

# 1 NETPOD 报表部署

## 1.1 数据库安装

### 1.1.1 卸载系统自带的 mariadb

查看相关 mariadb 文件，运行以下命令

```
rpm -qa | grep mariadb
```

根据查看结果，运行以下卸载命令（以下命令后面跟查看到的结果文件名）

```
rpm -e --nodeps 文件名
```

运行以下命令编辑数据库安装源

```
vi /etc/yum.repos.d/mariadb.repo
```

写入以下内容

```
[mariadb]
```

```
name = MariaDB
```

```
baseurl =
```

```
https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/mariadb/yum/10.5/centos7-amd64/
```

```
gpgkey =
```

```
https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/mariadb/yum/RPM-GPG-KEY-MariaDB
```

```
gpgcheck = 1
```

```
[mariadb]
name = MariaDB
baseurl = https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/mariadb/yum/10.5/centos7-amd64/
gpgkey = https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/mariadb/yum/RPM-GPG-KEY-MariaDB
gpgcheck = 1
```

```
:wq 保存退出
```

运行以下命令清除 yum 的缓存并重新建立

```
yum clean all
```

```
yum makecache
```

运行以下命令安装

```
yum install mariadb mariadb-server
```

Installed:  
MariaDB-client.x86\_64 0:10.5.10-1.el7.centos

MariaDB-server.x86\_64 0:10.5.10-1.el7.centos

运行以下命令启动数据库并设置为开机启动

```
systemctl start mariadb
```

```
systemctl enable mariadb
```

运行以下命令初始化数据库

```
mysql_secure_installation
```

NOTE: RUNNING ALL PARTS OF THIS SCRIPT IS RECOMMENDED FOR ALL MariaDB  
SERVERS IN PRODUCTION USE! PLEASE READ EACH STEP CAREFULLY!

In order to log into MariaDB to secure it, we'll need the current  
password for the root user. If you've just installed MariaDB, and  
haven't set the root password yet, you should just press enter here.

Enter current password for root (enter for none): █

回车

OK, successfully used password, moving on...

Setting the root password or using the unix\_socket ensures that nobody  
can log into the MariaDB root user without the proper authorisation.

You already have your root account protected, so you can safely answer 'n'.

Switch to unix\_socket authentication [Y/n]

输入 n, 回车

Switch to unix\_socket authentication [Y/n] n  
... skipping.

You already have your root account protected, so you can safely answer 'n'.

Change the root password? [Y/n]

输入 y, 回车后输入两次设置 root 密码

Change the root password? [Y/n] y  
New password:  
Re-enter new password:  
Password updated successfully!  
Reloading privilege tables..  
... Success!

By default, a MariaDB installation has an anonymous user, allowing anyone  
to log into MariaDB without having to have a user account created for  
them. This is intended only for testing, and to make the installation  
go a bit smoother. You should remove them before moving into a  
production environment.

Remove anonymous users? [Y/n]

输入 y, 回车

```
Remove anonymous users? [Y/n] y
... Success!

Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from 'localhost'. This
ensures that someone cannot guess at the root password from the network.

Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n]
```

输入 n, 回车

```
Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] n
... skipping.

By default, MariaDB comes with a database named 'test' that anyone can
access. This is also intended only for testing, and should be removed
before moving into a production environment.

Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n] █
```

输入 n, 回车

```
Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n] n
... skipping.

Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes made so far
will take effect immediately.

Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] █
```

输入 y, 回车

```
Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] y
... Success!


Cleaning up...

All done! If you've completed all of the above steps, your MariaDB
installation should now be secure.

Thanks for using MariaDB!
```

## 1.2 NETPOD 软件部署

### 1.2.1 上传部署包到服务器

 netpod-install.zip

使用 FTP 连接工具连接服务器，并上传 zip 包到/opt 目录下

### 1.2.2 解压部署包

解压部署包：运行以下命令解压

```
cd /opt
```

```
unzip netpod-install.zip
```

运行以下命令

```
cd /opt/netpod-install
sh install.sh
```

### 1.2.3 数据库导入

运行以下命令，并输入数据库 root 密码进入数据库

```
mysql -u root -p
```

运行以下命令创建数据库 ops

```
create database netpod default character set utf8 COLLATE utf8_bin;
```

运行以下命令查看是否有 netpod 数据库

```
show databases;
```

运行以下命令进入 netpod 数据库

```
use netpod;
```

运行以下命令导入 sql 文件

```
source /opt/netpod-install/netpod.sql
```

待导入完毕，运行以下命令检查数据表是否导入成功


```
show tables;
```

### 1.2.4 修改配置

修改配置文件，运行以下命令

```
vi /usr/local/ops/application-dev.yml
```

找到以下内容，修改数据库连接密码

```
url: jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1:3306/netpod?allowMultiQueries=true&useUnicode=true&characterEncoding=UTF-8&useSSL=false
username: root
password: 
```

根据实际情况修改 zabbix 访问地址、账户和密码（zabbix 访问地址后面加 /api\_jsonrpc.php）

```
# zabbix
zabbixUrl: http://127.0.0.1:8080/zabbix/api_jsonrpc.php
zabbixUserName: Admin
zabbixPassWord: zabbix
```

```
:wq 保存退出
```

### 1.2.5 启动前后端系统

启动后端 jar，运行以下命令

```
cd /usr/local/ops
```

```
nohup java -jar ops.jar &
```

启动前端 tomcat，运行以下命令

```
/usr/local/ops/apache-tomcat-9.0.41/bin/startup.sh
```

### 1.2.6 检查系统运行情况

待系统前后端启动 1 分钟后，运行以下命令查看系统进程是否存在

```
ps -ef | grep java
```

如下图例，tomcat 及 ops.jar 两个进程都存在即可

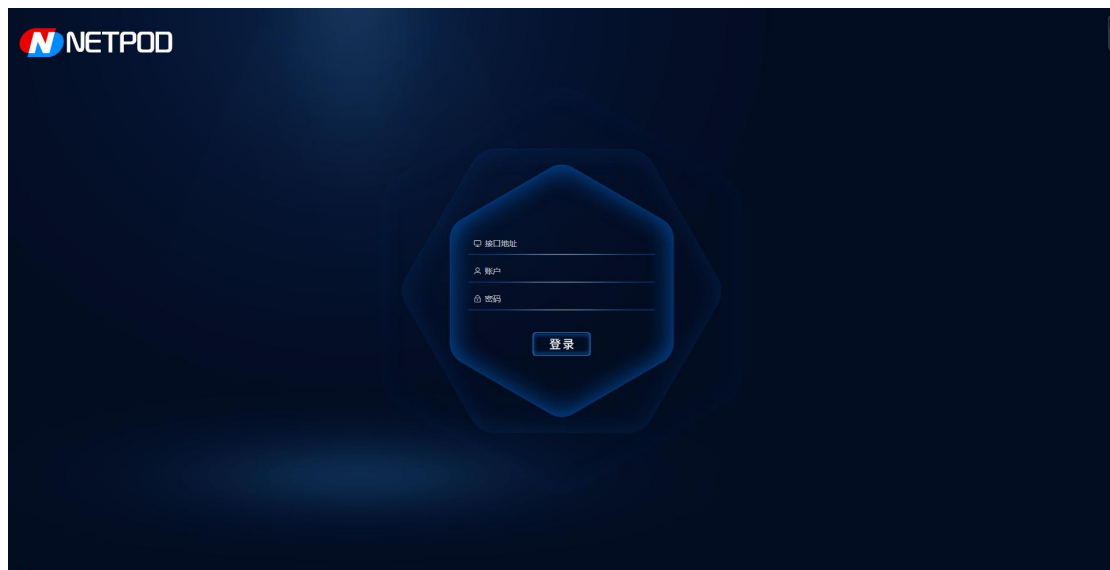
```
[root@zabbixserver ~]# ps -ef | grep java
root      219205      1   0 Aug19 ?        00:03:25 /usr/local/jdk1.8.0_191/bin/java -Djava.util.logging.config.file=/opt/apache-tomcat-8.5.35/conf/logging.properties -Djava.util.logging.manager=org.apache.juli.ClassLoaderLogManager -Djdk.tls.ephemeralDHKeySize=2048 -Djava.protocol.handler.pkgs=org.apache.catalina.webresources -Dorg.apache.catalina.security.SecurityListener.Umask=0027 -Dignore.endorsed.dirs=-classpath /opt/apache-tomcat-8.5.35/bin/bootstrap.jar:/opt/apache-tomcat-8.5.35/bin/tomcat-juli.jar -Dcatalina.base=/opt/apache-tomcat-8.5.35 -Dcatalina.home=/opt/apache-tomcat-8.5.35 -Djava.io.tmpdir=/opt/apache-tomcat-8.5.35/temp org.apache.catalina.startup.Bootstrap start
root      473247      1   0 14:19 ?        00:00:43 java -jar ops.jar
root      478474      1   0 16:35 pts/0    00:00:00 grep --color=auto java
```

## 2 NETPOD 报表使用

### 2.1 登录

#### 2.1.1 系统访问

确保服务器 80、8091 端口开通，使用谷歌浏览器、360 安全浏览器极速模式访问 <http://IP>

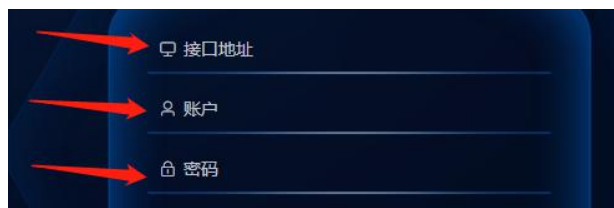


#### 2.1.2 系统登录

接口地址填写: <http://IP>

系统管理员默认账户: ops

系统管理员默认密码: netpod



### 2.2 资产管理

#### 2.2.1 资产同步

系统登录成功后，首页为资产管理页面，点击页面右上角同步资产按钮，将 zabbix 内的主机资产同步到 NETPOD 中

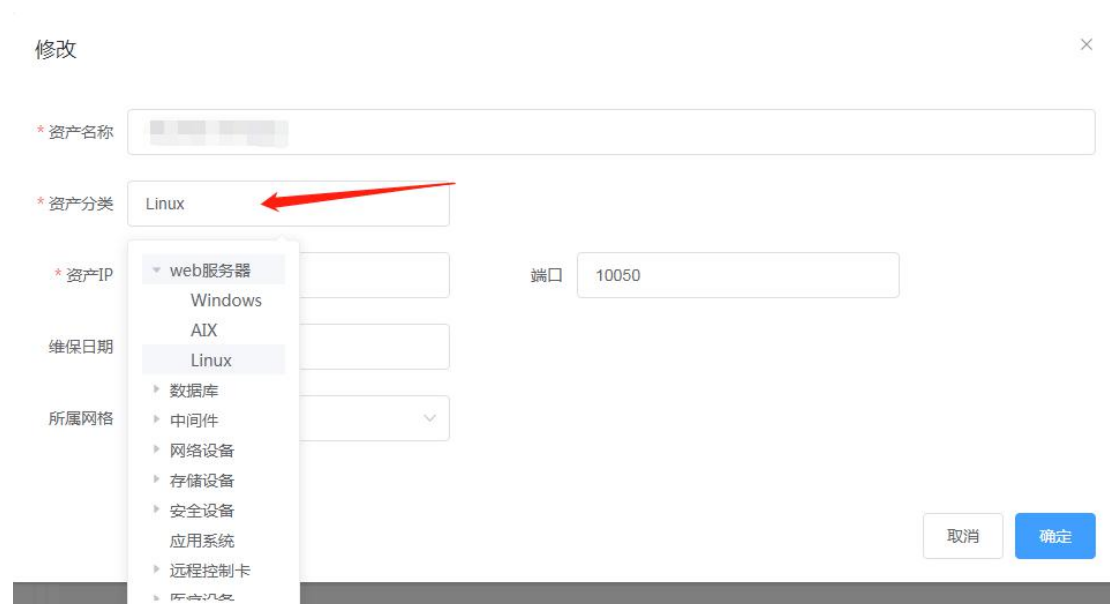


### 2.2.2 资产分类

资产同步完成后，点击右侧操作栏的编辑按钮



将同步到的资产按照 NETPOD 内置的分类进行选择



## 2.3 运维报表

### 2.3.1 综合报表

点击左侧菜单栏中的运维报表菜单，可查看资产综合报表



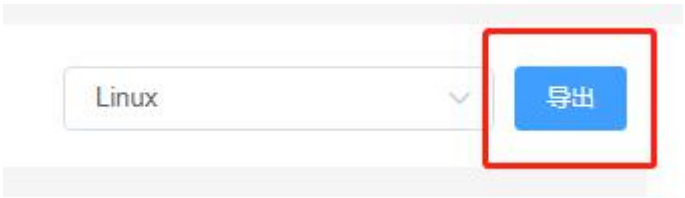
运维报表 Linux 导出

IP(链接到明细)	主机名	运行时间	CPU核	内存	分区使用率	CPU使用率	内存使用率	磁盘读取	磁盘写入	下载速率	上传速率
192.168.1.99	192.168.1.99-Linux	1天19.28小时	2	7.37GB	55.56	7.30	43.52	0.00	28.26	140856.00	96784.00
192.168.1.60	192.168.1.60-Linux	5天16.75小时	1	3.68GB	23.58	0.63	11.28	0.00	0.00	3200.00	2032.00
192.168.1.52	192.168.1.52-Linux	26天1.76小时	2	3.68GB	13.99	0.47	20.06	0.00	0.30	2896.00	3592.00

点击右上角下拉框，可选择分类查看



点击右上角导出按钮，可导出当前查看的综合报表

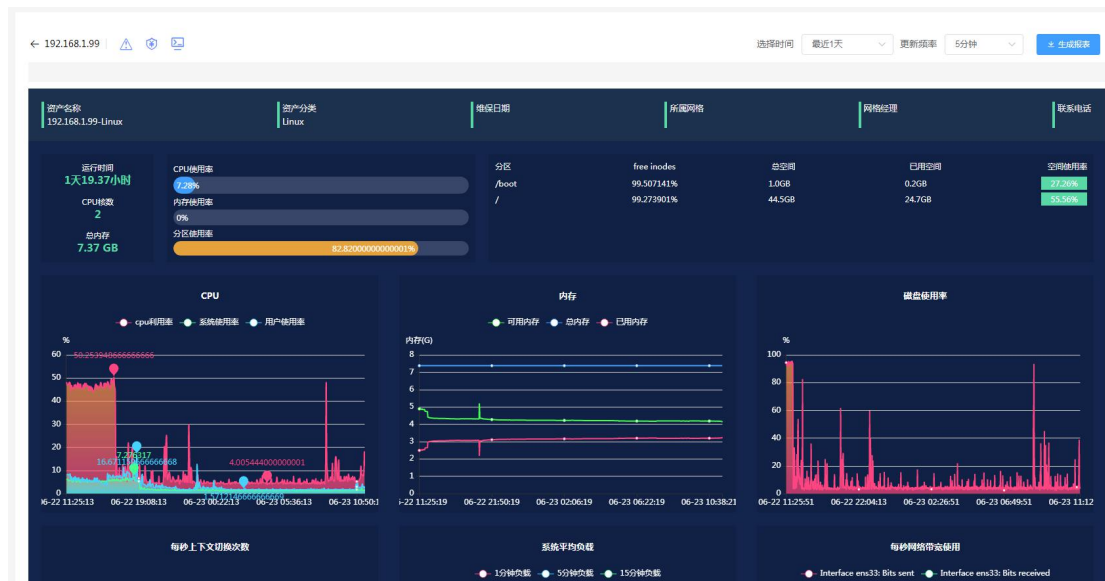


### 2.3.2 详细报表

点击综合报表中某一资产的 IP，可查看该资产的详细报表

IP(链接到明细)	主机名	运行时间
<a href="#">192.168.1.99</a>	192.168.1.99-Linux	1天19.33小时
<a href="#">192.168.1.60</a>	192.168.1.60-Linux	5天16.80小时
<a href="#">192.168.1.52</a>	192.168.1.52-Linux	26天1.81小时





点击右上角下拉框，可选择时间和频率查看



点击右上角生成报表按钮，可导出当前查看的资产详细报表

