# 第5天-计划任务/远程管理

## 一、计划任务

### 1、计划任务概念解析

在Linux操作系统中,除了用户即时执行的命令操作以外,还可以配置在指定的时间、指定的日期执行预先计划好的系统管理任务(如定期备份、定期采集监测数据)。RHEL6系统中默认已安装了at、cronie软件包,通过atd和crond这两个系统服务实现一次性、周期性计划任务的功能,并分别通过at、crontab命令进行计划任务设置。

### 2、计划任务分类

一次性计划任务

循环型计划任务

系统级计划任务

用户级计划任务

## 3、Crontab详解

```
安装软件
   [root@qfedu.com ~]# yum -y install crontabs
启动服务
   [root@qfedu.com ~]# /etc/init.d/crond status
   [root@qfedu.com ~]# /etc/init.d/crond start
   rhel7:
   [root@qfedu.com ~]# systemctl start crond.service
   [root@qfedu.com ~]# systemctl status crond.service
   [root@qfedu.com ~]# systemctl enable crond.service
   开机启动(rhel5/6)
       [root@qfedu.com ~]# chkconfig crond on
创建计划任务: 用户级别的计划任务
[root@qfedu.com ~]# crontab -u 用户 -e
-u 指定用户 默认不写就是root
[root@qfedu.com ~]# crontab -e
配置分两部分 拿空格分开
第一部分:时间
       分钟 小时
                    \exists
                                            周
                               月
   范围 0-59 0-23
                   1-31
                                1-12
上面的时间范围可以查看man手册: [root@qfedu.com ~]# man 5 crontab
各种时间写法:
    5
                     10 *
    5
                     10 8
```

```
1
   1,5,9
   8-12
   5-20,40 * * * *
   8-12,20-25 * * * *
   */5
ps: * 表示每...
           取不同的时间点
          表示范围
      */5 每5分钟
第二部分:动作
   把上面规定的时间要执行的命令写在这里,当然包括脚本(最常用),命令最好要写绝对路径
查看计划任务:两种方法
   1)[root@qfedu.com ~]# crontab -]
    -u 用户名 查看某一个账户的计划任务
   2)[root@qfedu.com ~]# cat /var/spool/cron/root
计划任务删除:两种方法
   1) [root@qfedu.com ~] # crontab -r -u wing
      -r 删除
      -u 指定用户
      [root@qfedu.com ~]# crontab -e -u tom
   2)[root@qfedu.com ~]# rm -f /var/spool/cron/root
计划任务的权限控制
   [root@qfedu.com ~]# cat /etc/cron.deny
   如果这个文件存在,凡是写到这个文件里面的账户不允许执行crontab命令
   [root@qfedu.com ~]# cat /etc/cron.allow
   如果这个文件存在,没有写到这个文件里面的账户不允许执行crontab命令
   如果有allow文件,那不管deny是否存在,都是只允许allow文件里面的用户
```

# 二、计划任务实战

使用计划任务运行指定应用程序

# 三、远程管理

## 1、ssh服务

```
安装软件:
    openssh-server 提供服务
    openssh-clients 客户端
    openssh

[root@qfedu.com ~]# yum install openssh* -y

ssh 端口22
服务器端:
启动服务:
```

```
[root@qfedu.com ~]# systemctl start sshd
   查看:
    [root@qfedu.com ~]# lsof -i:22
   关闭防火墙和selinux
客户端:
   远程登陆管理:
       [root@qfedu.com ~]# ssh -X tom@10.18.44.208 -p 2222
       [root@qfedu.com ~]# ssh 10.18.44.208
       如登陆果账户没有密码, 默认不能
无密码登陆(ssh密钥认证)
client:
   产生公钥和私钥:
   [root@qfedu.com ~]# ssh-keygen //一路回车
   拷贝公钥给对方:
   [root@qfedu.com ~]# ssh-copy-id -i 10.18.44.208
直接执行远程命令:
   [root@qfedu.com ~]# ssh 10.18.44.208 "reboot"
远程拷贝:
   需要先安装客户端
   [root@qfedu.com ~]# cp 源文件
   谁是远程谁加IP
                                  192.168.2.108:/
   [root@qfedu.com ~]# scp /a.txt
   [root@qfedu.com ~]# scp 192.168.2.108:/a.txt
    -P端口
    拷贝目录加-r选项
    [root@qfedu.com ~]# scp 192.168.2.108:/a.txt
                                               192.168.2.109:/
修改端口号
  [root@qfedu.com ~]# vim /etc/ssh/sshd_config
   Port 22
   ListenAddress 192.168.2.8
   PermitRootLogin yes
   MaxSessions 10
                 最大并发量
   PermitEmptyPasswords no
```

## 2、rz sz命令

```
安装
root 账号登陆后执行以下命令:
[root@qfedu.com ~]#yum install -y lrzsz

使用
sz命令发送文件到本地:
[root@qfedu.com ~]# sz filename
rz命令本地上传文件到服务器:
[root@qfedu.com ~]## rz
执行该命令后,在弹出框中选择要上传的文件即可。
```

### 3、远程桌面管理

## 4. Jumpserver

# 四、Jumpserver详解

### 1、环境配置

```
[root@sdp-dev ~]# getenforce
Disabled
[root@sdp-dev ~]# systemctl stop firewalld.service
修改字符集,否则可能报 input/output error的问题,因为日志里打印了中文
[root@sdp-dev ~]# localedef -c -f UTF-8 -i zh_CN zh_CN.UTF-8
[root@sdp-dev ~]# export LC_ALL=zh_CN.UTF-8
[root@sdp-dev ~]# echo 'LANG="zh_CN.UTF-8"' > /etc/locale.conf
[root@sdp-dev ~]# yum -y install wget sqlite-devel xz gcc automake zlib-devel
openssl-devel epel-release git
[root@sdp-dev ~]# wget https://www.python.org/ftp/python/3.6.1/Python-
3.6.1.tar.xz
[root@sdp-dev ~]# tar xf Python-3.6.1.tar.xz && cd Python-3.6.1
[root@sdp-dev Python-3.6.1]# ./configure && make && make install
这里必须执行编译安装,否则在安装 Python 库依赖时会有麻烦...
[root@sdp-dev Python-3.6.1]# cd /opt
[root@sdp-dev opt]# python3 -m venv py3
[root@sdp-dev opt]# source /opt/py3/bin/activate
(py3) [root@sdp-dev opt]#
(py3) [root@sdp-dev opt]# git clone git://github.com/kennethreitz/autoenv.git
正克隆到 'autoenv'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 671, done.
remote: Total 671 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 671
接收对象中: 100% (671/671), 103.92 KiB | 115.00 KiB/s, done.
处理 delta 中: 100% (356/356), done.
(py3) [root@sdp-dev opt]#
(py3) [root@sdp-dev opt]# echo 'source /opt/autoenv/activate.sh' >> ~/.bashrc
(py3) [root@sdp-dev opt]# source ~/.bashrc
(py3) [root@sdp-dev opt]#
```

# 2、下载Jumpserver

```
(py3) [root@sdp-dev opt]# git clone https://github.com/jumpserver/jumpserver.git && cd jumpserver && git checkout master 正克隆到 'jumpserver'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 79, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (79/79), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (68/68), done.
remote: Total 41282 (delta 19), reused 20 (delta 5), pack-reused 41203 接收对象中: 100% (41282/41282), 52.05 MiB | 79.00 KiB/s, done.
处理 delta 中: 100% (28176/28176), done.
已经位于 'master'
(py3) [root@sdp-dev jumpserver]#
```

## 3、安装所需的python modules

```
(py3) [root@sdp-dev jumpserver]# echo "source /opt/py3/bin/activate" >
/opt/jumpserver/.env
(py3) [root@sdp-dev jumpserver]# cd requirements/
autoenv:
autoenv: WARNING:
autoenv: This is the first time you are about to source /opt/jumpserver/.env:
autoenv:
autoenv: --- (begin contents) -----
          source /opt/py3/bin/activate$
autoenv:
autoenv:
autoenv: --- (end contents) ------
autoenv:
autoenv: Are you sure you want to allow this? (y/N) y
(py3) [root@sdp-dev requirements]#
(py3) [root@sdp-dev requirements]# yum -y install $(cat rpm_requirements.txt)
(py3) [root@sdp-dev requirements]# pip install --upgrade pip
(py3) [root@sdp-dev requirements]# pip install -r requirements.txt
```

## 4、安装Redis

```
(py3) [root@sdp-dev requirements]# yum -y install redis
(py3) [root@sdp-dev requirements]# systemctl enable redis
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/redis.service
to /usr/lib/systemd/system/redis.service.
(py3) [root@sdp-dev requirements]# systemctl start redis
```

# 5、安装MySQL

```
(py3) [root@sdp-dev requirements]# yum -y install mariadb mariadb-devel mariadb-
(py3) [root@sdp-dev requirements]# systemctl enable mariadb
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/mariadb.service
to /usr/lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service.
(py3) [root@sdp-dev requirements]# systemctl start mariadb
(py3) [root@sdp-dev requirements]#
(py3) [root@sdp-dev requirements]# mysql
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor. Commands end with; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 2
Server version: 5.5.60-MariaDB MariaDB Server
Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
MariaDB [(none)]> create database jumpserver default charset 'utf8';
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
MariaDB [(none)]> grant all on jumpserver.* to 'jumpserveradmin'@'127.0.0.1'
identified by 'jumpserverpwd';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
MariaDB [(none)]> flush privileges;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> \q
Bye
(py3) [root@sdp-dev requirements]#
```

## 6、配置Jumpserver

```
(py3) [root@sdp-dev requirements]# pwd
/opt/jumpserver/requirements
(py3) [root@sdp-dev requirements]# cd ..
(py3) [root@sdp-dev jumpserver]# ls
         config_example.yml Dockerfile entrypoint.sh LICENSE README_EN.md
apps
requirements
build.sh data
                              docs
                                          jms
                                                         logs
                                                                  README.md
run_server.py utils
(py3) [root@sdp-dev jumpserver]# cp config_example.yml config.yml
(py3) [root@sdp-dev jumpserver]#
(py3) [root@sdp-dev jumpserver]# SECRET_KEY=`cat /dev/urandom | tr -dc A-Za-z0-9
| head -c 50`
(py3) [root@sdp-dev jumpserver]# echo $SECRET_KEY
vFjo4wEMRWNinXMconEXodf3VeEaRStkDzo6SpIfNxphYEEMUZ
(py3) [root@sdp-dev jumpserver]# echo "SECRET_KEY=$SECRET_KEY" >> ~/.bashrc
(py3) [root@sdp-dev jumpserver]# BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN=`cat /dev/urandom | tr -dc A-
za-z0-9 | head -c 16`
(py3) [root@sdp-dev jumpserver]# echo "BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN=$BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN" >>
~/.bashrc
(py3) [root@sdp-dev jumpserver]# echo $BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN
yBCVQ9WHA9phTZ21
(py3) [root@sdp-dev jumpserver]# sed -i "s/SECRET_KEY:/SECRET_KEY:
$SECRET_KEY/g" /opt/jumpserver/config.yml
(py3) [root@sdp-dev jumpserver]# sed -i "s/BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN:/BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN:
$BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN/g" /opt/jumpserver/config.yml
(py3) [root@sdp-dev jumpserver]# sed -i "s/# DEBUG: true/DEBUG: false/g"
/opt/jumpserver/config.yml
(py3) [root@sdp-dev jumpserver]# sed -i "s/# LOG_LEVEL: DEBUG/LOG_LEVEL:
ERROR/g" /opt/jumpserver/config.yml
(py3) [root@sdp-dev jumpserver]# sed -i "s/# SESSION_EXPIRE_AT_BROWSER_CLOSE:
false/SESSION_EXPIRE_AT_BROWSER_CLOSE: true/g" /opt/jumpserver/config.yml
(py3) [root@sdp-dev jumpserver]# echo -e "\033[31m 你的SECRET_KEY是 $SECRET_KEY
\033[0m"
你的SECRET_KEY是 vFjo4WEMRWNinXMconEXodf3VeEaRStkDzo6SpIfNxphYEEMUZ
(py3) [root@sdp-dev jumpserver]# echo -e "\033[31m 你的BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN是
$BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN \033[0m"
你的BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN是 yBCVQ9WHA9phTZ21
(py3) [root@sdp-dev jumpserver]# vi config.ym]
(py3) [root@sdp-dev jumpserver]# sed -n '/^DB_/p' /opt/jumpserver/config.yml
DB_ENGINE: mysql
DB_HOST: 127.0.0.1
DB_PORT: 3306
DB_USER: jumpserveradmin
DB_PASSWORD: jumpserverpwd
DB_NAME: jumpserver
(py3) [root@sdp-dev jumpserver]#
```

## 7、启动/关闭Jumpserver

```
(py3) [root@sdp-dev jumpserver]# ./jms start
.....

(py3) [root@sdp-dev jumpserver]# ./jms stop
Stop service: gunicorn
Stop service: celery
Stop service: beat
(py3) [root@sdp-dev jumpserver]#
```

#### 后台启动

```
(py3) [root@sdp-dev jumpserver]# ./jms start -d
```

### 8、部署koko

支持终端管理,默认port为2222

```
[root@sdp-dev ~]# systemctl start docker
[root@sdp-dev ~]#
[root@sdp-dev ~]# Server_IP=192.168.20.32
[root@sdp-dev ~]# BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN=yBCVQ9WHA9phTZ21
[root@sdp-dev ~]# docker run --name jms_koko -d -p 2222:2222 -p 5000:5000 -e
CORE_HOST=http://$Server_IP:8080 -e BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN=$BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN
jumpserver/jms_koko:1.5.5
Unable to find image 'jumpserver/jms_koko:1.5.5' locally
1.5.2: Pulling from jumpserver/jms_koko
050382585609: Pull complete
f6e2d22aa00f: Pull complete
8c86c00c5332: Pull complete
6b9c6941a89d: Pull complete
a10054b94acf: Pull complete
4005724a64ff: Pull complete
446406ca2953: Pull complete
716a981c63ee: Pull complete
41a65efed49e: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:ac6258fe46165860289410970e124031aa74a380cb3e1ad97348feb2c9265cbc
Status: Downloaded newer image for jumpserver/jms_koko:1.5.5
31fc5862ea104946590c232f16dab366d55823e559e256c5208a3720be9406ba
[root@sdp-dev ~]#
```

手工部署koko (coco 目前已经被 koko 取代)

```
cd /opt
wget https://github.com/jumpserver/koko/releases/download/1.5.2/koko-master-
37daa82-linux-amd64.tar.gz
tar xf koko-master-37daa82-linux-amd64.tar.gz
chown -R root:root kokodir
cd kokodir
chown -R root:root /opt/kokodir
cd /opt/kokodir
cp config_example.yml config.yml
vim config.yml # BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN 需要从 jumpserver/config.yml 里面获取,保证一致
./koko
```

## 9、部署guacamole

基于 HTML 5 和 JavaScript 的 VNC 查看器

```
[root@sdp-dev ~]# docker run --name jms_guacamole -d -p 8081:8081 -e

JUMPSERVER_SERVER=http://$Server_IP:8080 -e BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN=$BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN
jumpserver/jms_guacamole:1.5.5

Unable to find image 'jumpserver/jms_guacamole:1.5.5' locally

1.5.5: Pulling from jumpserver/jms_guacamole

8ba884070f61: Pull complete

74b389e6937e: Pull complete

41f5461bfc2f: Pull complete

6693f2484212: Pull complete

Digest: sha256:de0b74e33c9991181eb507d768df73fb05932f3b4722dc36ecdca4e358fdce8d

Status: Downloaded newer image for jumpserver/jms_guacamole:1.5.5

f4d0c314c5fb840e42ea7e284f5349c571039bb1e3af2f3f8377b7a2c5f53f82

[root@sdp-dev ~]#
```

#### 手工部署guacamole

```
$ cd /opt
$ git clone --depth=1 https://github.com/jumpserver/docker-guacamole.git
$ cd /opt/docker-guacamole
$ tar xf guacamole-server-1.0.0.tar.gz
$ cd /opt/docker-guacamole/guacamole-server-1.0.0
# 根据 http://guacamole.apache.org/doc/gug/installing-guacamole.html 文档安装对应的
依赖包
$ autoreconf -fi
$ ./configure --with-init-dir=/etc/init.d
$ make
$ make install
# 访问 https://tomcat.apache.org/download-90.cgi 下载最新的 tomcat9
$ mkdir -p /config/guacamole /config/guacamole/lib /config/guacamole/extensions
/config/guacamole/data/log/
$ cd /config
$ wget http://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/apache/tomcat/tomcat-
9/v9.0.22/bin/apache-tomcat-9.0.22.tar.gz
$ tar xf apache-tomcat-9.0.22.tar.gz
$ mv apache-tomcat-9.0.22 tomcat9
$ rm -rf /config/tomcat9/webapps/*
$ sed -i 's/Connector port="8080"/Connector port="8081"/g'
/config/tomcat9/conf/server.xml
```

```
$ echo "java.util.logging.ConsoleHandler.encoding = UTF-8" >>
/config/tomcat9/conf/logging.properties
$ In -sf /opt/docker-guacamole/guacamole-1.0.0.war
/config/tomcat9/webapps/ROOT.war
$ In -sf /opt/docker-guacamole/guacamole-auth-jumpserver-1.0.0.jar
/config/guacamole/extensions/guacamole-auth-jumpserver-1.0.0.jar
$ In -sf /opt/docker-guacamole/root/app/guacamole/guacamole.properties
/config/guacamole/guacamole.properties
$ wget https://github.com/ibuler/ssh-forward/releases/download/v0.0.5/linux-
amd64.tar.gz
$ tar xf linux-amd64.tar.gz -C /bin/
$ chmod +x /bin/ssh-forward
# 设置 guacamole 环境
$ export JUMPSERVER_SERVER=http://127.0.0.1:8080 # http://127.0.0.1:8080 指
jumpserver 访问地址
$ echo "export JUMPSERVER_SERVER=http://127.0.0.1:8080" >> ~/.bashrc
# BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN 为 Jumpserver/config.yml 里面的 BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN 值
$ export BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN=******
$ echo "export BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN=*****" >> ~/.bashrc
$ export JUMPSERVER_KEY_DIR=/config/guacamole/keys
$ echo "export JUMPSERVER_KEY_DIR=/config/guacamole/keys" >> ~/.bashrc
$ export GUACAMOLE_HOME=/config/guacamole
$ echo "export GUACAMOLE_HOME=/config/quacamole" >> ~/.bashrc
$ /etc/init.d/guacd start
$ sh /config/tomcat9/bin/startup.sh
```

### 10、部署luna

与nginx结合支持Web Terminal前端

```
[root@sdp-dev ~]# cd /opt/
[root@sdp-dev opt]# wget
https://github.com/jumpserver/luna/releases/download/1.5.5/luna.tar.gz
[root@sdp-dev opt]# tar xf luna.tar.gz
[root@sdp-dev opt]# chown -R root:root luna
```

## 11、配置nginx

```
[root@sdp-dev opt]# cd /usr/local/nginx/conf/
[root@sdp-dev conf]# ls
fastcgi.conf
                       koi-utf
                                           nginx.conf
                                                                uwsgi_params
fastcgi.conf.default koi-win
                                           nginx.conf.default
uwsgi_params.default
fastcgi_params
                                                                win-utf
                      mime.types
                                           scgi_params
fastcgi_params.default mime.types.default scgi_params.default
[root@sdp-dev conf]# mkdir conf.d
[root@sdp-dev conf]# cd conf.d/
[root@sdp-dev conf.d]# vim jumpserver.conf
[root@sdp-dev conf.d]# ls
jumpserver.conf
[root@sdp-dev conf.d]# cat jumpserver.conf
server {
    listen 80;
```

```
# server_name _;
server_name bastion.qf.com;
client_max_body_size 100m; # 录像及文件上传大小限制
location /luna/ {
   try_files $uri / /index.html;
    alias /opt/luna/; # luna 路径,如果修改安装目录,此处需要修改
}
location /media/ {
    add_header Content-Encoding gzip;
    root /opt/jumpserver/data/; # 录像位置,如果修改安装目录,此处需要修改
}
location /static/ {
    root /opt/jumpserver/data/; # 静态资源,如果修改安装目录,此处需要修改
}
location /koko/ {
                    http://localhost:5000;
    proxy_pass
    proxy_buffering off;
    proxy_http_version 1.1;
    proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;
    proxy_set_header Connection "upgrade";
    proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
    proxy_set_header Host $host;
    proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
   access_log off;
}
location /guacamole/ {
                    http://localhost:8081/;
    proxy_pass
    proxy_buffering off;
    proxy_http_version 1.1;
    proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;
    proxy_set_header Connection $http_connection;
    proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
    proxy_set_header Host $host;
    proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
    access_log off;
}
location /ws/ {
    proxy_pass http://localhost:8070;
    proxy_http_version 1.1;
    proxy_buffering off;
    proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;
    proxy_set_header Connection "upgrade";
    proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
    proxy_set_header Host $host;
    proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
   access_log off;
}
location / {
    proxy_pass http://localhost:8080;
    proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
```

```
proxy_set_header Host $host;
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
        access_log off;
    }
}
[root@sdp-dev conf.d]#
[root@sdp-dev conf.d]# cd ..
[root@sdp-dev conf]# vim nginx.conf
[root@sdp-dev conf]# grep -Pv "^($| *#)" nginx.conf
worker_processes 1;
events {
    worker_connections 1024;
}
http {
    include
                  mime.types;
    default_type application/octet-stream;
    sendfile
                    on;
    keepalive_timeout 65;
    include /usr/local/nginx/conf/conf.d/*.conf;
[root@sdp-dev conf]# cd ..
[root@sdp-dev nginx]# sbin/nginx -t
nginx: the configuration file /usr/local/nginx/conf/nginx.conf syntax is ok
nginx: configuration file /usr/local/nginx/conf/nginx.conf test is successful
[root@sdp-dev nginx]#
```

## 12、Jumpserver 登录测试

# 检查应用是否已经正常运行

# 服务全部启动后, 访问 jumpserver 服务器 nginx 代理的 80 端口, 不要通过8080端口访问

# 默认账号: admin 密码: admin

## 13、快速入门

参考: https://jumpserver.readthedocs.io/zh/master/quick\_start.html

####系统设置

设置用户访问的URL



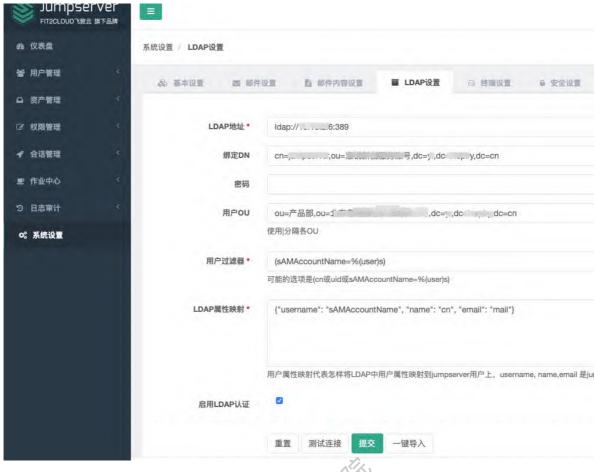
#### 设置邮件地址及验证



#### 设置邮件内容



配置LDAP



#### 导入LDAP用户

请先提交LDAP配置再进行导入 ♦ 搜索 每页 15 用户名 名称 邮件 已存在 jiang long jiangy or \_\_\_\_, lish × lisl ng xutc xutc O zhangjian zhan × × zhac zhao zhux iang 0 zhuxi × li J 0 yai ng × × cha len 100 cha gu na 1000 guc \_,\_ , on lir li o × O zh 1g zha × ng nim

baix

LDAP 用户列表

#### 终端设置



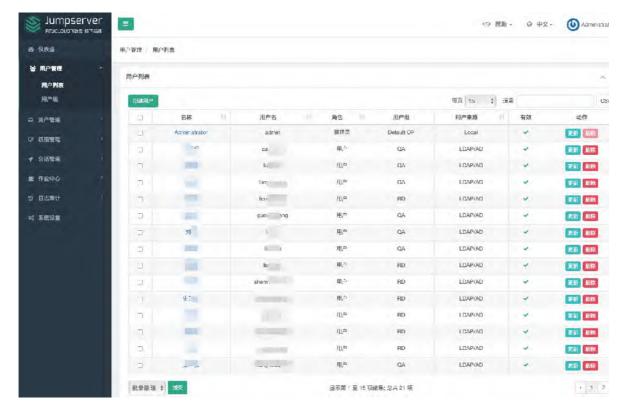


### 用户管理

#### 用户组设置

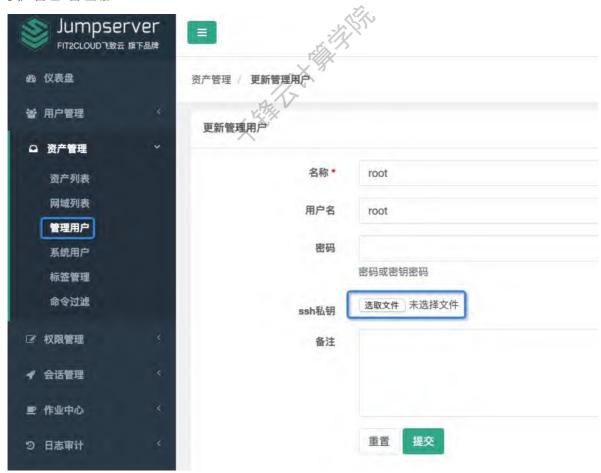


用户设置

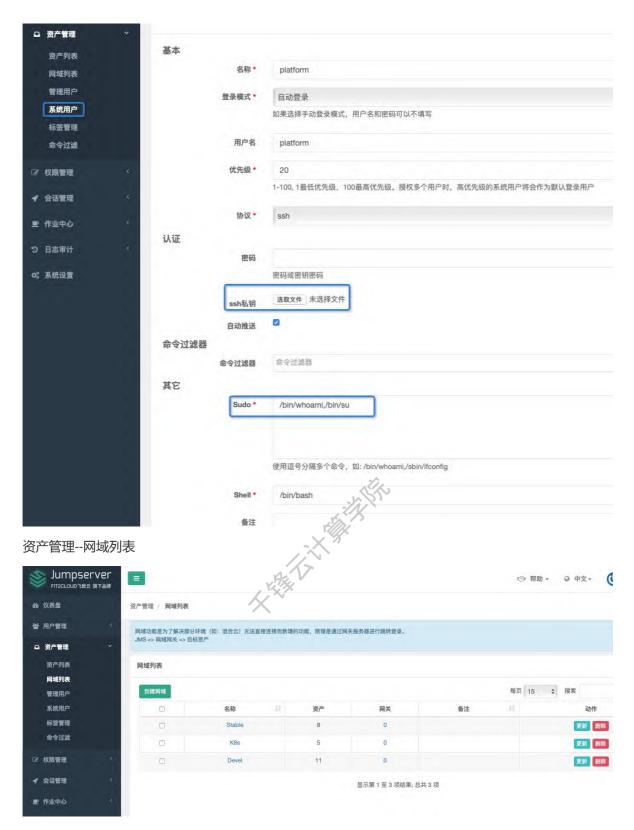


### 资产管理

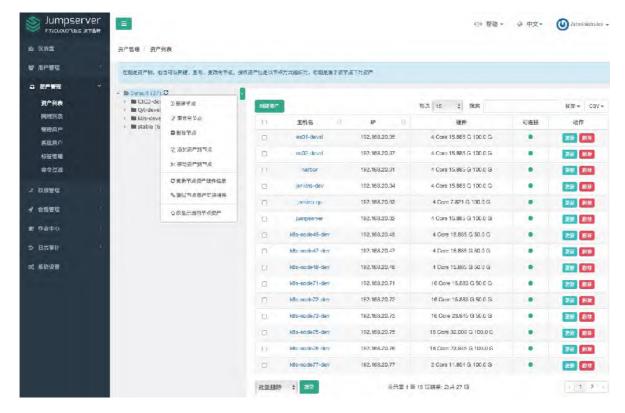
资产管理--管理用户



资产管理--系统用户



资产管理--资产列表



### 权限管理

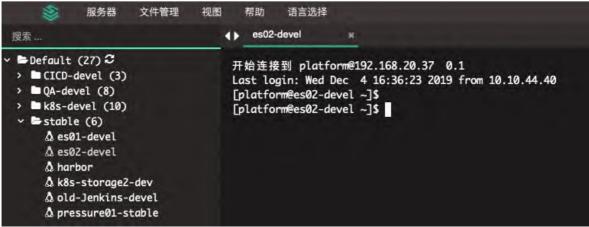




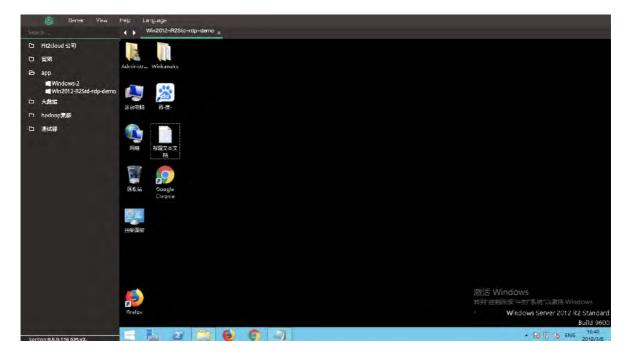
#### 会话管理

会话管理--Web终端





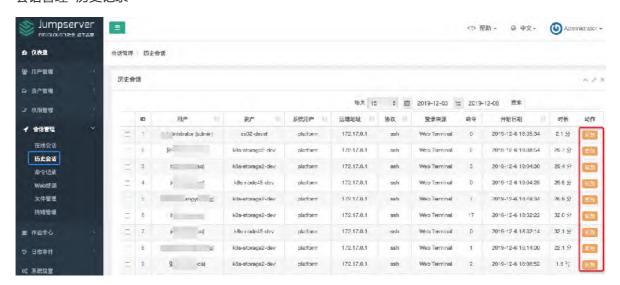
windows终端



#### 会话管理--命令记录



#### 会话管理--历史记录



会话管理--文件管理



#### 会话管理--终端管理



Meteor:~ ssh -p2222 cmlyum:ji@bastion-devel. here in caiyuanji@bastion-devel.2dupay.com's password:

🌉 🔙 , 欢迎使用Jumpserver开源堡垒机系统

- 1) 输入 ID 进行直接登陆.
- 2) 输入 部分IP、主机名、备注 进行进行搜索登录(如果唯一).
- 3) 输入 / + IP, 主机名 or 备注 进行搜索, 如: /192.168.
- 4) 输入 p 进行显示您有权限的主机.
- 5) 输入 g 进行显示您有权限的节点.
- 6) 输入 r 进行刷新最新的机器和节点信息.
- 7) 输入 h 进行显示帮助.
- 8) 输入 q 进行退出.

#### Opt> harbor

开始连接到 platform@192.168.20.31 0.1

Last login: Sat Dec 21 09:59:14 2019 from 192.168.20.32

[platform@dm-devel ~]\$ sudo su -

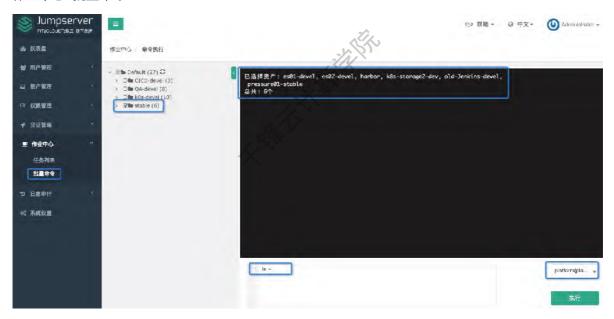
上一次登录: 六 12月 21 03:00:10 CST 2019从 192.168.20.32pts/1 上

[root@dm-devel ~]#

| Opt>  <br>ID | 且接回    | 国车或 p 键 显示当前用户有权访问的主主机名 | 1  | IP            | 1     | 登录用户                                  | Ī   | 备注    |
|--------------|--------|-------------------------|----|---------------|-------|---------------------------------------|-----|-------|
| 1            | +·<br> | es01-devel              | -+ | 192.168.20.35 | +<br> | form                                  | +   |       |
| 2            | 1      | es02-devel              | 1  | 192.168.20.37 | - 1   | rm                                    | - 1 | 1, 4  |
| 3            | - 1    | harbor                  | -1 | 192.168.20.31 | 1     | rm                                    | - 1 | dm-de |
| 4            | 1      | jenkins-qa              |    | 192.168.20.93 | 1.5   | TOI                                   | - 1 |       |
| 5            | 1      | k8s-storage2-dev        |    | 192.168.20.46 |       | foi                                   | - 1 |       |
| 6            | - 1    | old-Jenkins-devel       | 1  | 192.168.20.38 | Г     | Eq.                                   | 1   |       |
| 7            | - 1    | pressure01-stable       | -  | 192.168.20.33 | 1     | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 1   | press |
| 8            | - 1    | qa91-devel              | -  | 192.168.20.91 | - 1   | rm                                    | 1   |       |
| 9            | - 1    | qa92-devel              | 1  | 192.168.20.92 | - 1   | pı rm                                 | - 1 |       |
| 10           | 1      | qa94-devel              | -  | 192.168.20.94 | - 1   | pl rm                                 | 1   |       |
| 11           | 1      | qa95-devel              | -  | 192.168.20.95 | - 1   | rm rm                                 | - 1 |       |
| 12           | - 1    | qa97-devel              | 1  | 192.168.20.97 | 1     | lut rm                                | - 1 |       |
| 13           | 1      | qa98-devel              | 1  | 192.168.20.98 | 1     | rm                                    | 1   |       |
| 14           |        | qa99-devel              | 1  | 192.168.20.99 | 1     | pı m                                  | - 1 |       |
| 页码:<br>0pt>  | 1,     | 每页行数:50,总页              | 数  | : 1, 总数量: 14  |       |                                       |     |       |

### 作业中心

作业中心--批量命令

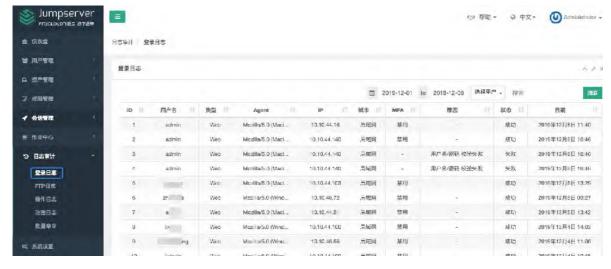


#### 作业中心--任务列表



### 日志审计

日志审计--登录日志



#### 日志审计--操作日志





仪表盘



### 14、排错

#### (1) koko 不在线



原因:版本不匹配

#### 解决过程如下:

```
(py3) [root@qa95-devel jumpserver]# Server_IP='ip addr | grep 'state UP' -A2 | grep inet | egrep -v '(127.0.0.1|inet6| docker)' | awk '{print $2}' | tr -d "addr:" | head -n 1 | cut -d / -f1' (py3) [root@qa95-devel jumpserver]# docker run --name jms_koko -d -p 2222:2222 -p 127.0.0.1:5000:5000 -e CORE_HOST=htt p://$Server_IP:8080 -e BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN=$BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN --restart=always jumpserver/jms_koko:1.5.5 Unable to find image 'jumpserver/jms_koko:1.5.5' locally 1.5.5: Pulling from jumpserver/jms_koko e7c96db7181b: Pull complete 579b06fcle6a: Pull complete complete complete complete complete la19546le3ce: Pull complete complet
```

```
(py3) [root@qa95-devel jumpserver]# Server_IP=`ip addr | grep 'state UP' -A2 |
grep inet | egrep -v '(127.0.0.1|inet6|docker)' | awk '{print $2}' | tr -d
"addr:" | head -n 1 | cut -d / -f1`
(py3) [root@qa95-devel jumpserver]# docker run --name jms_koko -d -p 2222:2222 -
p 127.0.0.1:5000:5000 -e CORE_HOST=http://$Server_IP:8080 -e
BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN=$BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN --restart=always jumpserver/jms_koko:1.5.5
Unable to find image 'jumpserver/jms_koko:1.5.5' locally
1.5.5: Pulling from jumpserver/jms_koko
e7c96db7181b: Pull complete
579b06fc1e6a: Pull complete
1a195461e3ce: Pull complete
cb544743625b: Pull complete
ec65f2bdce0b: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:e6c35bd8a9f7be72055be21380344c81c4a6330efa254aabf60b8a4796d508c5
Status: Downloaded newer image for jumpserver/jms_koko:1.5.5
a42306dc4572b58dff389a0d0bf7c62dda0251800039345c17a84cda87734739
(py3) [root@qa95-devel jumpserver]#
```

#### 然后koko注册成功,并处于在线状态:



#### (2) Guacamole 注册失败

原因:版本不匹配

#### 解决过程如下:

```
(py3) [root@qa95-devel jumpserver]# docker stop jms_guacamole
jms_quacamole
(py3) [root@qa95-devel jumpserver]# docker rm jms_guacamole
jms_guacamole
(py3) [root@qa95-devel jumpserver]# docker run --name jms_guacamole -d -p
127.0.0.1:8081:8080 -e JUMPSERVER_SERVER=http://$Server_IP:8080 -e
BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN=$BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN --restart=always jumpserver/jms_guacamole:1.5.5
Unable to find image 'jumpserver/jms_guacamole:1.5.5' locally
1.5.5: Pulling from jumpserver/jms_guacamole
ab5ef0e58194: Pull complete
edf7bc06322e: Pull complete
2034ec367e45: Pull complete
e75756b89a95: Pull complete
f04c5d071413: Pull complete
2599c3a6a821: Pull complete
52a073ddf64c: Pull complete
805616d72c12: Pull complete
3c40529b36f6: Pull complete
3044f8f99b07: Pull complete
d97561b081f3: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:667651fd4fe9836d6c4121c66cde25095dce966e9610035da512af25cbe00b79
Status: Downloaded newer image for jumpserver/jms_guacamole:1.5.5
71f7e22b7b0e1687b55f79063b3fe9c699286157c1efd361e4a68ee4ad141a95
(py3) [root@qa95-devel jumpserver]# docker ps
```

```
CONTAINER ID IMAGE
                                                             CREATED
                                             COMMAND
        STATUS
                           PORTS
  NAMES
71f7e22b7b0e jumpserver/jms_guacamole:1.5.5 "./entrypoint.sh"
            Up 4 minutes 127.0.0.1:8081->8080/tcp
minutes ago
      jms_guacamole
            jumpserver/jms_koko:1.5.5 "./entrypoint.sh" 29
a42306dc4572
minutes ago
             Up 29 minutes 0.0.0.0:2222->2222/tcp, 127.0.0.1:5000-
>5000/tcp jms_koko
(py3) [root@qa95-devel jumpserver]#
```

#### 然后Guacamole注册成功,如下所示:



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排错参考: https://docs.jumpserver.org/zh/docs/faq.html

# 五、远程管理实战

- 1、使用ssh管理远程机器
- 2、部署并使用jumpserver服务器