河南联通 IOC 生产环境部署操作手册

文档信息

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版本修订历史记录

版本号	作者	参与者	起止日期	备注
V1. 0				

内容修订历史记录

章节	修改内容	修订人	修订日期	修订原因

一、环境准备

1、打通外网

更新每一台主机 resovl.conf 配置文件,添加外网配置。

nameserver 8.8.8.8 nameserver 114.114.11

2、更新 jdk 版本

更新每一台主机 jdk,升级为 1.8 版本。

命令: wget --no-check-certificate --no-cookies --header "Cookie: oraclelicense=accept-securebackup-cookie" http://download.oracle.com/otn-pub/java/jdk/8u131-b11/d54c1d3a095b4ff2b6607d096fa80163/jdk-8u131-linux-x64.rpm

rpm -ivh jdk-8u131-linux-x64.rpm

3、安装 szrz

wget http://www.ohse.de/uwe/releases/lrzsz-0.12.20.tar.gz

tar zxvf 1rzsz-0.12.20.tar.gz && cd 1rzsz-0.12.20

./configure && make && make install

cd /usr/local/bin

ln -s /usr/local/bin/lrz rz

ln -s /usr/local/bin/lsz sz

二、安装 ES

1、获取 es 版本

wget https://artifacts.elastic.co/downloads/elasticsearch/elasticsearch-5. 5. 2. tar. gz

2、创建用户组及用户

groupadd elasticsearch

useradd -g elasticsearch elasticsearch -m

```
[roos@localhost Downloads]# groupadd elasticsearch
[roos@localhost Downloads]# gerand -g elasticsearch -m
[roos@localhost Downloads]# gerand -g elasticsearch -m
[roos@localhost Downloads]# gen -elasticsearch
[elasticsearch@localhost -]# 1s
[elasticsearch@localhost -]# pwd

//home/elasticsearch
```

3、解压至用户目录

tar -zxf elasticsearch-5.5.2. tar.gz -C /home/elasticsearch/

cd /home/elasticsearch/
mv elasticsearch-5.5.2/ elasticsearch

4、修改权限及创建数据文件目录

chown -R elasticsearch. /home/elasticsearch/elasticsearch/mkdir -p /data/elasticsearch

5、修改 elasticsearch. yml,目前已经测试环境的配置,可根据生产环境实际情况修改,若无更新则替换 ip 地址为本机地址。



elasticsearch.yml

- 6、修改主机环境参数
 - (1)、打开/etc/security/limits.conf 文件,添加以下参数

*	soft	nproc	2048
*	hard	nproc	16384
*	soft	nofile	65536
*	hard	nofile	65536

```
• soft mproc 2048
• hard mproc 16384
• soft mofile 65536
• hard mofile 65536
```

- (2)、修改/etc/sysctl.conf,添加以下参数 vm.max_map_count=262144 sysctl p 刷新
- (3)、修改/etc/security/limits.d/90-nproc.conf
 - * soft nproc 1024
 - * soft nproc 2048

7、启动

Su - elasticsearch

./elasticsearch/bin/elasticsearch &

8、验证服务状态

curl http://10.36.32.40:9200

三、安装 collectd(每个节点安装 collectd)

1、获取 collectd 版本

wget https://collectd.org/files/collectd-5.5.0.tar.gz

2、创建用户组及用户

groupadd collectd

useradd -g collectdcollectd-m

3、解压到指定目录

tar -zxf collectd-5.5.0.tar.gz -C /home/collectd/ cd /home/collectd mv collectd-5.5.0 collectd

4、修改权限

chown -R collectd. /home/collectd/collectd/

1、编译

./configure --prefix=/usr --sysconfdir=/etc --localstatedir=/var --libdir=/usr/lib --mandir=/usr/share/man --enable-all-plugins

make && make install

2、建立 service

chmod +x /etc/init.d/collectd

3、修改配置文件,启动 service



collectd.conf 根据实际情况修改,若无更改,则统一替换 ip 注意 serverip为logstash服务 IP Service collectd start

四、配置 rsyslog(每个节点开启 rsyslog)

vim /etc/rsyslog.conf

. @@远程 IP:514 注意: 为远程收集 IP

```
[root@localhost etc]# vim /etc/rsyslog.conf
[root@localhost etc]# service rsyslog restart
Shutting down system logger: [ (K )
Stating system logger: [ (K )
```

五、安装 logstash

1、获取 logstash 版本

wget https://artifacts.elastic.co/downloads/logstash/logstash

- -5. 5. 2. tar. gz
 - 2、创建用户组及用户

groupadd logstash

useradd -g logstash logstash - m

3、解压到指定目录

tar -zxf logstash-5.5.2.tar.gz -C /home/logstash/

cd /home/logstah

mv logstash-5.5.2/ logstash

4、修改权限

chown -R logstash. /home/logstash / logstash /

5、新建配置文件



logstash.conf 根据实际情况修改,指定 es 服务集群地址

- 6、启动
 - ./logstash -f logstash.conf &

```
resofthosombosts bin]# //opstach -f logstach.comf s

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六、安装 kibana

1、获取版本

wget https://artifacts.elastic.co/downloads/kibana/kibana-5.5.2-linux-x86_64.tar.gz

2、建立用户及用户组

Groupadd kibana

Useradd –g kibana kibana –m

3、解压到指定目录

tar -zxf kibana-5.5.2-linux-x86_64.tar.gz -C /home/kibana/

```
[root@looslhost bownloads]# tar -rxf kibana-5.5.2-linux-x86_64.tar.gr -C /home/kibana/
[root@looslhost bownloads]# od /home/kibana/
[root@looslhost bibana]# lar
[root@looslhost kibana]# lar
[root@looslhosthost kibana]# up kibana-5.5.2-linux-x86_64/ kibana
```

4、修改权限

chown -R kibana. /home/kibana /kibana /

5、修改配置 kibana.yml

server.port: 5601

server.host: "10.36.32.43"

elasticsearch.url: "http://10.36.32.40:9200"

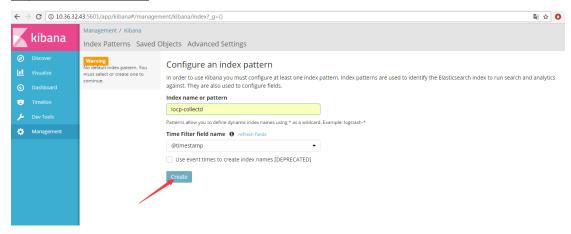
```
server.post: $601
server.host: "10.36.32.45"
clasticsearch.uri: "http://10.36.32.42:8200"
```

6、启动

./bin/kibana &

7、验证

http://10.36.32.43:5601



七、安装 ha(haproxy)

1、版本获取

wget http://www.haproxy.org/download/1.7/src/haproxy-1.7.3.tar.gz

2、查看内核版本

uname -r

2.6.32-573.el6.x86_64

根据内核版本选择编译参数: 关于编译参数更详细的参见: https://github.com/haproxy/haproxy

3、解压编译安装

tar xf haproxy-1.7.3.tar.gz

cd haproxy-1.7.3

make TARGET=linux2628 PREFIX=/usr/local/haproxy

make install PREFIX=/usr/local/haproxy

安装成功查看版本

/usr/local/haproxy/sbin/haproxy -v

ersion 1.7.3 2017/02/28 2000-2017 Willy Tarreau <willy@haproxy.org>

4、设置 service 服务

cp /usr/local/haproxy/sbin/haproxy /usr/sbin/

/root/Downloads/haproxy-1.7.3/examples/haproxy.init

/etc/init.d/haproxy

chmod 755 /etc/init.d/haproxy

5、创建账号及配置

groupadd haproxy

useradd -g haproxy haproxy -s /sbin/nologin

mkdir /etc/haproxy

vi /etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg



haproxy.cfg 根据实际情况修改,网上可查询参数定义

chown -R haproxy:haproxy/usr/local/haproxy/

ln -s /usr/local/haproxy/etc/haproxy.cfg /etc/haproxy/

chown -R haproxy:haproxy /etc/haproxy

复制错误文件

cp -r /root/Downloads/haproxy-1.7.3/examples/errorfiles /usr/local/haproxy/

6、设置日志文件

mkdir -p /usr/local/haproxy/log

touch /usr/local/haproxy/log/haproxy.log

In -s /usr/local/haproxy/log/haproxy.log /var/log/

chown haproxy:haproxy /var/log/haproxy.log

加入 rsyslog

vim /etc/sysconfig/rsyslog

SYSLOGD_OPTIONS="-c 2 -r -m 0"

#修改" SYSLOGD_OPTIONS"参数,-c 2 使用兼容模式,默认是-c 5;-r 开启远程日 志; -m 0 标记时间戳,单位是分钟,0表示禁用该功能。

cd /etc/rsyslog.d/

vim haproxy.conf

加入以下内容:

local0.* /usr/local/haproxy/log/haproxy.log

#local1.* /usr/local/haproxy/log/haproxy.log

local2.* /usr/local/haproxy/log/haproxy.log

&~

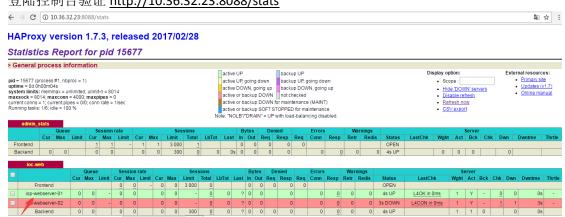
7、启动

service rsyslog restart service haproxy start

8、验证

验证端口 netstat -tunlp

登陆控制台验证 <u>http://10.36.32.23:8088/stats</u>



八、安装 ha(keepalived)

1、准备 VIP , 用该工具计算 VIP 适用范围,非适用范围内的 VIP 无法访问。



算子网掩码.exe



如上图, 遇设定 VIP 10.36.32.100 掩码 16 位, 子网可用 IP 地址为 10.36.0.1 到 10.36.255.254, 覆盖了 ha 主备主机地址,可以作为 VIP 使用。

2、 获取安装包

wget http://www.keepalived.org/software/keepalived-1.4.0.tar.gz

3、解压并检测安装环境

tar -zxvf keepalived-1.4.0.tar.gz

./configure --prefix=/usr/local/keepalived

检测当前系统是否依赖环境都已经具备,若不具备则检测给出提示,需要按照提示信息进行依赖安装。

根据错误提示安装最新版本 openssl openssl-dev(提示: 若连通外网环境并且 linux 版本支持 yum 源更新,则可以通过 yum 源安装,简便准确。建议按此方式安装,但是目前本次安装 linux 版本较低,支持 yum 源有限,无法更新较为新的 yum 源,所以下载依赖包安装)

(1) 检查 OpenSSL 是否已安装,若已安装需升级 openssl version -a

```
[root@localhost keepalived-1.4.0]# opensel version -a
OpenSEI 1.0.1e-fips 1 Feb 2013
Unit on: Two Jun 23 09:11:45 ECC 2015
Platform: linux-x86_64
Platform: linu
```

(2) 检查到已安装,但是不符合 keepalived1.4 版本要求,需要升级。到官网查看 OpenSSL 可升级版本。



(3) 获取版本,编译安装

```
安装一般提示 zlib 依赖库错误,安装 openssl 前提前升级 zlib 库
ZLIB 安装
curl -0 http://www.zlib.net/zlib-1.2.11.tar.gz
tar xvfz zlib-1.2.11.tar.gz
./configure
make && make install

OPENSSL 安装
wget http://www.openssl.org/source/openssl-1.0.2n.tar.gz
tar -xzf openssl-1.0.2n.tar.gz
cd openssl-1.0.2n
./config --prefix=/usr/local/openssl
make
make install
mv /usr/bin/openssl /root/
ln -s /usr/local/openssl/bin/openssl /usr/bin/openssl
openssl version -a
```

```
OpenSSI_10.20 7 Dec 2017
built on reproductable build, date unspecified
platform: linux-d85_64
platform: linux-d85_64
platform: linux-d85_64
platform: linux-d85_64
products linux-d86_64
products lin
```

(4) 安装 openssl-dev



下载依赖包 openssl-devel-packages.zip

将该包解压后上传至服务器,并严格按照以下顺序执行安装,若不按照顺序安装 则会产生互相依赖无法安装的情况。

```
rpm -e --nodeps keyutils-libs-1.4-4.el6.x86_64
rpm -ivh keyutils-libs-1.4-5.el6.x86 64.rpm
rpm -ivh keyutils-libs-devel-1.4-5.el6.x86_64.rpm
rpm -ivh libsepol-devel-2.0.41-4.el6.x86 64.rpm
rpm -e --nodeps libselinux-utils-2.0.94-5.3.el6 4.1.x86 64
rpm -Uvh libselinux-2.0.94-5.8.el6.x86 64.rpm
rpm -ivh libselinux-devel-2.0.94-5.8.el6.x86_64.rpm
rpm -e --nodeps krb5-libs-1.10.3-10.el6_4.6.x86_64
rpm -ivh krb5-libs-1.10.3-42.el6.x86 64.rpm
rpm -e --nodeps libcom_err-1.41.12-18.el6.x86_64
rpm -ivh libcom err-1.41.12-22.el6.x86 64.rpm
rpm -ivh libcom_err-devel-1.41.12-22.el6.x86_64.rpm
rpm -ivh krb5-devel-1.10.3-42.el6.x86_64.rpm
rpm -ivh zlib-devel-1.2.3-29.el6.x86_64.rpm
rpm -e --nodeps openssl-1.0.1e-15.el6.x86_64
rpm -ivh openssl-1.0.1e-42.el6.x86 64.rpm
rpm -ivh openssl-devel-1.0.1e-42.el6.x86_64.rpm
```

4、安装成功后,再次执行 keepalived 检测,通过后编译安装 cd /root/Downloads/keepalived-1.4.0 ./configure --prefix=/usr/local/keepalived

```
checking for strepth. yes
checking for strepth. yes
checking for strepth. yes
checking for strepth. yes
checking for streol... yes
checking for spipe?... yes
checking opensel/sell, busblity... yes
checking opensel/sell, busblity... yes
checking opensel/sell, busblity... yes
checking for Sell, opensell. yes
checking for Sell, opensell yes, busblity... yes
checking for Sell, college for in -1... no
checking for Sell, opensell, yes, in ... sell... yes
checking for Inj. socker_solity_ob in -1... , no
checking for Inj. socker_solity_ob in -1... , yes
```

再次检查发现 libnfnetlink headers missing 错误,需要安装该依赖。 下载安装

wget ftp://mirror.switch.ch/mirror/centos/6/os/x86_64/Packages/l
ibnfnetlink-1.0.0-1.el6.x86_64.rpm

wget ftp://mirror.switch.ch/mirror/centos/6/os/x86_64/Packages/l
ibnfnetlink-devel-1.0.0-1.el6.x86_64.rpm

rpm -ivh libnfnetlink-1.0.0-1.el6.x86 64.rpm

rpm -ivh libnfnetlink-devel-1.0.0-1.el6.x86_64.rpm

5、安装成功后,再次执行 keepalived 检测,通过后编译安装启动 cd /root/Downloads/keepalived-1.4.0
./configure --prefix=/usr/local/keepalived 检测成功

```
Recpalived version : 1.4.0
Compiler : goc
Preprocessor flags :
Compiler flags : -Wall -Wanused -Watrict-prototypes -Wextra -g -02 -fPIE
Linker flags : -pie
Extra lish
Linker flags : -pie
Linker flags : -pie
Extra lish
Linker flags : -pie
Li
```

make && make install

编译安装成功

```
make[2]: Leaving directory '/root/Downloads/Reepalived-1.4.0/doc'
make[1]: Leaving directory '/root/Downloads/Reepalived-1.4.0/doc'
Make[1]: Entering directory '/root/Downloads/Reepalived-1.4.0/genhash'
make[1]: Entering directory '/root/Downloads/Reepalived-1.4.0/genhash'
Make[2]: Entering directory '/root/Downloads/Reepalived-1.4.0/genhash'
Make[3]: Leaving directory '/root/Downloads/Reepalived-1.4.0/bin_install'
make[3]: Entering directory '/root/Downloads/Reepalived-1.4.0/bin_install'
make[3]: Rothing to be done for 'install-data-mar'
make[3]: Mothing to be done for 'install-data-mar'
make[3]: Mothing to be done for 'install-data-mar'
make[3]: Entering directory '/root/Downloads/Reepalived-1.4.0/bin_install'
make[3]: Leaving directory '/root/Downloads/Reepalived-1.4.0/bin_install'
make[3]: Entering directory '/root/Downloads/Reepalived-1.4.0/bin_install'
```

设置 service

cp /root/Downloads/keepalived-1.4.0/keepalived/etc/init.d/keepalived /etc/init.d/ mkdir /etc/keepalived

cp /usr/local/keepalived/etc/keepalived/keepalived.conf /etc/keepalived/

/root/Downloads/keepalived-1.4.0/keepalived/etc/sysconfig/keepalived

ср

/etc/sysconfig/

cp /usr/local/keepalived/sbin/keepalived /usr/sbin/

启动 keepalived

service keepalived start

ps -aux |grep keepalived

```
[root@localhost keepalived-1.4.0]# service keepalived start
Starting keepalived-1.4.0]# ps -aux [grep keepalived
[root@localhost keepalived-1.4.0]# ps -aux [grep keepalived
Warning: bad syntax, perhaps a bogus '-'9 See /usr/share/doo/procps-3.2.8/FAQ
root 20398 1.6 0.0 40204 1028 7 Ss 05:21 0:00 keepalived -D
root 20398 0.0 0.0 42044 1648 7 S 05:21 0:00 keepalived -D
root 20398 0.0 0.0 10305 88 pts/1 S + 05:21 0:00 geep keepalived -D
root 20398 0.0 0.0 10305 88 pts/1 S + 05:21 0:00 geep keepalived
```

6、修改配置文件,重新启动运行,检查日志





keepalived.conf check_haproxy.sh

根据实际情况修改, master/backup 模式,

分别于两台主备主机上部署,相应的更新配置文件参数。

tail -f /usr/local/haproxy/log/haproxy.log 检查之前配置成功的 haproxy 日志tail -f /var/log/messages 检查 keepalived 运行日志

```
[root@localhost keepalived] # tail -f /var/log/messages

Mar 9 05:30:20 localhost Keepalived_vrrp[31952]: Sending gratuitous ARF on eth0 for 10.36.32.100

Mar 9 05:30:20 localhost Keepalived_vrrp[31952]: Sending gratuitous ARF on eth0 for 10.36.32.100

Mar 9 05:30:20 localhost Keepalived_vrrp[31952]: Sending gratuitous ARF on eth0 for 10.36.32.100

Mar 9 05:30:20 localhost Keepalived_vrrp[31952]: Sending gratuitous ARF on eth0 for 10.36.32.100

Mar 9 05:30:25 localhost Keepalived_vrrp[31952]: Sending gratuitous ARF on eth0 for 10.36.32.100

Mar 9 05:30:25 localhost Keepalived_vrrp[31952]: VRRP_Instance(VIP_1) Sending/queueing gratuitous ARFs on eth0 for 10.36.32.100

Mar 9 05:30:25 localhost Keepalived_vrrp[31952]: Sending gratuitous ARF on eth0 for 10.36.32.100

Mar 9 05:30:25 localhost Keepalived_vrrp[31952]: Sending gratuitous ARF on eth0 for 10.36.32.100

Mar 9 05:30:25 localhost Keepalived_vrrp[31952]: Sending gratuitous ARF on eth0 for 10.36.32.100

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```

ip addr 检查网卡绑定情况

```
[root@localhost keepalived]# ip addr
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
    inet6::1/128 scope host
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP qlen 1000
    link/ether 52:54:00:49:35:68 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 10.36.32.23/24 brd 10.36.32.255 scope global eth0
    inet6 fe80::5054:ff:fe49:3568/64 scope link
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

测试:

在 master 主机

service keepalived stop 执行停止 keepalived 后, 执行

ip addr 此时 vip 地址消失,同时查看 backup 主机 ip addr 此时 vip 产生,证明 vip 及故障切换都正常。此时不回复启动 master keepalived 后,由于 master 优先级,vip 切换回 master 主机。测试正常。测试日志如下:

```
Mer 9 06:28:02 localboot Keepalived, vrpt(476): VRBP_Instance(VFL) | Entering MAXYUS STATE

Mar 9 06:28:03 localboot Keepalived, vrpt(476): VRBP_Instance(VFL) protol(12), unication), fd(10,11)]

Mar 9 06:28:03 localboot Keepalived, vrpt(476): VRBP_Instance(VFL) | Changing effective priority from 99 to 101

Mar 9 06:28:05 localboot Keepalived, vrpt(476): VRBP_Instance(VFL) | Instance VFL) | The VRBP_INSTATE

Mar 9 06:28:06 localboot Keepalived, vrpt(476): VRBP_Instance(VFL) | Entering MAXTER STATE

Mar 9 06:28:06 localboot Keepalived, vrpt(476): VRBP_Instance(VFL) | Entering MAXTER STATE

Mar 9 06:28:06 localboot Keepalived, vrpt(476): VRBP_Instance(VFL) | Entering MAXTER STATE

Mar 9 06:28:06 localboot Keepalived, vrpt(476): VRBP_Instance(VFL) | Setting Protocol VTRs.

Mar 9 06:28:06 localboot Keepalived, vrpt(476): VRBP_Instance(VFL) | Setting VRBP_Instance(VFL) | Setting
```

以上安装高可用 HA(haproxy-keepalived)单机版完成,BACKUP 副本按照上述步骤操作安装即可。Haproxy.conf Keeplived.conf 配置文件按照 backup 方式调整参数更新。