## es 7.17.4 x-pack 认证镜像

测试镜像版本: 192.168.251.78/edoc2v5/elasticsearch:v7.17.4.1-0711

此版本单机和集群已经进行测试可以运行及生成相关认证用户。

## 主要变更

1. elasticsearch.yml 添加了 xpack相关安全配置,集群之间开启了ssl连接(开启xpack后集群必须要开启ssl)

```
xpack.security.enabled: true
xpack.security.authc.accept_default_password: true
xpack.security.transport.ssl.enabled: true
xpack.security.transport.ssl.verification_mode: certificate
xpack.security.transport.ssl.keystore.path: certs/elastic-certificates.p12
xpack.security.transport.ssl.truststore.path: certs/elastic-certificates.p12
```

2. config目录下添加了 certs目录,配置了默认的证书:

```
root@es:/usr/local/elasticsearch-7.17.4/config# ls certs/
elastic-certificates.p12 elastic-stack-ca.p12
```

3. 启动流程变更,elasticsearch-start.sh脚本开启子shell 初始化认证用户

```
{
    if [ $(hostname) == "es" ];then
        if [ -f "/esdata/.espass.enc" ];then
            echo "elastic auth user already init.."
        else
            while true; do
                status= (curl -sIL -w "%{http_code}\n" -o /dev/null es:9200)
                if [ "$status" == "401" ];then
                    yes y | ./bin/elasticsearch-setup-passwords auto >
/esdata/.espass
                    espass=$(cat /esdata/.espass | awk '/elastic =/{print
$NF}')
                    curl -u elastic:"${espass}" -H "Content-Type:
application/json" -XPUT http://es:9200/_security/role/edoc2Role -d '
                        "indices": [
                             {
                               "names": [
                                11 % 11
                               "privileges": [
                                 "all"
                              1
                             }
                          ]
                    }'
```

```
curl -u elastic:"${espass}" -H "Content-Type:
application/json" -XPOST http://es:9200/_security/user/edoc2 -d '
                      "password" : "1qaz2WSX",
                      "roles" : ["edoc2Role","elastic_admin"]
                    openssl enc -e -aes256 -pbkdf2 -in /esdata/.espass -out
/esdata/.espass.enc -a -pass pass:edoc2@edoc2
                    rm -f /esdata/.espass
                    break
                fi
                echo "elasticsearch No startup completed, wite for 5s.. "
                sleep 5
            done
        fi
    fi
} &
su elasticsearch -c "./bin/elasticsearch"
```

- 1) 后台启动子shell 等待 es启动完成
- 2) 判断启动节点hostname是否为es, 其作为初始化认证用户节点
- 3) 初始化后的集群,会在es数据目录生成 /esdata/.espass.enc es默认系统用户的加密文件,判断此文件是否存在决定是否进行认证用户的初始化
- 4) 通过请求es状态码返回401判断, es是否启动完成, 启动完成则进行相应初始化
- 5) 调用 elasticsearch-setup-passwords 自动生成随机密码,并获取elastic管理员密码
- 6)使用elastic管理用户创建 edoc2Role,创建edoc2用户绑定到edoc2Role,并设置其密码为1qaz2WSX
- 7) 对生成的随机明文密码 /esdata/.espass 文件进行对称加密,加密密码为 edoc2@edoc2 ,并删除明文密码
  - 3. 管理员密码获取

```
openssl enc -d -aes256 -pbkdf2 -in /esdata/.espass.enc -out ./es.txt -a -pass pass:edoc2@edoc2
```

```
root@es:/usr/local/elasticsearch-7.17.4# penssl enc -d -aes256 -pbkdf2 -in /esdata/.espass.enc -out ./es.txt -a -pass pass:edoc2@edoc2 root@es:/usr/local/elasticsearch-7.17.4# at es.txt root@es.txt root@es.txt
```

4. 查看集群状态信息需要有管理员权限

5. 应用用户 edoc2赋予的索引操作相关的所有权限

```
root@es:/usr/local/elasticsearch-7.17.4# curl -u edoc2:1qazzWSX -XPUT es:9200/file_2
{"acknowledged":true, "shards_acknowledged":true, "index":"file_2"}root@es:/usr/local/elasticsearch-7.17.4#
root@es:/usr/local/elasticsearch-7.17.4# curl -u elastic:0dod5TjVrrKScK3dtTEE es:9200/_cat/indices?v
health status index usid price properties of the price price properties of the price price price properties of the price price
```

6. es\_single\_backup.sh 单机备份脚本适配支持es认证