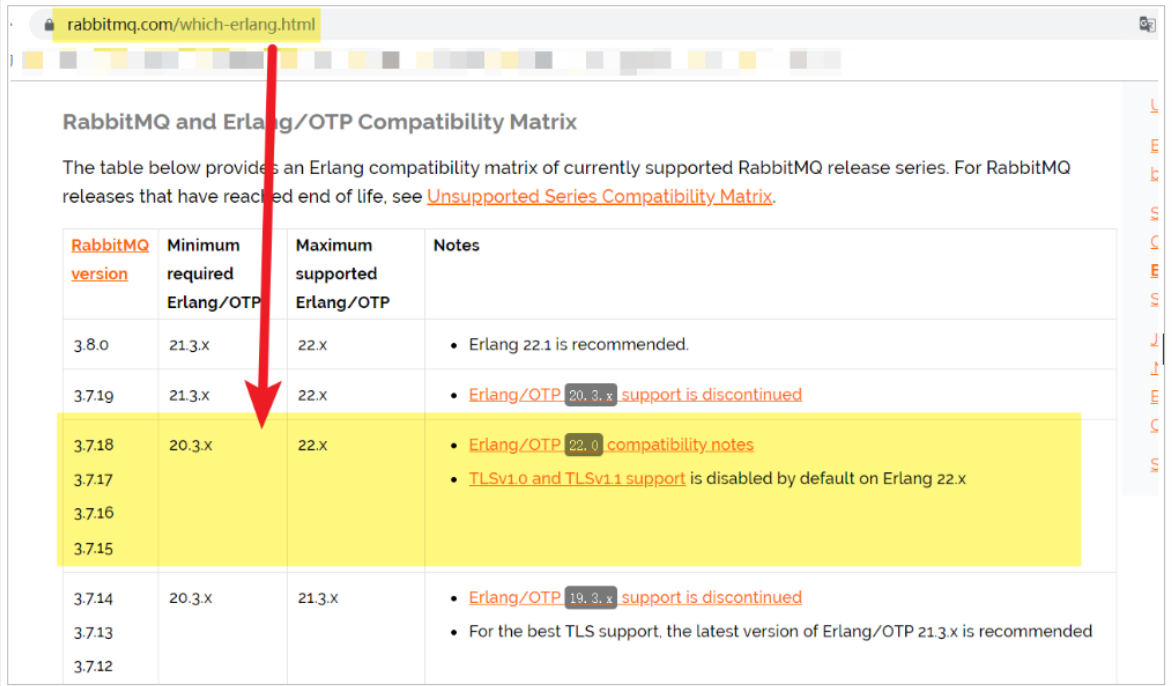


1. 安装Socat

在线安装依赖环境：

```
yum install gcc  
yum install socat
```

2. 安装Erlang



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
3.8.0	21.3.x	22.x	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Erlang 22.1 is recommended.
3.7.19	21.3.x	22.x	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Erlang/OTP 20.3.x support is discontinued
3.7.18	20.3.x	22.x	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Erlang/OTP 22.0 compatibility notesTLsv1.0 and TLsv1.1 support is disabled by default on Erlang 22.x
3.7.17			
3.7.16			
3.7.15			
3.7.14	20.3.x	21.3.x	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Erlang/OTP 19.3.x support is discontinued
3.7.13			<ul style="list-style-type: none">For the best TLS support, the latest version of Erlang/OTP 21.3.x is recommended
3.7.12			

```
mkdir /rabbitmq && cd /rabbitmq  
  
# 上传 erlang-22.0.7-1.e17.x86_64.rpm 安装包上传  
  
# 安装  
rpm -ivh erlang-22.0.7-1.e17.x86_64.rpm
```

3. 安装RabbitMQ

```
cd /rabbitmq
```

```
# 上传 rabbitmq-server-3.7.17-1.el7.noarch.rpm 安装包  
上传
```

```
# 安装
```

```
rpm -ivh rabbitmq-server-3.7.17-1.el7.noarch.rpm
```

```
[root@itcast rabbitmq]# rpm -ivh erlang-22.0.7-1.el7.x86_64.rpm  
警告: erlang-22.0.7-1.el7.x86_64.rpm: 头V4 RSA/SHA1 Signature, 密钥 ID 6026dfca: NOKEY  
准备中... ##### [100%]  
正在升级/安装...  
1:erlang-22.0.7-1.el7 ##### [100%]  
[root@itcast rabbitmq]# rpm -ivh rabbitmq-server-3.7.17-1.el7.noarch.rpm  
警告: rabbitmq-server-3.7.17-1.el7.noarch.rpm: 头V4 RSA/SHA256 Signature, 密钥 ID 6026dfca: NOKEY  
准备中... ##### [100%]  
正在升级/安装...  
1:rabbitmq-server-3.7.17-1.el7 ##### [100%]
```

4. 开启管理界面及配置

```
# 开启管理界面
```

```
rabbitmq-plugins enable rabbitmq_management
```

```
# 配置远程可使用guest登录mq
```

```
cd /usr/share/doc/rabbitmq-server-3.7.17
```

```
cp rabbitmq.config.example /etc/rabbitmq/rabbitmq.config
```

```
# 修改配置文件
```

```
vi /etc/rabbitmq/rabbitmq.config
```

```
[root@itcast rabbitmq]# rabbitmq-plugins enable rabbitmq_management  
Enabling plugins on node rabbit@itcast:  
rabbitmq_management  
The following plugins have been configured:  
  rabbitmq_management  
  rabbitmq_management_agent  
  rabbitmq_web_dispatch  
Applying plugin configuration to rabbit@itcast...  
Plugin configuration unchanged.
```

修改 /etc/rabbitmq/rabbitmq.config 配置文件:

```
rabbitmq.config x  
54  
55     %% The default "guest" user is only permitted to access the server  
56     %% via a loopback interface (e.g. localhost).  
57     %% {loopback_users, [<"guest">]},  
58     %%  
59     %% Uncomment the following line if you want to allow access to the  
60     %% guest user from anywhere on the network.  
61     %% {loopback_users, []}, 修改之前  
62  
63  
64     %% TLS configuration.  
65     %%  
66     %% Related doc guide: https://www.rabbitmq.com/ssl.html.  
67     %%
```

```
rabbitmq.config
54
55  %% The default "guest" user is only permitted to access the server
56  %% via a loopback interface (e.g. localhost).
57  %% {loopback_users, [<"guest">]},
58  %%
59  %% Uncomment the following line if you want to allow access to the
60  %% quest user from anywhere on the network.
61  {loopback_users, []}
62
63
64  %% TLS configuration.
65  %%
66  %% Related doc guide: https://www.rabbitmq.com/ssl.html.
```

修改之后，不要忘记删除后面的那个，

5. 启动

centos6用这个命令：

```
/sbin/service rabbitmq-server restart
```

centos7用这个命令：

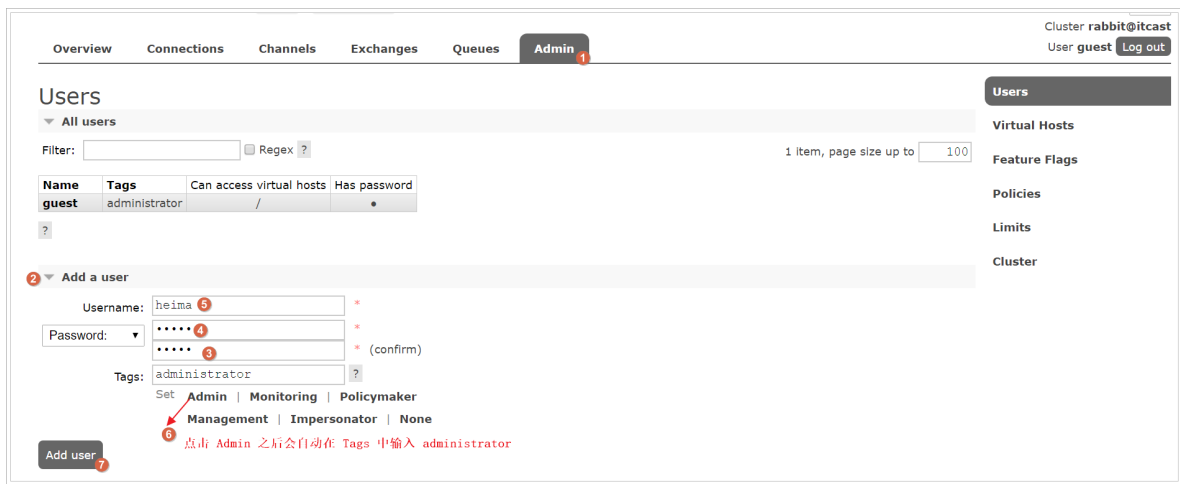
```
systemctl start rabbitmq-server
```

6. 配置虚拟主机及用户

6.1. 用户角色

RabbitMQ在安装好后，可以访问 <http://ip地址:15672>；其自带了guest/guest的用户名和密码；如果需要创建自定义用户；那么也可以登录管理界面后，如下操作：





角色说明：

1、超级管理员(administrator)

可登陆管理控制台，可查看所有的信息，并且可以对用户，策略(policy)进行操作。

2、监控者(monitoring)

可登陆管理控制台，同时可以查看rabbitmq节点的相关信息(进程数，内存使用情况，磁盘使用情况等)

3、策略制定者(policymaker)

可登陆管理控制台，同时可以对policy进行管理。但无法查看节点的相关信息(上图红框标识的部分)。

4、普通管理者(management)

仅可登陆管理控制台，无法看到节点信息，也无法对策略进行管理。

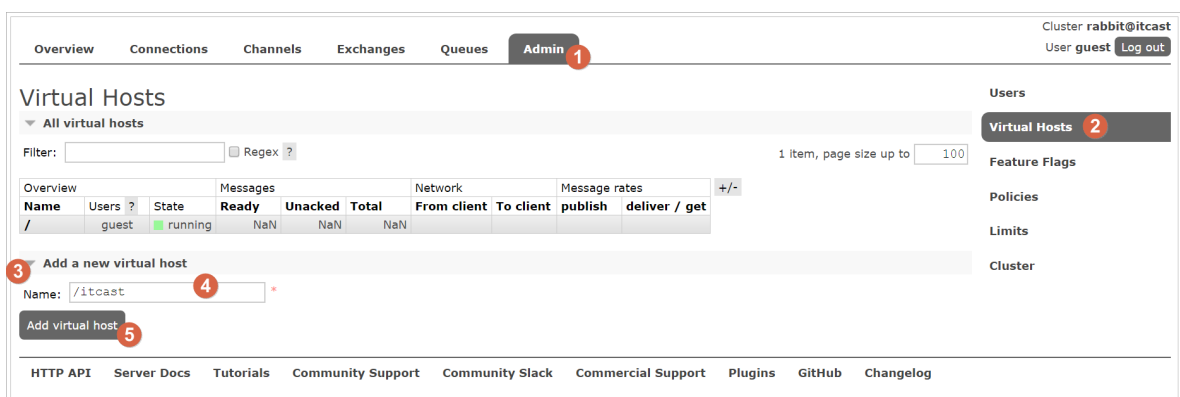
5、其他

无法登陆管理控制台，通常就是普通的生产者和消费者。

6.2. Virtual Hosts配置

像mysql拥有数据库的概念并且可以指定用户对库和表等操作的权限。RabbitMQ也有类似的权限管理；在RabbitMQ中可以虚拟消息服务器Virtual Host，每个Virtual Hosts相当于一个相对独立的RabbitMQ服务器，每个VirtualHost之间是相互隔离的。exchange、queue、message不能互通。相当于mysql的db。Virtual Name一般以/开头。

6.2.1. 创建Virtual Hosts



6.2.2. 设置Virtual Hosts权限

OverviewConnectionsChannelsExchangesQueuesAdmin

Cluster rabbit@itcast
User guest Log out

Virtual Hosts

All virtual hosts

Filter: ☐ Regex ?

2 items, page size up to

Overview

Messages

Network

Message rates

+/-

Name	Users ?	State	Ready	Unacked	Total	From client	To client	publish	deliver / get
/	guest	<div>running</div>	NaN	NaN	NaN				
/itcast	guest	<div>running</div>	NaN	NaN	NaN				

点

点

Add a new virtual host

Name:

Add virtual host

Users

Virtual Hosts

Feature Flags

Policies

Limits

Cluster