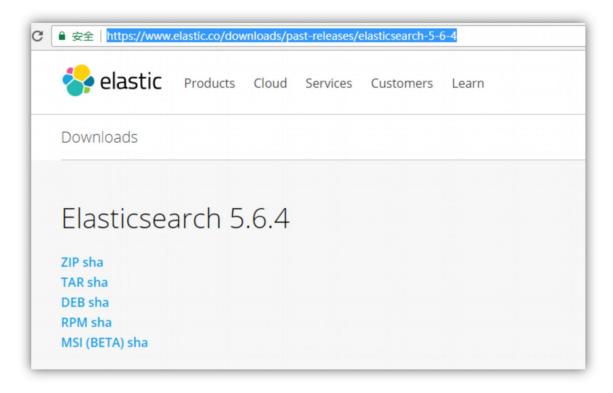


安装 elasticsearch

版本: v1.0 www.atguigu.com

1 安装包下载

Elasticsearch 官网: https://www.elastic.co/downloads/past-releases/elasticsearch-5-6-4
本课程选择的版本是 elasticsearch-5.6.4



下载好后放到/opt/目录下

2 安装 elasticsearch

拷贝 elasticsearch-5.6.4.rpm 到/opt 目录下



2.1 注册并启动服务

```
[root@jack opt]# cd /etc/init.d
[root@jack init.d]# ll
总用量 408
-rwxr-xr-x. l root root 1288 5月 12 2016 abrt-ccpp
-rwxr-xr-x. l root root 1628 5月 12 2016 abrt-cops
-rwxr-xr-x. l root root 1642 5月 12 2016 abrt-cops
-rwxr-xr-x. l root root 1818 2月 17 2016 acpid
-rwxr-xr-x. l root root 2062 2月 20 2015 atd
-rwxr-xr-x. l root root 3580 5月 11 2016 auditd
-r-xr-xr-x. l root root 1343 5月 11 2016 blk-availability
-rwxr-xr-x. l root root 710 11月 11 2010 bluetooth
-rwxr-xr-x. l root root 11864 7月 24 2015 cpuspeed
-rwxr-xr-x. l root root 2826 11月 10 2015 crond
-rwxr-xr-x. l root root 3034 5月 11 2016 cups
-rwxr-xr-x. l root root 1734 5月 11 2016 cups
-rwxr-xr-x. l root root 5113 11月 1 32:57 elasticsearch
-rwxr-xr-x. l root root 1186 11月 5 00:19 fdfs_storaged
-rwxr-xr-x. l root root 186 11月 5 00:19 fdfs_storaged
-rwxr-xr-x. l root root 28419 4月 12 2016 functions
-rwxr-xr-x. l root root 1801 10月 15 2014 haldaemon
-rwxr-xr-x. l root root 5985 4月 12 2016 hltcacheclean
```



```
[root@jack init.d]# chkconfig --add elasticsearch
[root@jack init.d]# chkconfig --list
NetworkManager 0:关闭
                     1:关闭 2:启用
                                   3:启用
                                          4:启用
                                                 5:启用
                                                        6:美闭
              0:关闭
                     1:关闭
                                   3:启用
                                          4:关闭
                                                 5:启用
abrt-ccpp
                            2:关闭
abrtd
              θ:关闭
                                   3:启用
                                          4: 关闭
                     1:关闭
acpid
              0:关闭
                                   3:启用
atd
              0:关闭
auditd
blk-availability
                                                               6:关闭
bluetooth
              0:关闭
cpuspeed
crond
cups
dnsmasq
              0:关闭
             0:关闭
elasticsearch
                     1:关闭
firstboot
              0:关闭
                            2:关闭
                                   3:关闭
                                          4: 关闭
                                                 5:关闭
              0:关闭
                                   3:启用
haldaemon
                     1:关闭
htcacheclean
              θ: 关闭
                     1:关闭
                                   3:关闭
httpd
              θ:关闭
                     1:关闭
                                                 5:关闭
ip6tables
                                   3:启用
              θ:关闭
                     1:关闭
                            2:启用
                                          4: 启用
                                                 5:启用
iptables
                            2:启用
                                  3:启用
                                                        6:关闭
              0:关闭
                    1:关闭
                                          4:启用
                                                 5:关闭
```

CentOS7.x 可以通过 systemctl list-unit-files|grep elasticsearch

启动之前为 elasticsearch 配置 jdk

vim /etc/sysconfig/elasticsearch 中修改 JAVA HOME 路径的路径

```
# Elasticsearch home directory
#ES_HOME=/usr/share/elasticsearch

# Elasticsearch Java path
DAVA_HOME=/opt/jdkl.8.0_152

# Elasticsearch configuration directory
#CONF_DIR=/etc/elasticsearch

# Elasticsearch data directory
#DATA_DIR=/var/lib/elasticsearch
```



```
root@localhost init.d]# service elasticsearch start
tarting elasticsearch (via systemctt): [ 确定 ]
root@localhost init.d]# ps -ef |grep java
```

查看进程

[root@jack ~]# ps -ef |grep elastic 495 7684 1 2 21:32 ? 00:00:42 /opt/jdk1.8.0_152/bin/java -Xms2g -Xmx2g -XX:+UseConcMarkSweepGC - XX:CMSInitiatingOccupancyFraction=75 -XX:+UseCMSInitiatingOccupancyOnly -XX:+AlwaysPreTouch -server -Xsslm -Djava.aw t.headless=true -Dfile.encoding=UTF-8 -Djna.nosys=true -Djdk.io.permissionsUseCanonicalPath=true -Dio.netty.noUnsafe =true -Dio.netty.noKeySetOptimization=true -Dio.netty.recycler.maxCapacityPerThread=0 -Dlog4j.sutdownHookEnabled=fa lse -Dlog4j2.disable.jmx=true -Dlog4j.skipJansi=true -XX:+HeapDumpOnOutOfMemoryError -Des.path.home=/usr/share/elast icsearch -cp /usr/share/elasticsearch/lib/* org.elasticsearch.bootstrap.Elasticsearch -p /var/run/elasticsearch/elasticsearch.pid -d -Edefault.path.logs=/var/log/elasticsearch -Edefault.path.data=/var/lib/elasticsearch -Edefault.path.conf=/etc/elasticsearch -21:28 pts/9 - 21:28 pts/9 - 20:28 pts/9 - 21:28 pts/9 - 20:28 pts/9

核心文件

/etc/elasticsearch/elasticsearch.yml

数据文件路径

/var/lib/elasticsearch/

日志文件路径e

/var/log/elasticsearch/elasticsearch.log

2.2 修改配置文件

vim /etc/elasticsearch/elasticsearch.yml

修改 yml 配置的注意事项: 每行必须项格,不能有空格 ":"后面必须有一个空格

集群名称,同一集群名称必须相同



单个节点名称

网络部分 改为当前的 ip 地址 ,端口号保持默认 9200 就行

```
#
# Set the bind address to a specific IP (IPv4 or IPv6):
#
network.host: 192.168.67.163
#http.host: 192.168.67.163
#transport.host: 192.168.67.147
# Set a custom port for HTTP:
#
```

把 bootstrap 自检程序关掉

```
#
# -----
#
# Lock the memory on startup:
# bootstrap.memory_lock: false
bootstrap.system_call_filter: false
# # Make sure that the heap size is set to about half the memory available
# on the system and that the owner of the process is allowed to use this
# limit.
```

自发现配置:新节点向集群报到的主机名



----- Discovery -----
Pass an initial list of hosts to perform discovery when new node is started:

The default list of hosts is ["127.0.0.1", "[::1]"]

discovery.zen.ping.unicast.hosts: ["jack.atguigu"]

2.3 修改 linux 配置

为什么要修改 linux 配置?

默认 elasticsearch 是单机访问模式,就是只能自己访问自己。

但是我们之后一定会设置成允许应用服务器通过网络方式访问。这时,elasticsearch 就会因为嫌弃单机版的低端默认配置而报错,甚至无法启动。

所以我们在这里就要把服务器的一些限制打开,能支持更多并发。

问题1: max file descriptors [4096] for elasticsearch process likely too low, increase to at least [65536] elasticsearch

原因: 系统允许 Elasticsearch 打开的最大文件数需要修改成 65536

解决: vi /etc/security/limits.conf

添加内容:

- * soft nofile 65536
- * hard nofile 131072
- * soft nproc 2048
- * hard nproc 65536

注意: "*" 不要省略掉

问题2: max number of threads [1024] for user [judy2] likely too low, increase to at least [2048] (CentOS7.x 不用改)



原因:允许最大进程数修该成2048

解决: vi /etc/security/limits.d/90-nproc.conf

修改如下内容: * soft nproc 1024 #修改为

* soft nproc 2048

问题3: max virtual memory areas vm.max_map_count [65530] likely too low, increase to at least [262144] (CentOS7.x 不用改)

原因:一个进程可以拥有的虚拟内存区域的数量。解决:可零时提高 vm.max_map_count 的大小命令: sysctl -w vm.max map count=262144

2.4 重启 linux

2.5 测试

```
[root@centos147 ~]# curl http://192.168.67.147:9200

{
    "name" : "atguigu",
    "cluster_name" : "my-application",
    "cluster_uuid" : "dLWGNLJsQ7efpvofNCQLIA",
    "version" : {
        "number" : "5.6.4",
        "build_hash" : "8bbedf5",
         "build_date" : "2017-10-31T18:55:38.105Z",
        "build_snapshot" : false,
        "lucene_version" : "6.6.1"
        },
```



```
"tagline" : "You Know, for Search"
}
```

或者直接浏览器访问 http://192.168.67.147:9200

2.6 如果启动未成功

如果启动未成功,请去查看相关日志

vim /var/log/elasticsearch/my-es.log

3 安装 kibana

拷贝 kibana-5.6.4-linux-x86_64.tar 到/opt 下解压缩

进入 kibana 主目录的 config 目录下



```
16 23:08 bin
              2 atguigu atguigu
                                      76 3月
              2 atguigu atguigu
                                      24 3月
drwxrwxr-x.
                                               16 23:07 confiq
              2 atguigu atguigu
                                      18 3月
drwxrwxr-x.
                                              16 22:57 data
                                               1 03:04 LICENSE.txt
                                     562 11月
              1 atguigu atguigu
-rw-rw-r--.
              6 atguigu atguigu
                                     108 11月
                                                1 03:04 node
drwxrwxr-x.
drwxrwxr-x. 618 atguigu atguigu
                                  20480 11月
                                               1 03:04 node_modules
- rw- rw- r--.
              l atguigu atguigu 798420 11月
                                                  03:04 NOTICE.txt
drwxrwxr-x.
              3 atguigu atguigu
                                     45 11月
                                                1 03:04 optimize
                                     721 11月
- rw- rw- r--.
             l atguigu atguigu
                                                1 03:04 package.json
                                                1 03:04 plugins
1 03:04 README.txt
drwxrwxr-x.
                                      6 11月
              2 atguigu atguigu
-rw-rw-r--.
              1 atguigu atguigu
                                         11月
                                    4899
drwxr-xr-x. 13 atguigu atguigu
                                                1 03:04 src
                                     165 11月
                                                1 03:04 ui_framework
                                     52 11月
drwxrwxr-x. 5 atguigu atguigu
drwxr-xr-x. 2 atguigu atguigu 4096 11月 1 03
[root@jack kibana-5.6.4-linux-x86_64]# cd config
                                              1 03:04 webpackShims
[root@jack config]#
```

vim kibana.yml

```
# Kibana is served by a back end server. This setting specifies t
#server.port: 5601
# Specifies the address to which the Kibana server will bind. IP
# The default is 'localhost', which usually means remote machines
# To allow connections from remote users, set this parameter to a
server.host:
# Enables you to specify a path to mount Kibana at if you are runn
# the URLs generated by Kibana, your proxy is expected to remove
# to Kibana. This setting cannot end in a slash.
#server.basePath: "
# The maximum payload size in bytes for incoming server re<mark>q</mark>uests.
#server.maxPayloadBytes: 1048576
# The Kibana server's name. This is used for display purposes.
#server.name: "your-hostname
# The URL of the Elasticsearch instance to use for all your querie
elasticsearch.url:
 When this setting's value is true Kibana uses the hostname spec
```

启动

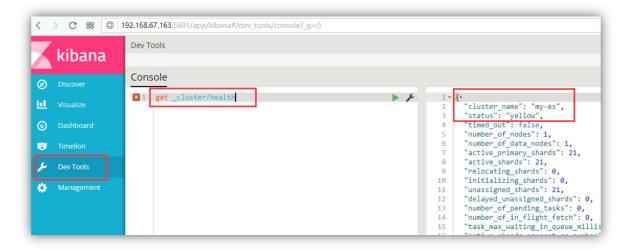
在 kibana 主目录 bin 目录下执行
nohup ./kibana &
然后 ctrl+c 退出
执行 ps -ef

```
root 1757 1285 4 23:38 pts/0 00:00:10 /../node/bin/node --no-warnings ./../src/cli
```



用浏览器打开

http://192.168.xx.xx:5601/



点击左边菜单 DevTools

在 Console 中

执行 get _cluster/health

右边的结果中, status 为 yellow 或者 green。

表示 es 启动正常,并且与 kibana 连接正常。