src/mongo/shell/utils.js:25:13
Mongo.prototype.getDBs@src/mongo/shell/mongo.js:62:1
shellHelper.show@src/mongo/shell/utils.js:769:19
shellHelper@src/mongo/shell/utils.js:659:15
@(shellhelp2):1:1
> exit
$ ./mongo localhost:27017/admin -u y9admin -p 83204585
show dbs
admin
           0.000GB
local
           0.000GB
y9database 0.001GB
```

4.2升级到5.0版本

mongodb 的稳定版本全部为偶数,例如: 4.0、4.2、4.4、5.0。不能跨大版本升级,需要先由4.2升级 到4.4再升级到5.0。

第一步 版本参数修改

```
$ ./mongo localhost:27017
> use admin
> db.auth("y9admin", "83204585");
> db.adminCommand( { setFeatureCompatibilityVersion: "4.2" } )
> db.shutdownServer();
> exit
```

第二步 首先停止数据库, 然后官网下载要升级的版本,先升级至4.4

```
$ wget https://fastdl.mongodb.org/linux/mongodb-linux-x86_64-rhel70-4.4.18.tgz
$ tar -xvf mongodb-linux-x86_64-rhel70-4.4.18.tgz -C /usr/local
$ cd /usr/local/
$ mv mongodb-linux-x86_64-rhel70-4.4.18.tgz mongodb-4.4.18
$ mkdir -p /usr/local/mongodb-4.4.18/{data,logs,conf}
$ cp /usr/local/mongodb/conf/mongodb.conf /usr/local/mongodb-4.4.18/conf
```

修改mongodb.conf里面的数据目录,日志目录和pid存放目录,

然后复制旧版数据至新版本中

```
$ cd /usr/local/mongodb/
$ cp data -R /usr/local/mongodb-4.4.18/
$ cd /usr/local/mongodb-4.4.18/bin
```

第三步启动数据库,使用mongo命令连上数据库设置featureCompatibilityVersion版本号为5.0,即 完成了4.2升级到4.4的工作。

```
$ ./mongod --config /usr/local/mongodb-4.4.18/mongodb.conf -fork
$ ./mongo localhost:27017
> use admin
> db.auth("y9admin", "83204585");
> db.adminCommand( { setFeatureCompatibilityVersion: "4.4" } )
> db.shutdownServer();
> exit
```

然后修改 /usr/lib/systemd/system/mongodb.service 里面的目录,指向新版本目录地址,将原来的服 务停止,重新加载服务,并启动:

```
$ systemctl disable mongodb.service
$ systemctl daemon-reload
$ systemctl enable mongodb.service
$ systemctl start mongodb.service
```

4.4 升级 5.0 的步骤如上,设置版本为5.0

db.adminCommand({ setFeatureCompatibilityVersion: "5.0" })

Consul

下载安装包, 地址:

https://releases.hashicorp.com/consul/1.4.3/consul 1.4.3 linux amd64.zip

安装配置

```
$ unzip consul_1.4.3_linux_amd64.zip
$ mkdir -p /opt/consul/{data,conf}
$ cp consul /opt/consul/
$ cat > /opt/consul/conf/config.json <<EOF</pre>
{
  "bind_addr": "192.168.33.131",
  "client_addr": "0.0.0.0",
  "bootstrap_expect": 1,
  "ports": {
    "dns": -1,
    "http": 8500,
   "server": 8300
  },
  "log_level": "INFO",
  "server": true
}
EOF
```

创建服务

```
$ cat >> /usr/lib/systemd/system/consul.service << EOF
[Unit] Description=consul
[Service]
ExecStart=/opt/consul/consul agent -config-dir /opt/consul/conf -data-dir
/opt/consul/data --ui KillSignal=SIGINT
ExecReload=/bin/kill -s HUP $MAINPID
ExecStop=/bin/kill -s QUIT $MAINPID
[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
FOF</pre>
```

启动Consul服务

\$ systemctl daemon-reload
\$ systemctl enable consul.service
\$ systemctl start consul.service

Nacos

下载编译后压缩包方式

您可以从 最新稳定版本 下载 nacos-server-\$version.zip 包。

```
$ wget https://github.com/alibaba/nacos/releases/download/2.2.1/nacos-server-
2.2.1.tar.gz
$ tar -xvf nacos-server-2.2.1.tar.gz
```

修改配置文件 conf/application.properties:

```
#******************** Config Module Related Configurations **********************
spring.datasource.platform=mysql
db.num=1
db.url.0=jdbc:mysql://192.168.0.1:3306/nacos?
serverTimezone=GMT%2B8&nullCatalogMeansCurrent=true&useUnicode=true&characterEnc
oding=utf-
8&rewriteBatchedStatements=true&useCompression=true&useSSL=false&allowPublicKeyR
etrieval=true
db.user=root
db.password=111111
server.tomcat.basedir=/software/nacos/tomcat
nacos.core.auth.enabled=true
nacos.core.auth.server.identity.key=serverIdentity
nacos.core.auth.server.identity.value=security
nacos.core.auth.plugin.nacos.token.secret.key=SecretKey0123456789012345678901234
56789012345678901234567890123456789
```

\$ cd nacos/bin
\$ sh startup.sh -m standalone

如果您使用的是ubuntu系统,或者运行脚本报错提示[[符号找不到,可尝试如下运行:

bash startup.sh -m standalone

关闭命令

sh shutdown.sh

Traefik

下载二进制包

https://github.com/containous/traefik/releases

配置 (示例)

```
$ mkdir /traefik
$ vi /traefik/traefik.tom]
debug = false
logLevel = "INFO"
[traefikLog]
filePath = "/traefik/traefik.log"
format = "json"
[accessLog]
filePath = "/traefik/access.log"
format = "json"
defaultEntryPoints = ["http"]
[entryPoints]
[entryPoints.http]
address = ":80"
[file]
[backends]
[backends.backend1]
[backends.backend1.servers]
[backends.backend1.servers.server0]
url = "http://10.161.56.145:7055"
weight = 1
[backends.backend1.loadBalancer]
method = "drr"
[frontends]
[frontends.frontend1]
entryPoints = ["http"]
backend = "backend1"
passHostHeader = true
[frontends.frontend1.routes]
[frontends.frontend1.routes.route1]
rule = "PathPrefix:/admin-dev;Host:192.168.175.128"
```

创建服务

```
$ cat >> /usr/lib/systemd/system/traefik.service << EOF
[Unit]
Description=traefik
[Service]
ExecStart=/traefik/traefik -c /traefik/traefik.toml
Killsignal=SIGINT
ExecReload=/bin/kill -s HUP $MAINPID
ExecStop=/bin/kill -s Quit $MAINPID
[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
EOF</pre>
```

启动 traefik 服务

\$ systemctl daemon-reload
\$ systemctl enable traefik.service
\$ systemctl start traefik.service