

# promethues检测中间件mysql

## 1.docker安装promethues

```
mkdir /opt/prometheus
cd /opt/prometheus/
vim prometheus.yml
```

内容如下

```
global:
  scrape_interval:     60s
  evaluation_interval: 60s

scrape_configs:
  - job_name: prometheus
    static_configs:
      - targets: ['localhost:9090']
        labels:
          instance: prometheus

  - job_name: linux
    static_configs:
      - targets: ['192.168.xx.xx:9100']
        labels:
          instance: localhost
```

## 启动prometheus

```
docker run -d \
  -p 9090:9090 \
  -v /opt/prometheus/prometheus.yml:/etc/prometheus/prometheus.yml \
  prom/prometheus
```

访问targets, url如下:

不安全 | 192.168.203.135:9090/targets

java

前端

地址

linux运维

windows

maven仓库地址

面试题收集

反射

jdk

guava

k8s

源码解读

杂项

Prometheus Alerts Graph Status ▾ Help Classic UI

## Targets

All Unhealthy Collapse All

linux-203 (1/1 up) show less

Endpoint	State	Labels	Last Scrape	Scrape Duration	Error
<a href="http://192.168.203.135:9100/metrics">http://192.168.203.135:9100/metrics</a>	UP	instance="linux-203" job="linux-203"	51.450s ago	16.678ms	

prd\_mysql (1/1 up) show less

Endpoint	State	Labels	Last Scrape	Scrape Duration	Error
<a href="http://192.168.203.135:9104/metrics">http://192.168.203.135:9104/metrics</a>	UP	instance="prd_mysql" job="prd_mysql"	38.436s ago	15.578ms	

prometheus (1/1 up) show less

Endpoint	State	Labels	Last Scrape	Scrape Duration	Error
<a href="http://192.168.203.135:9090/metrics">http://192.168.203.135:9090/metrics</a>	UP	instance="prometheus" job="prometheus"	40.859s ago	2.926ms	

## 2.启动grafana

新建空文件夹grafana-storage，用来存储数据

```
mkdir /opt/grafana-storage
```

设置权限

```
chmod 777 -R /opt/grafana-storage
```

因为grafana用户会在这个目录写入文件，直接设置777，比较简单粗暴！

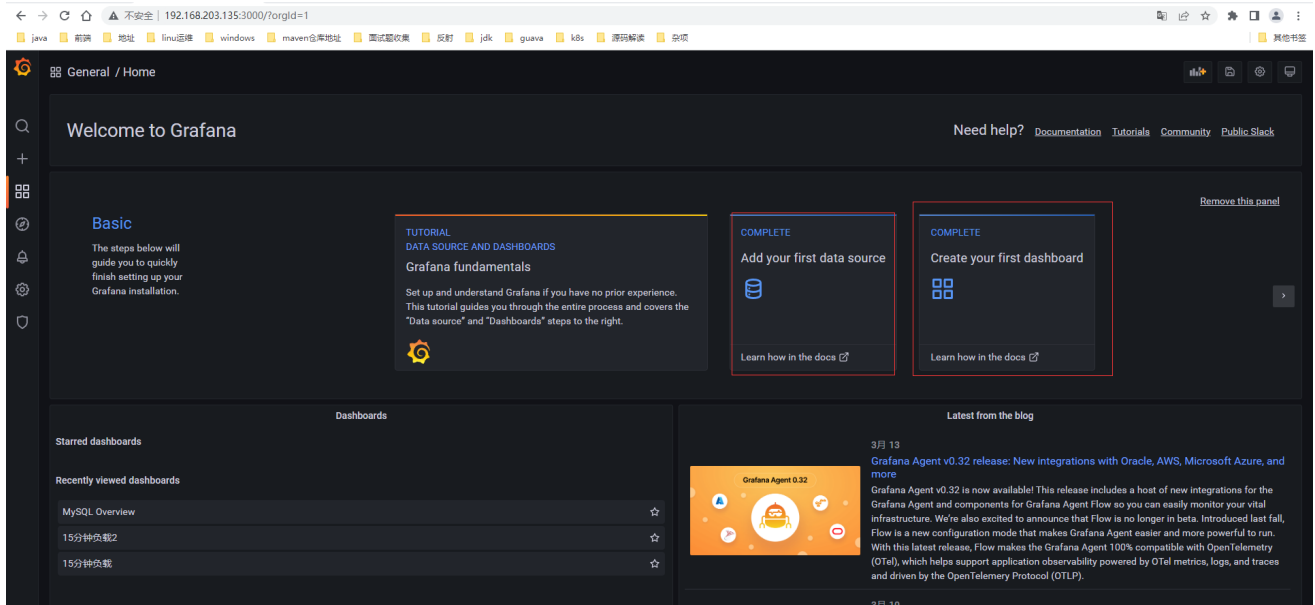
启动grafana

```
docker run -d \  
  -p 3000:3000 \  
  --name=grafana \  
  -v /opt/grafana-storage:/var/lib/grafana \  
  grafana/grafana
```

访问url,并且重置密码（默认admin/admin）：

```
http://192.168.xx.xx:3000/
```

密码设置完成之后，就会跳转到首页



### 3.下载exporter服务

启动用于采集linux系统和mysql服务状态的exporter服务 prometheus常见的exporter及作用：（1）、node\_exporter用于监控操作系统的性能和运行状态（2）、mysqld\_exporter用于监控mysql服务（3）、snmp\_exporter用于监控网络设备

#### #下载

```
wget https://github.com/prometheus/mysqld_exporter/releases/download/v0.13.0/mysqld_exporter-0.13.0.linux-amd64.tar.gz
```

#### #解压到指定目录

```
tar -xf mysqld_exporter-0.13.0.linux-amd64.tar.gz -C /usr/local/
```

#### #创建隐藏配置文件.my.cnf,用于mysqld\_exporter连接mysql采集数据。

```
vim /usr/local/mysqld_exporter-0.13.0.linux-amd64/.my.cnf
```

#### #写入以下内容

```
[client]
```

```
user=prometheus
```

```
password= root
```

#### #后台启动

```
nohup ./mysqld_exporter --config.my-cnf=/root/mysqld_exporter/.my.cnf &
```

修改prometheus配置文件，配置监控linux主机和mysql数据库，配置文件为yml语法，注意缩进对齐。

```
vim prometheus.yml
#在文档的最后插入以下内容
- job_name: system-status
  static_configs:
    - targets: ['172.16.XXX.XXX:9100']
      labels:
        instance: mgr_node1
- job_name: prd_mysql
  static_configs:
    - targets: ['172.16.XXX.XXX:9104']
      labels:
        instance: prd_mysql
```

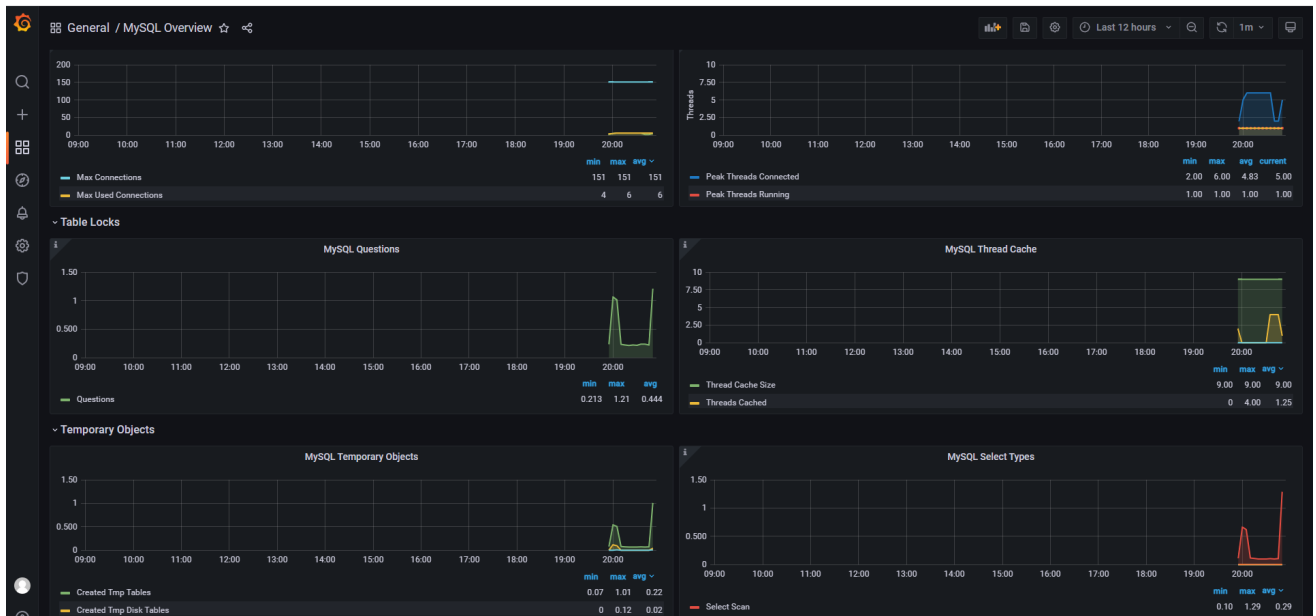
#### 4.docker安装mysql

```
docker run -p 3306:3306 --name mysql-01 \
-v /mydata/mysql/log:/var/log/mysql \
-v /mydata/mysql/data:/var/lib/mysql \
-v /mydata/mysql/conf:/etc/mysql/conf.d \
-e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=root \
--restart=always \
-d mysql:5.7
```

#### 进入容器内部

```
首先查看mysql中所有的用户
SELECT user,host FROM mysql.user;
查看指定用户的权限情况
SELECT * FROM mysql.user WHERE user='root'
创建一个用户
CREATE USER 'prometheus'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'root';
给用户赋予只读权限
GRANT SELECT ON mydb.* TO 'prometheus'@'%';
刷新权限
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

#### 4.查看dashboard



其他:

开放端口

```
firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=1935/tcp --permanent  
firewall-cmd --reload
```

查看进程

```
netstat -ano | findstr 8081
```