

Linux 服务器部署文档

1. 更新 163 yum 源

```
cd /etc/yum.repos.d/  
mv CentOS-Base.repo CentOS-Base.repo.backup  
wget http://mirrors.163.com/.help/CentOS6-Base-163.repo
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# yum clean all  
[root@localhost ~]# yum makecache  
[root@localhost ~]# yum update
```

或者是： <http://centos.ustc.edu.cn/>

2. 安装组件

```
// 安装上传下载组件 lrzs  
yum -y install lrzs
```

```
// centos7 精简安装后使用发现没有 killall 命令  
yum -y install psmisc
```

psmisc 软件包包含三个帮助管理/proc 目录的程序。

安装下列程序：fuser, killall,pstree 和 pstree.x11(到 pstree 的链接)

fuser 显示使用指定文件或者文件系统的进程的 PID。

killall 杀死某个名字的进程，它向运行指定命令的所有进程发出信号。

pstree 树型显示当前运行的进程。

pstree.x11 与 pstree 功能相同，只是在退出前需要确认。

安装 iptables 防火墙

```
yum install iptables-services
```

3. 安装 jdk

先卸载 open-jdk

```
java -version  
rpm -qa | grep java
```

```
rpm -e --nodeps java-1.7.0-openjdk-1.7.0.45-2.4.3.3.el6.x86_64  
rpm -e --nodeps java-1.6.0-openjdk-1.6.0.0-1.66.1.13.0.el6.x86_64
```

开始安装：

```
mkdir /usr/local/src/java  
rz 上传 jdk tar 包  
tar -xvf jdk-7u71-linux-i586.tar.gz
```

```
yum install glibc.i686
```

① vi /etc/profile

② 在末尾行添加

```
#set java environment  
JAVA_HOME=/usr/local/src/java/jdk1.7.0_71  
CLASSPATH=.:$JAVA_HOME/lib/tools.jar  
PATH=$JAVA_HOME/bin:$PATH  
export JAVA_HOME CLASSPATH PATH
```

保存退出

③source /etc/profile 使更改的配置立即生效

④java -version 查看 JDK 版本信息，如果显示出 1.7.0 证明成功

4. 创建 ucenter 用户

一般生成环境是不会使用 root 用户来发布 tomcat 等应用的。

```
useradd ucenter  
passwd ucenter -设置密码为： ucenter
```

```
mkdir /ucenter  
chown ucenter:ucenter /ucenter/ -R
```

5. 安装 mysql

安装 mysql 的 percona 分支;

文档: <http://www.percona.com/doc/percona-server/5.6/>

安装包: Percona-Server-5.6.21-70.0-r688-el6-x86_64-bundle.tar

下载地址:

https://www.percona.com/downloads/Percona-Server-5.6/Percona-Server-5.6.21-70.0/binary/redhat/6/x86_64/Percona-Server-5.6.21-70.0-r688-el6-x86_64-bundle.tar

首先安装 cmake

yum -y install cmake

```
cd /usr/local/src/  
mkdir mysql-percona  
cd mysql-percona/  
rz 上传安装包
```

tar -xvf Percona-Server-5.6.21-70.0-r688-el6-x86_64-bundle.tar

```
rpm -ivh Percona-Server-shared-56-5.6.21-rel70.0.el6.x86_64.rpm  
rpm -ivh Percona-Server-client-56-5.6.21-rel70.0.el6.x86_64.rpm  
rpm -ivh Percona-Server-server-56-5.6.21-rel70.0.el6.x86_64.rpm
```

启动:

service mysql start

修改 root 密码:

mysqladmin -u root password "root"

登录:

mysql -uroot -proot

设置远程访问 (使用 root 密码):

```
grant all privileges on *.* to 'root' '@'%' identified by 'root';  
flush privileges;
```

防火墙打开 3306 端口

```
/sbin/iptables -I INPUT -p tcp --dport 3306 -j ACCEPT  
/etc/rc.d/init.d/iptables save  
/etc/init.d/iptables status
```

5.1. 安装 3307 端口 mysql

```
mkdir /usr/local/mysql/data -p  
mkdir /usr/local/mysql/logs -p  
mkdir /usr/local/mysql/etc -p  
mkdir /usr/local/mysql/var -p
```

```
chown mysql:mysql /usr/local/mysql/ -R
```

```
cp /etc/my.cnf /usr/local/mysql/etc/
```

```
vi /usr/local/mysql/etc/my.cnf
```

```
[mysqld]  
port=3307  
datadir=/usr/local/mysql/data  
socket=/usr/local/mysql/mysql-3307.sock  
user=mysql  
log_error=/usr/local/mysql/logs/db_error.log  
# Disabling symbolic-links is recommended to prevent assorted security risks  
symbolic-links=0  
  
[mysqld_safe]  
log-error=/usr/local/mysql/logs/db_error.log  
pid-file=/usr/local/mysql/mysqld-3307.pid
```

安装：

```
/usr/bin/mysql_install_db --defaults-file=/usr/local/mysql/etc/my.cnf --basedir=/usr/  
--datadir=/usr/local/mysql/data --user=mysql
```

启动：

```
/usr/bin/mysqld_safe --defaults-file=/usr/local/mysql/etc/my.cnf &
```

修改 root 密码：

```
mysqladmin -h127.0.0.1 -P3307 -uroot password "root"
```

修改远程访问：

```
mysql -uroot -h127.0.0.1 -P3307 -p
```

```
grant all privileges on *.* to 'root' @'%' identified by 'root';  
flush privileges;
```

防火墙打开 3307 端口

```
/sbin/iptables -I INPUT -p tcp --dport 3307 -j ACCEPT  
/etc/rc.d/init.d/iptables save  
/etc/init.d/iptables status
```

5.2. 解决 mysql 访问慢的问题

vim /etc/my.cnf

在[mysqld]下面添加:

```
skip-name-resolve
```

重启 mysql 服务:

```
service mysql restart
```

原因:

mysql 客户端每次访问 db, mysql 就会试图去解析来访问的机器的 hostname, 并缓存到 hostname cache, 如果这时解析不了, 等一段时间会失败, 数据才能被取过来。

6. 安装 Redis

```
yum -y install cpp binutils glibc glibc-kernheaders glibc-common glibc-devel gcc  
make gcc-c++ libstdc++-devel tcl
```

```
mkdir -p /usr/local/src/redis && cd /usr/local/src/redis
```

wget <http://download.redis.io/releases/redis-2.8.17.tar.gz> 或者 rz 上传

```
tar -xvf redis-2.8.17.tar.gz
```

创建软连接

```
ln -s /usr/local/src/redis/redis-2.8.17 /usr/local/redis
```

```
cd /usr/local/redis
```

```
make
```

```
make test #这个就不要执行了, 需要很长时间
```

```
make install
```

```
cp redis.conf /etc/
```

```
vi /etc/redis.conf
```

```
# 修改如下, 默认为 no
```

```
daemonize yes
```

```
#启动
redis-server /etc/redis.conf
#测试
redis-cli
#密码验证
auth redistest
```

7. 安装 Nginx

```
yum -y install gcc-c++
yum -y install pcre pcre-devel
yum -y install zlib zlib-devel
yum -y install openssl openssl-devel
```

```
mkdir /usr/local/src/nginx
cd /usr/local/src/nginx
```

```
wget http://nginx.org/download/nginx-1.10.2.tar.gz 或 rz 上传
tar -xvf nginx-1.10.2.tar.gz
cd nginx-1.10.2
```

```
#安装到/usr/local
mkdir -p /usr/local/nginx
```

```
创建 nginx 用户
useradd nginx
```

```
./configure --prefix=/usr/local/nginx --user=nginx --group=nginx
make
make install
```

由于非 root 用户不能占用 80 端口所以使普通用户以 root 身份启动 nginx。

```
cd /usr/local/nginx/sbin
chown root nginx
chmod u+s nginx
```

```
防火墙打开 80 端口
service iptables stop //关闭防火墙
```

```
/sbin/iptables -I INPUT -p tcp --dport 80 -j ACCEPT
/etc/rc.d/init.d/iptables save
```

```
/etc/init.d/iptables status
```

```
启动 nginx  
/usr/local/nginx/sbin/nginx
```

8. 安装 Zookeeper

```
mkdir /usr/local/src/zookeeper  
cd /usr/local/src/zookeeper
```

```
wget 或 rz 上传 zookeeper 源码安装文件到/usr/local/src/zookeeper  
wget http://mirrors.hust.edu.cn/apache/zookeeper/stable/zookeeper-3.4.12.tar.gz
```

```
tar -xzvf zookeeper-3.4.12.tar.gz  
cd zookeeper-3.4.12
```

```
修改配置文件  
cd conf  
mv zoo_sample.cfg zoo.cfg
```

```
创建软连接  
ln -s /usr/local/src/zookeeper/zookeeper-3.4.12 /usr/local/zookeeper
```

```
创建 data 目录  
mkdir /usr/local/zookeeper/data
```

```
启动 zookeeper  
./zkServer.sh start
```

9. 安装 RabbitMQ

9.1. 安装 Erlang

9.1.1. 添加 yum 支持

```
cd /usr/local/src/  
mkdir rabbitmq  
cd rabbitmq
```

```
wget http://packages.erlang-solutions.com/erlang-solutions-1.0-1.noarch.rpm
```

```
rpm -Uvh erlang-solutions-1.0-1.noarch.rpm
```

```
rpm --import http://packages.erlang-solutions.com/rpm/erlang\_solutions.asc
```

```
sudo yum install erlang
```

或者：

上传 esl-erlang_17.3-1~centos~6_amd64.rpm

执行 yum install esl-erlang_17.3-1~centos~6_amd64.rpm

上传：esl-erlang-compat-R14B-1.el6.noarch.rpm

```
yum install esl-erlang-compat-R14B-1.el6.noarch.rpm
```

```
总下载量: 57 M
Installed size: 136 M
确定吗? [y/N]: y
下载软件包:
(1/60): erlang-17.3-2.el6.x86_64.rpm
(2/60): erlang ASN1-17.3-2.el6.x86_64.rpm
(3/60): erlang-common-test-17.3-2.el6.x86_64.rpm
(4/60): erlang-compiler-17.3-2.el6.x86_64.rpm
(5/60): erlang-cosEvent-17.3-2.el6.x86_64.rpm
(6/60): erlang-cosEventDomain-17.3-2.el6.x86_64.rpm
(7/60): erlang-cosFileTransfer-17.3-2.el6.x86_64.rpm
(8/60): erlang-cosNotification-17.3-2.el6.x86_64.rpm
(9/60): erlang-cosProperty-17.3-2.el6.x86_64.rpm
(10/60): erlang-cosTime-17.3-2.el6.x86_64.rpm
(11/60): erlang-coTransactions-17.3-2.el6.x86_64.rpm
(12/60): erlang-crypto-17.3-2.el6.x86_64.rpm
(13/60): erlang-debugger-17.3-2.el6.x86_64.rpm
(14/60): erlang-dialyzer-17.3-2.el6.x86_64.rpm
(15/60): erlang-diameter-17.3-2.el6.x86_64.rpm
(16/60): erlang-edoc-17.3-2.el6.x86_64.rpm
(17/60): erlang-ldap-17.3-2.el6.x86_64.rpm
(18/60): erlang-erl_docgen-17.3-2.el6.x86_64.rpm
(19/60): erlang-erl_interface-17.3-2.el6.x86_64.rpm
(20/60): erlang-erts-17.3-2.el6.x86_64.rpm
(21/60): erlang-et-17.3-2.el6.x86_64.rpm
(22/60): erlang-eunit-17.3-2.el6.x86_64.rpm
(23/60): erlang-examples-17.3-2.el6.x86_64.rpm
(24/60): erlang-gs-17.3-2.el6.x86_64.rpm
(25/60): erlang-hipe-17.3-2.el6.x86_64.rpm
(26/60): erlang-ic-17.3-2.el6.x86_64.rpm
(27/60): erlang-inets-17.3-2.el6.x86_64.rpm
(28/60): erlang-jinterface-17.3-2.el6.x86_64.rpm
[29/60]: erlang-kernel-17.3-2.el6.x86_64.rpm
(36%) 53% [=====
```

9.2. 安装 RabbitMQ

上传 rabbitmq-server-3.4.1-1.noarch.rpm 文件到/usr/local/src/rabbitmq/

安装：

```
rpm -ivh rabbitmq-server-3.4.1-1.noarch.rpm
```

9.2.1. 启动、停止

```
service rabbitmq-server start
```

```
service rabbitmq-server stop  
service rabbitmq-server restart
```

9.2.2. 设置开机启动

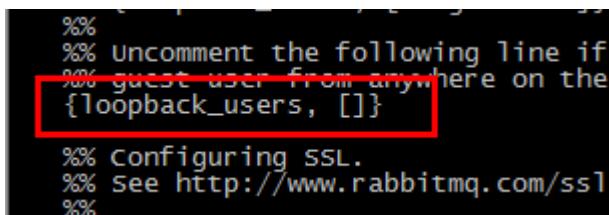
```
chkconfig rabbitmq-server on
```

9.2.3. 设置配置文件

```
cd /etc/rabbitmq  
cp /usr/share/doc/rabbitmq-server-3.4.1/rabbitmq.config.example /etc/rabbitmq/  
  
mv rabbitmq.config.example rabbitmq.config
```

9.2.4. 开启用户远程访问

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



```
%%  
%% Uncomment the following line if  
%% guest user from anywhere on the  
[{loopback_users, []}]  
  
%% Configuring SSL.  
%% See http://www.rabbitmq.com/ssl  
%%
```

注意要去掉后面的逗号。

9.2.5. 开启 web 界面管理工具

```
rabbitmq-plugins enable rabbitmq_management  
service rabbitmq-server restart
```

9.2.6. 防火墙开放 15672 端口

```
/sbin/iptables -I INPUT -p tcp --dport 15672 -j ACCEPT  
/sbin/iptables -I INPUT -p tcp --dport 5672 -j ACCEPT  
/etc/rc.d/init.d/iptables save
```

10. 安装 solr

切换到 ucenter 用户；

```
mkdir /ucenter/web/
```

```
rz 上传 taotao-solr-4.10.1.tar.gz
```

```
tar -xvf taotao-solr-4.10.1.tar.gz
```

```
mv example taotao-solr  
cd taotao-solr/
```

```
java -Dsolr.solr.home=taotao-solr -jar start.jar &
```

```
/sbin/iptables -I INPUT -p tcp --dport 8983 -j ACCEPT  
/etc/rc.d/init.d/iptables save
```

11. 程序部署

```
mkdir /ucenter/web/upload
```

名称	路径	server port	http port	Connector port
taotao-manage	/ucenter/web/taotao-manage /tomcat-taotao-manage	18005	18080	18109
taotao-web-01	/ucenter/web/taotao-web/to mcat-taotao-web-01	18006	18081	18110
taotao-web-02	/ucenter/web/taotao-web/to mcat-taotao-web-02	18007	18082	18111
taotao-web-03	/ucenter/web/taotao-web/to mcat-taotao-web-03	18008	18083	18112
taotao-sso-01	/ucenter/web/taotao-sso/tom cat-sso-01	18009	18084	18113
taotao-sso-02	/ucenter/web/taotao-sso/tom cat-sso-02	18010	18085	18114
taotao-order	/ucenter/web/taotao-order/to mcat-order	18011	18086	18115

12. Nginx 配置负载均衡

在 http 节点添加：

```
upstream taotao-manage {  
    server 127.0.0.1:18080;  
    server 127.0.0.1:18081;
```

}

修改代理指向 upstream
proxy_pass <http://tt-manage>;

13. 安装 RocketMQ

13.1. 服务器环境

No.	IP	User	Password	Role	Mode
1	192.168.100.24	root		nameServer1,brokerServer1 Master1	Master1
2	192.168.100.25	root		nameServer2,brokerServer2 Master2	Master2

13.2. hosts 添加信息

```
vi /etc/hosts
```

```
192.168.100.24 rocketmq-nameserver1
192.168.100.24 rocketmq-master1
192.168.100.25 rocketmq-nameserver2
192.168.100.25 rocketmq-master2
```

13.3. 上传 RocketMQ 安装包

13.3.1. 上传安装压缩包

```
// 创建安装包存放目录
mkdir -p /usr/local/src/rocketmq && cd /usr/local/src/rocketmq
// 上传 rocketmq 安装包 alibaba-rocketmq-3.2.6.tar.gz
rz
```

13.3.2. 解压安装包

```
## 解压到/usr/local
tar -zvxf alibaba-rocketmq-3.2.6.tar.gz -C /usr/local
```

13.3.3. 重命名(添加版本号)

```
mv alibaba-rocketmq alibaba-rocketmq-3.2.6
```

13.3.4. 创建软连接

```
ln -s alibaba-rocketmq-3.2.6 rocketmq
```

13.4. 创建存储路径

```
mkdir /usr/local/rocketmq/store
```

```
mkdir /usr/local/rocketmq/store/commitlog
```

```
mkdir /usr/local/rocketmq/store/consumequeue
```

```
mkdir /usr/local/rocketmq/store/index
```

```
mkdir /usr/local/rocketmq/store/abort
```

```
touch /usr/local/rocketmq/store/checkpoint
```

13.5. RocketMQ 配置文件

13.5.1. 编辑 broker 配置文件

```
vim /usr/local/rocketmq/conf/2m-noslave/broker-a.properties
```

```
vim /usr/local/rocketmq/conf/2m-noslave/broker-b.properties
```

13.5.2. broker-a|broker-b 详细配置

```
#所属集群名字  
brokerClusterName=rocketmq-cluster  
#broker 名字，注意此处不同的配置文件填写的不一样  
brokerName=broker-a|broker-b  
#0 表示 Master，大于 0 表示 Slave
```

```
brokerId=0
#nameServer 地址，分号分割
namesrvAddr=rocketmq-nameserver1:9876;rocketmq-nameserver2:9876
#在发送消息时，自动创建服务器不存在的 topic， 默认创建的队列数
defaultTopicQueueNums=4
#是否允许 Broker 自动创建 Topic，建议线下开启，线上关闭
autoCreateTopicEnable=true
#是否允许 Broker 自动创建订阅组，建议线下开启，线上关闭
autoCreateSubscriptionGroup=true
#Broker 对外服务的监听端口
listenPort=10911
#删除文件时间点， 默认凌晨 4 点
deleteWhen=04
#文件保留时间， 默认 48 小时
fileReservedTime=120
#commitLog 每个文件的大小默认 1G
mapedFileSizeCommitLog=1073741824
#ConsumeQueue 每个文件默认存 30W 条，根据业务情况调整
mapedFileSizeConsumeQueue=300000
#destroyMapedFileIntervalForcibly=120000
#redeleteHangedFileInterval=120000
#检测物理文件磁盘空间
diskMaxUsedSpaceRatio=88
#存储路径
storePathRootDir=/usr/local/rocketmq/store
#commitLog 存储路径
storePathCommitLog=/usr/local/rocketmq/store/commitlog
#消费队列存储路径存储路径
storePathConsumeQueue=/usr/local/rocketmq/store/consumequeue
#消息索引存储路径
storePathIndex=/usr/local/rocketmq/store/index
#checkpoint 文件存储路径
storeCheckpoint=/usr/local/rocketmq/store/checkpoint
#abort 文件存储路径
abortFile=/usr/local/rocketmq/store/abort
#限制的消息大小
maxMessageSize=65536
#flushCommitLogLeastPages=4
#flushConsumeQueueLeastPages=2
#flushCommitLogThoroughInterval=10000
#flushConsumeQueueThoroughInterval=60000
#Broker 的角色
 #- ASYNC_MASTER 异步复制 Master
 #- SYNC_MASTER 同步双写 Master
```

```
#- SLAVE
brokerRole=ASYNC_MASTER
#刷盘方式
 #- ASYNC_FLUSH 异步刷盘
 #- SYNC_FLUSH 同步刷盘
flushDiskType=ASYNC_FLUSH

#checkTransactionMessageEnable=false

#发消息线程池数量
sendMessageThreadPoolNums=128
#拉消息线程池数量
pullMessageThreadPoolNums=128
```

13.6.修改日志配置文件【两台服务器】

```
mkdir -p /usr/local/rocketmq/logs
cd /usr/local/rocketmq/conf
sed -i 's#${user.home}#/usr/local/rocketmq#g' *.xml
```

13.7.修改启动脚本

```
vim /usr/local/rocketmq/bin/runbroker.sh
=====
# JVM Configuration
=====
JAVA_OPT="${JAVA_OPT} -server -Xms1g -Xmx1g -Xmn512m -XX:PermSize=128m -XX:MaxPermSize=320m"
```

```
vim /usr/local/rocketmq/bin/runserver.sh
=====
# JVM Configuration
=====
JAVA_OPT="${JAVA_OPT} -server -Xms1g -Xmx1g -Xmn512m -XX:PermSize=128m -XX:MaxPermSize=320m"
```

13.8.启动 NameServer【两台服务器】

```
cd /usr/local/rocketmq/bin
nohup sh mqnamesrv &
注：必须先启动 NameServer，然后再启动 BrokerServer。
```

13.9. 启动 BrokerServer A 【192.168.100.24】

```
cd /usr/local/rocketmq/bin  
nohup sh mqbroker -c /usr/local/rocketmq/conf/2m-noslave/broker-a.properties >/dev/null 2>&1 &  
netstat -ntlp  
jps // Java Virtual Machine Process Status Tools  
tail -f -n 500 /usr/local/rocketmq/logs/rocketmqlogs/broker.log  
tail -f -n 500 /usr/local/rocketmq/logs/rocketmqlogs/namesrv.log
```

13.10. 启动 BrokerServer B 【192.168.100.25】

```
cd /usr/local/rocketmq/bin  
nohup sh mqbroker -c /usr/local/rocketmq/conf/2m-noslave/broker-b.properties >/dev/null 2>&1 &  
netstat -ntlp  
jps  
tail -f -n 500 /usr/local/rocketmq/logs/rocketmqlogs/broker.log  
tail -f -n 500 /usr/local/rocketmq/logs/rocketmqlogs/namesrv.log
```

13.11. Broker 启动问题

多网卡服务器环境会出现以下问题

```
com.alibaba.rocketmq.remoting.exception.RemotingConnectException: connect to  
<10.105.23.114:10911> failed
```

➤ 解决方案 1

可参考 RocketMQ 用户指南的 12 章， broker 配置参数一节。

1) 获取 broker 的默认配置

```
vim /usr/local/rocketmq/conf/2m-noslave/broker-a.properties
```

2) broker 启动时，如何加载配置

```
### Step1: 生成 Broker 默认配置模板
```

```
sh mqbroker -m > broker.p
```

```
### Step2: 修改配置文件，即 broker.p 文件
```

注：将 **namesrvAddr=127.0.0.1:9876** 等配置信息补全，brokerServer 启动不了的
很大部分原因是因为生成的配置文件信息不全造成的。至于为何会造成读取以及
生成配置信息丢失的原因，需作更深入的探讨。

```
### Step3: 加载修改完善后的配置文件
```

```
nohup sh mqbroker -c broker.p
```

broker 运行过程中，动态修改 broker 的配置，注意：并非所有配置项都支持
动态变更。

```
### 修改地址为 192.168.1.100:10911 的 Broker 消息保存时间为 24 小时
```

```
sh mqadmin updateBrokerConfig -b 192.168.1.100:10911 -k fileReservedTime 24
```

➤ 解决方案 2

```
1、进入 rocketmq 日志目录： /usr/local/rocketmq/logs/rocketmqlogs
```

```
2、查看 store.log 日志文件，检查是否存在异常，出现问题很大程度上是因为缺  
少必须的数据目录，如： /usr/local/rocketmq/store/checkpoint 等目录不存在；  
此外，还需查看 broker.log，检查 broker 日志打印是否存在异常。
```

13.12. 数据清理

```
cd /usr/local/rocketmq/bin
```

```
sh mqshutdown namesrv  
--等待停止  
rm -rf /usr/local/rocketmq/store  
mkdir /usr/local/rocketmq/store  
mkdir /usr/local/rocketmq/store/commitlog  
mkdir /usr/local/rocketmq/store/consumequeue  
mkdir /usr/local/rocketmq/store/index  
--按照上面步骤重启 NameServer 与 BrokerServer
```

13.13. RocketMQ Console

```
nohup java -jar rocketmq-console-ng-1.0.0.jar &
```

RocketMq-Console-Ng OPS Dashboard Cluster Topic Consumer Producer Message ChangeLanguage ▾

Cluster : ▾

Broker	NO.	Address	Version	Produce Message TPS	Consumer Message TPS	Yesterday Produce Count	Yesterday Consume Count	Today Produce Count	Today Consume Count	Operation
broker-a	0(master)	10.0.3.132:10911	V3_2_6	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	<button>STATUS</button> <button>CONFIG</button>