Upgrade Grafana

 › [Installation](https://grafana.com/docs/grafana/latest/installation/) › Upgrade Grafana

We recommend that you upgrade Grafana often to stay up to date with the latest fixes and enhancements. In order to make this a reality, Grafana upgrades are backward compatible and the upgrade process is simple and quick.

当有最新的修复和提升优化时，我们建议你更新Grafana。为了让这成为现实，Grafana的更新是向后兼容，且更新过程是简单并快速的。

Upgrading is generally safe (between many minor and one major version) and dashboards and graphs will look the same. There may be minor breaking changes in some edge cases, which are outlined in the [Release Notes](https://community.grafana.com/c/releases) and [Changelog](https://github.com/grafana/grafana/blob/master/CHANGELOG.md)

升级过程一般是安全的（在一个小版本和一个大版本之间），且Dashboard和图表看起来都是相同的。在一些小版本里会有一些问题，可以Release Notes和Changelog中查看。

Backup

备份

We recommend that you backup a few things in case you have to rollback the upgrade.

我们建议你备份东西，以防万一你需要去回滚升级。

* Installed plugins - Back them up before you upgrade them in case you want to rollback the Grafana version and want to get the exact same versions you where running before the upgrade.

已安装插件 – 在升级之前备份它们，以防你想要回滚Grafana版本，并且想要在升级之前运行的完全相同的版本。

* Configuration files do not need to be backed up. However, you might want to in case you add new config options after upgrade and then rollback.

配置文件不需要去备份。然而，你也可能需要去备份，当你升级Grafana后添加了新的配置选项，然后又想回滚的时候。

Database backup

数据库备份

Before upgrading it can be a good idea to backup your Grafana database. This will ensure that you can always rollback to your previous version. During startup, Grafana will automatically migrate the database schema (if there are changes or new tables). Sometimes this can cause issues if you later want to downgrade.

在你升级前去备份Grafana数据库是一个很好的主意。这样能确保你总能去回滚到以前的版本。在启动期间，Grafana会自动迁移数据库的架构（如果有改动或新的表）。如果你之后想要降级的话，可能出现问题。

sqlite

If you use sqlite you only need to make a backup of your grafana.db file. This is usually located at /var/lib/grafana/grafana.db on Unix systems. If you are unsure what database you use and where it is stored check you grafana configuration file. If you installed grafana to custom location using a binary tar/zip it is usually in <grafana\_install\_dir>/data.

如果你使用sqlite的话，你只需要方法粗备份grafana.db文件就行了。在Unix系统中，它常常位于/var/lib/grafana/grafana.db。如果你不确定你使用的是什么数据库，不知道数据库存储在哪里的话，你可以在Grafana的配置文件中找到。如果你使用tar/zip安装grafana到自定义的位置的话，数据库一般位于<grafana\_install\_dir>/data。

mysql

backup:

> mysqldump -u root -p[root\_password] [grafana] > grafana\_backup.sql

restore:

> mysql -u root -p grafana < grafana\_backup.sql

Bash

postgres

backup:

> pg\_dump grafana > grafana\_backup

restore:

> psql grafana < grafana\_backup

Bash

Ubuntu or Debian

You can upgrade Grafana by following the same procedure as when you installed it.

可以按照安装时的步骤升级Grafana。

Upgrade Debian package

If you installed Grafana by downloading a Debian package (.deb), then you can execute the same dpkg -i command but with the new package. It will upgrade your Grafana installation.

当你使用.deb来安装了Grafana后，你可以运行相同的dpkg -i命令，但参数是新的安装包。这样会升级你已安装的Grafana。

Go to the [download page](https://grafana.com/grafana/download?platform=linux) for the latest download links.

到Download Page去获取最新的下载链接。

wget <debian package url>

sudo apt-get install -y adduser libfontconfig1

sudo dpkg -i grafana\_<version>\_amd64.deb

Bash

Upgrade from APT repository

从APT库升级

If you installed Grafana from our APT repository, then Grafana will automatically update when you run apt-get upgrade to upgrade all system packages.

如果你从APT库安装了Grafana，那么每当你运行apt-get去升级所有包的时候，Grafana也会跟着自动升级。

sudo apt-get update

sudo apt-get upgrade

Bash

Upgrade from binary .tar file

从.tar文件升级。

If you downloaded the binary .tar.gz package, then you can just download and extract the new package and overwrite all your existing files. However, this might overwrite your config changes.

如果下载了.tar.gz包，那么你要下载新的包且解压，然后覆盖所有存在的文件。然而，这样可能会覆盖掉你在配置文件中的修改。

We recommend that you save your custom config changes in a file named <grafana\_install\_dir>/conf/custom.ini. This allows you to upgrade Grafana without risking losing your configuration changes.

我们建议你保存好你在<grafana\_install\_dir>/conf/custom.ini中的配置修改。这样就可以防止你在升级的过程中丢失配置数据。

Centos / RHEL

If you installed Grafana by downloading an RPM package you can just follow the same installation guide and execute the same yum install or rpm -i command but with the new package. It will upgrade your Grafana installation.

如果你使用了RPM包来安装Grafana，那么你可以使用跟安装相同的步骤，运行相同的但是使用新包的yum install或rpm -i命令。这样会升级你的Grafana。

If you used our YUM repository:

如果你使用的是我们的YUM库：

sudo yum update grafana

Bash

Docker

This just an example, details depend on how you configured your grafana container.

这是一个例子，详细说明如何配置你的Grafana Container。

docker pull grafana/grafana

docker stop my-grafana-container

docker rm my-grafana-container

docker run -d --name=my-grafana-container --restart=always -v /var/lib/grafana:/var/lib/grafana grafana/grafana

Bash

Windows

If you downloaded the Windows binary package you can just download a newer package and extract to the same location (and overwrite the existing files). This might overwrite your config changes. We recommend that you save your config changes in a file named <grafana\_install\_dir>/conf/custom.ini as this will make upgrades easier without risking losing your config changes.

如果你使用二进制下载安装了Grafana，那么你可以再下载一个新的安装包并解压到相同的位置（会覆盖掉已存在的文件）。这样可能会覆盖掉你的配置数据的修改。我们保存好你的<grafana\_install\_dir>/conf/custom.ini 中的配置数据修改，确保你在升级的过程中不会丢失配置数据。

Update plugins

After you have upgraded, we strongly recommend that you update all your plugins as a new version of Grafana can make older plugins stop working properly.

当你升级完成后，我们强烈建议你再升级你的插件，防止新版本的Grafana会导致旧版本Grafana上的插件失效。

You can update all plugins using

你可以使用下面的命令来升级所有的插件

grafana-cli plugins update-all

Bash

Upgrading from 1.x

[Migrating from 1.x to 2.x](https://grafana.com/docs/grafana/latest/installation/migrating_to2/)

从1.x版本迁移到2.x

Upgrading from 2.x

We are not aware of any issues upgrading directly from 2.x to 4.x but to be on the safe side go via 3.x => 4.x.

我们不确定从2.x版本升级到4.x版本是否有什么问题，所以我们建议从3.x升级到4.x是相对安全的。

Upgrading to v5.0

The dashboard grid layout engine has changed. All dashboards will be automatically upgraded to new positioning system when you load them in v5. Dashboards saved in v5 will not work in older versions of Grafana. Some external panel plugins might need to be updated to work properly.

Dashboard的图表布局引擎被修改了。当你在5.x版本打开的时候，所有的Dashboard都会被自动升级到新的系统。在版本5上保存的Dashboard不会在老的版本上打开。一些其他的面板插件可能也需要去升级。

For more details on the new panel positioning system, [click here](https://grafana.com/docs/grafana/latest/reference/dashboard/#panel-size-position)

想了解更多的新面板系统，点击这里

Upgrading to v5.2

One of the database migrations included in this release will update all annotation timestamps from second to millisecond precision. If you have a large amount of annotations the database migration may take a long time to complete which may cause problems if you use systemd to run Grafana.

这个版本中，其中一个修改是数据库中所有注解的时间戳都从秒更新到了毫秒。如果你的数据库中有大量的注解数据，那么会花费很长的时间去完成更新，当你使用systemd来运行Grafana的话，会出现问题。

We’ve got one report where using systemd, PostgreSQL and a large amount of annotations (table size 1645mb) took 8-20 minutes for the database migration to complete. However, the grafana-server process was killed after 90 seconds by systemd. Any database migration queries in progress when systemd kills the grafana-server process continues to execute in database until finished.

我们有一份报告显示，使用systemd，PostgreSQL并拥有大量的注解数据（总大小为1645MB）的话，会花费8-20分钟的时候去完成迁移。然而，这个grafana-server进程会被systemd在90秒后杀掉。当systemd终止grafana-server进程时，任何正在进行的数据库迁移查询都将继续在数据库中执行，直到完成。

If you’re using systemd and have a large amount of annotations consider temporary adjusting the systemd TimeoutStartSec setting to something high like 30m before upgrading.

如果你正在使用systemd并且有大量的注解，可以考虑在升级之前将systemd TimeoutStartSec设置临时调整到30m这样的程序。

Upgrading to v6.0

If you have text panels with script tags they will no longer work due to a new setting that per default disallow unsanitized HTML. Read more [here](https://grafana.com/docs/grafana/latest/administration/configuration/#disable-sanitize-html) about this new setting.

如果你有带脚本标签的文本面板的话，它们会停止工作，因为一个新的设置默认不允许使用未经解析的HTML。阅读这里来查看关于这个新设置。

Authentication and security

认证和安全

If you are using Grafana’s builtin, LDAP (without Auth Proxy) or OAuth authentication all users will be required to login upon the next visit after the upgrade.

如果你使用了Grafana内置的LDAP（没有认证代理）或Oauth认证，在升级后，所有的用户会被要求在下次使用的时候再次登录。

If you have cookie\_secure set to true in the session section you probably want to change the cookie\_secure to true in the security section as well. Ending up with a configuration like this:

如果在session节中，你设置cookie\_secure为true，你可能还不如去更改security节中，设置cookie\_secure为true.

[session]

cookie\_secure = true

[security]

cookie\_secure = true

Ini

The login\_remember\_days, cookie\_username and cookie\_remember\_name settings in the security section are no longer being used so they’re safe to remove.

在security节中，login\_remember\_days,cookie\_username和cookie\_remember\_name这三个设置，因为移除而不能使用了。

If you have login\_remember\_days configured to 0 (zero) you should change your configuration to this to accomplish similar behavior, i.e. a logged in user will maximum be logged in for 1 day until being forced to login again:

如果你有设置login\_remember\_days配置为0时，你应该修改你的配置来完成相似的行为。比如已经登录的用户最长只能保持登录一天，直到被强制再次登录：

[auth]

login\_maximum\_inactive\_lifetime\_days = 1

login\_maximum\_lifetime\_days = 1

Ini

The default cookie name for storing the auth token is grafana\_session. you can configure this with login\_cookie\_name in [auth] settings.

默认存储认证Token的cookie名字是grafana\_session。你可以在[auth]设置中去使用login\_cookie\_name配置。

Upgrading to v6.2

Ensure encryption of data source secrets

确保加密数据源

Data sources store passwords and basic auth passwords in secureJsonData encrypted (AES-256 in CFB mode) by default. Existing data source will keep working with unencrypted passwords. If you want to migrate to encrypted storage for your existing data sources you can do that by:

数据源默认在secureJsonData中加密存储密码和基本的认证密码（CFB模式中的AES-256）。已经在工作的数据源没有加密密码。如果你想要去迁移你现在的数据源并进行加密，你可以这么做：

* For data sources created through UI, you need to go to data source config, re enter the password or basic auth password and save the data source.

对于使用UI来创建的数据源，你需要去配置数据源，重新输入密码或基本的认证密码，并保存数据源。

* For data sources created by provisioning, you need to update your config file and use secureJsonData.password or secureJsonData.basicAuthPassword field. See [provisioning docs](https://grafana.com/docs/grafana/latest/administration/provisioning/) for example of current configuration.

对于通过provisioning来创建的数据源，你需要去升级你的配置文件并使用secureJsonData.password，或secureJsonData.basicAuthPassword字段。查看provisioning docs来查看当前配置的例子。

Embedding Grafana

嵌入式Grafana

If you’re embedding Grafana in a <frame>, <iframe>, <embed> or <object> on a different website it will no longer work due to a new setting that per default instructs the browser to not allow Grafana to be embedded. Read more [here](https://grafana.com/docs/grafana/latest/administration/configuration/#allow-embedding) about this new setting.

如果你正在不同的网站中，把Grafana嵌套到<frame><iframe><embed>和<object>中，那么它会因为新的设置而不在工作，因为默认的浏览器底层不再允许Grafana被嵌入。点击这里了解更多这个设置的详情。

Session storage is no longer used

Session存储不再使用

In 6.2 we completely removed the backend session storage since we replaced the previous login session implementation with an auth token. If you are using Auth proxy with LDAP an shared cached is used in Grafana so you might want configure [remote\_cache] instead. If not Grafana will fallback to using the database as an shared cache.

在6.2版本中，我们已经完全移除了在后端存储Session，因为我们已经使用Auth Token代替掉了之前的登录Session。如果你正在使用带LDAP的Auth代理（一个在Grafana中使用的共享缓存），那么你可能需要去配置[remote\_cache]。如果没有，Grafana将返回使用数据库作为共享缓存。

Upgrading Elasticsearch to v7.0+

升级Elasticsearch到7.0版本

The semantics of max concurrent shard requests changed in Elasticsearch v7.0, see [release notes](https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/elasticsearch/reference/7.0/breaking-changes-7.0.html#semantics-changed-max-concurrent-shared-requests) for reference.

在Elasticsearch 7.0版本中，max concurrent shard request的语义已经更改，查看release notes去了解详情。

If you upgrade Elasticsearch to v7.0+ you should make sure to update the data source configuration in Grafana so that version is 7.0+ and max concurrent shard requests properly configured. 256 was the default in pre v7.0 versions. In v7.0 and above 5 is the default.

如果你要升级Elasticsearch到7.0以后的版本，你应该确保在Grafana中升级数据源的配置是7.0以后的版本，而且max concurrent shard requests可能被配置了。在之前7.0版本中的默认值是256。在7.0版本和5.0版本以上是这个默认值。

Upgrading to v6.4

Annotations database migration

数据库注解

One of the database migrations included in this release will merge multiple rows used to represent an annotation range into a single row. If you have a large number of region annotations the database migration may take a long time to complete. See [Upgrading to v5.2](https://grafana.com/docs/grafana/latest/installation/upgrading/#upgrading-to-v5-2) for tips on how to manage this process.

这个版本中包含的一个数据库迁移将把用于表示一个注释范围的多个行合并为一个行。如果你有大量的原生注解，数据库迁移会花费很长的时间去完成。查看upgrading to v5.2来查看如果去做这个。

Docker

Grafana’s docker image is now based on [Alpine](http://alpinelinux.org/) instead of [Ubuntu](https://ubuntu.com/).

现在Grafana的Docker镜像基于Alpine而不是Ubuntu。

Plugins that need updating

下面的插件需要去更新

* [Splunk](https://grafana.com/grafana/plugins/grafana-splunk-datasource)

Upgrading to v6.5

Pre Grafana 6.5.0, the CloudWatch datasource used the GetMetricStatistics API for all queries that did not have an ´id´ and did not have an ´expression´ defined in the query editor. The GetMetricStatistics API has a limit of 400 transactions per second (TPS). In this release, all queries use the GetMetricData API which has a limit of 50 TPS and 100 metrics per transaction. We expect this transition to be smooth for most of our users, but in case you do face throttling issues we suggest you increase the TPS quota. To do that, please visit the [AWS Service Quotas console](https://console.aws.amazon.com/servicequotas/home?r#!/services/monitoring/quotas/L-5E141212). For more details around CloudWatch API limits, [see CloudWatch docs](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/cloudwatch_limits.html).

在Grafana 6.5.0之前的版本，CloudWatch数据源所有的查询都使用GetMetricStatistics的API，在查询编辑器中没有定义“id”和“expression”。GetMetricStatistics这个API每秒事务处理限制为400。在这个发布版中，所有使用GetMetricData这个API来进行的查询，都有50个TPS的限制，和每个事务只能处理100个metrics的限制。我们希望这种改变对于大部分的用户是顺利的，如果万一你遇到了问题的话，我们建议你增加你的TPS。那样做的话，请访问AWS Service Quotas console。为了了解更多关于CloudWatch API的限制，请查看CloudWatch docs。

Each request to the GetMetricData API can include 100 queries. This means that each panel in Grafana will only issue one GetMetricData request, regardless of the number of query rows that are present in the panel. Consequently as it is no longer possible to set HighRes on a per query level anymore, this switch is now removed from the query editor. High resolution can still be achieved by choosing a smaller minimum period in the query editor.

每一个GetMetricData API的请求都能包括100查询。这意味着Grafana中的每个面板将只发出一个GetMetricData请求，而不考虑面板中存在的查询行数。因此，在每个查询级别上设置HighRes已经不再可行，这种转换现在已经从查询编辑器中移除了。高效的解决方法还是可以完成的，只要你在查询编辑器中选择尽量小的时间间隔。

The handling of multi-valued template variables in dimension values has been changed in Grafana 6.5. When a multi template variable is being used, Grafana will generate a search expression. In the GetMetricData API, expressions are limited to 1024 characters, so it might be the case that this limit is reached when a multi-valued template variable that has a lot of values is being used. If this is the case, we suggest you start using \* wildcard as dimension value instead of a multi-valued template variable.

在维度值中处理多值的模板变量已经在Grafana 6.5版本中进行了修改。当使用多个模板变量时，Grafana会生成一个查询表达式。在GetMetricData API中，表达式最大限制为1024个字符，当使用具有多值的模板变量有很多的值时，很容易就会达到这个限制。如果遇到这种情况，我们建议你使用\*来代替所有值。

Upgrading to v6.6

The Generic OAuth setting send\_client\_credentials\_via\_post, used for supporting non-compliant providers, has been removed. From now on, Grafana will automatically detect if credentials should be sent as part of the URL or request body for a specific provider. The result will be remembered and used for additional OAuth requests for that provider.

用于支持不兼容的提供者的通用OAuth设置send\_client\_credentials\_via\_post已经被移除。从现在开始，如果证书应该做了URL的一部分进行发送，或作为指定提供者的请求主体的话，Grafana会自动去进行探测。结果会被提供者记住，并用于附加的OAuth请求。

Important changes regarding SameSite cookie attribute

关于SameSite cookie属性的重要修改

Chrome 80 treats cookies as SameSite=Lax by default if no SameSite attribute is specified, see <https://www.chromestatus.com/feature/5088147346030592>.

如果没有指定SameSite属性，Chrome 80默认将cookie处理为SameSite=Lax，详情请查看链接。

Due to this change in Chrome, the [security] setting cookie\_samesite configured to none now renders cookies with SameSite=None attribute compared to before where no SameSite attribute was added to cookies. To get the old behavior, use value disabled instead of none, see [cookie\_samesite in Configuration](https://grafana.com/docs/grafana/latest/administration/configuration/#cookie-samesite) for more information.

因为这个修改是在Chrome中的，[security]设置中的cookie\_samesite被配置为none，现在是显示cookies带SameSite=None属性，而之前没有SameSite属性在cookies中。为了使用以前的行为，可以使用disable来代替none，查看cookie samesite in Configuration来查看详细信息。

**Note:** There is currently a bug affecting Mac OSX and iOS that causes SameSite=None cookies to be treated as SameSite=Strict and therefore not sent with cross-site requests, see <https://bugs.webkit.org/show_bug.cgi?id=198181> for details. Until this is fixed, SameSite=None might not work properly on Safari.

注意：这在当前是一个BUG，会让MacOSX和IOS将SameSite=None的cookies被当成SameSite=Strict，因此不能发送跨站请求，查看上面的链接来查看详情。在修复这个Bug之前，SameSite=None在Safari是不可用的。

This version of Chrome also rejects insecure SameSite=None cookies. See <https://www.chromestatus.com/feature/5633521622188032> for more information. Make sure that you change the [security] setting cookie\_secure to true and use HTTPS when cookie\_samesite is configured to none, otherwise authentication in Grafana won’t work properly.

这个版本的Chrome也拒绝不安全的SameSite=None的cookies。查看上面的链接可以查看详情。为了确保当cookie\_samesite被配置为none时，你可以修改[security]的设置cookie\_secure为true并使用HTTPS，否则认证在Grafana中可能不工作。

Upgrading to v7.0

PhantomJS removed

PhantomJS was deprecated in [Grafana v6.4](https://grafana.com/docs/grafana/latest/guides/whats-new-in-v6-4/#phantomjs-deprecation) and starting from Grafana v7.0.0, all PhantomJS support has been removed. This means that Grafana no longer ships with a built-in image renderer, and we advise you to install the [Grafana Image Renderer plugin](https://grafana.com/grafana/plugins/grafana-image-renderer).

在Grafana 6.4版本中，PhantomJS已经被弃用，从Grafana 7.0.0版本开始，所有支持PhantomJS的都被弃用。这意味着Grafana不再附带内置的图像渲染器，并且我们建议你去安装Grafana Image Renderer plugin.

Dashboard minimum refresh interval enforced

A global minimum dashboard refresh interval is now enforced and defaults to 5 seconds. Read more [here](https://grafana.com/docs/grafana/latest/administration/configuration/#min-refresh-interval) about this setting.

Backend plugins

后端插件

Grafana now requires backend plugins to be signed. If a backend plugin is not signed Grafana will not load/start it. This is an additional security measure to make sure backend plugin binaries and files haven’t been tampered with. All Grafana Labs authored backend plugins, including Enterprise plugins, are now signed. It’s possible to allow unsigned plugins using a configuration setting, but is something we strongly advise against doing. Read more [here](https://grafana.com/docs/grafana/latest/administration/#allow-loading-unsigned-plugins) about this setting.

Grafana现在要求对后端插件进行签名。如果一个后端插件没有签名的话，Grafana不会去加载/开始它。这一个额外的安全策略，为了防止后端插件的文件被篡改。Grafana已经授权过的后端插件，包括企业版插件，现在都已经被签名了。使用配置的话，是可以允许使用没有签名的插件的，但是强制建议不要这么做。阅读这里了解更多关于这个设置。

Cookie path

Cookie路径

Starting from Grafana v7.0.0, the cookie path does not include the trailing slash if Grafana is served from a subpath in order to align with [RFC 6265](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6265#section-5.1.4). However, stale session cookies (set before the upgrade) can result in unsuccessful logins because they can not be deleted during the standard login phase due to the changed cookie path. Therefore users experiencing login problems are advised to manually delete old session cookies, or administrators can fix this for all users by changing the [login\_cookie\_name](https://grafana.com/docs/grafana/latest/administration/#login-cookie-name), so the old cookie would get ignored.

从Grafana 7.0.0版本开始，如果Grafana是从一个子路径服务的，cookie路径不再包括结尾斜杠，这是为了服从RFC 6265规范。然而，旧的session cookies(升级前设置的)不能正常登录，因为在标准的登录阶段，cookies路径的修改，会让session cookies不能被删除。因此，建议用户手动删除旧的session cookies，或者管理者更改login\_cookie\_name可以修复这个问题，所以旧的cookie是被忽略的。