# 部署安装步骤

# 一、软件包下载与解压

我们可以从如下地址获取所有需要的安装包

```
wget http://xxxx/fbmp-xxx.tar.gz
```

#### 然后解压

```
tar zxf fbmp-xxx.tar.gz
```

#### 进入解压后的目录

```
cd fbmp-xxx
tree #查看目录结构
```

#### 可以看到目录结构大致如下所示

```
--- client #备份客户端程序目录
│ ├── client.conf #客户端配置文件
ļ L...
--- README.md
├── requirements.txt #项目依赖清单
├── requirePackages #依赖包,包含python相关依赖包和Glusterfs fuse client安装依赖的动态库
-- glusterfs_fuse_packages
| | L-- rpms
    | └─ ...
    L— el7 #适合Centos7.x版本的依赖
  L-- rpms
    L__ ...
             #运行软件所需的所有Python依赖
  L-- pypi
  L__ ...
|--- server #服务端程序,含web server的服务端程序和备份客户端的服务端程序
  ├─- ...
 ├-- etc
           #配置文件目录
 - logging.conf
  policy.json
  | L-- server.conf
  --- requirements.txt
                   #服务端依赖清单
               #前端模块
#构建打包配置
  L-- web
  ├── build
  | └─ ...
                #构建打包配置
  -- config
                   #打包后web项目目录
  --- dist
  -- index.html
  | L— static
  -- index.html
                  #web前端项目依赖包
  --- node modules
 -- package.json
                   #web前端项目依赖配置文件
  -- README.md
  L-- src
  --- api
  | -- api.js
```

我们默认把解压出来的目录拷贝到/user/local/目录下

```
mkdir /usr/local/fbmp
cp -r -f fbmp-xxx/* /usr/local/fbmp/
```

### 二、备份服务端管理节点部署安装

### 1. MySql数据库安装与配置

管理节点需要安装MySql数据库存来储备份管理数据。你需要安装MySql服务,配置数据库用户,并赋予用户创建数据库权限。 安装MySql数据库方法 请参照MySql官方文档,这里不做详述。 为备份软件创建用户并配置用户权限命令如下:

```
mysql
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON fbmp.* TO 'fbmp'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'fbmp@fbmp';
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

### 2. 环境初始化

# 2.1. python环境初始化和相关依赖安装

我们约定使用python版本为2.7,如果当前系统python版本小于2.7,我们将为你安装python-2.7.8。这不会影响你已有python应用的正常使用,且不会替换原来的python版本。 执行命令如下:

• Python环境初始化

```
cd /usr/local/fbmp
chmod +x setup #如果已经是可执行文件,此步可不执行
./setup initial -p
```

• 服务端Python依赖安装

```
cd /usr/local/fbmp
chmod +x setup #如果已经是可执行文件,此步可不执行
./setup initial -s
```

**注意:** 原系统Python版本如果小于2.7版本,安装的Python-2.7.8路径为**/usr/local/bin/python2.7**,使用python运行时请使用绝对路径运行\*.py 文件

#### 3. 管理节点服务配置和安装

• 管理节点配置说明

下载并解压项目后进入项目根目录,在server/etc/目录下可以看到如下三个文件:

```
[root@cnsz99VLK0521:/usr/local/fbmp/server/etc]#ll
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root root 1320 Dec 14 14:37 logging.conf
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root root 2510 Dec 14 14:37 policy.json
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root root 1001 Dec 14 17:42 server.conf
```

需要将上述三个配置文件拷贝到系统的/etc目录下,在/etc目录下新建目录/fbmp

```
mkdir /etc/fbmp
cp -f /usr/local/fbmp/server/etc/* /etc/fbmp/
```

拷贝完之后对/etc/fbmp目录下的配置文件进行修改

### 1) 服务端配置文件server.conf

```
[global]
#server作为web服务设置端口,此处设置后应在nginx配置中同步修改连接端口
server.socket_port = 9090
server.socket_host = '0.0.0.0'
# 配置mysql数据库信息,以下配置除host外为推荐配置
[database]
driver = 'mysql'
user = 'fbmp'
password = 'fbmp@fbmp'
host = '10.202.233.58'
database = 'fbmp'
# 配置备份功能客户端和服务端通信端口。建议使用如下推荐配置
[servercontroller]
server_port=11111
client_port=11112
timer_interval=60
worker_size=5 #
# Token签发说明与超时
[token]
iss = 'SFBACKUP'
exp = 360000
# 日志配置文件位置
[log]
conf = "/etc/fbmp/logging.conf"
# 对外接口访问权限配置,除非你已经明白如何配置访问权限,否则不建议修改
[policy]
policy_path = "/etc/fbmp/policy.json"
# 以下配置无需修改
[/]
tools.sessions.on: True
tools.sessions.storage_class = cherrypy.lib.sessions.FileSession
tools.sessions.storage_path = os.path.join(os.getcwd(), "sessions")
tools.sessions.secure = True
tools.sessions.httponly = True
tools.CORS.on = True
# 请求转发,以下配置请勿修改
request.dispatch = cherrypy.dispatch.MethodDispatcher()
tools.response headers.on = True
```

提示: 如果你不清楚配置项具体含义和用处,只需配置MySql的host信息既可

# 2) 服务端日志配置文件logging.conf

```
# 服务端日志默认路径为/var/log/fbmp目录下,如果该目录不存在,请先建好该目录

...

# server日志
[handler_time_rotate_file]
class=logging.handlers.TimedRotatingFileHandler
level=DEBUG
formatter=backupFormater
args = ('/var/log/fbmp/server.log', 'D', 1 , 0, 'utf8')

# access日志
[handler_cherrypy_access]
class=logging.handlers.TimedRotatingFileHandler
level=INFO
args = ('/var/log/fbmp/access.log', 'D', 1 , 0, 'utf8')
```

```
# error日志
[handler_cherrypy_error]
class=logging.handlers.TimedRotatingFileHandler
level=INFO
args = ('/var/log/fbmp/error.log', 'D', 1 , 0, 'utf8')

[formatter_backupFormater]
format=%(asctime)s - %(name)s - %(module)s - [%(filename)s(%(lineno)d)] - %(levelname)s - %(message)s
datefmt=
```

提示: 如果你不清楚配置项具体含义和用处,使用默认配置既可

### 3) RESTFul访问权限配置文件policy.json

```
# 各角色对各接口的权限配置表,super user无需进行权限配置,它已经拥有最高的权限,默认super user为root,
# 密码可以在第一次启动服务端程序后的日志中获取,第一次登陆后必须修改super user用户密码。
 # admin角色权限
 "admin_role": "role:admin",
 # operator角色为组内普通用户角色
 "operator_role": "role:operator",
 # user角色权限,目前没有使用该角色
 "user_role": "role:user",
 # admin_or_owner为组合权限,配置为admin角色或者operator角色权限
 "admin_or_owner": "rule:admin_role or rule:operator_role",
 # 默认权限
 "default": "rule:admin_or_owner",
 # 以下为不同实例接口默认权限策略
 "task:index": "rule:default",
 "task:detail": "rule:default",
 "task:show": "rule:default",
 "task:create": "rule:default",
 "task:update": "rule:default",
 "task:delete": "rule:default",
 "task:start": "rule:default",
 "task:stop": "rule:default",
 "task:pause": "rule:default",
 "task:resume": "rule:default",
 "policy:index": "rule:default",
 "policy:detail": "rule:default",
 "policy:show": "rule:default",
 "policy:create": "rule:default",
 "policy:update": "rule:default",
 "policy:delete": "rule:default",
 "user:index": "rule:admin_role",
 "user:detail": "rule:admin_role",
 "user:show": "rule:default",
 "user:create": "rule:admin_role",
 "user:update": "rule:default",
 "user:delete": "rule:admin_role",
 "worker:index": "rule:default",
 "group:index": "rule:default",
 "role:index": "rule:admin_role",
 "volume:index": "rule:default",
```

```
"backupstate:index": "rule:default",
...

"oplog:index": "rule:default",
...

"tag:index": "rule:default",
...
}
```

提示: 如果你不清楚配置项具体含义和用处,使用默认配置既可

#### • 管理节服务启动说明

启动文件server.py目录如下:

```
[root@test-58 server]# pwd
/usr/local/fbmp/server
```

如需帮助可以运行如下命令:

```
[root@test-58 fbmp]# /bin/python2.7 /usr/local/fbmp/server/server.py -h
usage: server.py [-h] [-c BACKUPCONF] [--version] {run,role,db} ...
backup dashboard and api server
optional arguments:
                       show this help message and exit
 -h, --help
  -c BACKUPCONF, --conf BACKUPCONF
                     backup configuration file
  --version, -v
                     display version
subcommands:
  valid subcommands
                    additional help
  {run,role,db}
    run
                       start server
    role
                       role operation
                       database operation
```

### 第一次启动server之前我们需要先初始化数据库,然后初始化用户角色,命令如下:

```
/bin/python2.7 /usr/local/fbmp/server/server.py db --sync
/bin/python2.7 /usr/local/fbmp/server/server.py role --create-default
```

提示: 如果是首次启动服务,会生成默认的超级管理员用户root和随机密码,请从服务日志中获取root初始密码,并首次登陆后进行修改。

启动server

```
/bin/python2.7 /usr/local/fbmp/server/server.py -c /etc/fbmp/server.conf run
```

停止server时,只需要kill掉进程即可

### 3. Nginx配置安装

解压目录/usr/local/fbmp/requirePackages/tengine下的tengine-sf.tar.gz包

```
cd /usr/local/fbmp/requirePackages/tengine
tar zxf tengine-sf.tar.gz
```

打开解压后的目录

```
cd tengine-sf
```

拷贝tengine到/usr/local目录下

```
cp -rf tengine /usr/local/
```

拷贝tenginesf到/etc/init.d/目录下

```
cp tenginesf /etc/init.d/
```

创建日志目录

```
mkdir /var/log/tenginesf
```

修改/usr/local/tengine/conf/目录下的配置文件nginx.conf

```
upstream fbmpserver
{
   # 备份服务端端口默认为9090,如果修改了备份服务端配置文件server.conf的server.socket_port,此处应跟随修改
   server 127.0.0.1:9090;
}
http {
   # 为了方便浏览器访问,默认开启80端口
   server {
      listen
                80;
       server_name fbmp;
       # 重定向到HTTPS服务
       return 301 https://$host$request_uri;
   }
   server {
       listen 443 ssl default_server;
       server_name fbmp;
       # 配置HTTPS证书,拷贝/usr/local/fbmp/requirePackages/tengine目录下cert.crt和cert.key到/home下
       ssl_certificate
                           /home/cert.crt;
       ssl_certificate_key
                              /home/cert.key;
       ssl on;
       ssl_session_cache builtin:1000 shared:SSL:10m;
       ssl_protocols TLSv1 TLSv1.1 TLSv1.2;
       ssl_ciphers HIGH:!aNULL:!eNULL:!EXPORT:!CAMELLIA:!DES:!MD5:!PSK:!RC4;
       ssl_prefer_server_ciphers on;
       location / {
          # 配置根目录以及index.html
          root /usr/local/fbmp/server/web/dist;
          try_files $uri $uri/ /index.html;
       }
       location /backup {
          proxy_pass_request_headers on;
          proxy_set_header HTTP_AUTHORIZATION $http_authorization;
          proxy_set_header Host $host;
          proxy_pass
                           fbmpserver;
       location /login{
          proxy_pass_request_headers on;
          $remote_addr;
```

```
proxy_set_header HTTP_AUTHORIZATION $http_authorization;
proxy_set_header Host $host;
proxy_pass fbmpserver;
}
}
```

**提示:** 如果你不清楚配置项具体含义和用处,只需要拷贝/usr/local/fbmp/requirePackages/tengine目录下cert.crt和cert.key到/home下,其他使用默认配置既可

#### 启动tenginesf

```
service tenginesf start
```

#### 停止tenginesf

```
service tenginesf stop
```

# 二、备份客户端备份节点部署安装

#### 1. 环境初始化

客户端环境初始化包含两部分: Glusterfs Fuse Client环境安装和Python环境初始化

#### 1.1. Glusterfs Fuse Client环境安装

在/usr/local/fbmp/requirePackages/glusterfs\_fuse\_packages/目录下有el6和el7两个子目录分别是Glusterfs Fuse Client 在Centos-6.x和Centos-7.x系统上运行所需的库。每个目录下都有rpms和libs目录,是为了方便使用YUM安装或者使用动态链接库来安装。我们建议使用动态链接库安装。自动化安装脚本中也使用了动态链接库来安装客户端环境。因为MySql数据库集群目前大多使用了Centos-6.x版本的操作系统,我们也以在Centos-6.x上安装为例进行说明

• 方式一: YUM安装(只需要在第一次安装)

进入/usr/local/fbmp/requirePackages/glusterfs\_fuse\_packages/el6/rpms目录,执行安装命令:

```
cd /usr/local/fbmp/requirePackages/glusterfs_fuse_packages/el6/rpms
yum install glusterfs-*.rpm -y
```

• 方式二: 安装动态链接库(只需要在第一次安装)

解压/usr/local/fbmp/requirePackages/glusterfs\_fuse\_packages/el6/libs目录下的sf-glusterfs-xxx-el6.tar.gz

```
cd /usr/local/fbmp/requirePackages/glusterfs_fuse_packages/el6/libs
tar zxf sf-glusterfs-xxx-el6.tar.gz
```

拷贝将解压出的glusterfs到/usr/local目录下

```
cp -rf glusterfs /usr/local/
```

### 编辑系统profile文件

```
vi /etc/profile
```

增加如下第8、9、11、12行内容:

```
1 ...
2
3 # Path manipulation
4 if [ "$EUID" = "0" ]; then
5 pathmunge /sbin
6 pathmunge /usr/sbin
7 pathmunge /usr/local/sbin
8 pathmunge /usr/local/glusterfs/bin
```

```
9
      pathmunge /usr/local/glusterfs/sbin
10 else
11
     pathmunge /usr/local/glusterfs/sbin after
12
      pathmunge /usr/local/glusterfs/bin after
13
      pathmunge /usr/local/sbin after
14
     pathmunge /usr/sbin after
15
      pathmunge /sbin after
16 fi
17
18 ...
```

保存退出后如下执行命令立即生效

```
source /etc/profile
```

拷贝glusterfs目录下mount.glusterfs文件至/sbin目录,并赋予可执行权限

```
cp mount.glusterfs /sbin/
chmod +x /sbin/mount.glusterfs
```

建立glusterfs日志软连接

```
mkdir /var/log/glusterfs
ln -s /var/log/glusterfs /usr/local/glusterfs/var/log/glusterfs
```

### 1.2. 客户端Python环境初始化

我们约定使用python版本为2.7,如果当前系统python版本小于2.7,我们将为你安装python-2.7.8。这不会影响你已有python应用的正常使用,且不会替换原来的python版本。 执行命令如下:

• Python环境初始化(只需要在第一次初始化)

```
cd /usr/local/fbmp
chmod +x setup #如果已经是可执行文件,此步可不执行
./setup initial -p
```

• 客户端Python依赖安装(只需要在第一次初始化)

```
cd /usr/local/fbmp
chmod +x setup #如果已经是可执行文件,此步可不执行
./setup initial -s
```

**注意:** 原系统Python版本如果小于2.7版本,安装的Python-2.7.8路径为**/usr/local/bin/python2.7**,使用python运行时请使用绝对径运行\*.py

### 2. 客户端服务配置与安装

• 客户端服务配置说明(只需要在第一次配置)

打开目录/usr/local/fbmp/client

```
cd /usr/local/fbmp/client
[root@cnsz99VLK0521:/usr/local/fbmp/client]#ll
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root root 598 Dec 14 17:31 client.conf
```

可以在目录下找到文件client.conf,即为客户端服务配置文件。需要将此文件拷贝到/etc/fbmp目录下

```
mkdir /etc/fbmp #如果该目录已经存在,无需新建
cp client.conf /etc/fbmp/
```

拷贝后对/etc/fbmp/client.conf进行修改

1) 客户端配置文件文件client.conf

```
[client]
#This is the log level, which can be set as 0 (noset), 10 (debug), 20 (info), 30 (warning), 40 (error)
# 日志级别,默认为INFO级别
log level = 20
#This is the log directory
log_file_dir = /var/log/fbmp/
#This is the directory for the PID file
pid_dir = /var/run/fbmp/
#This is the directory for the working path
work_dir = /mnt/fbmp/
#This is the ip address of the gluster cluster
# 配置glusterfs集群IP
glusterip = 10.202.125.82
#This is the port on which the client receives the message sent by the server
client_port = 11112
#This is the client's version number
version = 1.0
#This is the depth of the task queue in the thread pool
queue depth = 50
#This is the size of the working thread pool
workpool_size = 16
#This is the size of the thread pool that is recover and executed immediately
immediate_workpool_size = 8
#This is to test the survival of the sub-thread interval in client
timer_interval = 2
#Optional groups include sysdb, sysnet, etc.
group = sysdb
[server]
\#This\ is\ the\ server's\ ip\ address
# 备份服务端IP
ip = 10.202.127.11
#This is the port on which the server receives the information sent by the client
server_port = 11111
\mbox{\tt \#you} must configure glusterip and ip at installation time
```

提示: 如果你不清楚配置项具体含义和用处,只需配置glusterfs集群IP和服务端IP既可

#### • 客户端服务启动说明

启动客户端服务

/usr/local/bin/python2.7 /usr/local/fbmp/client/main.py start

停止客户端服务

/usr/local/bin/python2.7 /usr/local/fbmp/client/main.py stop