

一、实现远程执行

此程序的目的是执行远程机器上的Shell脚本。

【环境参数】

远程机器IP: 192.168.243.21

用户名: user

密码: password

命令: python /data/applogs/bd-job/jobhandler/gluesource/employee.py

【具体步骤】

1、导入需要依赖的jar包。

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>ch.ethz.ganymed</groupId>
  <artifactId>ganymed-ssh2</artifactId>
  <version>262</version>
</dependency>
```

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>commons-io</groupId>
  <artifactId>commons-io</artifactId>
  <version>2.5</version>
</dependency>
```

2、编写RemoteShellExecutor工具类。

```
package com.vicente.vicenteboot.test;

import java.io.*;
import java.nio.charset.Charset;
import ch.ethz.ssh2.ChannelCondition;
import ch.ethz.ssh2.Connection;
import ch.ethz.ssh2.Session;
import ch.ethz.ssh2.StreamGobbler;
import org.apache.commons.io.IOUtils;

public class RemoteShellExecutor {

    private Connection conn;
    /** 远程机器IP */
    private String ip;
    /** 用户名 */
    private String osUsername;
    /** 密码 */
    private String password;
    private String charset = Charset.defaultCharset().toString();

    private static final int TIME_OUT = 1000 * 5 * 60;
```

```
public RemoteShellExecutor(String ip, String usr, String pasword) {
    this.ip = ip;
    this.osUsername = usr;
    this.password = pasword;
}

/**
 * 登录
 * @return
 * @throws IOException
 */
private boolean login() throws IOException {
    conn = new Connection(ip);
    conn.connect();
    return conn.authenticateWithPassword(osUsername, password);
}

/**
 * 执行脚本
 *
 * @param cmds
 * @return
 * @throws Exception
 */
public int exec(String cmds) throws Exception {
    InputStream stdout = null;
    InputStream stderr = null;
    String outStr = "";
    String outErr = "";
    int ret = -1;
    try {
        if (login()) {
            // Open a new {@link Session} on this connection
            Session session = conn.openSession();
            // Execute a command on the remote machine.
            session.execCommand(cmds);
            stdout = new StreamGobbler(session.getStdout());
            outStr = processStream(stdout, charset);

            stderr = new StreamGobbler(session.getStderr());
            outErr = processStream(stderr, charset);

            session.waitForCondition(ChannelCondition.EXIT_STATUS, TIME_OUT);
        }
    }
}
```

```

        System.out.println("outStr=" + outStr);
        System.out.println("outErr=" + outErr);

        ret = session.getExitStatus();
    } else {
        throw new Exception("登录远程机器失败" + ip); // 自定义异常类 实现略
    }
} finally {
    if (conn != null) {
        conn.close();
    }
    IOUtils.closeQuietly(stdOut);
    IOUtils.closeQuietly(stdErr);
}
return ret;
}

private String processStream(InputStream in, String charset) throws Exception {
    byte[] buf = new byte[1024];
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
    while (in.read(buf) != -1) {
        sb.append(new String(buf, charset));
    }
    return sb.toString();
}

public static void main(String args[]) throws Exception {
    RemoteShellExecutor executor = new RemoteShellExecutor("192.168.243.21", "dorp", "bluemoon2016#");
    // 执行myTest.sh 参数为java Know dummy
    System.out.println(executor.exec2("python /data/bluemoon/kettle/runScript/ods/fact_org_employee.py
}
}

```

3、运行结果

备份数据成功。

4、说明：

0 // getExitStatus方法的返回值

注：一般情况下shell脚本正常执行完毕，getExitStatus方法返回0。

此方法通过远程命令取得Exit Code/status。但并不是每个server设计时都会返回这个值，如果没有则会返回null。

二、ganymed-ssh讲解：

1. Jar包： ganymed-ssh2-build210.jar

2. 步骤：

a) 连接：

```
Connection conn = new Connection(ipAddr);
```

```
conn.connect();
```

b)认证:

```
boolean authenticateVal = conn.authenticateWithPassword(userName, password);
```

c) 打开一个Session:

```
if(authenticateVal)
```

```
Session session = conn.openSession();
```

d) 执行Shell命令:

1) 若是执行简单的Shell命令: (如 jps 、 last 这样的命令)

```
session.execCommand(cmd);
```

2) 遇到问题:

用方法execCommand执行Shell命令的时候, 会遇到获取不全环境变量的问题,

比如执行 hadoop fs -ls 可能会报找不到hadoop 命令的异常

试着用execCommand执行打印环境变量信息的时候, 输出的环境变量不完整

与Linux主机建立连接的时候会默认读取环境变量等信息

可能是因为session刚刚建立还没有读取完默认信息的时候, execCommand就执行了Shell命令

解决:

所以换了另外一种方式来执行Shell命令:

```
// 建立虚拟终端
```

```
session.requestPTY("bash");
```

```
// 打开一个Shell
```

```
session.startShell();
```

```
// 准备输入命令
```

```
PrintWriter out = new PrintWriter(session.getStdin());
```

```
// 输入待执行命令
```

```
out.println(cmd);
```

```
out.println("exit")
```

```
// 6. 关闭输入流
```

```
out.close();
```

```
// 7. 等待, 除非1.连接关闭; 2.输出数据传送完毕; 3.进程状态为退出; 4.超时
```

```
session.waitForCondition(ChannelCondition.CLOSED | ChannelCondition.EOF |
```

```
ChannelCondition.EXIT_STATUS, 30000);
```

用这种方式执行Shell命令, 会避免环境变量读取不全的问题, 第7步里有许多标识可以用, 比如当exit命令执行后或者超过了timeout时间, 则session关闭

这里需要注意, 当一个Shell命令执行时间过长时, 会遇到ssh连接超时的问题,

解决办法:

1. 之前通过把Linux主机的sshd_config的参数ClientAliveInterval设为60, 同时将第7步中timeout时间设置很大, 来保证命令执行完毕,

因为是执行Mahout中一个聚类算法, 耗时最少7、8分钟, 数据量大的话, 需要几个小时。

2. 后来将命令改成了nohup的方式执行, nohup hadoop jar >> XXX.log && touch XXX.log.end &

这种方式是提交到后台执行, 即使当前连接断开也会继续执行, 把命令的输出结果写入日志, 如果

hadoop命令执行成功，则生成.end文件

获取文件的方法 ganymed-ssh2-build210.jar 也提供了，如下

```
SCPClient scpClient = con.createSCPClient();
```

```
scpClient.get("remoteFiles","localDirectory"); //从远程获取文件
```

e) 获取Shell命令执行结果：

```
InputStream stderr = new StreamGobbler(session.getStderr());
```

```
InputStream in = new StreamGobbler(session.getStdout());
```

获取流中的数据：

```
1 private String processStdErr(InputStream in, String charset)
2     throws IOException {
3     BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(in, charset));
4     StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer();
5
6     if (in.available() != 0) {
7         while (true) {
8             String line = br.readLine();
9             if (line == null)
10                 break;
11             sb.append(line).append(System.getProperty("line.separator"));
12         }
13     }
14     return sb.toString();
15 }
```

三、使用实例

1、使用session.execCommand(cmds);来执行命令会出现一个问题，就是还没有加载完成服务器的环境变量就开始执行命令了

这导致了很多情况是找不到命令，解决的办法就是：

```
/**
 * 执行脚本
 *
 * @param cmds
 * @return
 * @throws Exception
 */
public int exec2(String cmds) throws Exception {
    InputStream stdout = null;
    InputStream stderr = null;
    String outStr = "";
    String outErr = "";
    int ret = -1;
    try {
        if (login()) {
            Session session = conn.openSession();
            // 建立虚拟终端
            session.requestPTY("bash");
            // 打开一个Shell
            session.startShell();
            stdout = new StreamGobbler(session.getStdout());
```

```
stdErr = new StreamGobbler(session.getStderr());
BufferedReader stdoutReader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(stdout));
BufferedReader stderrReader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(stderr));

// 准备输入命令
PrintWriter out = new PrintWriter(session.getStdin());
// 输入待执行命令
out.println(cmds);
out.println("exit");
// 6. 关闭输入流
out.close();
// 7. 等待, 除非1. 连接关闭; 2. 输出数据传送完毕; 3. 进程状态为退出; 4. 超时
session.waitForCondition(ChannelCondition.CLOSED | ChannelCondition.EOF | ChannelCondition.EXITED);
System.out.println("Here is the output from stdout:");
while (true)
{
    String line = stdoutReader.readLine();
    if (line == null)
        break;
    System.out.println(line);
}
System.out.println("Here is the output from stderr:");
while (true)
{
    String line = stderrReader.readLine();
    if (line == null)
        break;
    System.out.println(line);
}
/* Show exit status, if available (otherwise "null") */
System.out.println("ExitCode: " + session.getExitStatus());
ret = session.getExitStatus();
session.close(); /* Close this session */
conn.close(); /* Close the connection */

} else {
    throw new Exception("登录远程机器失败" + ip); // 自定义异常类 实现略
}
} finally {
    if (conn != null) {
        conn.close();
    }
    IOUtils.closeQuietly(stdout);
    IOUtils.closeQuietly(stderr);
}

return ret;
```

```
}
```

2、scp复制一个文件到服务器上

```
/**
 * 远程传输单个文件
 *
 * @param localFile
 * @param remoteTargetDirectory
 * @throws IOException
 */

public void transferFile(String localFile, String remoteTargetDirectory) throws IOException {
    File file = new File(localFile);
    if (file.isDirectory()) {
        throw new RuntimeException(localFile + " is not a file");
    }
    String fileName = file.getName();
    execCommand("mkdir -p " + remoteTargetDirectory);

    SCPClient sCPClient = connection.createSCPClient();
    SCPOutputStream scpOutputStream = sCPClient.put(fileName, file.length(), remoteTargetDirectory, "0600");

    String content = IOUtils.toString(new FileInputStream(file), StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
    scpOutputStream.write(content.getBytes());
    scpOutputStream.flush();
    scpOutputStream.close();
}

/**
 * 传输整个目录
 *
 * @param localDirectory
 * @param remoteTargetDirectory
 * @throws IOException
 */

public void transferDirectory(String localDirectory, String remoteTargetDirectory) throws IOException {
    File dir = new File(localDirectory);
    if (!dir.isDirectory()) {
        throw new RuntimeException(localDirectory + " is not directory");
    }

    String[] files = dir.list();
    for (String file : files) {
        if (file.startsWith(".")) {
            continue;
        }
    }
}
```

```

    }
    String fullName = localDirectory + "/" + file;
    if (new File(fullName).isDirectory()) {
        String rdir = remoteTargetDirectory + "/" + file;
        execCommand("mkdir -p " + remoteTargetDirectory + "/" + file);
        transferDirectory(fullName, rdir);
    } else {
        transferFile(fullName, remoteTargetDirectory);
    }
}
}

```

使用:

```

public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
    SSHAgent sshAgent = new SSHAgent();
    sshAgent.initSession("192.168.243.21", "user", "password#");
    sshAgent.transferFile("C:\\data\\applogs\\bd-job\\jobhandler\\2020-03-07\\483577870267060231.log", "/da
    sshAgent.close();
}

```

参考: <https://www.cnblogs.com/-wangjiannan/p/3751330.html>