# Mongodb部署说明书

## 低配方案:即mongodb单实例

可以采用用户认证的方式增加mongodb的安全性，但具备单机的风险。

配置如下：

再mongodb.conf文件里配置：

verbose = true

port = 27017

bind\_ip = 127.0.0.1

maxConns = 200

objcheck = true

logpath = D:/mongodb/log.log

logappend = true

auth = true

dbpath = D:/mongodb/data/db

再windows下直接在命令提示符找到mongodb安装的bin目录再输入mongod --config D:/mongodb/config/mongodb.conf

再使用mongodbChef用mongodb://127.0.0.1:27017链接

再intelliShell里输入：

use admin;

db.createUser({user:"admin",pwd:"password",roles:["root"]});

db.auth("admin","password");

db.createUser({user:"ylzinfo",pwd:"password",roles:[

{role:"readWrite",db:"admin"},

{role:"readWrite",db:"dzda"},

{role:"readWrite",db:"local"}

]});

关闭mongodbChef再使用mongodb://ylzinfo:password@127.0.0.1:27017链接。

## 主从方案

可以再一台机器上部署（将大大降低机器的存储空间同时也会增加同机的风险）亦可以二台机器部署。（无法进行用户认证但可以keyFile）

主机配置：master.conf

dbpath = E:\mongodbCluster\ master \db

logpath = E:\mongodbCluster\ master \log.log

verbose = true

port = 30000

bind\_ip = 127.0.0.1

maxConns = 100

objcheck = true

logappend = true

master = true

E:\mongodbCluster\master\mongodb\bin

mongod --config E:/mongodbCluster/master/master.conf）

从机的配置：

dbpath = E:\mongodbCluster\slave\db

logpath = E:\mongodbCluster\slave\log.log

verbose = true

port = 30001

bind\_ip = 127.0.0.1

maxConns = 100

objcheck = true

logappend = true

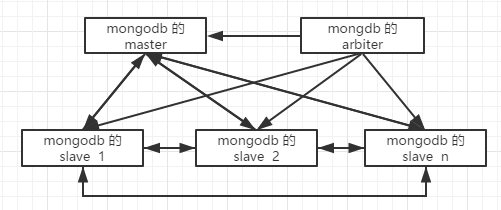
slave = true

source = 127.0.0.1:30000

E:\mongodbCluster\slave\mongodb\bin

mongod --config E:/mongodbCluster/slave/slave.conf

## 副本集



副本集中的副本节点在主节点挂掉后通过心跳机制检测到后，就会在集群内发起主节点的选举机制，自动选举一位新的主服务器。

分别：

E:\mongodbCluster\replset\mongodb\bin

mongod –port30000–dbpath E:/mongodbCluster/replset/db--replSet repset

E:\mongodbCluster\replset1\mongodb\bin

mongod –port30001–dbpath E:/mongodbCluster/replset1/db--replSet repset

E:\mongodbCluster\replset2\mongodb\bin

mongod –port30002–dbpath E:/mongodbCluster/replset2/db--replSet repset

useadmin;

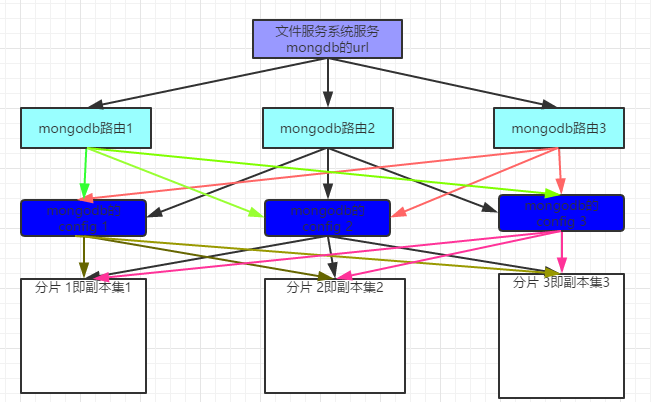
cfg={ \_id:"repset", members:[ {\_id:0,host:'10.10.148.130:27017',priority:2}, {\_id:1,host:'10.10.148.131:27017',priority:1},

{\_id:2,host:'10.10.148.132:27017',arbiterOnly:true}] };

rs.initiate(config);

rs.status();

## 推荐：高可用的MongoDB集群即副本-分片集群



先：

E:

cd E:/mongodbCluster/exe/mongodb1/bin

mongod--shardsvr--dbpath E:/mongodbCluster/db/db1 --port 10001 --replSet firstset --logpath E:/mongodbCluster/log/log1.log --logappend --nojournal --directoryperdb

E:

cd E:/mongodbCluster/exe/mongodb2/bin

mongod--shardsvr --dbpath E:/mongodbCluster/db/db2 --port 10002 --replSet firstset --logpath E:/mongodbCluster/log/log2.log --logappend --nojournal --directoryperdb

E:

cd E:/mongodbCluster/exe/mongodb3/bin

mongod--shardsvr --dbpath E:/mongodbCluster/db/db3 --port 10003 --replSet firstset --logpath E:/mongodbCluster/log/log3.log --logappend --nojournal –directoryperdb

再：mongodbChef链接 mongodb://127.0.0.1:10001

intelliShell

config={\_id:"firstset",members:[

{\_id:0,host:"127.0.0.1:10001"},

{\_id:1,host:"127.0.0.1:10002"},

{\_id:2,host:"127.0.0.1:10003",arbiterOnly:true}]};

rs.initiate(config);

rs.status();

db.getMongo().setSlaveOk();

E:

cd E:/mongodbCluster/exe/mongodb4/bin

mongod --shardsvr --dbpath E:/mongodbCluster/db/db4 --port 10011 --replSet secondset--logpath E:/mongodbCluster/log/log4.log --logappend --nojournal --directoryperdb

E:

cd E:/mongodbCluster/exe/mongodb5/bin

mongod --shardsvr --dbpath E:/mongodbCluster/db/db5 --port 10012 --replSet secondset--logpath E:/mongodbCluster/log/log5.log --logappend --nojournal --directoryperdb

E:

cd E:/mongodbCluster/exe/mongodb6/bin

mongod --shardsvr --dbpath E:/mongodbCluster/db/db6 --port 10013 --replSet secondset--logpath E:/mongodbCluster/log/log6.log --logappend --nojournal –directoryperdb

再：mongodbChef 链接 mongodb://127.0.0.1:10011

intelliShell

config={\_id:"secondset",members:[

{\_id:0,host:"127.0.0.1:10011"},

{\_id:1,host:"127.0.0.1:10012"},

{\_id:2,host:"127.0.0.1:10013",arbiterOnly:true}]};

rs.initiate(config);

rs.status();

db.getMongo().setSlaveOk();

然后：

E:

cd E:/mongodbCluster/exe/mongodb7/bin

mongod --configsvr --dbpath E:/mongodbCluster/db/db7 --port 10021 --nohttpinterface --logpath E:/mongodbCluster/log/log7.log –logappend--replSet configdb

E:

cd E:/mongodbCluster/exe/mongodb8/bin

mongod --configsvr --dbpath E:/mongodbCluster/db/db8 --port 10022 --nohttpinterface --logpath E:/mongodbCluster/log/log8.log –logappend--replSet configdb

E:

cd E:/mongodbCluster/exe/mongodb9/bin

mongod --configsvr --dbpath E:/mongodbCluster/db/db9 --port 10023 --nohttpinterface --logpath E:/mongodbCluster/log/log9.log –logappend--replSet configdb

再：mongodbChef 链接 mongodb://127.0.0.1:10021

configdb1={\_id:'configdb',members:[

{\_id:0,host:'127.0.0.1:10021',priority:3},

{\_id:1,host:'127.0.0.1:10022',priority:1},

{\_id:2,host:'127.0.0.1:10023',priority:2}]

};

rs.initiate(configdb1);

E:

cd E:/mongodbCluster/exe/mongodb10/bin

mongos --configdb configdb/127.0.0.1:10021,127.0.0.1:10022,127.0.0.1:10023 --port 10031 --logpath E:/mongodbCluster/log/log10.log –logappend

再：mongodbChef 链接 mongodb://127.0.0.1:10031

use admin;

db.runCommand({addshard:"firstset/127.0.0.1:10001,127.0.0.1:10002,127.0.0.1:10003"});

db.runCommand({addshard:"secondset/127.0.0.1:10011,127.0.0.1:10012,127.0.0.1:10013"});

db.runCommand({enablesharding:'dzda'});

db.runCommand({enablesharding:'fileDzda'});

db.runCommand({shardcollection:'dzda.fileMap',key:{\_id:1}});

db.runCommand({shardcollection:'dzda.fileMap',key:{\_id:1}});

查看：

db.runCommand({listshards:1});

printShardingStatus();

查看副本集--分片集群信息

use config;

db.shards.find();

db.printShardingStatus();

推荐用户认证：

思路：为2个集群分片，firstset、secondset分别创建超级用户（用来分别管理Mongo集群的分片），再为集群创建一个管理用户，控制外部链接对集群进程Mongos的访问。

链接 127.0.0.1:10001

查看副本集：rs.status**();**

db.createUser({user:"firstset",pwd:"firstset", roles:[{role:"root",db:"admin"}]});

db.auth("firstset","firstset");

链接 127.0.0.1:10011

查看副本集：rs.status**();**

**db.createUser({user:"secondset",pwd:"secondset",roles:[{role:"root",db:"admin"}]});**

db.auth("secondset","secondset")

为基于副本集的分片集群创建超级管理用户:

use admin;

db.createUser({user:"ylzinfo",pwd:"ylzinfo",roles:[{role:"root",db:"admin"}]});

db.auth("ylzinfo","ylzinfo");

### 生成keyFile：

下载或直接使用openssl（提供了windows的安装包在附件中）；

安装直接点击下一步下一步直到安装完成哈。再使用命令字符到openssl的bin目录下输入openssl.exe进入openssl：

输入：**openssl rand -base64 741 > mongodb-keyfile**

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| --- |
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获取文件的权限；

mongo用户创建文件目录/opt/mongo/keyfile，然后将arbiter上的keyfile文件scp到mongo1、mongo2对应的/opt/mongo/keyfile下。

使用keyFile参数指定keyfile启动分片firstset：

--keyFile /opt/mongo/keyfile/keyfile。

### mongChef客户端连接配置：

使用用户认证链接哈。