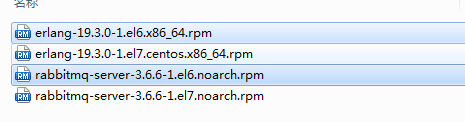
RabbitMQ

# 安装配置

# 机器规划

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 机器 | 说明 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

# 安装erlang



centos7下

rpm –ivh erlang-19.3.0-1.el7.centos.x86\_64.rpm

yum install socat

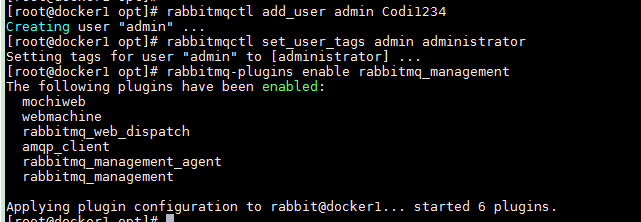
rpm –ivh rabbitmq-server-3.6.6-1.el7.noarch.rpm

# 启动mq

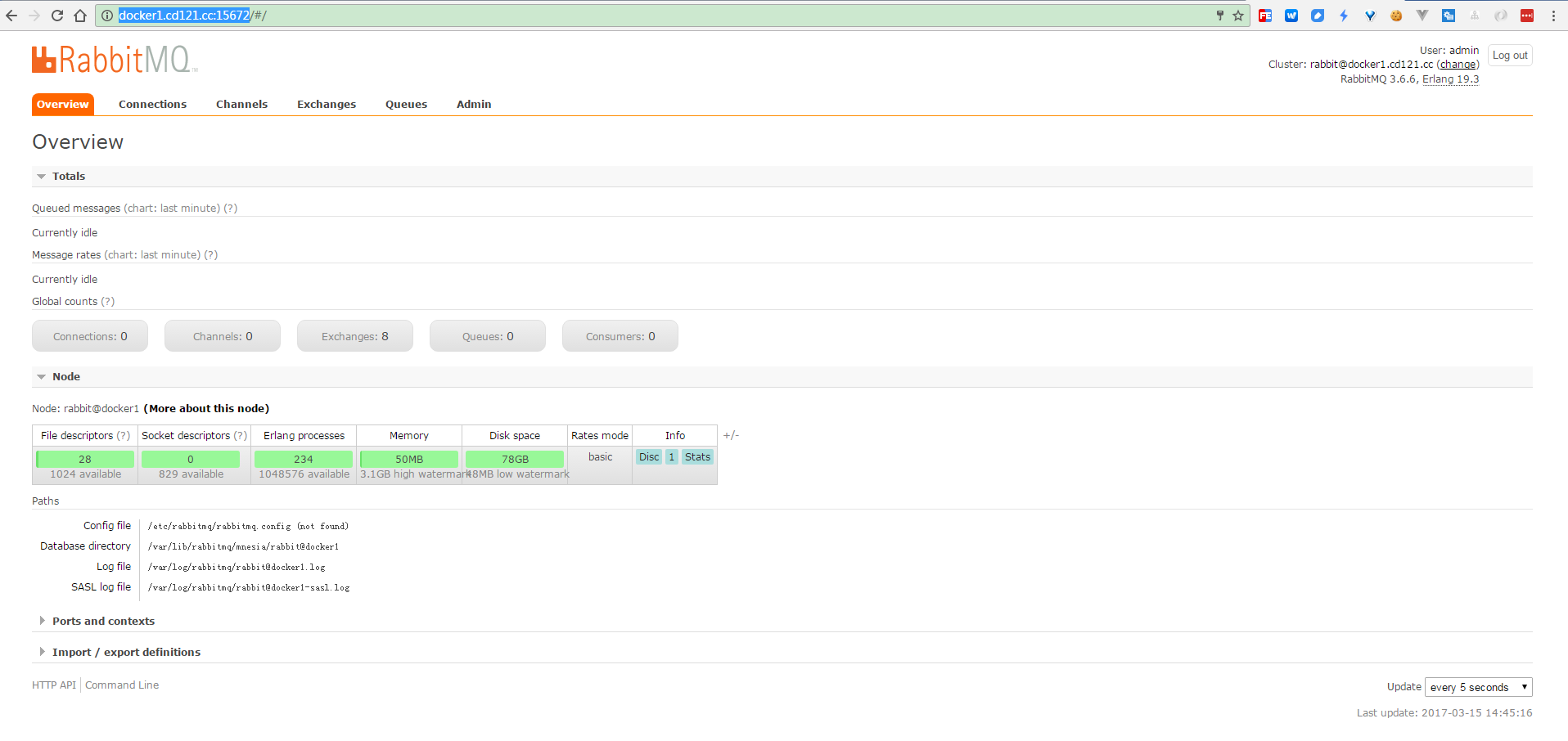
service rabbitmq-server start



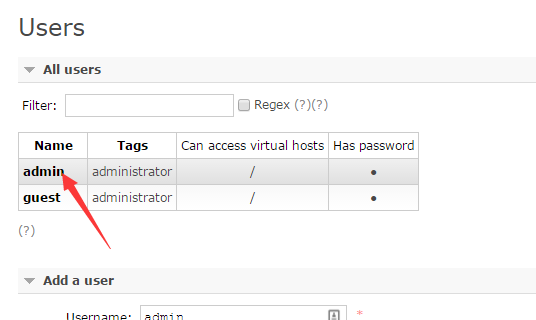
|  |
| --- |
| #启用管理员账户  rabbitmqctl add\_user admin Codi1234  rabbitmqctl set\_user\_tags admin administrator  # 启动管理界面  rabbitmq-plugins enable rabbitmq\_management |

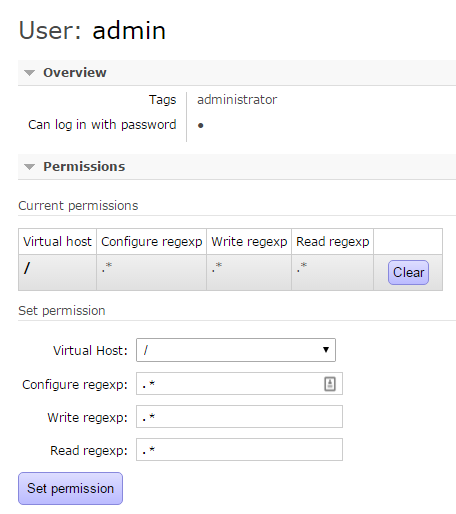


访问管理界面 <http://docker1.cd121.cc:15672> 管理员账户admin/Codi1234



在Admin页签，点击admin用户名





# 常用命令

* 启动rabbitmq

service rabbitmq-server start

* 会把应用和节点同时关闭

rabbitmqctl stop

* 只会关闭rabbitmq

rabbitmqctl stop\_app

* 查看消息或者消费者数目，以及内存使用

rabbitmqctl list\_queues name messages consumers memory



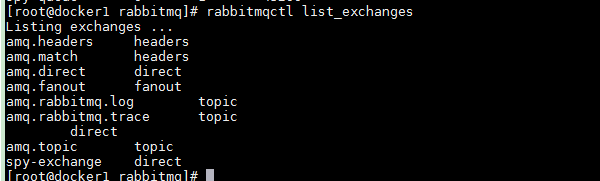
* 查看队列属性

rabbitmqctl list\_queues name durable auto\_delete



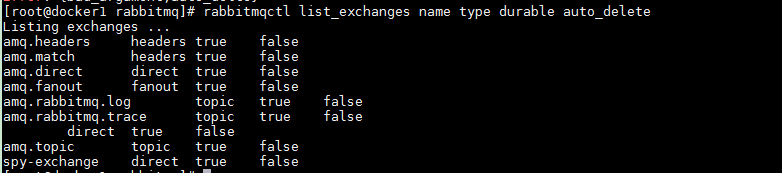
* 查看交换器和绑定

rabbitmqctl list\_exchanges



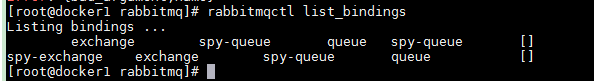
* 查看交换器的属性

rabbitmqctl list\_exchanges name type durable auto\_delete



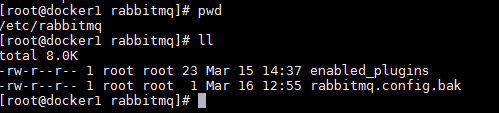
* 查看绑定

rabbitmqctl list\_bindings



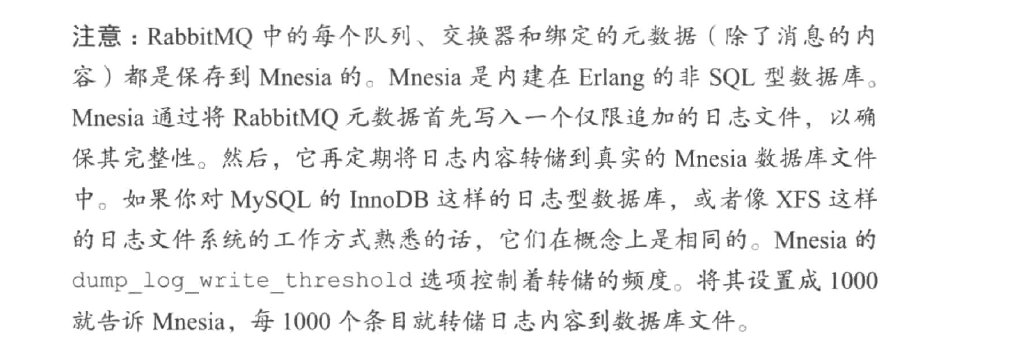
# 配置文件

/etc/rabbitmq/rabbitmq.config



比如修改端口

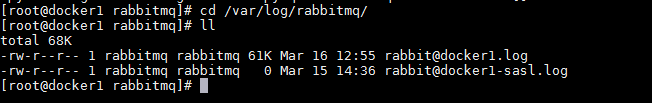
|  |
| --- |
| [  {rabbit, [{tcp\_listeners, [5673]}]}  ]. |

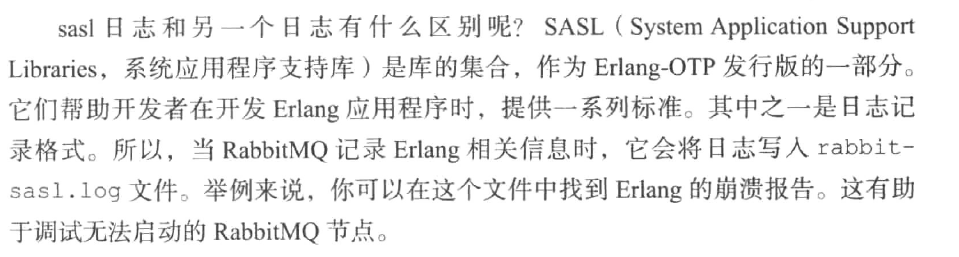


# 日志

# 普通日志

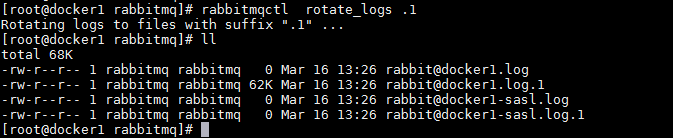
/var/log/rabbitmq





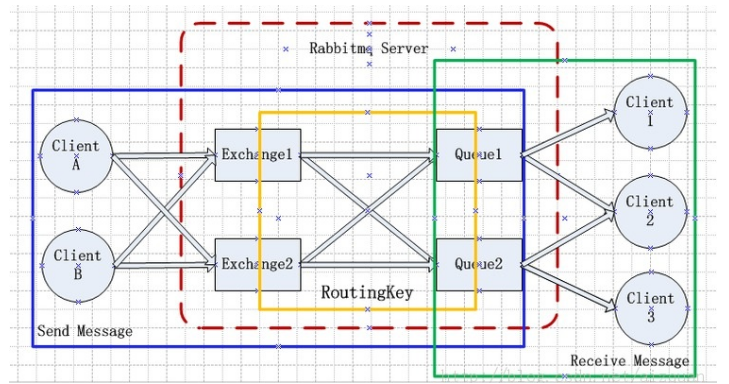
# 轮换日志

rabbitmqctl rotate\_logs suffix



# RabbitMQ使用

Exchange Routing queue



# 集群

停止正在运行的RabbitMQ

rabbitmqctl stop

# 伪集群

RABBITMQ\_NODE\_PORT=5672 RABBITMQ\_NODENAME=rabbit rabbitmq-server -detached

RABBITMQ\_NODE\_PORT=5673 RABBITMQ\_NODENAME=rabbit2 rabbitmq-server -detached

RABBITMQ\_NODE\_PORT=5674 RABBITMQ\_NODENAME=rabbit3 rabbitmq-server -detached

如果开启的web管理平台，则需要关闭

rabbitmq-plugins disable rabbitmq\_management

将一个rabbitmq接入集群

* 停止rabbitmq应用

rabbitmqctl –n rabbit2@host1 stop\_app

* 重置节点的元数据和状态为清空状态

rabbitmqctl –n rabbit2@host1 reset

* 将其加入到集群

rabbitmqctl –n rabbit2@host1 join\_cluster rabbit@host1

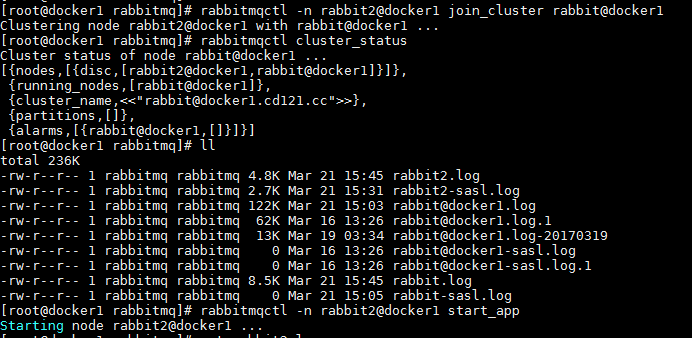
* 重启应用

rabbitmq –n rabbit2@host1 start\_app

Erlang节点间通过Erlang Cookie的方式来允许互相通信。因为rabbitmqctl使用Erlang OTP通信机制来和Rabbit节点通信。运行rabbitmqctl的机器和所要链接的rabbit节点必须使用相同的erlang cookie，否则会报错。

查看集群状态命令

rabbitmqctl cluster\_status



查看集群状态

