

# RabbitMQ

## 1.系统环境

- JDK1.8
- Centos7-64 位
- Erlang-OTP 23
- RabbitMQ-3.8.5

## 2.安装 Erlang

### a.erlang 和 rabbitmq 的版本对应关系

#### RabbitMQ and Erlang/OTP Compatibility Matrix

The table below provides an Erlang compatibility matrix of currently supported RabbitMQ release series. For RabbitMQ releases that have reached end of life, see [Unsupported Series Compatibility Matrix](#).

RabbitMQ version	Minimum required Erlang/OTP	Maximum supported Erlang/OTP	Notes
3.8.5 3.8.4	21.3	23.X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Erlang/OTP 23 compatibility notes</a></li><li>• Erlang 22.x or 23.x is recommended</li><li>• Erlang 22.x dropped support for HiPE</li></ul>
3.8.3 3.8.2 3.8.1 3.8.0	21.3	22.X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Erlang 22.x is recommended.</li><li>• Erlang 22.x dropped support for HiPE</li></ul>
3.7.26 3.7.25 3.7.24 3.7.23 3.7.22	21.3	22.X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Erlang/OTP 20.x support is discontinued</a></li><li>• Erlang 22.x dropped support for HiPE</li></ul>

### b.通过 rpm 安装 erlang

完成 erlang 的前置条件配置

1. `curl -s https://packagecloud.io/install/repositories/rabbitmq/erlang/script.rpm.sh | sudo bash`

安装 erlang

1. `yum install -y erlang`  
检查 erlang 的版本号
1. `erl`

```

[root@teacher1 bin]# erl
Erlang/OTP 23 [erts-11.0.2] [source] [64-bit] [smp:2:2] [ds:2:2:10] [async-threads:1] [hipe]

Eshell V11.0.2 (abort with ^G)
1>
BREAK: (a)bort (A)bort with dump (c)ontinue (p)roc info (i)nfo
          (l)oaded (v)ersion (k)ill (D)b-tables (d)istribution

```

erlang 安装完成

### 3.安装 RabbitMQ

a.先导入两个 key

```
rpm --import https://packagecloud.io/rabbitmq/rabbitmq-server/gpgkey
```

```
rpm --import https://packagecloud.io/gpg.key
```

b.完成 RabbitMQ 的前置条件配置

```
curl -s https://packagecloud.io/install/repositories/rabbitmq/rabbitmq-server/script.rpm.sh |
sudo bash
```

c.下载 RabbitMQ 安装包

#### Download the Server

In some cases it may be easier to download the package and install it manually. The package can be downloaded from [GitHub](#).

Description	Download	Signature
RPM for RHEL Linux 8.x, CentOS 8.x, Fedora 28+ (supports systemd)	<a href="#">rabbitmq-server-3.8.5-1.el8.noarch.rpm</a>	<a href="#">Signature</a>
RPM for RHEL Linux 7.x, CentOS 7.x, Fedora 24+ (supports systemd)	<a href="#">rabbitmq-server-3.8.5-1.el7.noarch.rpm</a>	<a href="#">Signature</a>
RPM for RHEL Linux 6.x, CentOS 6.x, Fedora prior to 19	<a href="#">rabbitmq-server-3.8.5-1.el6.noarch.rpm</a>	<a href="#">Signature</a>
RPM for openSUSE Linux	<a href="#">rabbitmq-server-3.8.5-1.suse.noarch.rpm</a>	<a href="#">Signature</a>
RPM for SLES 11.x	<a href="#">rabbitmq-server-3.8.5-1.sles11.noarch.rpm</a>	<a href="#">Signature</a>

这里给出 Centos7 和 Centos8 的下载链接。

CentOS7:

<https://github.com/rabbitmq/rabbitmq-server/releases/download/v3.8.5/rabbitmq-server-3.8.5-1.el7.noarch.rpm>

CentOS8:

<https://github.com/rabbitmq/rabbitmq-server/releases/download/v3.8.5/rabbitmq-server-3.8.5-1.el8.noarch.rpm>

d.下载成功后，上传到服务器，然后使用命名安装

1. rpm -ivh rabbitmq-server-3.8.5-1.el7.noarch.rpm

```

[root@gms ~]# rpm -ivh rabbitmq-server-3.8.5-1.el7.noarch.rpm
警告: rabbitmq-server-3.8.5-1.el7.noarch.rpm: 头V4 RSA/SHA256 Signature, 密钥 ID 6026dfca: NOKEY
错误: 依赖检测失败:
        socat 被 rabbitmq-server-3.8.5-1.el7.noarch 需要

```

仔细看有一个警告和一个错误。警告是缺少 key，而错误是 socat，只需要导入 key 和安装 socat 即可。

1) 导入 key

1. rpm --import https://www.rabbitmq.com/rabbitmq-release-signing-key.asc

2) 安装 socat

1. yum -y install epel-release

2. yum -y install socat

```
Downloading packages:
socat-1.7.3.2-2.el7.x86_64.rpm
Running transaction check
Running transaction test
Transaction test succeeded
Running transaction
 正在安装      : socat-1.7.3.2-2.el7.x86_64
 验证中       : socat-1.7.3.2-2.el7.x86_64

已安装:
socat.x86_64 0:1.7.3.2-2.el7
```

#### e.再次安装 RabbitMQ

1. `rpm -ivh rabbitmq-server-3.8.5-1.el7.noarch.rpm`

#### f.启用管理平台插件，启用插件后，可以可视化管理 RabbitMQ

1. `rabbitmq-plugins enable rabbitmq_management`

#### g.启动 RabbitMQ

1. `systemctl start rabbitmq-server`

## 4.访问控制台界面

#### a.访问地址

`http://xxx.xxx.xx.xx:15672`



[https://blog.csdn.net/weixin\\_40584261](https://blog.csdn.net/weixin_40584261)

注意：xxx.xxx.xx.xx 是安装 RabbitMQ 的服务器 IP 地址。如果访问不了，确认是否开启端口 5672 和 15672。开启方法参考：Centos7 防火墙常用基本命名

#### b.用户登录

默认账号密码都是 guest，但是如果使用 guest 登录，会出现报错如下：



原因是 RabbitMQ3.3 以后，guest 账号只能在本机登录。这里就不去修改相应配置了，而是另外创建其他登录账号。

### c.创建用户

创建用户名 admin，密码 aaaaaa 的用户：

1. rabbitmqctl add\_user admin aaaaaa

设置 admin 为超级管理员

1. rabbitmqctl set\_user\_tags admin administrator

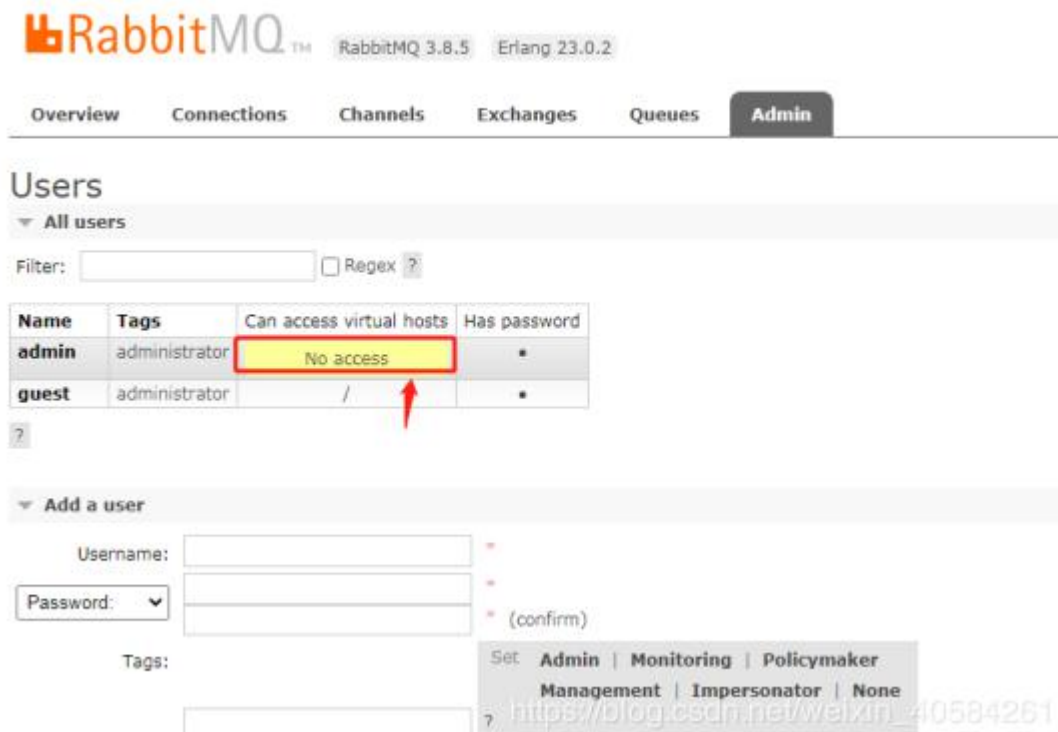
授权远程访问（也可以登录后，可视化配置）

1. rabbitmqctl set\_permissions -p / admin "." "." ".\*"

创建完成后，重启 RabbitMQ

1. systemctl restart rabbitmq-server

### d.登录用户 admin



此时看到 admin 是 No access 的，需要设置一下。点击 name 下面的 admin，然后再点击 Set permission 即可

User: admin

This user does not have  
Use "Set Permission" below

► Overview

▼ Permissions

Current permissions

... no permissions ...

Set permission

Virtual Host: /

Configure regexp: .\*

Write regexp: .\*

Read regexp: .\*

Set permission

[https://blog.csdn.net/weixin\\_40584261](https://blog.csdn.net/weixin_40584261)

附：RabbitMQ 安装官网文档：<https://www.rabbitmq.com/install-rpm.html>