

1、阿里云(帐号信息,VPC 网络、SLB、SS、docker,RDS,redis,mongodb,DNAT,SNAT )  
ECS 帐号 : d1@123feng.com r@3;lo9Uj45a

### 1、阿里云翻墙服务器与 IKE vpn 服务器

i-j6c1u9ywulp7cksa4385 47.75.124.126(公) 帐号 root 密码 feng,2018HZ  
10.86.32.132

### 2、kafak zk 服务器 --docker 部署

i-j6cdf3eqjjp127tbtm3l 47.75.144.70 帐号 root 密码 feng,2018HZ  
10.86.32.130

### 3、conflunce 服务器

i-bp1ae0wrz90vxn5xyi3k 10.86.122.243 帐号 root 密码 cisco#123

### 4、无线控制器

10.0.10.3---AC  
admin nipc#123

telnet huawei huawei@123

### 5、交换机

10.0.10.2 ---SW  
admin huawei@123

### 6、路由器

10.0.0.1 —-路由器  
admin admin

### 7、日志服务器

i-j6cazj9xjk1dtkklhf5 10.86.32.128 帐号 root 密码 feng,2018HZ

### 8、消息服务器

i-j6c0mc4nea9j1falzdny 10.86.31.229 帐号 root 密码 xgyq1h(5S-v,iT-!

### 9、 帐号 root 密码 feng,2018HZ

#### master 服务器

i-j6cgszxf4xakzmjl1gjw 10.86.31.241  
i-j6c5nvuk3jmtyzl01x8m 10.86.31.240  
i-j6c0z8lpzknn10fecehs 10.86.31.239

#### node 服务器

i-j6cezvecfb1x2dr95orh 10.86.31.243  
i-j6cezvecfb1x2dr95ori 10.86.31.242

## 10、邮件服务器

i-bp1eaa5819tkjp91ij2t 47.96.90.104  
10.86.121.11 root cisco#123

## 11、数据库服务器

i-bp1vnxvfen71b1i6g5v 10.86.120.208 root cisco#123

## 12、RDS

rm-j6cr19qp1fg0vmh89

公网 rm-j6cr19qp1fg0vmh89po.mysql.rds.aliyuncs.com

内网 rm-j6cr19qp1fg0vmh89.mysql.rds.aliyuncs.com

12.1、帐号 : root 密码 : g6hfuV1kAy#u

数据库—》

deliveryhz 读写

deliveryil 读写

deliveryryd 读写

deliverytw 读写

expresshz 读写

expressil 读写

expressryd 读写

expresstw 读写

12.2、帐号 : wadmin 密码 : Wad#2018Ak

数据库—》 windbase

## 13、 monodb

dds-j6c3a25c29f2e774

内网 : dds-j6c3a25c29f2e7741.mongodb.rds.aliyuncs.com:3717  
dds-j6c3a25c29f2e7742.mongodb.rds.aliyuncs.com:3717

公网 : dds-j6c3a25c29f2e7741403-pub.mongodb.rds.aliyuncs.com:3717  
dds-j6c3a25c29f2e7742280-pub.mongodb.rds.aliyuncs.com:3717

帐号 root 密码 fen\_Q8SuwE

风力帐号 : devopsdba 风力密码 iq7n\*b2gs

风信帐号 : windadmin 风信密码 wadmin 2019

## 14、 redis

r-j6c0cd7b361b7134

内网 : r-j6c0cd7b361b7134.redis.rds.aliyuncs.com

风力密码 : Gomrwind123

风信密码 : Gomrwind123

## 15、

### 10.0.0.210

root MIPC#123HBS

10.0.0.211

root MIPC#123HBS

## 一、阿里云翻墙服务器与 IKE vpn 服务器

### 1.1、内核优化（翻墙&&ike2 VPN 服务器）

```
[root@izj6c1u9ywulp7cksa4385z ~]# cat /etc/sysctl.conf
# sysctl settings are defined through files in
# /usr/lib/sysctl.d/, /run/sysctl.d/, and /etc/sysctl.d/.
#
# Vendors settings live in /usr/lib/sysctl.d/.
# To override a whole file, create a new file with the same in
# /etc/sysctl.d/ and put new settings there. To override
# only specific settings, add a file with a lexically later
# name in /etc/sysctl.d/ and put new settings there.
#
# For more information, see sysctl.conf(5) and sysctl.d(5).
net.ipv6.conf.all.disable_ipv6 = 1
net.ipv6.conf.default.disable_ipv6 = 1
net.ipv6.conf.lo.disable_ipv6 = 1
vm.swappiness = 0
net.ipv4.neigh.default.gc_stale_time=120
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
# see details in https://help.aliyun.com/knowledge\_detail/39428.html
net.ipv4.conf.all.rp_filter=0
net.ipv4.conf.default.rp_filter=0
net.ipv4.conf.default.arp_announce = 2
net.ipv4.conf.lo.arp_announce=2
net.ipv4.conf.all.arp_announce=2
# see details in https://help.aliyun.com/knowledge\_detail/41334.html
net.ipv4.tcp_fin_timeout = 30
net.ipv4.tcp_keepalive_time = 1200
net.ipv4.tcp_syncookies = 1
net.ipv4.tcp_tw_reuse = 1
#net.ipv4.tcp_tw_recycle = 1
net.ipv4.ip_local_port_range = 10000 65000
net.ipv4.tcp_max_syn_backlog = 8192
net.ipv4.tcp_max_tw_buckets = 5000
```

```
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
net.ipv6.conf.all.forwarding=1
##减少超时前的探测次数
net.ipv4.tcp_keepalive_probes=5
##优化网络设备接收队列
net.core.netdev_max_backlog=3000
#net.ipv4.tcp_max_syn_backlog = 1024
net.ipv4.tcp_synack_retries = 2
kernel.sysrq = 1
net.core.default_qdisc = fq
net.ipv4.tcp_congestion_control = bbr
```

## 1.2、安装翻墙服务

```
yum install shadowsocks-libev
```

```
[root@izj6c1u9ywulp7cksa4385z ~]# cat /etc/shadowsocks-libev/config.json
{
    "server": "127.0.0.1",
    "server_port": 4000,
    "local_port": 1080,
    "password": "123456",
    "timeout": 60,
    "method": "aes-256-cfb"
}
```

## 1.3、配置 ss.yml 与 web 管理端

```
[root@izj6c1u9ywulp7cksa4385z ~]# cat .ssmgr/ss.yml
type: s

shadowsocks:
    address: 127.0.0.1:4000
    # 这里的地址和端口需要跟上一步的 --manager-address 参数保持一致，连接上述 udp
端口
manager:
    address: 0.0.0.0:4001
    # 这个 address 参数会让程序监听一个 tcp 端口，用于接收 webgui 发送过来的控制命令
    password: '123456'
db: 'ss.sqlite'
```

```
[root@izj6c1u9ywulp7cksa4385z ~]# cat .ssmgr/webgui.yml
type: m

manager:
    address: 47.75.124.126:4001
    # 这里换成 manager 所在的服务器的 ip
    password: '123456'
    # 这部分的端口和密码需要跟上一步 manager 参数里的保持一致，以连接 type s 部分监听
的 tcp 端口
plugins:
    flowSaver:
        use: true
    user:
        use: true
```

```
account:
  use: true
macAccount:
  use: true
email:
  use: true
  type: 'smtp'
  username: 'myhbs520@sina.com'
  password: 'nipc#123,,'
  host: 'smtp.sina.com'
  # 这部分的邮箱和密码是用于发送注册验证邮件，重置密码邮件
webgui:
  use: true
  host: '0.0.0.0'
  port: '80'
  site: 'http://www.myserver.com'
db: 'webgui.sqlite'
```

```
[root@izj6c1u9ywulp7cksa4385z .ssmgr]# cat default.yml
type: s
shadowsocks:
  address: 127.0.0.1:4000
manager:
  address: 0.0.0.0:4001
  password: '123456'
db: 'db.sqlite'
# db:
#   host: '1.1.1.1'
#   user: 'root'
#   password: 'abcdefg'
#   database: 'ssmgr'
```

```
[root@izj6c1u9ywulp7cksa4385z .ssmgr]# cat /etc/shadowsocks-
libev/config.json
{
  "server": "127.0.0.1",
  "server_port": 4000,
  "local_port": 1080,
  "password": "123456",
  "timeout": 60,
  "method": "aes-256-cfb"
}
```

```
[root@izj6c1u9ywulp7cksa4385z ~]#
cat .shadowsocks/.shadowsocks_50002.conf
{
  "server_port": 50002,
  "password": "9086656278",
  "method": "aes-256-cfb"
}
```

```
[root@izj6c1u9ywulp7cksa4385z ~]#
cat .shadowsocks/.shadowsocks_50001.conf
{
```

```
"server_port":50001,  
"password":"4550384915",  
"method":"aes-256-cfb"  
}
```

#### 1.4、启动 ss 服务。

```
ss-server --manager-address 127.0.0.1:4000 -f  
/root/.shadowsocks/.shadowsocks_50002.pid -c  
/root/.shadowsocks/.shadowsocks_50002.conf  
  
ss-manager -m aes-256-cfb -u --manager-address 127.0.0.1:4000 &  
ssmgr -c ss.yml &  
ssmgr -c webgui.yml &
```

## 2、IKE2 VPN 安装

vpn--IKE

### 2.1、源码安装

```
cd strongswan-5.5.2  
.configure --enable-eap-identity --enable-eap-md5 --enable-eap-  
mschapv2 --enable-eap-tls --enable-eap-ttls --enable-eap-peap --enable-  
eap-tnc --enable-eap-dynamic --enable-eap-radius --enable-xauth-eap --  
enable-xauth-pam --enable-dhcp --enable-openssl --enable-addrblock --  
enable-unity --enable-certexpire --enable-radattr --enable-swanctl --  
enable-openssl --disable-gmp  
make && make install
```

### 2.2 配置

```
[root@izj6c1u9ywulp7cksa4385z ~]# cat /usr/local/etc/ipsec.conf  
config setup  
    uniqueids=never  
conn %default  
    ikelifetime=60m  
    keylife=20m  
    rekeymargin=3m  
    rekey=no  
    keyingtries=1  
    keyexchange=ike  
    leftsubnet=0.0.0.0/0  
    right=%any  
    rightsourceip=10.28.0.0/24  
    dpdaction=clear  
    dpddelay=300s  
    dpdtimeout=1h  
conn Windows7-os+  
    keyexchange=ikev2  
    auto=add  
    leftauth=pubkey  
    leftcert=serverCert.crt  
    rightauth=eap-mschapv2  
    rightsendcert=never
```

```

eap_identity=%identity
compress=yes

conn IOS_Mac_IKEv2
    keyexchange=ikev2
    ike=aes256-sha256-modp2048,3des-sha1-modp2048!
    esp=aes256-sha256,3des-sha1!
    rekey=no
    left=%defaultroute
    leftid=gomrwind.com
    leftsendcert=always
    leftsubnet=0.0.0.0/0
    leftcert=serverCert.crt
    right=%any
    rightauth=eap-mschapv2
    rightsourceip=10.28.0.0/24
    rightsendcert=never
    eap_identity=%any
    dpdaction=clear
    fragmentation=yes
    auto=add
[root@izj6c1u9ywulp7cksa4385z ~]# cat /usr/local/etc/strongswan.conf
charon {
    i_dont_care_about_security_and_use_aggressive_mode_psk = yes
    load_modular = yes
    duplcheck.enable = no
    threads = 16
    compress = yes
    plugins {
        include strongswan.d/charon/*.conf
    }
    dns1 = 8.8.8.8
    dns2 = 114.114.114.114
    nbns1 = 8.8.8.8
    nbns2 = 8.8.4.4
}
include strongswan.d/*.conf
[root@izj6c1u9ywulp7cksa4385z ~]#
[root@izj6c1u9ywulp7cksa4385z ~]# cat /usr/local/etc/ipsec.secrets
: RSA serverKey.key
: PSK "iloveworld"
: XAUTH "iloveworldPass"
test %any : EAP "test123"
testUserOne %any : EAP "testOnePass"

```

启动服务  
 ipsec start  
 上网  
 iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -s 10.28.0.0/24 -o eth0 -j MASQUERADE

配置 strongswan 需要用到以下三个文件：

证书：

```
[root@izj6c1u9ywulp7cksa4385z ipsec.d]# pwd  
/usr/local/etc/ipsec.d
```

1. 由 symantec 签发的证书

2. symantec 的中级证书

3. 证书的私钥

证书的私钥在生成 CSR 的时候是一并生成的，而 1 和 2 则需要下载 nginx 数字证书：

打开下载下来的证书会看到两端证书内容：



```
1 -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----  
2 ...服务器证书...  
3 -----END CERTIFICATE-----  
4 -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----  
5 ...中级证书...  
6 -----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

如果你是按照我的安装配置方法配置 strongswan ([配置基于 StrongSwan 的 IKEv2](#))，那么可以继续往下操作：

1. 删除 caCert.crt：

```
1 [root@hk1 ~]# rm -f /usr/local/ipsec/etc/ipsec.d/cacerts/caCert.crt
```

2. 修改私钥，将内容替换掉原来的内容：



```
1 [root@hk1 ~]# vim /usr/local/ipsec/etc/ipsec.d/private/serverKey.key  
2 #先按两次 g，回到文件顶部  
3 #然后按 dG，删除所有内容  
4 #再然后按 i 并粘贴入私钥，然后按 ESC 退出编辑模式  
5 #最后输入:wq 保存退出
```

## 服务器私钥

```
[root@izj6c1u9ywulp7cksa4385z private]# cat serverKey.key
-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
MIIEowIBAAKCAQEAI7giD2xjFCjghaVxkTlGZXuZerT0Ie2nqvigx8IJl3KMxP3h
8C6H9soFU0V95fi9/D56wgjuk1a/kpwftvTSW0DVgcQoy+fMJefadMuW0rz5eGNN
MbzYyIPQ7x9xnGB021ceT3l7pvVTLEdBt7ErJffcrMYo2lvpTnK/u5wXE5CxNf/E
jD7Lfun4JRaKwh3MMmjJ89JwbYuJpsSufD34JygzBorFcnTzaIUp7SODARArFr49
T3uvk5r3kEpI1IQVKrCaAKqKvUxa8n5wfVfVRahC5jHJ6i/ueEJhaYWc2txINpfI
M48budrZYweVE2GP8swSjBD0fjynu+k0YVY19QIDAQABAoIBAQCBuzNFBuroaRww
e/H7WicXS7Cy0vcjYbxvchI5iN3HFcHHl8UWct4kNGjFbRz9T/14Hbt2Nzzu6flv
dC+ufZxkxsp4d186Fbz5WdeUzrmx1kMg4fFywevB1YU8i1XfcU6vKWUPcSmvdvA
nVLT6tmZo4/vjP+Z4QW8paeJ1+FFdAfD/NtTswkPXr6R20PnRa0WAPHTnB6uKULC
3IdCmSq65ZXKtSqlmEsaeuSUgeiZ5py0n0jfSld27c/kGWjpWBgG7y9+VtG1Yh40
Hrd+cE0/MnpGDeTxioqsLnsmzd/70xtz8LHhs4C8aLDIyJmG/wYBgzQk9tu5XGuo
Zslx6JaBAoGBA04fSCHyc4vKdypAuH4r3wv6rpdxSaYF0eT4cx62bX0mzfZVbxwR
N0Kbl8TlswyvUJbrspjYFf59tFLbQ6DtmsxtgCby5puDZXo98n9+f5pUh+qsvLp6
uztE9IpUEN1gsKvoe004JHDiN/t5x19ca8vbzfCb3072aI0cqwHDqr05AoGBAJY1
iwccP8+sNCWC7V0Hjn0i4kxnyXMuC3fEapei1qxskfeybMyWsvqb/DCu0aIBP3Vc
HXk5pJC4c4er2XPPAv25pFTorybs0JmoXDHCr8Ro5YrbVtM6asVPgoMMVMN60YQC
i/qzt7HCRpy/ftU1nrH20CKtj09NKqC3+Ct6X6odAoGAKDbo07Nyib09WslrXw0R
u7guXC0pvvwK9vxullVCcGxpRDzRcvAE+nBEhWA1i0LivVo44087B6u7FHMrtTLZT
+kpT5kAHaiQaszZbCeUXL70u5xcdGHE5xZyzn9jqsDhwHdg48lx6yWJRtMeNKCr
I9aPRR9N60v6BDrfNoERByECgYAazzf08TJc6iQFZPE79Te7mxcdarW8C1dGoEr3u
x0u1zz4RFJ8Dt1TDDVUiScG1rmp4R+8IFkbfx33PvWBbgD7Q/dMxSmfpYPBZNG
MfbJtupXaCLLWN5azYB9wEKUC4id/RJbqviz2PZe3HFwvNXP7jpgJdawERYtTgcU
Qyc1JQKBgB5xKeJB0F4ydN3M7T4Aa18Kz/FjHArRL4K8Ywe0TTk97mNp0GkICGo
t+t+U/aL4bGkDHuHCK1RP+4frA1UqZFmr0bbzhp1wkhKPZDJnQBNA/zGp20c2djP
uqofwLV9iBRDpWhdEzg+kRMZ0WEWDZ03SG0Lko+005fY86kaGD2K
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
```

## 3.修改服务器证书，将内容替换掉原来的内容：

1	[root@hk1 ~]# vim
2	/usr/local/ipsec/etc/ipsec.d/certs/serverCert.crt
3	
4	#先按两次 g，回到文件顶部
5	#然后按 dG，删除所有内容
6	#再然后按 i 并粘贴入私钥，然后按 ESC 退出编辑模式
	#最后输入:wq 保存退出

## 服务器证书

```
[root@izj6c1u9ywulp7cksa4385z certs]# cat serverCert.crt
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIFkzCCBHugAwIBAgIQDYo0XsbcttUVzBhSgTxYPTANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQsFADBu
MQswCQYDVQQGEwJVUzEVMBMGA1UEChMMRGlnaUNlcnQgSW5jMRkwFwYDVQQLExB3
d3cuZGlnaWNlcnQuY29tMS0wKwYDVQQDEyRFbmNyeXB0aW9uIEV2ZXJ5d2hlcmUg
RFYgVExTIENBIC0gRzEwHhcNMTgwNTE1MDAwMDAwWhcNMTkwNTE1MTIwMDAwWjAZ
MRcwFQYDVQQDDA4qLmdvbXJ3aW5kLmNvbTCCASIwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADggEP
```

```

ADCCAQoCggEBAIu4Ig9sYxQo4IWlcZE5RmV7mXq0ziHtp6r4oMfCCZdyjMT94fAu
h/bKBVNFFeX4vfw+esII7pNWv5KcH7b00ltA1YHEKMvnzCXn2nTLLjq8+XhjTTG8
2MiD008fcZxgTttXhk95e6b1UyxHQbexKyX33KzGKNpb6U5yv7ucFx0QsTX/xIw+
y37p+CUWIsIdzDJoyfPScG2LiabErnw9+CcoMwaKxJ02WiFKe0jgwEQKxa+PU97
r50a95BKSNSEFSqwmgCqir1MWvJ+cH1X1UWoQuYxyeov7nhCYWmFnNrcSDaXyDOP
G7na2WMHlRNhj/LMEowQzn48p7vpNGFWnfUCAwEAAa0CAoAwggJ8MB8GA1UdIwQY
MBaAFFV0T7JyT/VgulDR1+ZRXJoBhxrxXMB0GA1UdDgQWBbT/guB+dX9XeRnI8cCD
CXFaicPt/DAnBgNVHREEIDAegg4qLmdvbXJ3aW5kLmNvbYIMZ29tcndpbmQuY29t
MA4GA1UdDwEB/wQEAWIFoDAdBgNVHSUEfjAUBggrBgeFBQcDAQYIKwYBBQUHAWIw
TAYDVR0gBEUwQzA3BglghkgBhv1sAQIwKjAoBggrBgeFBQcCARYcaHR0cHM6Ly93
d3cuZGlnaWNlcnQuY29tL0NQUzAIBgZngQwBAgEwgYEGCCsGAQUFBwEBBHUwczAl
BggrBgeFBQcwAYYzaHR0cDovL29jc3AyLmRpZ2ljZXJ0LmNvbTBKBggrBgeFBQcw
AoY+aHR0cDovL2NhY2VydHMuZGlnaWNlcnQuY29tL0VuY3J5cHRpb25FdmVyeXdo
ZXJ1RFZUTFNDQS1HMS5jcnQwCQYDVR0TBAIwADCCAQMGCisGAQQB1nkCBAIEgfQE
gFEA7wB2AKS5CZC0GFgUh7sTosxncAo8NZgE+RvfuON3zQ7IDdwQAAABY2I4UP4A
AAQDAEcwRQIgTbtwmUlfSEvsBjg0CZGzT/FojxtmJ0vskKmhR1lXDn8CIQCUC3YL
sof8NyY5MPUECN5yKaPCftGIP9MyMvIRWFh/0gB1AG9Tdqwx8DEZ2JkApFEV/3cV
HBHZAsEAKQaNsgiaN9kTAAABY2I4UnIAAAQDAEYwRAIgG/P6n3Syh4sCTuiIFCP9
JwMs/H3EA7YWA+uI6MrlxWCIALS+HPV5K09RlqmJdx2E4N1ro2EzQQ+LF2uVLUP
BORIMA0GCSqGSib3DQEBCwUA4IBAQBpZy+KxS/FTuUSQrM7N0rZe/dle7ah0C6c
K6oFBdI7eXec8TTlrJMkx0c7vgr48qAK1TGRIVMN/RsllLCBuDuBtkzTe1yGidnaQ
fI7kFFPEALI9/8mi+1ekEqNkZQR76+w0SzxtQVCKzquEhloxJ00pfL4CoU1sDMFB
qXlmdqjTByt7mzsN1dXU6utC+oXRgWgkDyEWMKVH2P1+rUDoiwBTdvnUjet9K6
Ssu6yGIU/YCDZYFJywuXw9N57neG7HnrvJNGlk4pgllfsF/L+TtAxuEr+esKS6Zh
CQrjmhxPs4GkrdbFk3FVnXpdRbrNMZT+XH0Jg7Wtno7b1pywN/Mv
-----END CERTIFICATE-----

```

#### 4. 修改中级证书，将内容替换掉原来的内容：

1	[root@hk1 ~]# vim
2	/usr/local/ipsec/etc/ipsec.d/cacerts/caCert_Intermediate.crt
3	
4	#先按两次 g，回到文件顶部
5	#然后按 dG，删除所有内容
6	#再然后按 i 并粘贴入私钥，然后按 ESC 退出编辑模式
	#最后输入:wq 保存退出

#### 中间人证书（根证书）

```

[root@izj6c1u9ywulp7cksa4385z cacerts]# cat caCert_Intermediate.crt
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIEEqjCCA5KgAwIBAgIQAnmsRYvBskWr+YBTzSybsTANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQsFADBh
MQswCQYDVQQGEwJVUzEVMBMGA1UEChMMRGlnaUNlcnQgSW5jMRkwFwYDVQQLExB3
d3cuZGlnaWNlcnQuY29tMSAwHgYDVQQDExdEaWdpQ2VydCBhB9iYWwgUm9vdCBD
QTAeFw0xNzExMjcxMjQ2MTBaFw0yNzExMjcxMjQ2MTBaMG4xCzAJBgNVBAYTA1VT
MRUwEwYDVQQKEwxEaWdpQ2VydCBJbmMxGTAXBgNVBAsTEHd3dy5kaWdpY2VydC5j
b20xLTArBgNVBAMTJEVuY3J5cHRpb24gRXZlcnl3aGVyZSBEViBUTFMgQ0EgLSBH
MTCCASIwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADggEPADCCAQoCggEBALPeP6wkab41dyQh6mKc
oHqt3jRIxW5MDvf9Qyi0R7VffWk656es0UFiIb74N9pRntzF1UgYzDGu3ppZVMdo
lbxhm6dWS90K/lFehKNT00YI9aqk6F+U7cA6jxSC+iDBPXwdF4rs3KRyp3aQn6pj
pp1yr7IB6Y4zv72Ee/PlZ/6rK6InC6WpK0nPV0YR7n9iDuPe1E4IxUMBH/T33+3h
yuH3dvfgiWU0UkjdpMbyxX+XNle5uEIiyBsi4IvbctCh8ruifCIi5mDXkZrnMT8n
-----END CERTIFICATE-----

```

```

wfYCV6v6kDdXkgbGRLKsR4pucbJtbKqIkUGxuZI2t7pfewKRc5nWecvDBZf3+p1M
pA8CAwEAAaOCAU8wggFLMB0GA1UDgQWBVRVd+Eyck/1YLpQ0dfmUVyaAYca1zAf
BgNVHSMEGDAwgbQD3lA1VtFMu2bwo+IbG80Xsj3RVTA0BgNVHQ8BAf8EBAMCAYw
HQYDVR0lBBYwFAYIKwYBBQUHAQEEKDAmMCQGCCsGAQUFBwMCMBIGA1UDewEB/wQIMAYBaF8C
AQAwNAYIKwYBBQUHAQEEKDAmMCQGCCsGAQUFBzABhhodHRw0i8vb2NzcC5kaWdp
Y2VydC5jb20wQgYDVR0fBDsw0TA3oDWgM4YxaHR0cDovL2NybdMuZGlnaWNlcnQu
Y29tL0RpZ21DZXJ0R2xvYmFsUm9vdENBLmNybDBMBgNVHSAERTBDMDcGCWCGSAGG
/WwBAjAqMCgGCCsGAQUFBwIBFhxodHRwczovL3d3dy5kaWdpY2VydC5jb20vQ1BT
MAgGBmeBDAECATANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQsFAA0CAQEAK3Gp6/aGq7aBZsxf/oQ+TD/B
SwW3AU4ETK+GQf2kFzYZkby5SFrHdPomunx2HBzViUchGoofGgg7gHW0W3MlQAXW
M0r5LUvStcr82QDWYNPaUy4taCQmyaJ+VB+6wxHstSig0lSNF2a6vg4rgexixeIV
4YSB03Yqp2t3TeZHM9ESfkus74nQyW7pRGezj+TC44xCagCQQ0zzNmzEAP2SnCrJ
sNE2DpRVMnL8J6xBRdjmOsC3N6cQuKuRXbzByVBjCqAA8t1L0I+9wXJerLPyErjy
rMKWaBFLmfK/AHNF4ZihwPG0c7w6UHzBZXH5RFzJNnww+WnKuTPI0HfnVH8lg==
-----END CERTIFICATE-----

```

## 二、kafak zk 服务器 --docker 部署

docker (zookepr,kafak)

### 1、zookeeper.dockerfile 配置文件

```

FROM wurstmeister/base
MAINTAINER Wurstmeister
ENV ZOOKEEPER_VERSION 3.4.12
#RUN apk add --no-cache gnupg openssh-server
#Download Zookeeper
RUN wget -q http://40.79.78.1/dist/zookeeper/zookeeper-
${ZOOKEEPER_VERSION}/zookeeper-$ZOOKEEPER_VERSION.tar.gz && \
    wget -q http://40.79.78.1/dist/zookeeper/KEYS && \
    wget -q http://40.79.78.1/dist/zookeeper/zookeeper-
${ZOOKEEPER_VERSION}/zookeeper-$ZOOKEEPER_VERSION.tar.gz.asc && \
    wget -q http://40.79.78.1/dist/zookeeper/zookeeper-
${ZOOKEEPER_VERSION}/zookeeper-$ZOOKEEPER_VERSION.tar.gz.md5
#Verify download
RUN md5sum -c zookeeper-$ZOOKEEPER_VERSION.tar.gz.md5 && \
gpg --import KEYS && \
gpg --verify zookeeper-$ZOOKEEPER_VERSION.tar.gz.asc
#Install
#RUN mkdir /opt
RUN tar -xzf zookeeper-$ZOOKEEPER_VERSION.tar.gz -C /opt
#Configure
RUN mv /opt/zookeeper-$ZOOKEEPER_VERSION/conf/zoo_sample.cfg
/opt/zookeeper-$ZOOKEEPER_VERSION/conf/zoo.cfg
ENV JAVA_HOME /usr/lib/jvm/java-7-openjdk-amd64
ENV ZK_HOME /opt/zookeeper-$ZOOKEEPER_VERSION
RUN sed -i "s|/tmp/zookeeper|$ZK_HOME/data|g" $ZK_HOME/conf/zoo.cfg;
mkdir $ZK_HOME/data
ADD start-zk.sh /usr/bin/start-zk.sh
EXPOSE 2181 2888 3888
WORKDIR /opt/zookeeper-$ZOOKEEPER_VERSION
VOLUME ["/opt/zookeeper-$ZOOKEEPER_VERSION/conf", "/opt/zookeeper-
$ZOOKEEPER_VERSION/data"]

```

```
CMD /usr/sbin/sshd && bash /usr/bin/start-zk.sh
```

## 2、zookeeper. 镜像

```
docker build -t zookeeper:3.4.12 .
```

## 3、kafak dockerfile

```
FROM openjdk:8u171-jre-alpine
ARG kafka_version=2.0.0
ARG scala_version=2.12
ARG glibc_version=2.27-r0
MAINTAINER wurstmeister
ENV KAFKA_VERSION=$kafka_version \
    SCALA_VERSION=$scala_version \
    KAFKA_HOME=/opt/kafka \
    GLIBC_VERSION=$glibc_version
ENV PATH=${PATH}:$KAFKA_HOME/bin
COPY download-kafka.sh start-kafka.sh broker-list.sh create-topics.sh \
    versions.sh /tmp/
RUN apk add --no-cache bash curl jq docker \
    && mkdir /opt \
    && chmod a+x /tmp/*.sh \
    && mv /tmp/start-kafka.sh /tmp/broker-list.sh /tmp/create-topics.sh \
    /tmp/versions.sh /usr/bin \
    && sync && /tmp/download-kafka.sh \
    && tar xzf /tmp/kafka_${SCALA_VERSION}-$KAFKA_VERSION.tgz -C /opt \
    && rm /tmp/kafka_${SCALA_VERSION}-$KAFKA_VERSION.tgz \
    && ln -s /opt/kafka_${SCALA_VERSION}-$KAFKA_VERSION /opt/kafka \
    && rm /tmp/* \
    && wget https://github.com/sgerrand/alpine-pkg- \
    glibc/releases/download/${GLIBC_VERSION}/glibc-${GLIBC_VERSION}.apk \
    && apk add --no-cache --allow-untrusted glibc-${GLIBC_VERSION}.apk \
    && rm glibc-${GLIBC_VERSION}.apk
COPY overrides /opt/overrides
VOLUME ["/kafka"]
# Use "exec" form so that it runs as PID 1 (useful for graceful
shutdown)
CMD ["start-kafka.sh"]
```

## 4、kafak 镜像

```
docker build -t kafka:2.0 .
```

## 5、启动 zk 与 kafak

启动 zk :

```
docker run -it -d --restart unless-stopped --network mynetwork --ip
172.18.2.115 --dns=172.18.3.251 --name zookeeper zookeeper:3.4.2
```

启动 kafak

```
docker run -it -d --restart unless-stopped --network mynetwork --ip
172.18.2.116 --dns=172.18.3.251 -e
```

```
KAFKA_BROKER_ID=0 -e KAFKA_ZOOKEEPER_CONNECT=172.18.2.115:2181 -e
KAFKA_ADVERTISED_LISTENERS=PLAINTEXT://172.18.2.115:9092 -e
KAFKA_LISTENERS=PLAINTEXT://0.0.0.0:9092 --name kafak kafka:2.0
```

RDS:

```
rm-j6cr19qp1fg0vmh89.mysql.rds.aliyuncs.com
wadmin Wad#2018Ak
root g6hfuV1kAy#u
```

NAT:

NAT 网关，需要申请 EIP 地址

EIP:

	实例ID/名称	IP地址	监控	带宽	线路类型	付费类型(全部)	状态(全部)	共享带宽/全球加速	绑定实例	实例类型(全部)	资源组	操作
<input type="checkbox"/>	eip-bp1uw7945wdeinambd78y	47.96.90.104		5 Mbps 按使用流量计费	BGP(多线)	后付费 2018-05-10 13:32:22 创建	● 已分配	<a href="#">加入共享带宽</a>	i-bp1aaa5819tkj91ij2tFeng-Ali-Mail-01	ECS 实例	默认资源组	<a href="#">绑定</a> <a href="#">解绑</a> <a href="#">更多操作</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	eip-bp1kjr3rfq9rp677tzsgf	47.96.141.14		1 Mbps 按固定带宽计费	BGP(多线)	预付费 2019-07-10 00:00:00 到期	● 已分配	-	ngw-bp19qkkrbpssxe4ybt87	NAT 网关	默认资源组	<a href="#">绑定</a> <a href="#">解绑</a> <a href="#">更多操作</a>

| NAT网关

[⑦ NAT 网关介绍](#)

创建NAT网关	组合购买EIP	刷新	自定义	实例名称	请输入名称或ID进行精确查询	
实例ID/名称	专有网络	SNAT连接数 监控	规格	状态	付费类型	弹性公网IP
ngw-bp19qkkrbpssxe4ybt87	vpc-bp1kfhk9jdxzbg4ojoam feng_net_120		小型	● 可用	后付费 2018-05-07 16:17:39 创建	47.96.141.14;

DNAT

SNAT：源地址转换

## SNAT条目列表

创建SNAT条目

SNAT条目ID	源网段	交换机ID	公网IP地址	状态	操作
snat-bp1rr6qum88c1erq0qc62	10.86.122.0/24	vsw-bp1e3ga00ub5e4k21i98y	47.96.141.14	可用	编辑 移除
snat-bp179iwekrcoo9486131x	10.86.123.0/24	vsw-bp1w6nh54ib9v7csy3c9e	47.96.141.14	可用	编辑 移除
snat-bp1jvr3da9qb5z6h2nko2	10.86.121.0/24	vsw-bp1uj9bm3dfytg4y4lgqf	47.96.141.14	可用	编辑 移除

咨询  
建议

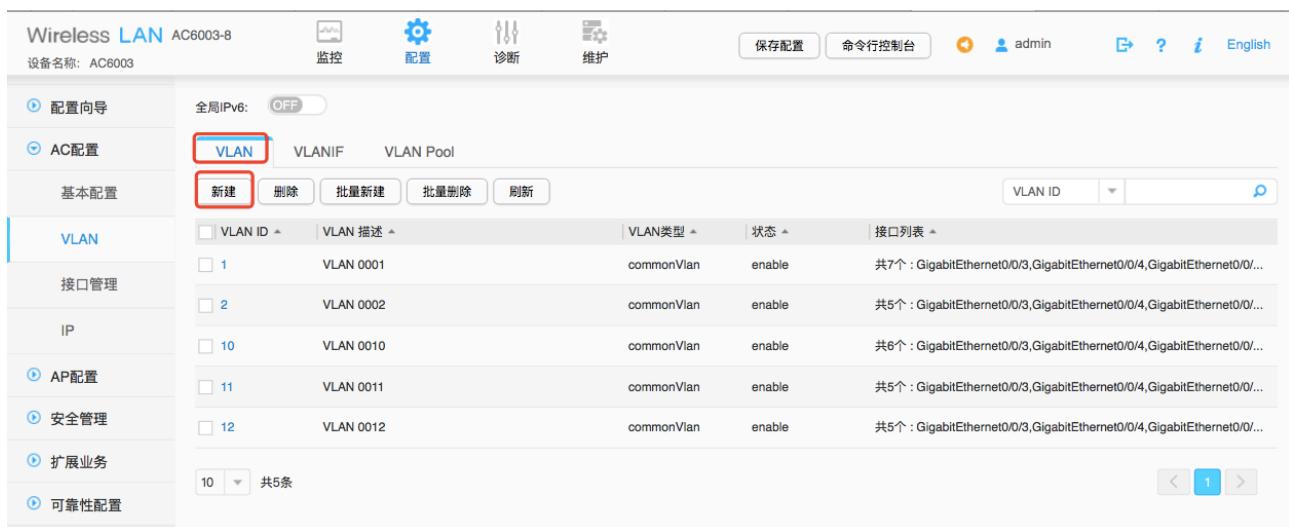
## 2、网络设备帐号密码：

### 一、无线控制器：

1、



新建 VLAN：



接口配置 : Trunk

路由 :

Wireless LAN AC6003-B  
设备名称: AC6003

监控 配置 诊断 维护 保存配置 命令行控制台 admin English

配置向导 AC配置 IP AP配置 安全管理 扩展业务 可靠性配置

DHCP地址池 DHCP中继 NAT 路由 DNS

↓ 路由表

刷新 路由类型 全部

VLAN	目的IP地址	子网掩码	路由类型	下一跳	出接口
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	Static	10.0.10.1	Vlanif10	
10.0.10.0	255.255.255.0	Direct	10.0.10.3	Vlanif10	
10.0.10.3	255.255.255.255	Direct	127.0.0.1	Vlanif10	
10.0.10.255	255.255.255.255	Direct	127.0.0.1	Vlanif10	
10.0.11.0	255.255.255.0	Direct	10.0.11.3	Vlanif11	
10.0.11.3	255.255.255.255	Direct	127.0.0.1	Vlanif11	
10.0.11.255	255.255.255.255	Direct	127.0.0.1	Vlanif11	
10.0.12.0	255.255.255.0	Direct	10.0.12.3	Vlanif12	
10.0.12.3	255.255.255.255	Direct	127.0.0.1	Vlanif12	
10.0.12.255	255.255.255.255	Direct	127.0.0.1	Vlanif12	

## 虚拟接口 :

↓ 静态路由配置表

新建 删除 刷新

目的IP地址	子网掩码	下一跳	出接口	优先级	描述
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	10.0.10.1		60	

10 共1条 < 1 >

**配置向导**

**AC**

**AP上线**

**无线业务**

**Mesh**

**AC配置**

**AP配置**

**安全管理**

**扩展业务**

**可靠性配置**

**1.AC基本配置**

**2.端口配置**

**3.网络互联配置**

**4.AC备份配置**

**5.AC源地址**

**6.配置确认**

IPv6: **OFF**

**接口配置**

**虚拟接口**

**新建** **删除** **刷新**

虚拟接口	描述	IPV4地址/掩码	DHCP	成员接口
Vlanif1	HUAWEI, AC Series, Vlanif1 Interfa...	169.254.1.1/255.255.255.0		
Vlanif10	HUAWEI, AC Series, Vlanif10 Interf...	10.0.10.3/255.255.255.255.0		
Vlanif11	HUAWEI, AC Series, Vlanif11 Interf...	10.0.11.3/255.255.255.255.0		
Vlanif12	HUAWEI, AC Series, Vlanif12 Interf...	10.0.12.3/255.255.255.255.0		

5 共4条 < 1 >

**全局地址池**

**新建** **删除** **刷新**

地址池名称	IP地址池子网地址	子网掩码
暂无数据		

## 无线业务：

**Wireless LAN** AC6003-8

设备名称: AC6003

**配置向导**

**AC**

**AP上线**

**无线业务**

**Mesh**

**AC配置**

**AP配置**

**安全管理**

**扩展业务**

**可靠性配置**

**无线业务配置**

**SSID列表**

**操作**

**新建** **添加** **移除** **刷新**

SSID名称	转发模式	业务VLAN	安全配置	AP组	操作
MrWind_2.4G	直接转发	11	WPA-WPA2	default	<b>查看</b> <b>修改</b>
Guest	直接转发	12	WPA-WPA2	default	<b>查看</b> <b>修改</b>
MrWind_5G	直接转发	11	WPA-WPA2	default	<b>查看</b> <b>修改</b>

10 共3条 < 1 >

**静态路由表**

**新建** **删除** **刷新**

目的IP地址	子网掩码	下一跳	出接口	优先级	描述
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	10.0.10.1		60	

## 2.4G 网络：

Wireless LAN AC6003-8

设备名称: AC6003

监控 配置 诊断 维护 保存配置 命令行控制台 admin English

配置向导 SSID基本配置 > 修改SSID

AC AP上线 无线业务 Mesh AC配置 AP配置

1.基本信息 2.安全认证 3.接入控制

\*绑定AP组: default ...

\*生效射频:  全部  0  1  2

单用户限速(Kbps): 上行 4294967295 下行 4294967295

上一步 完成 取消

## 5G 网络 :

配置向导 SSID基本配置 > 修改SSID

AC AP上线 无线业务 Mesh AC配置 AP配置 安全管理

1.基本信息 2.安全认证 3.接入控制

\*绑定AP组: default ...

\*生效射频:  全部  0  1  2

单用户限速(Kbps): 上行 4294967295 下行 4294967295

上一步 完成 取消

## Guest 网络 :

Wireless LAN AC6003-8

设备名称: AC6003

监控 配置 诊断 维护 保存配置 命令行控制台 admin English

配置向导 SSID基本配置 > 修改SSID

AC AP上线 无线业务 Mesh AC配置 AP配置

1.基本信息 2.安全认证 3.接入控制

\*绑定AP组: default ...

\*生效射频:  全部  0  1  2

单用户限速(Kbps): 上行 4294967295 下行 4294967295

上一步 完成 取消

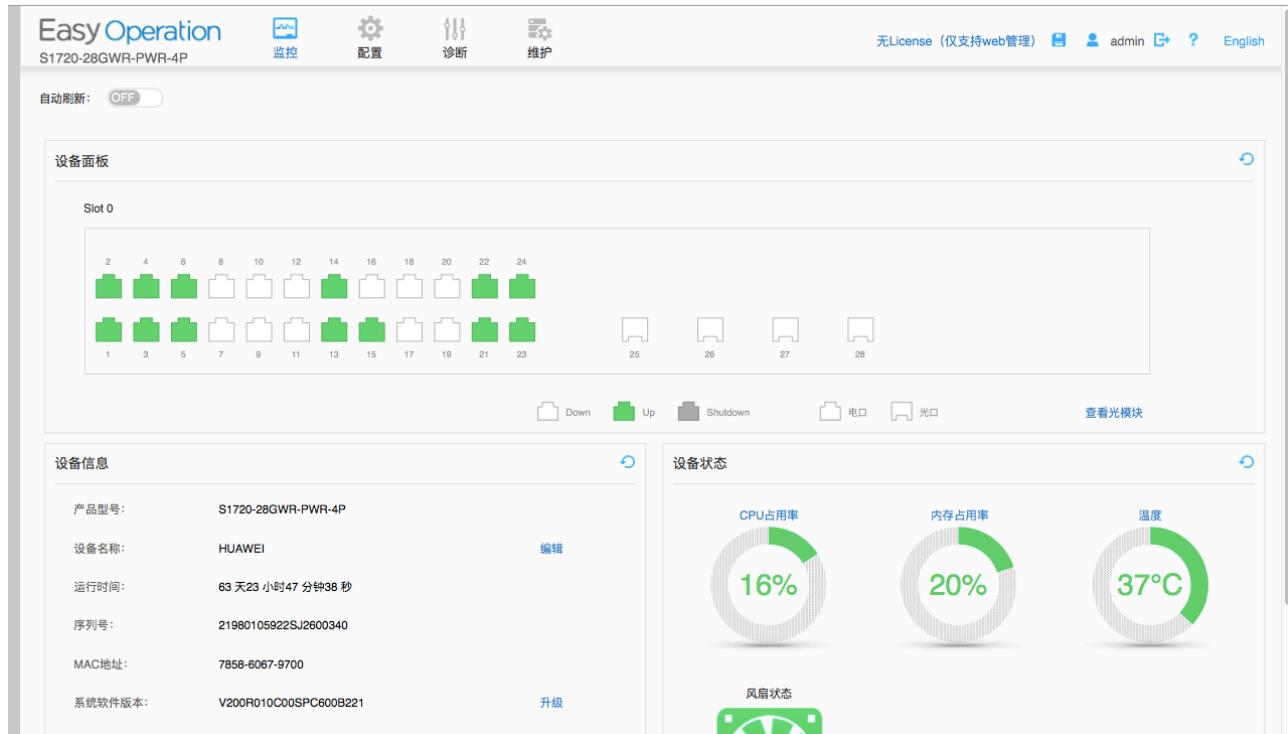
## AP 组配置：

The screenshot shows the 'AP组' (AP Group) configuration page. On the left, a sidebar lists navigation options: 配置向导, AC配置, AP配置, AP组配置 (selected), AP配置, and 模板管理. The main area displays a table for '静态负载均衡组' (Static Load Balancing Group). The table has columns for '组名称' (Group Name), 'VAP模板' (VAP Template), '射频0模板' (RF0 Template), '射频1模板' (RF1 Template), '射频2模板' (RF2 Template), 'Mesh模板' (Mesh Template), and 'WDS模板' (WDS Template). Two entries are listed: '4050DN' with RF0: 2.4G-default, RF1: 5G-default, RF2: 5G-default; and 'default' with RF0: wlan11,vlan12,vlan11\_5G, RF1: 2.4G-default, RF2: 5G-default. At the bottom, there are pagination controls showing '共2条' (2 items) and a search bar.

## 射配信息 2G 与 5G 网络 AP 组默认模板。

The screenshot shows the configuration of the '2G射频模板' (2G RF Template) under the 'AP组' (AP Group) configuration. The sidebar includes options like 配置向导, AC配置, AP配置, AP组配置 (selected), AP配置, 模板管理, 安全管理, 扩展业务, and 可靠性配置. The main panel shows settings for the 2G RF template, including射频类型 (RF Type: 802.11n), 射频自动关闭 (RF Auto-off: OFF), WiFi灯闪烁信息含义 (WiFi LED Meaning: 信号强度), 信道切换通告 (Channel Change Announcement: ON), 信道切换通告模式 (Channel Change Announcement Mode: 停止流量传输), 速率包功率控制 (Rate Power Control: OFF), RTS-CTS模式 (RTS-CTS Mode: Cts-to-self), 报文分段阈值 (Bytes): 2346, RTS-CTS阈值 (Bytes): 2347, 支持短前导码 (Support Short Preamble: ON), 极限功率 (Power Limit: ON), Beacon周期 (TUs): 100, 智能天线 (Smart Antenna: OFF), and 敏捷天线极化自适应 (Adaptive Antenna Polarization: OFF). A note at the bottom right points to '802.11n配置'.

## 二、交换机：



Easy Operation  
S1720-28GWR-PWR-4P

监控 配置 诊断 维护

无License (仅支持web管理) admin English

自动刷新: OFF

设备面板

Slot 0

2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	25	26	27	28
1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23				

Down Up Shutdown 电口 光口 查看光模块

设备信息

产品型号:	S1720-28GWR-PWR-4P
设备名称:	HUAWEI
运行时间:	63 天23 小时47 分钟38 秒
序列号:	21980105922SJ2600340
MAC地址:	7858-6067-9700
系统软件版本:	V200R010C00SPC600B221

编辑 升级

设备状态

CPU占用率 16% 内存占用率 20% 温度 37°C

风扇状态

### 1、VLAN 信息

Easy Operation  
S1720-28GWR-PWR-4P

监控 配置 诊断 维护 无License (仅支持web管理) admin

快速配置向导 新建 批量新建 删除 刷新 VLAN ID

基础业务管理 接口配置 VLAN DHCP 静态路由 进阶业务管理 安全业务管理

VLAN ID	VLAN 描述	IPv4地址/掩码	接口列表
1	VLAN 0001	10.0.0.3/255.255.255.0	查看接口
2	VLAN 0002		查看接口
3	VLAN 0003		查看接口
4	VLAN 0004		查看接口
5	VLAN 0005		查看接口
6	VLAN 0006		查看接口
7	VLAN 0007		查看接口
8	VLAN 0008		查看接口
9	VLAN 0009		查看接口
10	VLAN 0010	10.0.10.2/255.255.255.0	查看接口

10 共4094条记录 1 2 3 4 5 ... 410 >

## 2、静态路由：

Easy Operation  
S1720-28GWR-PWR-4P

监控 配置 诊断 维护 无License (仅支持web管理) admin

快速配置向导 IPv4静态路由 IPv6静态路由 目的IP地址

基础业务管理 接口配置 VLAN DHCP 静态路由 进阶业务管理 安全业务管理

目的IP地址	目的IP掩码	下一跳	出接口	优先级
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	10.0.10.1		60

10 共1条记录

## 3、接口信息：连接 AP

Easy Operation  
S1720-28GWR-PWR-4P

监控 配置 调试 维护 无License (仅支持web管理) admin

快速配置向导

步骤1：选择任务

基本业务管理

查看配置 连接PC 连接IP话机 连接交换机 自定义配置 开启/关闭端口 检测链路 端口环回测试

接口配置

VLAN

DHCP

静态路由

进阶业务管理

Voice VLAN

MAC地址管理

步骤2：选择接口

Slot 0

已选中 Down Up Shutdown 电口 光口 Eth-Trunk

步骤3：配置接口

#### 4、接口配置 连接服务器

快速配置向导

步骤1：选择任务

基本业务管理

查看配置 连接PC 连接IP话机 连接交换机 自定义配置 开启/关闭端口 检测链路 端口环回测试

接口配置

VLAN

DHCP

静态路由

进阶业务管理

Voice VLAN

MAC地址管理

步骤2：选择接口

Slot 0

已选中 Down Up Shutdown 电口 光口 Eth-Trunk

#### 5、连接交换机与连接路由器的以太困绑



步骤3: 查看接口	接口名称:	GigabitEthernet0/0/21	链路类型:	trunk
	接口状态:	Up	允许VLAN:	1
	缺省VLAN:	1	IP地址:	--
	语音 VLAN:	--	掩码:	--
	为untag语音流添加语音VLAN:	关闭	Tagged VLAN:	1,2-4094
	LLDP:	开启	Untagged VLAN:	--
	端口隔离:	关闭	自协商:	开启
	端口安全:	关闭	双工模式:	全双工
	MAC限制数:	--	接口速率:	1000Mbit/s
	线路环回检测:	关闭	Jumbo:	9216
	信任优先级:	None	Combo:	--
	Eth-Trunk:	1	流控:	关闭
	Eth-Trunk模式:	手工负载分担	EEE:	关闭
	负载分担方式:	src-dst-ip	节能模式:	关闭

**说明:** 清空接口下所有配置，并将接口关闭（堆叠口不会关闭）。

### 三、路由器 配置文件

```
localhost:newcode zhuxinghong$ telnet 10.0.0.1
Trying 10.0.0.1...
Connected to 10.0.0.1.
Escape character is '^]'.
```

```
*****
* Copyright (c) 2004-2015 Hangzhou H3C Tech. Co., Ltd. All rights
reserved. *
* Without the owner's prior written consent,
*
* no decompiling or reverse-engineering shall be allowed.
*
*****
*****
```

## Login authentication

```
Username:admin
Password:
<H3C>sys
System View: return to User View with Ctrl+Z.
[H3C]dis cur
#
  version 5.20, Release 2514P14
#
  sysname H3C
#
  l2tp enable
#
  firewall enable
#
  domain default enable system
#
  dns proxy enable
#
  telnet server enable
#
  dar p2p signature-file flash:/p2p_default.mtd
#
  ndp enable
#
  ntpd enable
#
  qos carl 1 destination-ip-address range 10.0.12.2 to 10.0.12.254 per-
address shared-bandwidth
#
  cluster enable
#
  port-security enable
#
  password-recovery enable
#
acl number 3000
  rule 5 permit ip source 10.0.12.0 0.0.0.255 destination 10.0.12.0
  0.0.0.255
  rule 10 deny ip source 10.0.12.0 0.0.0.255 destination 10.0.0.0
  0.255.255.255
  rule 20 permit ip
```

```
#  
vlan 1  
#  
vlan 2  
#  
vlan 10 to 12  
#  
domain ststem  
    authentication ppp local  
    access-limit disable  
    state active  
    idle-cut disable  
    self-service-url disable  
    ip pool 2 192.168.0.100 192.168.0.200  
domain system  
    authentication ppp local  
    access-limit disable  
    state active  
    idle-cut disable  
    self-service-url disable  
    ip pool 1 100.18.0.2 100.18.0.20  
#  
dhcp server ip-pool vlan1 extended  
    network ip range 10.0.0.2 10.0.0.200  
    network mask 255.255.255.0  
    forbidden-ip 10.0.0.101 10.0.0.102 10.0.0.103 10.0.0.104 10.0.0.105  
10.0.0.106 10.0.0.107 10.0.0.108  
    gateway-list 10.0.0.1  
    dns-list 10.0.0.1  
#  
dhcp server ip-pool vlan10 extended  
    network ip range 10.0.10.15 10.0.10.254  
    network mask 255.255.255.0  
    gateway-list 10.0.10.1  
#  
dhcp server ip-pool vlan11 extended  
    network ip range 10.0.11.2 10.0.11.254  
    network mask 255.255.255.0  
    gateway-list 10.0.11.1  
    dns-list 221.12.33.227  
#  
dhcp server ip-pool vlan12 extended  
    network ip range 10.0.12.2 10.0.12.254  
    network mask 255.255.255.0  
    gateway-list 10.0.12.1  
    dns-list 10.0.12.1  
#  
dhcp server ip-pool vlan2 extended  
    network ip range 10.0.1.15 10.0.1.254  
    network mask 255.255.255.0  
    gateway-list 10.0.1.1  
    dns-list 10.0.1.1  
#  
user-group system  
    group-attribute allow-guest  
#
```

```
local-user admin
    password cipher $c$3$40gC1cxf/wIJNa1ufFPJsjKAof+QP5aV
    authorization-attribute level 3
    service-type telnet
    service-type web
local-user baosong
    password cipher $c$3$Qz523NBIG0qqBnNAlrrsSPyfq9ss1JfCEaxsJsk=
    authorization-attribute level 2
    service-type ppp
local-user h3c
    password cipher $c$3$+AjSdMA70jL80RLapGGUwRdq6GYLks2HUxw=
    service-type ppp
local-user system
    password cipher $c$3$skPgsnm8LEXuWCsce+lqA/NY14JGEYhNeA==
    service-type ppp
local-user vpnuser
    password cipher $c$3$KaKn4obc0vwupqeMc8526GLpqr5CMG/wzjZMT/I=
    authorization-attribute level 2
    service-type ppp
#
cwmp
    undo cwmp enable
#
l2tp-group 1
    undo tunnel authentication
    allow l2tp virtual-template 1
    tunnel name H3C
#
interface Bridge-Aggregation1
    port link-type trunk
    port trunk permit vlan 1 to 2 10 to 12
#
interface Aux0
    async mode flow
    link-protocol ppp
#
interface Cellular0/0
    async mode protocol
    link-protocol ppp
    tcp mss 1024
#
interface Virtual-Template0
#
interface Virtual-Template1
    ppp authentication-mode chap domain system
    remote address pool 1
    ip address 100.18.0.1 255.255.255.0
#
interface Virtual-Template2
    ppp authentication-mode chap domain system
    ppp ipcp dns 114.114.114.114
    remote address pool 1
    ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
#
interface NULL0
#
```

```

interface Vlan-interface1
  ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
  tcp mss 1024
  dhcp server apply ip-pool vlan1
  ip flow-ordering internal
#
interface Vlan-interface2
  ip address 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.0
  dhcp server apply ip-pool vlan2
  ip flow-ordering internal
#
interface Vlan-interface10
  ip address 10.0.10.1 255.255.255.0
  dhcp server apply ip-pool vlan10
#
interface Vlan-interface11
  ip address 10.0.11.1 255.255.255.0
  dhcp server apply ip-pool vlan11
  ip flow-ordering internal
#
interface Vlan-interface12
  ip address 10.0.12.1 255.255.255.0
  dhcp server apply ip-pool vlan12
  firewall packet-filter 3000 inbound
  ip flow-ordering internal
#
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
  port link-mode route
  nat outbound
  nat server protocol tcp global 124.160.19.190 5001 inside 172.18.3.106
5001
  nat server protocol tcp global 124.160.19.190 8088 inside 172.18.2.200
8088
  nat server protocol tcp global 124.160.19.190 8111 inside 172.18.2.149
8111
  nat server protocol tcp global 124.160.19.190 5000 inside 172.18.2.102
8035
  nat server protocol tcp global 124.160.19.190 8034 inside 172.18.2.100
8034
  nat server protocol tcp global 124.160.19.190 8053 inside 172.18.2.101
8053
  nat server protocol tcp global 124.160.19.190 2323 inside 172.18.2.213
2323
  nat server protocol tcp global 124.160.19.190 8035 inside 172.18.2.102
8035
  nat server protocol tcp global 124.160.19.190 8030 inside 172.18.3.106
8080
  nat server protocol tcp global 124.160.19.190 8082 inside 172.18.2.222
www
  ip address 124.160.19.190 255.255.255.248
  tcp mss 1024
  qos car inbound carl 1 cir 10000 cbs 62500 ebs 0 green pass red discard
  dns server 221.12.1.227
  dns server 221.12.33.227
  ip flow-ordering external
#

```

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
    port link-mode route
    qos max-bandwidth 1000000
    tcp mss 1024
    qos reserved-bandwidth pct 100
    qos lr outbound cir 1000000 cbs 19375000 ebs 0
    ip flow-ordering external
#
interface GigabitEthernet0/2
    port link-mode bridge
#
interface GigabitEthernet0/3
    port link-mode bridge
#
interface GigabitEthernet0/4
    port link-mode bridge
#
interface GigabitEthernet0/5
    port link-mode bridge
#
interface GigabitEthernet0/6
    port link-mode bridge
#
interface GigabitEthernet0/7
    port link-mode bridge
    port link-type trunk
    port trunk permit vlan 1 to 2 10 to 12
    port link-aggregation group 1
#
interface GigabitEthernet0/8
    port link-mode bridge
    port link-type trunk
    port trunk permit vlan 1 to 2 10 to 12
    port link-aggregation group 1
#
interface GigabitEthernet0/9
    port link-mode bridge
    port access vlan 11
#
#
voice-setup
#
sip
#
sip-server
#
call-rule-set
#
call-route
#
dial-program
#
aaa-client
#
gk-client
#
```

```

ip route-static 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 GigabitEthernet0/0 124.160.19.185
ip route-static 172.18.0.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.0.211
ip route-static 172.18.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.0.210
ip route-static 172.18.2.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.0.211
ip route-static 172.18.3.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.0.210
ip route-static 172.18.20.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.0.210
#
dhcp server forbidden-ip 10.0.0.100 10.0.0.120
#
dhcp enable
#
ssh server enable
#
nms primary monitor-interface GigabitEthernet0/0
#
ip flow-ordering stat-interval 10
#
load xml-configuration
#
load tr069-configuration
#
user-interface tty 12
user-interface aux 0
user-interface vty 0 4
authentication-mode scheme
#
return
[H3C]

```

名称*	连接模式	IP地址	网络掩码	状态	操作
GigabitEthernet0/0	手动指定IP	124.160.19.190	255.255.255.248	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
GigabitEthernet0/1	无IP地址			<input type="checkbox"/>	

## 2、公网地址配置

## 3、内网地址配置

接口配置 > LAN设置

H3C

- 设备概览
- 快速向导
- 基本配置向导
- 接口配置
- WAN接口设置
- LAN设置
- NAT配置
- 安全配置
- 带宽控制
- 高级配置
- VPN
- 3G&4G
- 证书管理
- 系统管理
- 辅助工具
- WiNet
- 语音管理

VLAN设置 VLAN接口设置

设置LAN口参数

VLAN ID: 1 IP 地址: 10.0.0.1 子网掩码: 255.255.255.0 MAC地址: 使用本设备原来的MAC地址 (600b-0318-de9e) 使用下面手工输入的MAC地址 (如: 000f-e254-f5e0)

DHCP服务器:  确定

注意:

- 当LAN口IP参数(包括IP地址、子网掩码)发生变更时,为确保DHCP server能够正常工作,应保证DHCP server中设置的地址池与新的LAN口IP处于同一网段。
- 修改LAN口的IP地址可能会导致与设备的连接中断,请慎重操作。

DHCP服务列表

VLAN	起始IP地址	结束IP地址	网关地址	DNS服务器1	DNS服务器2
1	10.0.0.2	10.0.0.200	10.0.0.1	10.0.0.1	
2	10.0.1.15	10.0.1.254	10.0.1.1	10.0.1.1	
10	10.0.10.15	10.0.10.254	10.0.10.1		
11	10.0.11.2	10.0.11.254	10.0.11.1	221.12.33.227	
12	10.0.12.2	10.0.12.254	10.0.12.1	10.0.12.1	

全部选中 全部取消 删 除

NAT配置 > NAT配置

H3C

- 设备概览
- 快速向导
- 基本配置向导
- 接口配置
- WAN接口设置
- LAN设置
- NAT配置
- NAT配置**
- 安全配置
- 带宽控制
- 高级配置
- VPN
- 3G&4G
- 证书管理
- 系统管理
- 辅助工具
- WiNet
- 语音管理

动态地址转换 DMZ主机 内部服务器 应用层协议检测 连接数限制

创建地址转换

接口: Cellular0/0 转换方式: 接口地址 开始IP地址: 结束IP地址:

选择要删除的地址转换

接口	转换方式	开始IP地址	结束IP地址
GigabitEthernet0/0	接口地址		

全部选中 全部取消 删 除

▶ 转换方式说明:

### 3、网络地址映射

**H3C** Web Management Platform

AT配置 > NAT配置

设备概览 快速向导 基本配置向导 接口配置 WAN接口设置 LAN设置 NAT配置 **NAT配置** 安全配置 带宽控制 高级配置 VPN 3G&4G 证书管理 系统管理 辅助工具 WiNet 语音管理

动态地址转换 DMZ主机 **内部服务器** 应用层协议检测 连接数限制

创建虚拟服务器

接口	Cellular0/0
协议类型	<input checked="" type="radio"/> TCP <input type="radio"/> UDP
外部IP地址	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 当前接口IP地址 <input type="radio"/> 其他
外部端口	Other <input type="text"/> (0~65535, 0表示任意端口)
内部IP地址	<input type="text"/>
内部端口	Other <input type="text"/> (0~65535, 0表示任意端口)

确定

选择要删除的内部服务器

接口	外部IP地址	外部端口	内部IP地址	内部端口	协议类型
GigabitEthernet0/0	124.160.19.190	5001	172.18.3.106	5001	TCP
GigabitEthernet0/0	124.160.19.190	8088	172.18.2.200	8088	TCP
GigabitEthernet0/0	124.160.19.190	8111	172.18.2.149	8111	TCP
GigabitEthernet0/0	124.160.19.190	5000	172.18.2.102	8035	TCP
GigabitEthernet0/0	124.160.19.190	8034	172.18.2.100	8034	TCP
GigabitEthernet0/0	124.160.19.190	8053	172.18.2.101	8053	TCP
GigabitEthernet0/0	124.160.19.190	2323	172.18.2.213	2323	TCP

全部选中 全部取消 删除

## 4、备份

**H3C** Web Management Platform

系统管理 > 配置管理 保存 | 帮助 | 退出

带宽控制 高级配置 VPN IPsec VPN L2TP L2TP配置 隧道信息 GRE SSL VPN 3G&4G 证书管理 PKI实体 PKI域 证书 CRL 系统管理 基本配置 **配置管理** 设备重启 软件升级 服务管理 用户管理 时间设置 TR-069 辅助工具 WiNet

保存配置 初始化 配置备份 配置恢复 U盘备份和恢复

保存当前配置

注意：保存当前配置信息。

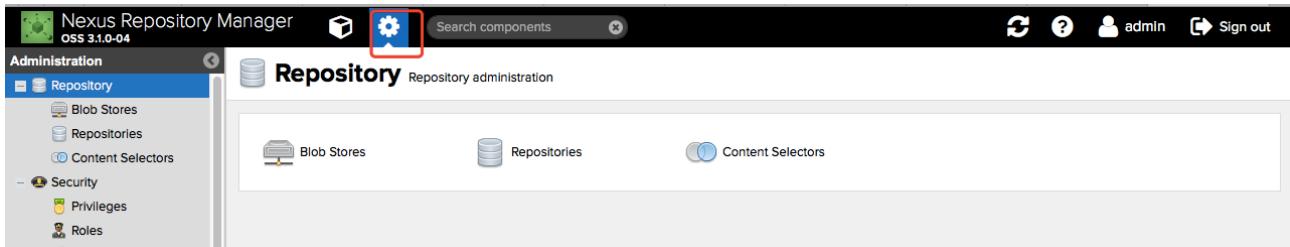
保存出厂配置

注意：将当前配置信息保存为出厂配置信息。

## 四、MAVA 仓库

<http://repo.wisready.com:8081>

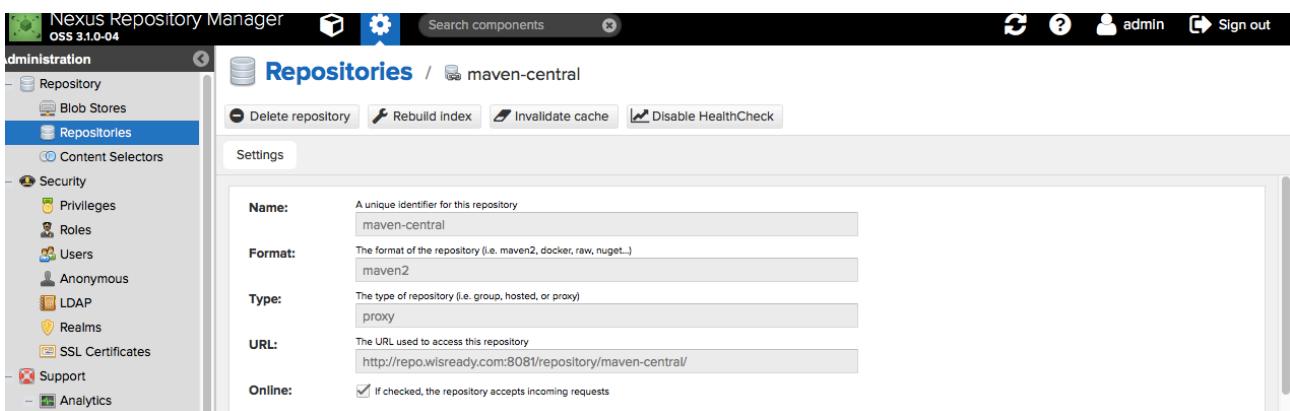
帐号 admin 密码 : nipc#123



The screenshot shows the Nexus Repository Manager interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the title "Nexus Repository Manager OSS 3.1.0-04", a search bar, and user authentication information ("admin" and "Sign out"). Below the navigation bar is a sidebar titled "Administration" containing links for "Repository", "Blob Stores", "Repositories", "Content Selectors", "Security", "Privileges", and "Roles". The main content area is titled "Repository" and "Repository administration". It features three tabs: "Blob Stores", "Repositories", and "Content Selectors".

	maven-central	proxy	maven2	Online - Remote Available		349  243 >
	maven-public	group	maven2	Online		< >
	maven-releases	hosted	maven2	Online		< >
	maven-snapshots	hosted	maven2	Online		< >

## 1、代理



The screenshot shows the "Repositories" configuration page for the "maven-central" repository. The left sidebar is identical to the previous screenshot, showing "Administration" and "Repository" selected. The main content area is titled "Repositories / maven-central". It includes a toolbar with buttons for "Delete repository", "Rebuild index", "Invalidate cache", and "Disable HealthCheck". Below the toolbar is a "Settings" section with the following fields:

- Name:** maven-central
- Format:** maven2
- Type:** proxy
- URL:** http://repo.wisready.com:8081/repository/maven-central/
- Online:**  If checked, the repository accepts incoming requests

## Maven 2

### Version policy:

What type of artifacts does this repository store?

Release

### Layout policy:

Validate that all paths are maven artifact or metadata paths

Permissive

## Proxy

### Remote storage:

Location of the remote repository being proxied

<https://repo1.maven.org/maven2/>

### Use the Nexus truststore:

Use certificates stored in the Nexus truststore to connect to external systems  View certificate

### Blocked:

Block outbound connections on the repository

### Auto blocking enabled:

Auto-block outbound connections on the repository if remote peer is detected as unreachable/unresponsive

### Maximum component age:

How long (in minutes) to cache artifacts before rechecking the remote repository. Release repositories should use -1.

-1

### Maximum metadata age:

How long (in minutes) to cache metadata before rechecking the remote repository.

1440

## Storage

### Blob store:

Blob store used to store asset contents

default

### Strict Content Type Validation:

Validate that all content uploaded to this repository is of a MIME type appropriate for the repository format

## Negative Cache

### Not found cache enabled:

Cache responses for content not present in the proxied repository

### Not found cache TTL:

How long to cache the fact that a file was not found in the repository (in minutes)

1440

## HTTP

Authentication \_\_\_\_\_

HTTP request settings \_\_\_\_\_

**Save**

**Discard**

2、 release

The screenshot shows the Nexus Repository Manager interface. The left sidebar contains navigation links for Administration, Security, Support, and System. The main content area is titled 'Repositories / maven-releases'. It includes buttons for 'Delete repository' and 'Rebuild index'. A 'Settings' tab is selected. The configuration fields are as follows:

- Name:** maven-releases
- Format:** maven2
- Type:** hosted
- URL:** http://repo.wisready.com:8081/repository/maven-releases/
- Online:** checked

Below these, under 'Maven 2', there are sections for 'Version policy:' (Release) and 'Layout policy:' (Strict). At the bottom of the configuration area are 'Save' and 'Discard' buttons.

## Storage

### Blob store:

Blob store used to store asset contents

default

### Strict Content Type Validation:

Validate that all content uploaded to this repository is of a MIME type appropriate for the repository format

## Hosted

### Deployment policy:

Controls if deployments of and updates to artifacts are allowed

Disable redeploy

Save

Discard

3\snapshots

Nexus Repository Manager  
OSS 3.1.0-04

Search components

admin

**Administration**

- Repository
- Blob Stores
- Repositories**
- Content Selectors

- Security

- Privileges
- Roles
- Users
- Anonymous
- LDAP
- Realms
- SSL Certificates

- Support

- Analytics
- Events
- Logging
- Log Viewer
- Metrics
- Support ZIP
- System Information

- System

- Audit

**Repositories** / maven-snapshots

Delete repository  Rebuild Index

**Settings**

**Name:** maven-snapshots

**Format:** maven2

**Type:** hosted

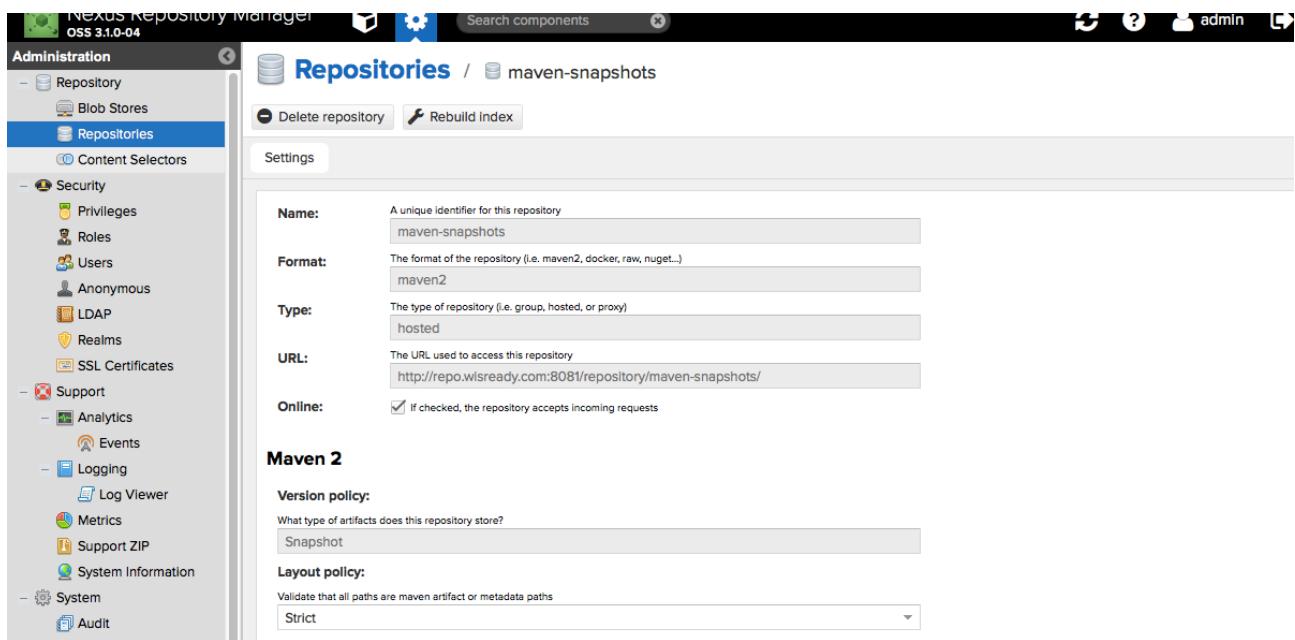
**URL:** http://repo.wlsready.com:8081/repository/maven-snapshots/

**Online:**  If checked, the repository accepts incoming requests

**Maven 2**

**Version policy:** Snapshot

**Layout policy:** Strict



## Storage

### Blob store:

Blob store used to store asset contents

default

### Strict Content Type Validation:

Validate that all content uploaded to this repository is of a MIME type appropriate for the repository format

## Hosted

### Deployment policy:

Controls if deployments of and updates to artifacts are allowed

Allow redeploy

Save

Discard

4\public

Administration

- Repository
- Blob Stores
- Repositories**
- Content Selectors
- Security
  - Privileges
  - Roles
  - Users
  - Anonymous
  - LDAP
  - Realms
  - SSL Certificates
- Support
  - Analytics
  - Events
  - Logging
  - Log Viewer
  - Metrics
  - Support ZIP
  - System Information
- System
- Audit

**Repositories** / maven-public

Delete repository Invalidate cache

**Settings**

**Name:** A unique identifier for this repository  
maven-public

**Format:** The format of the repository (i.e. maven2, docker, raw, nuget...)  
maven2

**Type:** The type of repository (i.e. group, hosted, or proxy)  
group

**URL:** The URL used to access this repository  
http://repo.wisready.com:8081/repository/maven-public/

**Online:**  If checked, the repository accepts incoming requests

**Storage**

**Blob store:** Blob store used to store asset contents  
default

**Strict Content Type Validation:**  Validate that all content uploaded to this repository is of a MIME type appropriate for the repository format

## Group

### Member repositories:

Select and order the repositories that are part of this group

#### Available

Filter

--

#### Members

maven-releases
maven-snapshots
maven-central

^ > < ^

**Save**

**Discard**

完成：

程序 setting.xml

```
<servers>
  <server>
    <id>nexus</id>
    <username>admin</username>
    <password>nipc#123</password>
```

```

</server>

<server>
  <id>nexus release</id>
  <username>admin</username>
  <password>nipc#123</password>
</server>

<server>
  <id>nexus snapshot</id>
  <username>admin</username>
  <password>nipc#123</password>
</server>

<mirror>
  <id>nexus</id>
  <mirrorOf>central</mirrorOf>
  <name>nexus</name>
  <url>http://repo.wisready.com:8081/repository/maven-public/</url>

```

完

## 五 gitlab

<http://code.wisready.com>  
帐号 root 密码 nipc#123

备份脚本：

```

dir=/newcode/
dirlist=`ls $dir`
for element in $dirlist
do
cd $dir
  if test -d $element; then
    dir2=$dir/$element
    dir2list=`ls $dir2`
    for i in $dir2list
      do
        cd $dir2/$i
        git branch -r | grep -v '^->' | while read remote; do git branch --track
"${remote##origin/}" "$remote"; done
        git fetch --all
        git pull --all
      done
    fi
  fi
done

```

## 获取 git 仓库

```
#!/bin/bash
#
#
dir=/var/opt/gitlab/git-data/repositories
dirlist=`ls $dir`
for element in $dirlist
do
cd $dir
if test -d $element; then
    dir2=$dir/$element
    dir2list=`ls $dir2`
    for i in $dir2list
    do
        echo git@code.gomrwind.com:$element/$i
    done
fi
done

#####
done
```

The screenshot shows the GitLab dashboard with three main sections:

- Projects: 58**: Includes a "New project" button.
- Users: 16**: Includes a "New user" button.
- Groups: 9**: Includes a "New group" button.

Below these are three more sections:

- Statistics** (left):
 

Forks	0
Issues	0
Merge Requests	132
Notes	422
Snippets	0
SSH Keys	17
Milestones	0
Active Users	15
- Features** (middle):
 

Sign up	●
LDAP	○
Gravatar	●
OmniAuth	○
Reply by email	○
Container Registry	○
GitLab Pages	○
Shared Runners	●
- Components** (right):
 

Component	Last Update
GitLab	11.1.4 (63daf37)
GitLab Shell	7.1.4
GitLab Workhorse	v5.0.0
GitLab API	v4
Ruby	2.4.4p296
Rails	4.2.10
postgresql	9.6.8
Gitaly Servers	

## gitlab 管理

gitlab 创建项目之前进行分组，分组后，所有的项目都应该已组为单位创建。否者时间长了会乱。

6、docker (gitlab,jenkins,rabbitmq,dns,nginx,mysql,zookeeper,kafka,mongodb)

dockerfile

docker 网络

docker 日志监控

dns 解析

网络配置信息

```

1 apiVersion: v1          // 描述 RC 对象的版本是 v1
2 kind: ReplicationController // 我现在在声明 RC 对象
3 metadata:               // metadata 中的是对此 RC 对象描述信息
4   name: myweb           // 此 RC 对象在 default 命名空间中名为
                           myweb，同一个命名空间中的命名一定是不同的
5 spec:                  // spec 中是对 RC 对象的具体描述
6   replicas: 5           // 我要创建 5 个副本，单位当然是 pod

```

```
7   selector:      //选择器，用来选择对象的
8     app: myweb    //我选择了标签为 app: myweb 的 pod
9   template:       //模版，以下用来描述创建的 pod 的模版
10  metadata:       //对 pod 模版描述的元数据
11  labels:         //给以下的东西打上标签，以让 selector 来
选择
12        app: myweb //给 pod 模版打上 app: myweb 这样的标
签
13  spec:           //对 pod 模版的具体描述
14    containers:    //以下就是要放入 pod 模版中的容器
了
15    - image: kubeguide/tomcat-app:v1 //选择镜像
16      name: myweb          //容器名
17      resources:          //给该容器分配的资源大小
18      limits:
19        cpu: "2"
20        memory: 4Gi
21      ports:             //容器端口号
22        - containerPort: 8080
23      env:                //给该容器设置环境变量，这里就可以将
mysql 与我们的 tomcat 连接
24        - name: MYSQL_SERVICE_HOST
25          value: 'mysql'
26        - name: MYSQL_SERVICE_PORT
27          value: '3306'
```

```
1 apiVersion: v1
2 kind: Service //对象是 Service 了哦
3 metadata:
4   name: myweb
5 spec:
6   ports:
```

```

7   - name: myweb-svc          //端口名称，Service 是必须指定
端口名称的

8   port: 8080                //Service 的端口号
9   targetPort: 8080          //容器暴露的端口号
10  nodePort: 31111           //node 的真实端口号
11  selector:
12    app: myweb              //Service 选择了标签为 app: myweb 的
pod
13  type: NodePort

```

```

localhost:~ zhuxinghong$ ssh root@elk.wisready.com
root@elk.wisready.com's password:
Last login: Tue Dec  4 09:40:38 2018 from 124.160.19.190
Welcome to Alibaba Cloud Elastic Compute Service !
[root@izj6cazj9xjk1dtkk1hf5z ~]# ls
backup      docker_file          elasticsearch-head-
master     gokit.tar            kibana-5.6.5-linux-
x86_64.tar.gz nginx.tar       package-lock.json rydbackup
bakup       dump.rdb            filebeat-5.6.5-x86_64.rpm jdk-
8u65-linux-x64.tar.gz logstash-
5.6.5.tar.gz        node_modules postgres.sql      smb.tar
dead.letter  elasticsearch-
5.6.5.tar.gz  file.jar          kafka.tar          master.
zip          nohup.out          redis-4.0.10.tar.gz
[root@izj6cazj9xjk1dtkk1hf5z ~]# cd /windfoceprod
[root@izj6cazj9xjk1dtkk1hf5z windfoceprod]# ls
attendance deliverylyd expresslyd go hzdelivery hzdispatch hzexpress
hzopenapi iceland openapilyd spring_cloud static tw windbase
[root@izj6cazj9xjk1dtkk1hf5z windfoceprod]#
[root@izj6cazj9xjk1dtkk1hf5z windfoceprod]#

```

```

[root@izj6cazj9xjk1dtkk1hf5z twdispatch]# kubectl get deployment
NAME        DESIRED   CURRENT   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
attendance  1         1         1           1           77d
deliverylyd 1         1         1           1           133d
eurekav1    1         1         1           1           87d
eurekav2    1         1         1           1           86d
eurekav3    1         1         1           1           86d
expresslyd  1         1         1           1           133d
exprtracklyd 1         1         1           1           132d
gateway     2         2         2           2           86d
hzdelivery  1         1         1           1           126d

```



```
[root@izj6cazj9xjk1dtkk1hf5z twdispatch]# kubectl get svc
NAME           TYPE      CLUSTER-IP   EXTERNAL-  

IP    PORT(S)          AGE
attendance-  

nodeport       NodePort  172.23.4.36  <none>        80:30897/T  

CP              72d
eurekav1      LoadBalancer 172.23.1.108  47.52.84.40  

8111:31317/TCP,80:30896/TCP  86d
eurekav2      NodePort   172.23.4.143  <none>  

8112:30401/TCP          86d
eurekav3      NodePort   172.23.14.163 <none>  

8113:30296/TCP          86d
exptralyd-  

nodeport       NodePort  172.23.12.229 <none>        80:30083/  

TCP             132d
gateway       LoadBalancer 172.23.9.230  47.52.125.57  

80:32612/TCP          72d
hz-delivery-  

internet     LoadBalancer 172.23.15.150  47.91.174.51  80:31904/TC  

P              111d
hz-dispatch-  

internet     LoadBalancer 172.23.1.227   47.52.49.162  80:31644/TC  

P              10d
hz-express-  

internet     LoadBalancer 172.23.14.51   47.91.161.164  80:31596/T  

CP             111d
hz-openapi-  

internet     LoadBalancer 172.23.15.148  47.89.57.21   80:30423/T  

CP             111d
ice-delivery-  

internet     LoadBalancer 172.23.8.96   47.52.83.101  80:32406/TCP  

78d
ice-express-  

internet     LoadBalancer 172.23.6.178   47.52.83.102  80:31511/TC  

P              78d
ice-openapi-  

internet     LoadBalancer 172.23.6.4    47.52.83.106  80:32469/TC  

P,5000:32065/TCP  78d
kubernetes    ClusterIP   172.23.0.1    <none>
443/TCP          134d
lyd-delivery-  

internet     LoadBalancer 172.23.7.27   47.52.55.50   80:32547/TCP  

111d
lyd-expresslyd-  

internet     LoadBalancer 172.23.13.203  47.52.55.152  80:31701/TCP  

111d
lyd-openapi-  

internet     LoadBalancer 172.23.0.160  47.52.55.140  80:32060/TC  

P,5000:31795/TCP  111d
newdeliveryweb-  

nodeport       NodePort   172.23.7.137  <none>        80:32488/TCP  

72d
paysystem     LoadBalancer 172.23.3.194  47.52.80.28
80:32482/TCP          73d
```

```

tw-delivery-
internet      LoadBalancer   172.23.8.111    47.52.183.140  80:30621/TC
P              31d
tw-dispatch-
internet      LoadBalancer   172.23.9.227    47.52.125.125  80:32264/TC
P              7d
tw-express-
internet      LoadBalancer   172.23.14.78     47.91.174.28   80:32395/T
CP             30d
tw-openapi-
internet      LoadBalancer   172.23.5.132     47.91.160.186  80:31779/T
CP             31d
versioninfoweb-
nodeport      NodePort       172.23.13.81     <none>          80:32389/TCP
                104d
windbase-
nodeport      NodePort       172.23.11.43     <none>          80:32059
/TCP
windchat-
nodeport      NodePort       172.23.3.56     <none>          80:30255
/TCP
windh5web-
nodeport      NodePort       172.23.10.84    <none>          80:30039/
TCP
windpush-
nodeport      NodePort       172.23.6.206    <none>          80:31765
/TCP
windworkpage-
internet      LoadBalancer   172.23.8.75     47.52.124.224  80:30031/TCP
                105d
[root@izj6cazj9xjk1dtkk1hf5z twdispatch]# kubectl get secret
NAME           TYPE
E
default-token-x95xh  kubernetes.io/service-account-
token_3          token
regcredv1_d       kubernetes.io/dockerconfigjson
regcredv2_d       kubernetes.io/dockerconfigjson

```

```

[root@izj6cazj9xjk1dtkk1hf5z twdispatch]# kubectl exec -it hzexpress-
7ddf7cf7-2nz2n -c hzexpress bash
root@hzexpress-7ddf7cf7-2nz2n:~#
root@hzexpress-7ddf7cf7-2nz2n:~#
root@hzexpress-7ddf7cf7-2nz2n:~#
root@hzexpress-7ddf7cf7-2nz2n:~# ip addr
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN
group default qlen 1
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
3: eth0@if553: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue
state UP group default
    link/ether 0a:58:ac:16:02:60 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff

```

```

inet 172.22.2.96/25 scope global eth0
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
root@hzexpress-7ddf7cf7-2nz2n:~# exit
exit
[root@izj6cazj9xjk1dtkk1hf5z twdispatch]# kubectl exec -it hzexpress-7ddf7cf7-2nz2n -c filebeat bash
root@hzexpress-7ddf7cf7-2nz2n:~# ip addr
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN
group default qlen 1
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
3: eth0@if553: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue
state UP group default
    link/ether 0a:58:ac:16:02:60 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 172.22.2.96/25 scope global eth0
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever

```

## 8、FELK+redis

### ElasticSearch

```

[root@izj6cazj9xjk1dtkk1hf5z elasticsearch]# cat
config/elasticsearch.yml |grep -v ^#
cluster.name: fengapp
node.name: node-1
path.data: /elkdata/data
path.logs: /elkdata/logs
bootstrap.memory_lock: false
bootstrap.system_call_filter: false
network.host: 10.86.32.128
http.port: 9200
discovery.zen.ping.unicast.hosts: ["10.86.32.128"]

http.cors.enabled: true
http.cors.allow-origin: "*"

```

### Logstash

```

[root@izj6cazj9xjk1dtkk1hf5z elasticsearch]#
cat ../logstash/config/redis.yml
input {
  redis {
    host => "10.86.32.128"
    port => 6379
    key => "filebeat"
#      type => "nginx"
#      data_type => "list"
  }
}

```

```

output {
    if[type] =="linux.system"{
        elasticsearch {
            hosts => [ "10.86.32.128:9200" ]
            index => "message-%{+YYYY.MM.dd}"
            document_type => "%{[@metadata][type]}"
            flush_size => 20000
            idle_flush_time => 10
            template_overwrite => true
        }
    }else if[type] =="k8s-logs"{
        elasticsearch {
            hosts => [ "10.86.32.128:9200" ]
            index => "docker-%{+YYYY.MM.dd}"
            document_type => "%{[@metadata][type]}"
            flush_size => 20000
            idle_flush_time => 10
            template_overwrite => true
        }
    }
}

stdout { codec => rubydebug }

}

```

**Kibana**

```

[root@izj6cazj9xjk1dtkklhf5z elasticsearch]# cat ..../kibana/config/kibana.yml |grep -v ^#
server.port: 5601
server.host: "10.86.32.128"
elasticsearch.url: "http://10.86.32.128:9200"
kibana.index: ".kibana"
sentinl:
  settings:
    email:
      active: true
      user: gitlab@gomrwind.com
      password: gitlab,2018
      host: smtp.gomrwind.com
      ssl: true
  report:
    active: true
    tmp_path: /tmp/

```

jenkins 项目配置：

1、创建项目

第一步：添加参数化构建

General 源码管理 构建触发器 构建环境 构建 构建后操作

参数化构建过程

**Git Parameter**

Name: release\_branch  
Description:  
Parameter Type: Branch or Tag

**字符参数**

名称: repo\_to\_push  
默认值: registry-vpc.cn-hongkong.aliyuncs.com/k8sfen/fengprod  
描述:

[纯文本] 预览  
 清除空白字符

**选项参数**

名称: image  
选项: gateway  
描述: 网关中心  
[纯文本] 预览

**选项参数**

名称: status  
选项: Deploy  
RollBACK  
描述: Deploy: 发布  
RollBACK: 回滚

**字符参数**

名称	oldversion	(?)
默认值		(?)
描述	填写回滚的版本号	(?)

[纯文本] [预览](#)

清除空白字符 [\(?\)](#)

[添加参数 ▾](#)

## 第二步：添加仓库

**源码管理**

无

Git

**Repositories**

Repository URL	git@code.wisready.com:spring-cloud/gateway.git	(?)
Credentials	- 无 -	<a href="#">Add</a>
<a href="#">高级...</a>		
<a href="#">Add Repository</a>		

**Branches to build**

Branch Specifier (blank for 'any')	\$release_branch	(?)
<a href="#">Add Branch</a>		

**源码库浏览器**

(自动)	(?)
------	-----

**Additional Behaviours**

<a href="#">Add ▾</a>	(?)
-----------------------	-----

Subversion

### 第三步 创建版本控制

Create a formatted version number

Environment Variable Name: BUILD\_VERSION

Version Number Format String: \${BUILD\_DATE\_FORMATTED,"yyyyMMdd"}\_\${BUILDS\_TODAY}

Prefix Variable:

Skip Builds worse than: SUCCESS

Don't increment builds today / this week / this month / this year / all time after a build-run with a result worse than the selected one.

Use the formatted version number for build display name.

Build Display Name: 2018-07-25

Project Start Date: 2018-07-25

Number of builds today:

Number of builds this week:

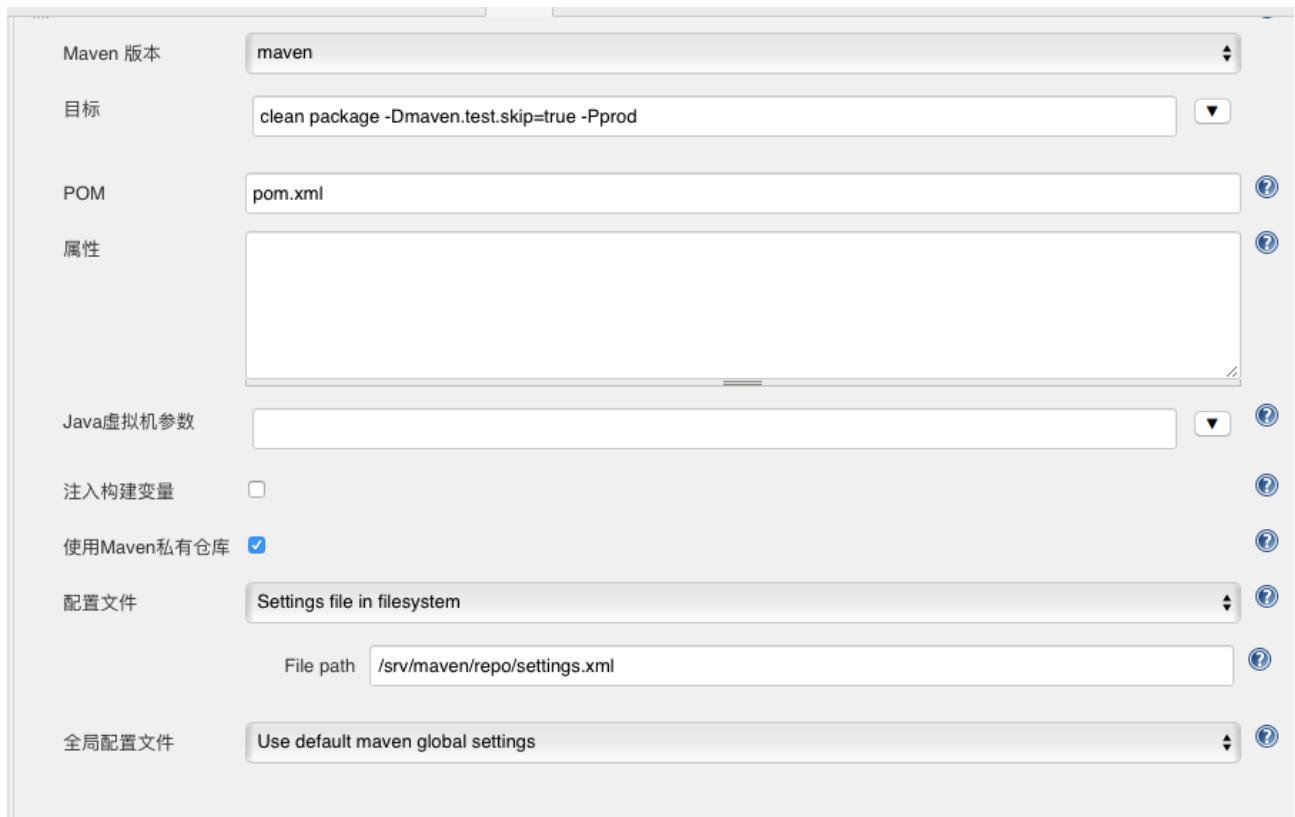
Number of builds this month:

Number of builds this year:

Number of builds since the start of the project:

Keychains and Code Signing Identities

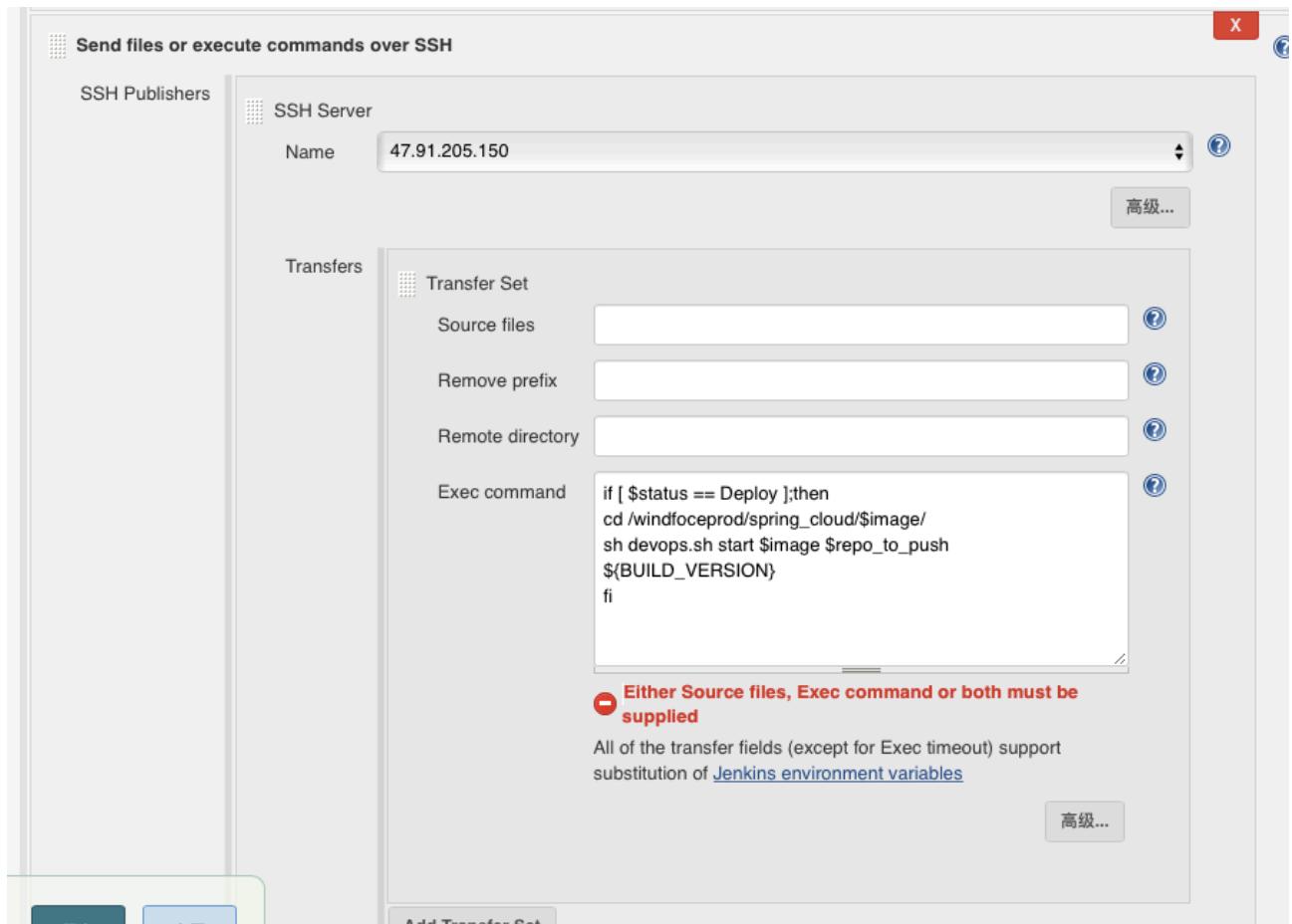
### 第四步：mvn 构建



## 第五步：执行 shell 脚本



## 第六步：部署到 k8s



```
zhuxinghongdeMacBook-Air:newcode zhuxinghong$ ssh root@elk.wisready.com  
root@elk.wisready.com's password:  
Last login: Tue Dec 11 19:21:51 2018 from 124.160.19.190
```

Welcome to Alibaba Cloud Elastic Compute Service !

登入服务器：查看脚本

```
[root@izj6cazj9xjk1dtkk1hf5z gateway]# ls  
cmsdev-pod-v1.yaml delivery-svc-v3.yaml devops.sh Dockerfile  
file.jar  
[root@izj6cazj9xjk1dtkk1hf5z gateway]#
```

看部署脚本

```
[root@izj6cazj9xjk1dtkk1hf5z gateway]# cat devops.sh  
#!/bin/bash  
#
```

```

image="$2"
repo_to_push="$3"
version="$4"

#DIP='registry.cn-hongkong.aliyuncs.com'
#DIMAGE_USER='d1@123feng.com'
#DUSER_PASSWD='feng2018hz'
#docker login -u ${DIMAGE_USER} -p ${DUSER_PASSWD} ${DIP}

for i in `docker images|grep none|awk -F ' ' '{print $3}'`; do docker
rmi $i; done

rallback(){
kubectl set image Deployment/${image} ${image}=${repo_to_push}:${image}-
${version}
}

BuildImage () {

#####
BaseDir='/windfoceprod'
DockerFileDir=`find $BaseDir -name $image`


if [ ! -d ${DockerFileDir} ]; then
    mkdir -p ${DOCKER_FILE_DIR}
fi

DockerFILE="$DockerFileDir/Dockerfile"
#####

# check docker images
DOCKER_IMAGE=`docker images | grep ${image} | awk '{print $3}'`
if [ -n "${DOCKER_IMAGE}" ]; then
    # check docker container
    for dc in `docker ps -a | grep ${image} | awk '{print $1}'`-
do
    echo "Stop container: ${dc}"
    docker stop ${dc}
    # delete while docker container was exists
    echo "##Delete exists Container_Id: "${dc}
    docker rm ${dc}
done

# delete while docker image was exists
echo "#Delete exists Image: "${image}
docker rmi --force ${DOCKER_IMAGE}
fi

#Build for linux amd64
cd ${DockerFileDir}

#echo "FROM jdk:1.8" > ${DockerFILE}
#echo "ADD file.jar /app.jar" >> ${DockerFILE}
#echo "RUN /bin/cp /usr/share/zoneinfo/Asia/Shanghai /etc/localtime &&
echo 'Asia/Shanghai' >/etc/timezone" >> ${DockerFILE}

```

```

#echo "EXPOSE 8034" >> ${DockerFILE}
#echo "ENTRYPOINT [\"java\", \"-server\", \"-Xms1024m\", \"-Xmx1024m\", \"-Xmn384m\", \"-XX:+UseCompressedOops\", \"-XX:SurvivorRatio=5\", \"-XX:+UseConcMarkSweepGC\", \"-XX:+UseCMSCompactAtFullCollection\", \"-XX:CMSMaxAbortablePrecleanTime=5000\", \"-XX:+CMSClassUnloadingEnabled\", \"-XX:CMSInitiatingOccupancyFraction=80\", \"-XX:+UseCMSInitiatingOccupancyOnly\", \"-XX:+CMSParallelRemarkEnabled\", \"-XX:+CMSScavengeBeforeRemark\", \"-Duser.timezone=Asia/Riyadh\", \"-Djava.security.egd=file:/dev/.urandom\", \"-jar\", \"/app.jar\"]" >> ${DockerFILE}

docker build -t ${repo_to_push}:${image}-${version} .

#push to aliyun

docker push ${repo_to_push}:${image}-${version}

kubectl set image Deployment/${image} ${image}=${repo_to_push}:${image}-${version}

}

case "$1" in
  start)
    BuildImage
    ;;
  renew)
    rallback
    ;;
  *)
    echo $"Usage: $0 {start|renew}"
    exit 1
esac

安装 pod
[root@izj6cazj9xjk1dtkk1hf5z gateway]# cat cmsdev-pod-v1.yaml
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: gateway
spec:
  replicas: 2
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: gateway
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: gateway
  spec:
    imagePullSecrets:
      - name: regcredv1

```

```

containers:
- name: filebeat
  image: registry-vpc.cn-
hongkong.aliyuncs.com/k8sfen/fengprod:filebeatv1.0
  imagePullPolicy: Always
env:
- name: POD_NAME
  value: gateway
- name: MY_POD_NAME
  valueFrom:
    fieldRef:
      fieldPath: metadata.name
- name: CONTAINER_NAME
  value: gateway
- name: MY_POD_IP
  valueFrom:
    fieldRef:
      fieldPath: status.podIP
volumeMounts:
- name: varlog
  mountPath: /var/log/containers
- name: varlogpods
  mountPath: /var/log/pods
  readOnly: true
- name: varlibdockercontainers
  mountPath: /var/lib/docker/containers
  readOnly: true

- name: gateway
  image: registry-vpc.cn-
hongkong.aliyuncs.com/k8sfen/fengprod:gateway-20180905_1
  imagePullPolicy: Always
ports:
- containerPort: 8080
livenessProbe:
  httpGet:
    port: 8080
    path: /actuator/health
    initialDelaySeconds: 30
    timeoutSeconds: 5
    periodSeconds: 15

terminationGracePeriodSeconds: 30
volumes:
- name: varlog
  hostPath:
    path: /var/log/containers
- name: varlogpods
  hostPath:
    path: /var/log/pods
- name: varlibdockercontainers
  hostPath:
    path: /var/lib/docker/containers
#####

```

```
[root@izj6cazj9xjk1dtkk1hf5z gateway]# kubectl create -f cmsdev-pod-v1.yaml
#####

```

安装 service

```
[root@izj6cazj9xjk1dtkk1hf5z gateway]# cat delivery-svc-v3.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  labels:
    app: gateway
    name: gateway
spec:
  ports:
  - port: 80
    protocol: TCP
    targetPort: 8080
  selector:
    app: gateway
  type: LoadBalancer

```

```
#####

```

```
[root@izj6cazj9xjk1dtkk1hf5z gateway]# kubectl create -f delivery-svc-v3.yaml

```

```
##### 生产所有的信息都在这个目录下#####

```

```
[root@izj6cazj9xjk1dtkk1hf5z windfoceprod]# ls
attendance deliverylyd expresslyd go hzdelivery hzdispatch
hzexpress hzopenapi iceland openapilyd spring_cloud static tw
windbase
[root@izj6cazj9xjk1dtkk1hf5z windfoceprod]# pwd
/windfoceprod
#####
```

```
#####

```

服务器 10.0.0.211

```
#####

```

UAT DEV 所有的环境都在这个目录下

```
[root@localhost ~]# cd /windfoce/uat/
[root@localhost uat]# ls
go hrattendance hrdevattendance hrdevwindbase hrwindbase hz
hzuauthub node ryd spring_cloud spring_cloud_dev spring_cloud_test
static staticuatexprack

```

```
####3

```

```
[root@localhost hzdevdelivery]# cat devopsv2.sh    ### 作用是部署 dockerfile  
文件
```

```
#!/bin/bash  
#  
  
mem1=$1  
mem2=$2  
  
#Build for linux amd64  
BASENAME=/windfoce/uat/hz/hzdevdelivery  
  
DockerFILE=${BASENAME}/Dockerfile  
cd ${BASENAME}  
echo "FROM jdk:1.8" > ${DockerFILE}  
echo "ADD file.jar /app.jar" >> ${DockerFILE}  
echo "RUN /bin/cp /usr/share/zoneinfo/Asia/Shanghai /etc/localtime &&  
echo 'Asia/Shanghai' >/etc/timezone" >> ${DockerFILE}  
echo "EXPOSE 8034" >> ${DockerFILE}  
#echo "EXPOSE 443" >> ${DockerFILE}  
echo "ENTRYPOINT [\"java\", \"-server\", \"-Xms${mem1}m\", \"-  
Xmx${mem1}m\", \"-Xmn${mem2}m\", \"-XX:+UseCompressedOops\", \"-  
XX:SurvivorRatio=5\", \"-XX:+UseConcMarkSweepGC\", \"-  
XX:+UseCMSCompactAtFullCollection\", \"-  
XX:CMSMaxAbortablePrecleanTime=5000\", \"-  
XX:+CMSClassUnloadingEnabled\", \"-  
XX:CMSInitiatingOccupancyFraction=80\", \"-  
XX:+UseCMSInitiatingOccupancyOnly\", \"-  
XX:+CMSParallelRemarkEnabled\", \"-XX:+CMSScavengeBeforeRemark\", \"-  
Djava.security.egd=file:/dev/.urandom\", \"-jar\", \"/app.jar\"]">>  
${DockerFILE}  
[root@localhost hzdevdelivery]# ls  
devops.sh  devopsv2.sh  devopsv3.sh  devopsv3.sh.bak  Dockerfile  
file.jar  iptables.conf
```

```
[root@localhost hzdevdelivery]# cat devopsv3.sh#作用是部署 docker 容器  
#!/bin/bash  
# this script function is :  
# deploy new docker container  
#  
parasnum=2  
# function  
help_msg()  
{  
cat << help  
+ Error Cause:  
+ you enter $# parameters  
+ the total parameter number must be $parasnum
```

```

+ 1st :DOCKER_NAME
+ 2nd :DOCKER_VERSION
help
}
# Check parameter number
if [ $# -ne ${parasnum} ]
then
    help_msg
    exit
fi

# Initialize the parameter.
DOCKER_BASE=/windfoce/uat/hz/
DOCKER_NAME=$1
DOCKER_VERSION=$2
DOCKER_FILE="${DOCKER_BASE}${DOCKER_NAME}/Dockerfile"
DOCKER_FILE_DIR=${DOCKER_BASE}${DOCKER_NAME}
if [ ! -d ${DOCKER_FILE_DIR} ]; then
    mkdir -p ${DOCKER_FILE_DIR}
fi

# check docker images
DOCKER_IMAGE=`docker images | grep ${DOCKER_NAME} | awk -F ' ' '{print $3}'``
if [ -n "${DOCKER_IMAGE}" ]; then
    # check docker container
    for dc in `docker ps -a | grep ${DOCKER_NAME} | awk -F " "
'{print $1}'` do
        echo "Stop container: ${dc}"
        docker stop ${dc}
        # delete while docker container was exists
        echo "##Delete exists Container_Id: "${dc}
        docker rm -f ${dc}
    done
    # delete while docker image was exists
    echo "#Delete exists Image: "${DOCKER_IMAGE}
    docker rmi ${DOCKER_IMAGE}
fi

cd ${DOCKER_FILE_DIR}
echo "##Build dockerfile for "${DOCKER_NAME}
docker build -t ${DOCKER_NAME}: ${DOCKER_VERSION} .

for i in `docker images|grep none|awk -F ' ' '{print $3}'``; do docker
rmi $i; done

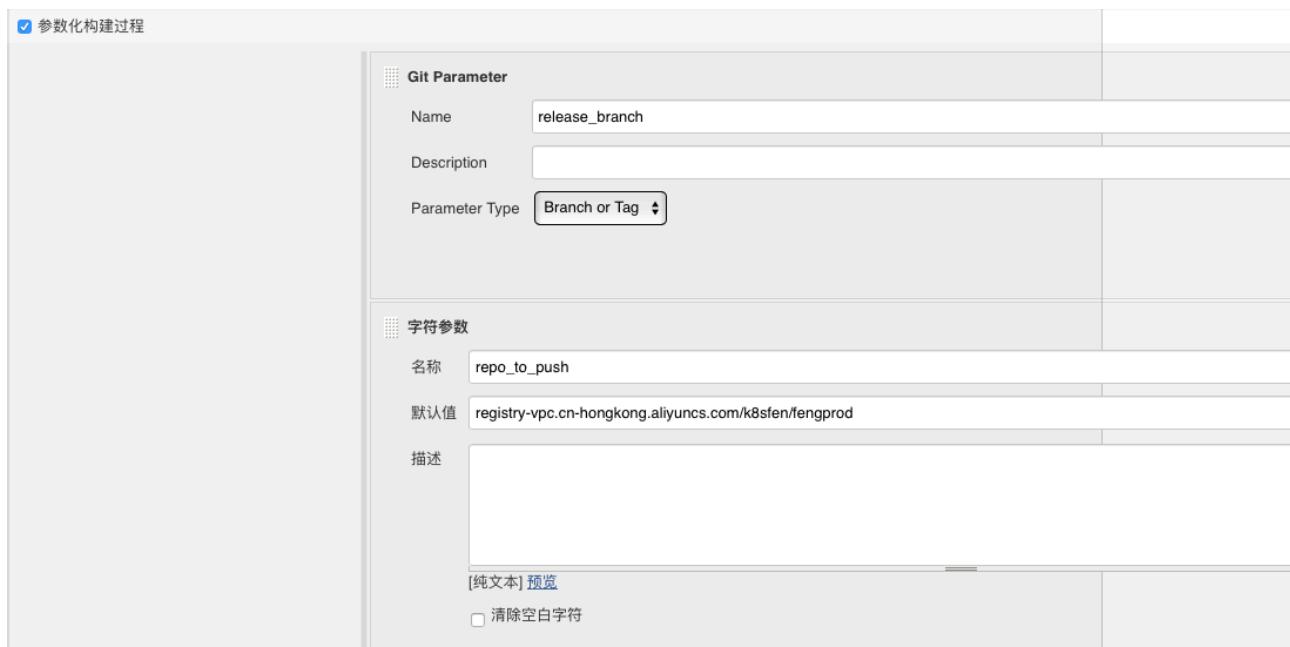
```

```
# Run docker container
echo ""
echo "##Running docker container: "${DOCKER_NAME}

docker run -it -d --restart unless-stopped --network mynetwork --ip
172.18.2.120 --dns=172.18.3.251 --name ${DOCKER_NAME}
${DOCKER_NAME}:${DOCKER_VERSION}
```

#####

整合 jenkins 举例一个环境



第一步：参数化构建

## 第二步：源码仓库

Create a formatted version number

Environment Variable Name: BUILD\_VERSION

Version Number Format String: \${BUILD\_DATE\_FORMATTED,"yyyyMMdd"}\_\${BUILDS\_TODAY}

Prefix Variable:

Skip Builds worse than: SUCCESS

Don't increment builds today / this week / this month / this year / all time after a build-run with a result worse than the selected one.

Build Display Name:  Use the formatted version number for build display name.

Project Start Date: 2018-07-25

Number of builds today:

Number of builds this week:

Number of builds this month:

Number of builds this year:

Number of builds since the start of the project:

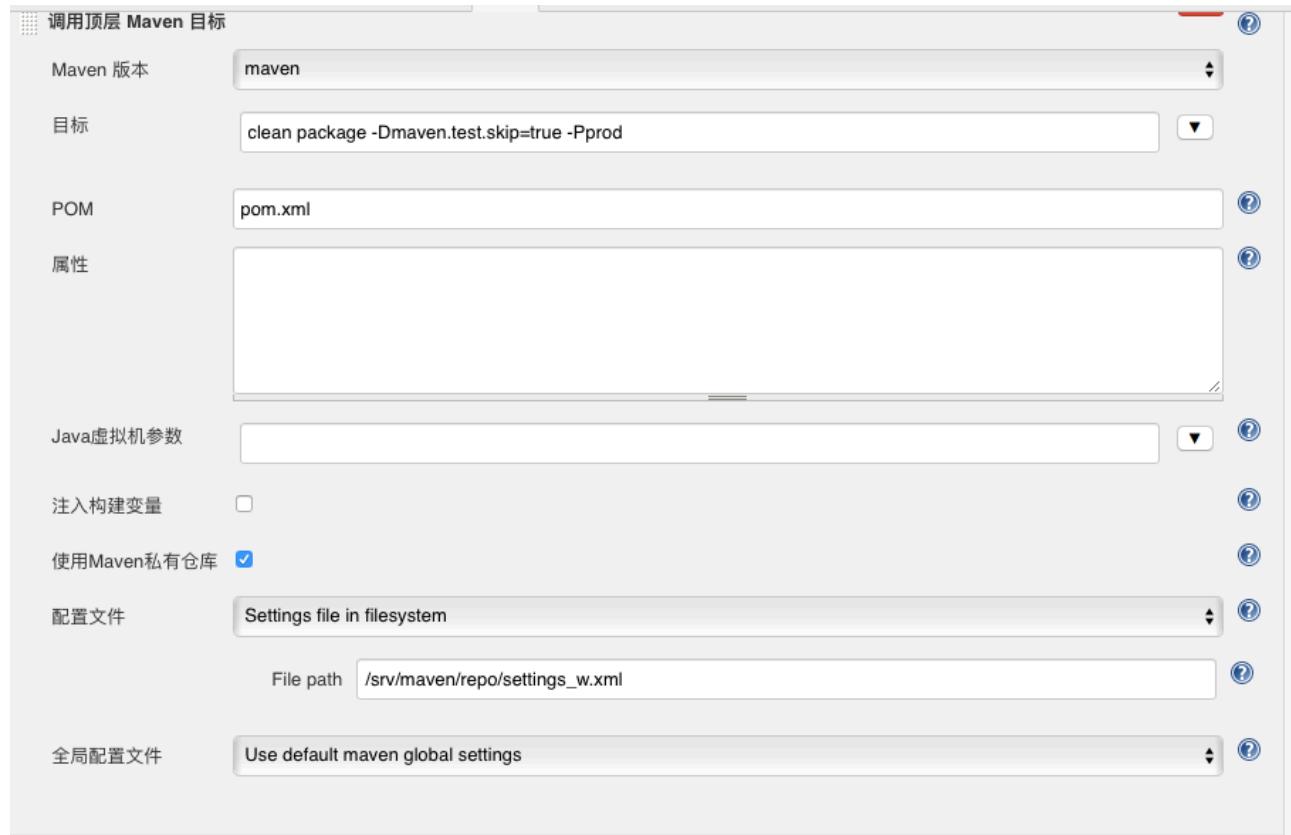
Keychains and Code Signing Identities

Additional Behaviours: Add ▾

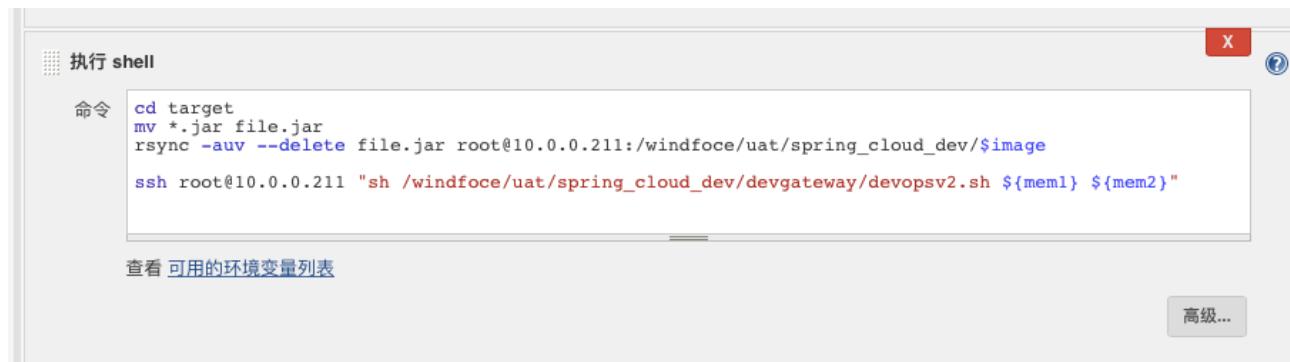
Subversion

## 第三步：版本控制

## 第四步：构建



## 第五步：shell 脚本 作用：生产 dockerfile



## 第六步：生产 docker 容器

Send files or execute commands over SSH

X ?

SSH Publishers

SSH Server

Name: 10.0.0.211

Transfers

Transfer Set

Source files:

Remove prefix:

Remote directory:

Exec command:

**Either Source files, Exec command or both must be supplied**

All of the transfer fields (except for Exec timeout) support substitution of [Jenkins environment variables](#)

高级...