# RabbitMQ集群安装&配置

一、安装Erlang语言环境

1. rpm -Uvh <http://dl.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/5/x86_64/epel-release-5-4.noarch.rpm>
2. wget -O /etc/yum.repos.d/epel-erlang.repo <http://repos.fedorapeople.org/repos/peter/erlang/epel-erlang.repo>
3. yum install erlang

二、RedHat/CentOS下Rabbitmq的集群配置

在3台节点上部署Rabbitmq，IP地址分别为：10.15.107.168、10.15.144.223和10.15.144.73

1、修改这三台机器的hostname

(1) 首先，在这3台机器中的/etc/sysconfig/network文件下，分别将HOSTNAME属性值改为rabbitmq\_node1,rabbitmq\_node2,rabbitmq\_node3。

最后，重启这3台机器，让其hostname的修改生效。

(2) 在10.15.107.168机器中，假设其hostname为rabbitmq\_node1，在/etc/hosts文件中，添加以下内容：

127.0.0.1        rabbitmq\_node1

10.15.144.223     rabbitmq\_node2  
 10.15.144.73     rabbitmq\_node3

（2）在10.15.144.223机器中，假设其hostname为rabbitmq\_node2，在/etc/hosts文件中，添加以下内容：

127.0.0.1         rabbitmq\_node2

10.15.107.168     rabbitmq\_node1  
10.15.144.73     rabbitmq\_node3

（3）在10.15.144.73机器中，假设其hostname为rabbitmq\_node3，在/etc/hosts文件中，添加以下内容：

127.0.0.1         rabbitmq\_node3

10.15.107.168     rabbitmq\_node1  
 10.15.144.223     rabbitmq\_node2

2、RabbitMQ的安装

首先，在/opt目录下下载安装包

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1. wget <http://www.rabbitmq.com/releases/rabbitmq-server/v3.0.2/rabbitmq-server-3.0.2-1.noarch.rpm>

其次，执行以下命令进行安装

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1. rpm --import <http://www.rabbitmq.com/rabbitmq-signing-key-public.asc>

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1. yum install rabbitmq-server-3.0.2-1.noarch.rpm

设置Rabbitmq为系统自启动

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1. /sbin/chkconfig rabbitmq-server on

添加用于web管理平台的插件

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1. [root@rabbitmq\_node3 opt]# /usr/sbin/rabbitmq-plugins enable rabbitmq\_management

最后启动RabbitMQ服务

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1. [root@rabbitmq\_node3 opt]# /sbin/service rabbitmq-server start

若发现无法启动或者重启，执行如下命令：

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1. rm -rf /var/lib/rabbitmq/mnesia/

3、RabbitMQ的集群配置

(1) 将10.15.107.168节点中的这个文件/var/lib/rabbitmq/.erlang.cookie  
的内容替换掉10.15.144.223和10.15.144.73的这个文件的内容。也就是说，10.15.107.168、10.15.144.223和10.15.144.73这三台节点上的这个文件/var/lib/rabbitmq/.erlang.cookie的内容要保持一致。

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1. [root@rabbitmq\_node1 ~]# scp /var/lib/rabbitmq/.erlang.cookie root@10.15.144.73:/var/lib/rabbitmq/

(2) 在10.15.107.168机器中，首先，在/etc/init.d目录下，生成一个rabbitmq-cluster.sh的脚本文件，文件内容如下：

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1. /usr/sbin/rabbitmqctl stop\_app
2. /usr/sbin/rabbitmqctl reset
3. /usr/sbin/rabbitmqctl start\_app

其次，赋予该脚本文件的执行权限：

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1. chmod +x rabbitmq-cluster.sh

最后，执行该脚本文件：

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1. ./rabbitmq-cluster.sh

(3) 在10.15.144.223机器中，首先，在/etc/init.d目录下，生成一个rabbitmq-cluster.sh的脚本文件，文件内容如下：

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1. /usr/sbin/rabbitmqctl stop\_app
2. /usr/sbin/rabbitmqctl reset
3. /usr/sbin/rabbitmqctljoin\_cluster rabbit@rabbitmq\_node1
4. /usr/sbin/rabbitmqctl start\_app

其次，赋予该脚本文件的执行权限：

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1. chmod +x rabbitmq-cluster.sh

最后，执行该脚本文件：

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1. ./rabbitmq-cluster.sh

(4) 在10.15.144.73机器中，首先，在/etc/init.d目录下，生成一个rabbitmq-cluster.sh的脚本文件，文件内容如下：

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1. /usr/sbin/rabbitmqctl stop\_app
2. /usr/sbin/rabbitmqctl reset
3. /usr/sbin/rabbitmqctljoin\_cluster rabbit@rabbitmq\_node1 --ram
4. /usr/sbin/rabbitmqctl start\_app

其次，赋予该脚本文件的执行权限：

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1. chmod +x rabbitmq-cluster.sh

最后，执行该脚本文件：

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1. ./rabbitmq-cluster.sh

至此，Rabbitmq的集群配置已经完成。在这3台机器中，执行以下命令：

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1. /usr/sbin/rabbitmqctl cluster\_status

就可以看到集群配置的效果，分别如下所示：（切记：在任何情况下，集群中必须至少有一个节点是disk类型的，所以如果集群是3台机器的话，就需要有2台机器的节点是disk类型的）

4、Rabbitmq Server添加用户及其权限  
为了将Rabbitmq的用户权限进行分离，我们得为使用rabbitmq的每个项目创建一个用户名username、密码password及其虚拟主机vhost。  
(1) 添加用户名及密码，假设创建一个用户名为test，密码为test的用户，则输入如下命令：

/usr/sbin/rabbitmqctl add\_user test test

(2) 将该用户设置为管理员权限，则输入如下命令：  
/usr/sbin/rabbitmqctl set\_user\_tags test administrator  
(3) 添加虚拟主机vhost  
假设创建一个名为/test的虚拟主机vhost，则输入如下命令：  
/usr/sbin/rabbitmqctl add\_vhost /test  
(4) 添加权限  
为以上的用户名和虚拟主机设置读写等权限，输入如下命令：  
/usr/sbin/rabbitmqctl set\_permissions -p /test test ".\*" ".\*" ".\*"