需要搜集的信息

- 服务器的hosts名称。
- 新的DNS服务地址，所有服务器都是一样的。
- 节点配置信息
- 授权文件

执行的步骤

- 安装系统，到配置网络，直接看部级文档即可。
- 系统配置

  修改Hostname

```
vi /etc/hosts

127.0.0.1   localhost localhost.localdomain localhost4 localhost4.localdomain4
::1         localhost localhost.localdomain localhost6 localhost6.localdomain6
10.67.13.3 g0003130030-00-server01
10.254.7.7 bzdts.chinaetc.org
```

  挂载数据盘

```
fdisk -l
查看对应的数据盘
pvcreate /dev/vdb
vgcreate datavg /dev/sdb
lvcreate -L 4900G -n datalv datavg
mkfs.xfs /dev/datavg/datalv
mkdir /mjxt
mount /dev/datavg/datalv/mjxt
vi /etc/fstab

/dev/datavg/datalv /mjxt xfs defaults 0 0
```

  上传镜像至服务器对应目录

```
mkdir /mjxtinit
上传文件至服务器。如下：
```

```
[root@g0003130030-00-server01 mjxtinit]# ll
总用量 4
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 4096 8月   6 13:53 docker-images
drwxr-xr-x. 6 root root   78 8月   6 13:49 package
drwxr-xr-x. 4 root root  117 8月   6 13:54 script
[root@g0003130030-00-server01 mjxtinit]# pwd
/mjxtinit
[root@g0003130030-00-server01 mjxtinit]#
```

关闭安全软件

```
systemctl stop firewalld.service
systemctl disable firewalld.service
setenforce 0
vi /etc/selinux/config

将 SELINUX 值设置为 disabled
```

修改linux内核

```
vi /etc/sysctl.conf

# sysctl settings are defined through files in
# /usr/lib/sysctl.d/, /run/sysctl.d/, and /etc/sysctl.d/.
#
# Vendors settings live in /usr/lib/sysctl.d/.
# To override a whole file, create a new file with the same in
# /etc/sysctl.d/ and put new settings there. To override
# only specific settings, add a file with a lexically later
# name in /etc/sysctl.d/ and put new settings there.
#
# For more information, see sysctl.conf(5) and sysctl.d(5).
net.ipv4.conf.all.rp_filter=0
net.ipv4.conf.default.rp_filter=0
net.ipv4.conf.default.arp_announce=2
net.ipv4.conf.lo.arp_announce=2
net.ipv4.conf.all.arp_announce=2
net.ipv4.tcp_max_tw_buckets=5000
net.ipv4.tcp_syncookies=1
net.ipv4.tcp_max_syn_backlog=1024
net.ipv4.tcp_synack_retries=2
net.ipv4.tcp_keepalive_time=1800
net.ipv4.tcp_keepalive_intvl=15

sysctl –p
```

安装MySQL客户端

```
yum remove mariadb mariadb-libs
mkdir -p /mjxtinit/package/mysql-client
cd /mjxtinit/package/mysql-client
rpm -ivh mysql-community-common-8.0.17-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
rpm -ivh mysql-community-libs-8.0.17-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
rpm -ivh mysql-community-client-8.0.17-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
```

时间同步设置

```
timedatectl status
timedatectl set-timezone Asia/Shanghai
cd /mjxtinit/package/ntpdate/
rpm -ivh ntpdate-4.2.6p5-29.el7.centos.x86_64.rpm
ntpdate 192.168.0.1
crontab —e

0 * * * * /sbin/ntpdate 192.168.0.2
```

提升句柄数

```
vi /etc/security/limits.conf

# /etc/security/limits.conf
#
#This file sets the resource limits for the users logged in via PAM.
#It does not affect resource limits of the system services.
#
#Also note that configuration files in /etc/security/limits.d directory,
#which are read in alphabetical order, override the settings in this
#file in case the domain is the same or more specific.
#That means for example that setting a limit for wildcard domain here
#can be overriden with a wildcard setting in a config file in the
#subdirectory, but a user specific setting here can be overriden only
#with a user specific setting in the subdirectory.
#
#Each line describes a limit for a user in the form:
#
#<domain>        <type>  <item>  <value>
#
#Where:
#<domain> can be:
#        - a user name
#        - a group name, with @group syntax
#        - the wildcard *, for default entry
#        - the wildcard %, can be also used with %group syntax,
#                 for maxlogin limit
```

```
#
#<type> can have the two values:
#        - "soft" for enforcing the soft limits
#        - "hard" for enforcing hard limits
#
#<item> can be one of the following:
#        - core - limits the core file size (KB)
#        - data - max data size (KB)
#        - fsize - maximum filesize (KB)
#        - memlock - max locked-in-memory address space (KB)
#        - nofile - max number of open file descriptors
#        - rss - max resident set size (KB)
#        - stack - max stack size (KB)
#        - cpu - max CPU time (MIN)
#        - nproc - max number of processes
#        - as - address space limit (KB)
#        - maxlogins - max number of logins for this user
#        - maxsyslogins - max number of logins on the system
#        - priority - the priority to run user process with
#        - locks - max number of file locks the user can hold
#        - sigpending - max number of pending signals
#        - msgqueue - max memory used by POSIX message queues (bytes)
#        - nice - max nice priority allowed to raise to values: [-20, 19]
#        - rtprio - max realtime priority
#
#<domain>      <type>  <item>         <value>
#

#*               soft    core            0
#*               hard    rss             10000
#@student        hard    nproc           20
#@faculty        soft    nproc           20
#@faculty        hard    nproc           50
#ftp             hard    nproc           0
#@student        -       maxlogins       4

# End of file
* soft nofile 65535
* hard nofile 65535
* soft nproc 65535
* hard nproc 65535
```

设置DNS

```
vi /etc/resolv.conf

nameserver 10.254.6.199
nameserver 10.254.6.200
search g0003130030-00-server01
```

安装Docker

```
cd /mjxtinit/package/docker-inst
tar -xzvf gantry_rpm_x86.tar.gz
cd /etc/yum.repos.d/
mkdir backup
mv ./Cent* ./backup
cp /mjxtinit/package/docker-inst/gantry_rpm.repo /etc/yum.repos.d/
yum clean all && yum list
yum install -y yum-utils device-mapper-persistent-data lvm2
yum install -y docker-ce
systemctl start docker
systemctl enable docker
vi /etc/docker/daemon.json

{
"log-driver":"json-file",
"log-opts":{"max-size":"500M","max-file":"3"}
}

reboot
```

安装Docker镜像

```
cd /mjxtinit/docker-images
docker load -i x86-etcdfs.tar
docker load -i x86-keepalived.tar
docker load -i x86-mysql.tar
docker load -i x86-nginx.tar
docker load -i x86-redis.tar
docker load -i x86-sentinel.tar
docker load -i x86-sersync.tar

docker images 检查命令
```

- 节点注册

  将节点注册相关工具上传到服务器，目录如下：

```
上传ief.tar.gz至opt目录下
tar -zxvf ief.tar.gz
mv /opt/ief/* /opt/
chmod +x ief-install.sh
sh ief-install.sh 13
```

- 部署应用
  - 应用配置文件脚本执行

    ```
    cd /mjxtinit/script/initpackage-standalone
    sh initialize.sh
    ```

  - 上传授权文件至服务器目录

    ```
    [root@g0003130030-00-server01 config]# ls
    dfs.properties  G0003130030-00-server01_G000313003000110@G000313003000220@G000313003000310@G000313003000420_master1.key
    [root@g0003130030-00-server01 config]# pwd
    /mjxt/etcdfs/config
    ```

  - 部署应用，按照部级文档来即可。需要注意应用细节配置。
  - MySQL脚本执行。

    ```
    把mysql.tar.gz脚本上传至/opt目录下
    tar -zxvf mysql.tar.gz
    按照日期执行即可
    ```

  - 部署应用的顺序。

    mysql, redis, sentinel1, sentinel2, etcdfs，redisqd