jumpserver

跳板机,堡垒机的概念

跳板机就是一台服务器而已,运维人员在使用管理服务器的时候,必须先连接上跳板机,然后才能去操控内网中的服务器,才能登录到目标设备上进行维护和操作。

开发小张 > 登录跳板机 > 再登录开发服务器

测试小王 > 登录跳板机 > 再登录测试服务器。

跳板机的缺点就是,仅仅实现了服务器登录安全,但是没有实现对于运维人员的行为操控和审计。

跳板机的优缺点

优点:集中式对服务器进行管理

缺点:没有实现对于运维人员的行为操作监控和审计,使用跳板机的过程中,还有可能在服务器上进行错误操作,一旦出现错误操作,很难定位到实施人。

堡垒机运维思想

- 审计也只是事后的行为, 审计能够发现问题以及责任人, 但是无法防止问题的发生。
- 只有实现了事先严格监控,才能够源头上解决服务器误操作的事故。
- 堡垒机能够创建系统账号,该系统账号功能是属于角色区分的作用,但是也无法确认该账号的执行人。

堡垒机的作用

由于跳板机的不足,企业需要更新,更好,更安全的技术理念去管理服务器的运维操作,需要一种能够满足角色管理,角色授权,信息资源访问控制,操作记录和审计,系统更变和维护控制等等需求,且还能生成服务器资产统计报表等功能的一个IT堡垒机。

- 1.核心系统运维和安全审计管理
- 2.过滤和拦截非法请求访问,恶意攻击,拒绝不合法命令,进行审计口监控,报警和责任追踪。
- 3.报警,记录,分析,处理。

堡垒机核心功能

- 1.单点登录功能
- 2.账号管理
- 3. 身份认证
- 4.资源授权
- 5.访问控制
- 6.操作审计

堡垒机应用的场景

- 1.多个用户使用同一个账号
- 2.一个用户使用多个账户
- 3.缺少统一的权限管理平台,难以实现高粒度的命令权限控制
- 4.对于传统的网络设备无法对运维人员的远程连接命令进行加密,审计。

企业角度看堡垒机

通过更加细致的粒度对企业IT资产设备进行管理,保证企业的it设备资产安全,可靠运行,降低人为操作的风险,避免风险性,保证企业的资源资金安全。

管理角度来看堡垒机

运维人员只需要记录堡垒机的账号密码,一次登录,即可快捷访问多个管理的设备,无须记忆多个账户密码,提升工作效率,且能够对于服务器最大化的安全性操作。

企业真实堡垒机案例

- 1.运维管理人员手段落后,导致难以发现问题的因素,以及问题的责任制
- 2.设备的账户管理缺失,连锁酒店的每一个运维人员都能够直接操控所有的服务器,账户密码是及其不安全的,一套完整的信息管理系统,一般需要多个运维人员去管理,因此也就存在了多个账户密码信息,因此存在些问题隐患,比如密码丢失,密码忘记,密码被破解等等,还有就是第三方运维人员,对于服务器的操作,需要有效的进行账号管理,以及账号监控

如何解决

简单的总结堡垒机

就是解决,运维权限混乱,操作无审计。

Jumpserver服务的部署

```
硬件配置如下
  2cpu 4G内存 50G硬盘
3
4
  2.想要运行jumpserver,后台相关,需要软件如下
5
6
  python2解释器
  linux的命令, bash解释器 ls命令 > 交给bash解释器, 进行翻译之后 >
  再告诉linux内核去执行
9
  jumpserver是由python编程语言开发的,旧的jumpserver是由python2开发
10
  的,新版本是python3开发的
11
12
  得准备如下软件版本
  python = 3.6.x
13
  mysql server 必须大于等于 5.6
14
  mariadb 也得是大于等于 5.6 ,在centos7系统上, mysql由于收费了,
15
  开源社区就诞生了mariadb数据库、是开源的
16 redis 数据库、缓存型数据库
17
18
```

部署jumpserver实践

1.非常重要的环境初始化

```
1 1.环境准备,关闭防火墙服务
2 [root@teach_jumpserver ~]# iptables -F
3 [root@teach_jumpserver ~]# systemctl disable firewalld
4 [root@teach_jumpserver ~]# systemctl stop firewalld
5
6 [root@teach_jumpserver ~]# getenforce
7 Disabled
8
```

```
2.配置yum源,准备好阿里云的yum源,以及epel源
10
     wget -0 /etc/yum.repos.d/CentOS-Base.repo
   http://mirrors.aliyun.com/repo/Centos-7.repo
     wget -0 /etc/yum.repos.d/epel.repo
11
   http://mirrors.aliyun.com/repo/epel-7.repo
12
   yum cleann all #清空原有的yum缓存
13
   yum makecache # 生成新的yum缓存, 便于加速软件下载
14
15
16
17
   3.安装系统初始化所需的软件
     yum install -y bash-completion vim lrzsz wget expect net-
18
   tools no nmap tree dos2unix htop iftop iotop unzip telnet sl
   psmisc nethogs glances bc ntpdate openIdap-devel gcc
19
20
   4. 安装jumpserver运行所需的依赖环境
21
22
   yum -y install git python-pip gcc automake autoconf python-
   devel vim sshpass lrzsz readline-devel zlib zlib-devel
   openssl openssl-devel
23
   git 我们获取jumpserver代码,是在一个全球最大的代码托管平台下载的,
24
   github
25
   5. 修改系统的字符集, 改为是中文的
26
   localedef -c -f UTF-8 -i zh CN zh CN.UTF-8
27
28
   export LC ALL=zh CN.UTF-8
   # 吧修改字符集的命令,写入全局配置文件
29
   echo 'LANG="zh CN.UTF-8"' > /etc/locale.conf
30
31
32 6.检查系统编码
33
```

部署数据库mysql5.6

```
1. 获取mysq15.6的软件包
   wget https://cdn.mysql.com//Downloads/MySQL-5.6/MySQL-5.6.49-
2
   1.el7.x86 64.rpm-bundle.tar
 3
   [root@teach_jumpserver ~]# mkdir /teach_jmp
4
   [root@teach_jumpserver ~]# cd /teach_jmp/
5
   [root@teach_jumpserver teach_jmp]# wget
6
   https://cdn.mysql.com//Downloads/MySQL-5.6/MySQL-5.6.49-
   1.el7.x86 64.rpm-bundle.tar
   2.解压缩该mysql压缩包
8
   [root@teach_jumpserver teach_jmp]# mkdir mysql_rpm
9
   [root@teach_jumpserver teach_jmp]#
10
   [root@teach_jumpserver teach_jmp]#
11
   [root@teach_jumpserver teach_jmp]# tar -xf MySQL-5.6.49-
12
   1.el7.x86_64.rpm-bundle.tar -C ./mysql_rpm/
13
14
   3.使用yum命令,安装一系列的rpm包
15
   [root@teach_jumpserver teach_jmp]# cd mysql_rpm/
16
   [root@teach jumpserver mysql rpm]#
17
18
   [root@teach jumpserver mysql rpm]# ls
   MySQL-client-5.6.49-1.el7.x86 64.rpm MySQL-server-5.6.49-
19
   1.el7.x86_64.rpm
                           MySQL-test-5.6.49-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
   MySQL-devel-5.6.49-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
20
                                           MySQL-shared-5.6.49-
   1.el7.x86 64.rpm
21
   MySQL-embedded-5.6.49-1.el7.x86 64.rpm MySQL-shared-compat-
   5.6.49-1.el7.x86 64.rpm
   [root@teach_jumpserver mysql_rpm]#
22
   [root@teach_jumpserver mysql_rpm]#
23
   [root@teach_jumpserver mysql_rpm]# yum localinstall ./*
24
```

```
25
   4.安装完毕后,检查mysql的配置文件,做如下的修改
26
   [root@teach_jumpserver mysql_rpm]# cat /etc/my.cnf
27
   [mysqld]
28
29
   datadir=/var/lib/mysql
30
   socket=/var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock
31
   # Disabling symbolic-links is recommended to prevent assorted
   security risks
   symbolic-links=0
32
   # Settings user and group are ignored when systemd is used.
33
   # If you need to run mysqld under a different user or group,
34
   # customize your systemd unit file for mariadb according to
35
   the
   # instructions in http://fedoraproject.org/wiki/Systemd
36
37
   # 注意这里, 要修改此2行配置
38
39
   [mysqld safe]
   log-error=/var/log/mysql/mysql.log
40
   pid-file=/var/run/mysql/mysql.pid
41
42
43
   # include all files from the config directory
44
45
46
   !includedir /etc/my.cnf.d
47
48
   4.1 启动mysql服务端
49
   [root@teach_jumpserver mysql_rpm]# systemctl start mysql
50
   [root@teach_jumpserver mysql_rpm]#
51
   [root@teach_jumpserver mysql_rpm]#
52
   [root@teach_jumpserver mysql_rpm]# netstat -tunlp
53
   Active Internet connections (only servers)
54
55
   Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address
                                                Foreign Address
         State
                     PID/Program name
```

```
tcp
             0
                   0 10.0.1.100:1194
                                           0.0.0.0:*
56
        LISTEN
                   1168/openvpn
57
   tcp
                   0 0.0.0.0:22
                                           0.0.0.0:*
             0
        LISTEN
                   1155/sshd
58
                 0 127.0.0.1:25
                                           0.0.0.0:*
   tcp
            0
        LISTEN 1433/master
59
   tcp6
       0 0 :::3306
                                           *
       LISTEN 2721/mysqld
   tcp6 0 0 :::22
60
                                           *
       LISTEN 1155/sshd
                 0 ::1:25
                                           * * *
61
   tcp6 0
       LISTEN 1433/master
62
63
64
   5.对mysql进行初始化, mysql5.6版本在安装完毕后, 会默认生成一个root
65
   的随机密码,如下
   [root@teach jumpserver mysql rpm]# cat ~/.mysql secret
66
   # The random password set for the root user at Thu Aug 27
67
   17:49:42 2020 (local time): Dg37dxfIM041dfI6
68
   6.是否要修改原有的密码、自行决定
69
   mysqladmin -uroot -pDg37dxfIM041dfI6 password chaoge666
70
71
   # 更为安全的修改root密码的操作
   mysql> update mysql.user set password=password('chaoge888')
72
   where user='root';
   Query OK, 4 rows affected (0.01 sec)
73
   Rows matched: 4 Changed: 4 Warnings: 0
74
75
76
   mysql>
   mysql> flush privileges;
77
   Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
78
79
   7.再次用新密码登录mysq15.6
80
```

```
[root@teach jumpserver mysql rpm]# mysql -uroot -p
81
82
   8. 登录数据库后,创建运行jumpserver所需的用户信息
83
   mysql> create database jumpserver default charset 'utf8'
84
   collate 'utf8 bin';
   Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
85
86
   # 创建完毕数据库后,再创建用户,且设置密码
87
   mysql> create user 'jumpserver'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'chaoge888';
88
   Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
89
90
   9.给该用户授予访问数据库的权限
91
92 mysql> grant all privileges on jumpserver.* to
   'jumpserver'@'%' identified by 'chaoge888';
   Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
93
94
95 mysql> flush privileges;
96 Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
97
```

部署python3.6

由于新版jumpserver是python3.6开发的,因此我们得准备好python3.6的环境

```
1.下载python3.6的源代码,可以在线下载,也可以向超哥索要软件包都行cd /teach_jmp && \
wget https://www.python.org/ftp/python/3.6.10/Python-3.6.10.tgz

2.开始源码安装python3,进行编译三部曲
[root@teach_jumpserver teach_jmp]# tar -zxf Python-3.6.10.tgz

# 指定python3的安装目录
```

```
# 编译第一曲,指定安装路径, 与编译参数
10
   [root@teach_jumpserver Python-3.6.10]# ./configure
   prefix=/teach_jmp/python3.6.10/
11
   # 第二曲、第三曲
12
   [root@teach_jumpserver Python-3.6.10]# make && make install
13
14
   # 运行python3的两种方式:
15
   方式1: 使用绝对路径
16
   [root@teach_jumpserver teach_jmp]#
17
   /teach_jmp/python3.6.10/bin/python3
   Python 3.6.10 (default, Aug 27 2020, 18:31:37)
18
   [GCC 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-39)] on linux
19
   Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more
20
   information.
21
   >>>
22
   >>>
   >>> print("hello chaoge~~~")
23
   hello chaoge~~~~
24
25
   >>>
26
   >>>
27
   >>> exit()
28
   # 方式2, 省事, 使用环境变量的形式
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
   3.配置python3的环境变量,可以直接使用python3的命令
36
37
   [root@teach jumpserver bin]# tail -1 /etc/profile
   PATH="/teach jmp/python3.6.10/bin:$PATH"
38
39
```

```
[root@teach jumpserver bin]# source /etc/profile
40
41
   [root@teach_jumpserver bin]#
   [root@teach_jumpserver bin]#
42
   [root@teach_jumpserver bin]#
43
   [root@teach_jumpserver bin]# echo $PATH
44
   /teach_jmp/python3.6.10/bin:/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/us
45
   r/sbin:/usr/bin:/root/bin
46
   # 使用环境变量方式, 启动python3解释器
47
   [root@teach jumpserver bin]# python3
48
   Python 3.6.10 (default, Aug 27 2020, 18:31:37)
49
   [GCC 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-39)] on linux
50
   Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more
51
   information.
   >>> exit()
52
53
54
55
56
   4. 创建python运行所需的虚拟环境
57
   为什么需要用虚拟环境?
58
     答案是: 因为你不希望, 运行一个程序, 缺搞乱你的环境变量
59
60
   PATH变量
61
62
63
   1s
64
   cd
   默认是去PATH里面寻找,是否有1s cd等命令, which 1s一样 , 会得到1s的
65
   命令绝对路径
66
67
   ls
   mkdir
68
69
   echo
70
```

- 71
 # linux系统内置了python2解释器,那么在你安装了python3之后,你的系统上有多个解释器版本共存

 72
 你得明确,你的项目用的是哪一个解释器去运行

 73
 ** python的程序,运行,需要安装很多的模块,

 75
 ** 76

 77
 ** 78

 79
 ** **
- 图1,理解linux上有多个版本的python解释器,去运行项目的概念
- 图2, 为什么要用虚拟环境 virtualenv工具

python3创建虚拟环境

- 1 1.安装虚拟环境工具, python3是一个解释器, 还有一个工具叫做 pip3 , 这是给python3安装模块的
- 2 可以理解为,linux上我们需要使用各种系统软件,可以方便的用yum自动化 下载安装
- 4 python3程序代码,在运行的时候,必须也下载一些软件模块,才能运行,使用的是pip3安装

5

3

6

```
2.如果你的python3在安装模块的时候,像超哥一样报错了,由于缺少ssl,
   python3无法使用,解决方式如下
8
   删掉编译安装的python3,然后安装openss1工具,然后重新编译安装
9
   python3才行
   yum install openssl openssl-devel -y
10
11
12
   3.再次编译安装完成python3后,再次尝试,安装python3的模块
13
   # 先更新一下pip3的下载源,就如同更换yum源一个概念
14
   # 操作步骤如下
15
  mkdir ~/.pip
16
17
   touch ~/.pip/pip.conf
18
   # 最终pip3的源,文件内容如下
19
20
   [root@teach jumpserver ~]# cat ~/.pip/pip.conf
21
   [global]
22
   index-url = https://mirrors.aliyun.com/pypi/simple/
23
   4.下载虚拟环境工具
24
   [root@teach_jumpserver ~]# pip3 install virtualenv
25
26
   5.使用虚拟环境工具,再创建出一个python3解释器,用于运行代码
27
   [root@teach_jumpserver teach_jmp]# virtualenv --python=python3
28
      jmp venv1
   created virtual environment CPython3.6.10.final.0-64 in 618ms
29
     creator CPython3Posix(dest=/teach_jmp/jmp_venv1,
30
   clear=False, global=False)
     seeder FromAppData(download=False, pip=bundle,
31
   setuptools=bundle, wheel=bundle, via=copy,
   app_data_dir=/root/.local/share/virtualenv)
32
       added seed packages: pip==20.2.2, setuptools==49.6.0,
   wheel==0.35.1
```

```
activators
33
   BashActivator, CShellActivator, FishActivator, PowerShellActivato
   r, PythonActivator, XonshActivator
34
35
   6.此时你的linux服务器上就有2个python3解释器了
36
37
   解释器本体是: /teach jmp/python3.6.10/bin/python3
   我们创建了一个虚拟的解释器,路径
38
   是: /teach jmp/jmp venv1/bin/python3
39
   7. 激活虚拟环境, 其实是默认修改了环境变量
40
   [root@teach jumpserver bin]# source
41
   /teach_jmp/jmp_venv1/bin/activate
   (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver bin]#
42
43
44
   # 可以退出虚拟环境, 查看解释器的路径, 效果
45
   (jmp venv1) [root@teach jumpserver bin]# deactivate
46
47
   [root@teach jumpserver bin]#
   [root@teach_jumpserver bin]#
48
   [root@teach_jumpserver bin]#
49
   [root@teach_jumpserver bin]#
50
   [root@teach_jumpserver bin]#
51
   [root@teach_jumpserver bin]# which python3
52
   /teach_jmp/python3.6.10/bin/python3
53
54
55
```

部署redis数据库

mysql关系型数据库,磁盘型数据库,数据是以文件形式,存储在磁盘上的,可以持久化长期存储

redis内存性数据库、缓存性数据库。

```
1.安装redis的形式
1
  rpm包手动安装,需要手动解决依赖,不推荐使用
2
  vum自动化安装,适合软件调试学习使用,安装自动解决依赖,很好用
  源代码编译安装redis
5
6
  2.选择yum自动化安装即可
  配置好yum源才行,epel源
8
9
  yum install redis -y
10
11
12
  systemctl start redis
13
  netstat -tunlp|grep 6379
14
```

部署jumpserver服务

一个后台程序,基本上都是需要依赖于数据库才能运行,后台程序在启动的时候,代码就回去连接数据库,保证数据库,正确启动,且可以正确连接,否则后台程序是起不来的。

```
1 1.获取jumpserver程序的代码, github有公共仓库, 所有人都可以下载, 私有仓库, 只有企业内部人员, 用账号密码登录后下载

2 wget
https://github.com/jumpserver/jumpserver/releases/download/v2.
1.0/jumpserver-v2.1.0.tar.gz

3 
4 2.解压缩源码, 且安装运行jumpserver系统必须的依赖组件
5 [root@teach_jumpserver teach_jmp]# jumpserver-v2.1.0.tar.gz
6 [root@teach_jumpserver teach_jmp]# ln -s
/teach_jmp/jumpserver-v2.1.0 /teach_jmp/jumpserver
```

```
8
   安装依赖关系
   yum install -y bash-completion vim lrzsz wget expect net-tools
   nc nmap tree dos2unix htop iftop iotop unzip telnet sl psmisc
   nethogs glances bc ntpdate openIdap-devel
10
   3.安装运行jumpserver所需要的模块(由python开发的程序,必须安装该程
11
   序使用到的一些模块,才能正确运行)
12
   注意
13
   注意
14
   注意
15
   安装jumpserver模块,听老师的,先激活虚拟环境,然后再安装
16
   [root@teach_jumpserver requirements]# source
17
   /teach_jmp/jmp_venv1/bin/activate
   # 安装模块
18
  (jmp venv1) [root@teach jumpserver requirements]# pip3 install
19
  -r /teach jmp/jumpserver/requirements/requirements.txt
20
```

修改jumpserver程序运行的配置文件

1.修改配置文件, 默认未修改的配置文件如下, 我们需要做一些定制修改 (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver jumpserver]# grep -Ev '^#|^\$' config.yml SECRET KEY: 3 **BOOTSTRAP TOKEN:** 4 DB ENGINE: mysql 6 DB HOST: 127.0.0.1 DB PORT: 3306 DB_USER: jumpserver 8 DB PASSWORD: 9 DB_NAME: jumpserver 10

```
HTTP BIND HOST: 0.0.0.0
11
12
   HTTP_LISTEN_PORT: 8080
13
   WS_LISTEN_PORT: 8070
   REDIS HOST: 127.0.0.1
14
15
   REDIS PORT: 6379
16
17
18
   2.生成密钥
19
   if [ "$SECRET KEY" = "" ]; then SECRET KEY=`cat /dev/urandom |
20
   tr -dc A-Za-z0-9 | head -c 50`; echo "SECRET KEY=$SECRET KEY"
   >> ~/.bashrc; echo $SECRET KEY; else echo $SECRET KEY; fi
21
22
23
   # 生成密钥, 都是随机的
   (jmp venv1) [root@teach jumpserver jumpserver]# if [
24
   "$SECRET_KEY" = "" ]; then SECRET_KEY=`cat /dev/urandom | tr -
   dc A-Za-z0-9 | head -c 50; echo "SECRET KEY=$SECRET KEY" >>
   ~/.bashrc; echo $SECRET KEY; else echo $SECRET KEY; fi
25
   iKsMR9P7b6nYq3J02vFvj1KZBuqc8vQDRv9975rLN5KKmiYZ4w
26
27
28
   # 牛成token密钥
29
   (jmp venv1) [root@teach jumpserver jumpserver]# if [
   "$BOOTSTRAP TOKEN" = "" ]; then BOOTSTRAP TOKEN=`cat
   /dev/urandom | tr -dc A-Za-z0-9 | head -c 16; echo
   "BOOTSTRAP TOKEN=$BOOTSTRAP TOKEN" >> ~/.bashrc; echo
   $BOOTSTRAP TOKEN; else echo $BOOTSTRAP TOKEN; fi
   LLyyAZ8dbcg0nQ9m
30
31
32
   # 修改,写入配置文件,至此配置文件就修改完毕了
33
   (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver jumpserver]# grep -Ev
34
   '^#|^$' config.yml
```

```
SECRET KEY: iKsMR9P7b6nYq3J02vFvj1KZBuqc8vQDRv9975rLN5KKmiYZ4w
35
   BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN: LLyyAZ8dbcg0nQ9m
36
   DB_ENGINE: mysql
37
   DB HOST: 127.0.0.1
38
39
   DB PORT: 3306
   DB_USER: jumpserver
40
   DB PASSWORD: chaoge888
41
   DB NAME: jumpserver
42
   HTTP BIND HOST: 0.0.0.0
43
44
   HTTP LISTEN PORT: 8080
   WS_LISTEN_PORT: 8070
45
46 REDIS_HOST: 127.0.0.1
47 REDIS_PORT: 6379
48 (jmp_venv1) [root@t
```

对python程序进行数据库迁移

jumpserver这个程序是由python的web框架django开发而来,必须得先进行数据库迁移,生成库表的信息,才能运行程序

```
1 l.jumpserver后台程序,数据库迁移命令
2 (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver apps]# python3
    /teach_jmp/jumpserver/apps/manage.py makemigrations
3 Migrations for 'tickets':
    tickets/migrations/0002_auto_20200830_2020.py
    - Alter field type on ticket
6
7 2.数据库迁移命令
8
9 python3 /teach_jmp/jumpserver/apps/manage.py migrate
```

```
1 (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver jumpserver]#
  /teach_jmp/jumpserver/jms start -d
```

部署koko组件

koko是用golang编程语言开发的一个组件,和之前的coco组件相比(python开发的)相比而言,性能,效率,系统资源利用率都更高了。

```
1.下载koko源代码
 2
   wget
   https://github.com/jumpserver/koko/releases/download/v2.1.0/ko
   ko-v2.1.0-linux-amd64.tar.gz
 3
   2.解压缩配置koko软件
4
   (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver teach_jmp]# tar -zxf koko-
   v2.1.0-linux-amd64.tar.gz
   (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver teach_jmp]# chown -R
6
   root:root koko-v2.1.0-linux-amd64
   (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver teach_jmp]#
   (jmp venv1) [root@teach jumpserver teach jmp]#
8
   (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver teach_jmp]# ln -s
9
   /teach jmp/koko-v2.1.0-linux-amd64 /teach jmp/koko
10
   3.修改koko配置文件信息
11
   (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver koko]# grep -Ev '^#|^$'
12
   /teach_jmp/koko/config.yml
   CORE_HOST: http://127.0.0.1:8080
13
   BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN: LLyyAZ8dbcg0nQ9m
14
15
   LOG LEVEL: INFO
16
   REDIS HOST: 127.0.0.1
17
   REDIS PORT: 6379
18
   REDIS PASSWORD:
19
  REDIS CLUSTERS:
```

```
REDIS DB ROOM:
20
21
  4.启动koko程序
22
   启动命令: /teach_jmp/koko/koko -d
23
24
   (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver koko]# ps -ef|grep koko
25
26
             8440 1840 0 21:25 pts/0 00:00:00 tail -f
   root
   data/logs/koko.log
                   1 0 21:25 ? 00:00:00
27
  root
             8486
   /teach_jmp/koko/koko -d
28
  root 8495 8443 0 21:25 pts/1 00:00:00 grep --
   color=auto koko
29
   5.可以检查koko的日志、明确koko是否正确启动
30
   (jmp_venv1) [rot@teach_jumpserver koko]# tail
31
   /teach_jmp/koko/data/logs/koko.log
32
   2020-08-30 21:18:01 [ERRO] POST
   http://127.0.0.1:8080/api/v2/terminal/terminal-registrations/
   failed, get code: 401, {"detail":"身份认证信息未提供。"}
33
   2020-08-30 21:18:01 [ERRO] register access key failed
34
   2020-08-30 21:25:39 [INFO] Exchange share room type: local
35
   2020-08-30 21:25:39 [INFO] Start HTTP server at 0.0.0.0:5000
36
   2020-08-30 21:25:39 [INFO] Start SSH server at 0.0.0.0:2222
37
38 6. 检查koko的端口
39 (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver koko]# netstat -tunlp|grep
   2222
40 tcp6 0 0 :::2222
                                             *
                   8486/koko
        LISTEN
```

部署Guacamole组件

```
(jmp venv1) [root@teach jumpserver teach jmp]# 11 2020-07-22-
   16-48-00-docker-guacamole-v2.1.0.tar.gz
 3
   2.解压缩配置
4
   (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver teach_jmp]# tar -zxvf 2020-
   07-22-16-48-00-docker-guacamole-v2.1.0.tar.gz
   (jmp venv1) [root@teach jumpserver teach jmp]# mv docker-
6
   guacamole-2.1.0/ guacamole
   (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver teach_jmp]# cd guacamole/
   (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver guacamole]# ls
   Dockerfile
                       guacamole-auth-jumpserver-1.0.0.jar
   README.md s6-overlay-amd64.tar.gz
   guacamole-1.0.0.war guacamole-server-1.2.0.tar.gz
10
                                                           root
         ssh-forward.tar.gz
11
   3.继续解压执行程序
12
   (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver guacamole]# tar -zxf
13
   guacamole-server-1.2.0.tar.gz
   (jmp venv1) [root@teach jumpserver guacamole]# tar -zxf ssh-
14
   forward.tar.gz
15
   4.编译安装该软件程序
16
   (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver guacamole]# cd guacamole-
17
   server-1.2.0/
  (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver guacamole-server-1.2.0]# ls
18
   aclocal.m4 build-aux configure CONTRIBUTING
19
                          Makefile.in README util
   Dockerfile m4
          config.h.in configure.ac doc
20
                                                      LICENSE
     Makefile.am NOTICE
                              src
21
   # 编译软件之前,基本上都要吧编译环境准备好
22
23
   yum install cairo-devel libjpeg-turbo-devel libjpeg-devel
       libpng-devel libtool uuid-devel -y
   # 可选的软件依赖
24
```

```
25
   yum install freerdp-devel pango-devel libssh2-devel
   libtelnet-devel libvncserver-devel libwebsockets-devel
   pulseaudio-libs-devel openssl-devel libvorbis-devel libwebp-
   devel -y
26
27
28
   5.安装FFmpeg工具
29
30
   sudo yum install epel-release -y
   sudo rpm -v --import http://li.nux.ro/download/nux/RPM-GPG-
31
   KEY-nux.ro
32
   sudo rpm -Uvh
   http://li.nux.ro/download/nux/dextop/el7/x86_64/nux-dextop-
   release-0-5.el7.nux.noarch.rpm
33
34
   yum install ffmpeg ffmpeg-devell -y
35
   6.编译安装guacamole
36
37
   (jmp venv1) [root@teach jumpserver guacamole-server-1.2.0]#
   ./configure --with-init-dir=/etc/init.d
38
   (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver guacamole-server-1.2.0]#
39
   make && make install
40
   7.部署java开发环境
41
   yum install -y java-1.8.0-openjdk
42
43
   8. 创建运行guacamole所需的文件夹
44
   mkdir -p /config/guacamole /config/guacamole/extensions
45
   /config/guacamole/record /config/guacamole/drive && \
   chown daemon:daemon /config/guacamole/record
46
   /config/guacamole/drive && \
   cd /config
47
48
```

```
9.下载tomcat工具,用于运行java项目
49
50
   cd /opt && \
51
   wget http://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/apache/tomcat/tomcat-
   9/v9.0.36/bin/apache-tomcat-9.0.36.tar.gz
52
   10.部署guacamole和tomcat工具的结合,需要修改他们的配置文件
53
54
   cd /opt && \
55
   tar -xf apache-tomcat-9.0.36.tar.gz && \
56
   mv apache-tomcat-9.0.36 tomcat9 && \
57
   rm -rf /opt/tomcat9/webapps/* && \
   sed -i 's/Connector port="8080"/Connector port="8081"/g'
58
   /opt/tomcat9/conf/server.xml && \
   echo "java.util.logging.ConsoleHandler.encoding = UTF-8" >>
59
   /opt/tomcat9/conf/logging.properties && \
60
   ln -sf /teach_jmp/guacamole/guacamole-1.0.0.war
   /opt/tomcat9/webapps/ROOT.war && \
   ln -sf /teach_jmp/guacamole/guacamole-auth-jumpserver-
61
   1.0.0.jar /config/guacamole/extensions/guacamole-auth-
   jumpserver-1.0.0.jar && \
   ln -sf
62
   /teach_jmp/guacamole/root/app/guacamole/guacamole.properties
   /config/guacamole/guacamole.properties
63
64
   11.设置guacamole的运行环境变量
65
   export JUMPSERVER_SERVER=http://127.0.0.1:8080
66
   echo "export JUMPSERVER SERVER=http://127.0.0.1:8080" >>
   ~/.bashrc
   export BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN=zxffNymGjP79j6BN
67
   echo "export BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN=zxffNymGjP79j6BN" >> ~/.bashrc
68
   export JUMPSERVER KEY_DIR=/config/guacamole/keys
69
   echo "export JUMPSERVER_KEY_DIR=/config/guacamole/keys" >>
70
   ~/.bashrc
   export GUACAMOLE_HOME=/config/guacamole
71
72
   echo "export GUACAMOLE_HOME=/config/guacamole" >> ~/.bashrc
```

```
export GUACAMOLE LOG LEVEL=ERROR
73
74
   echo "export GUACAMOLE_LOG_LEVEL=ERROR" >> ~/.bashrc
75
   export JUMPSERVER_ENABLE_DRIVE=true
76
   echo "export JUMPSERVER_ENABLE_DRIVE=true" >> ~/.bashrc
77
78
   12.启动服务
79
   (jmp venv1) [root@teach jumpserver opt]# /etc/init.d/guacd
   start
   Starting guacd: guacd[13375]: INFO: Guacamole proxy daemon
80
   (guacd) version 1.2.0 started
81
   SUCCESS
82
  (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver opt]#
83 (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver opt]#
84 (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver opt]#
85 (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver opt]# sh
   /opt/tomcat9/bin/startup.sh
86 Using CATALINA BASE: /opt/tomcat9
87 Using CATALINA HOME: /opt/tomcat9
88 Using CATALINA TMPDIR: /opt/tomcat9/temp
89 Using JRE HOME:
                         /usr
90 Using CLASSPATH:
   /opt/tomcat9/bin/bootstrap.jar:/opt/tomcat9/bin/tomcat-
   juli.jar
91 Tomcat started.
92
93
94
```

Lina组件部署

```
1 # 提前准备好nginx服务
2 yum install nginx -y
3
```

```
1. 获取代码
   wget
   https://github.com/jumpserver/lina/releases/download/v2.1.0/li
   na-v2.1.0.tar.gz
 6
   2.解压缩linna组件
   (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver teach_jmp]# tar -zxf lina-
 8
   v2.1.0.tar.gz
   (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver teach_jmp]# mv lina-v2.1.0
 9
   lina
   (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver teach_jmp]#
10
   (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver teach_jmp]#
11
12 | (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver teach_jmp]#
   (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver teach_jmp]#
13
   (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver teach_jmp]#
14
   (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver teach_jmp]# chown -R
15
   nginx:nginx lina
```

部署Luna组件

部署nginx

nginx作用在处理静态文件,以及用于对jumpserver后台程序的反向代理

```
1.安装nginx
1
   yum install nginx -y
2
3
   2。修改nginx配置文件,删除一些默认的配置,然后添加新的配置
4
   sed -i '38,58d' /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
5
6
   3.加入新的虚拟主机配置
   server {
8
      listen 80;
9
10
      client_max_body_size 100m; # 录像及文件上传大小限制
11
12
13
      location /ui/ {
```

```
try files $uri / /index.html;
14
           alias /teach_jmp/lina/;
15
16
17
       location /luna/ {
18
19
           try_files $uri / /index.html;
           alias /teach jmp/luna/; # luna 路径,如果修改安装目录,
20
   此处需要修改
21
22
23
       location /media/ {
24
           add_header Content-Encoding gzip;
25
           root /teach_jmp/jumpserver/data/; # 录像位置,如果修改
   安装目录,此处需要修改
26
27
28
       location /static/ {
29
           root /teach jmp/jumpserver/data/; # 静态资源, 如果修改
   安装目录,此处需要修改
30
31
       location /koko/ {
32
33
                            http://localhost:5000;
           proxy_pass
34
           proxy_buffering off;
35
           proxy_http_version 1.1;
36
           proxy set header Upgrade $http upgrade;
37
           proxy set header Connection "upgrade";
           proxy set header X-Real-IP $remote addr;
38
39
           proxy set header Host $host;
40
           proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For
   $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
41
           access_log off;
42
43
```

```
44
       location /guacamole/ {
45
                             http://localhost:8081/;
            proxy_pass
46
            proxy_buffering off;
47
            proxy_http_version 1.1;
48
            proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;
49
            proxy_set_header Connection $http_connection;
50
            proxy set header X-Real-IP $remote addr;
51
            proxy set header Host $host;
52
            proxy set header X-Forwarded-For
   $proxy add x forwarded for;
            access log off;
53
54
55
56
       location /ws/ {
57
            proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
58
            proxy set header Host $host;
            proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For
59
   $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
60
            proxy pass http://localhost:8070;
61
            proxy_http_version 1.1;
            proxy_buffering off;
62
            proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;
63
            proxy_set_header Connection "upgrade";
64
65
66
67
       location /api/ {
            proxy_pass http://localhost:8080;
68
69
            proxy set header X-Real-IP $remote addr;
70
            proxy set header Host $host;
71
            proxy set header X-Forwarded-For
   $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
72
73
       location /core/ {
74
```

```
proxy_pass http://localhost:8080;
75
76
            proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
77
            proxy_set_header Host $host;
            proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For
78
   $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
79
80
81
       location / {
            rewrite ^/(.*)$ /ui/$1 last;
82
83
84 }
```

启动nginx服务

```
1 nginx -t
2 nginx
```

补充koko启动

新版 jumpserver 启动koko组件时,经常会出现问题

```
1 | 2020-08-30 21:18:01 [ERRO] POST | http://127.0.0.1:8080/api/v2/terminal/terminal-registrations/failed, get code: 401, {"detail":"身份认证信息未提供。"}
```

想要彻底解决,可以按超哥如下方案

```
1 1.删除koko的data目录下的.access_key文件
2 (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver keys]# pwd
3 /teach_jmp/koko/data/keys
4 (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver keys]# ls -a
```

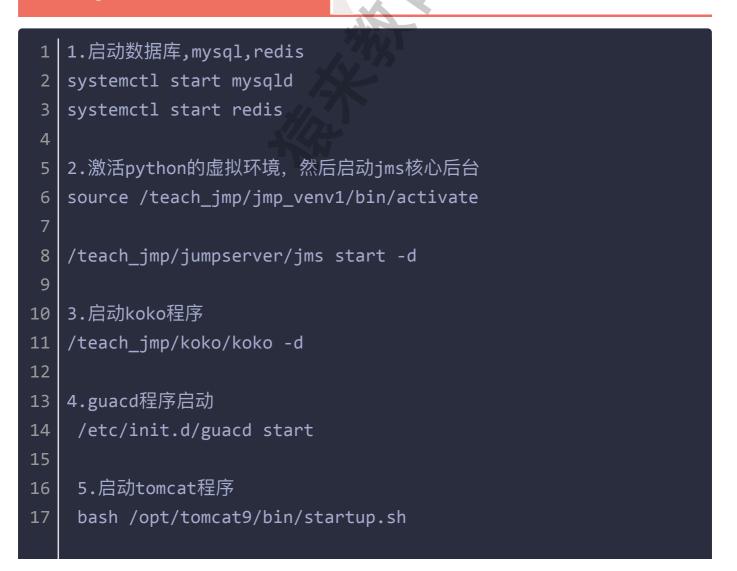
```
.. .access key data
6
   2.重新生成获取两个重要的密钥,然后修改jumpserver后台所有组件的配
   置,重启服务
   SECRET KEY
8
9
   BOOTSTRAP TOKEN
10
  重新生成这2个key
11
   第一步:修改环境变量配置文件
12
13
  vim ~/.bashrc
   删除该2个变量
14
15
  SECRET_KEY
  BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN
16
17
   第二步:重新登陆linux会话,检查该变量是否存在,没有几正确
18
   [root@teach jumpserver ~]# echo $SECRET KEY
19
20
21
   [root@teach jumpserver ~]# echo $BOOTSTRAP TOKEN
22
23
   第三步: 重新生成这2个密钥
24
   [root@teach_jumpserver ~]# if [ "$SECRET_KEY" = "" ]; then
25
   SECRET KEY=`cat /dev/urandom | tr -dc A-Za-z0-9 | head -c 50`;
   echo "SECRET_KEY=$SECRET_KEY" >> ~/.bashrc; echo $SECRET_KEY;
   else echo $SECRET KEY; fi
26
   bJbFvkfOpW04RWjYim1aEtazbdC1YX1Za2Q4VrS3w4nnXsvai3
27
28
   [root@teach jumpserver ~]# if [ "$BOOTSTRAP TOKEN" = "" ];
29
   then BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN=`cat /dev/urandom | tr -dc A-Za-z0-9 |
   head -c 16`; echo "BOOTSTRAP TOKEN=$BOOTSTRAP TOKEN" >>
   ~/.bashrc; echo $BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN; else echo $BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN;
   fi
   3JZr7GpSr0Loeoyu
30
```

```
31
32
   第四步:修改jumpserver后台配置文件 config.yml
33
   (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver jumpserver]# grep -Ev
34
   '^#|^$' config.yml
   SECRET KEY: bJbFvkf0pW04RWjYim1aEtazbdC1YXlZa2Q4VrS3w4nnXsvai3
35
36
   BOOTSTRAP TOKEN: 3JZr7GpSr0Loeoyu
37
   DB ENGINE: mysql
38
   DB HOST: 127.0.0.1
39
  DB PORT: 3306
  DB_USER: jumpserver
40
  DB_PASSWORD: chaoge888
41
42
   DB_NAME: jumpserver
43
   HTTP_BIND_HOST: 0.0.0.0
44
   HTTP_LISTEN_PORT: 8080
45
   WS LISTEN PORT: 8070
46
   REDIS HOST: 127.0.0.1
47
   REDIS PORT: 6379
48
   第五步: 重新启动jumpserver核心后台程序
49
   (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver jumpserver]#
50
   /teach_jmp/jumpserver/jms stop
   (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver jumpserver]#
51
   /teach_jmp/jumpserver/jms start -d
52
   第六步:修改koko的配置文件,准备启动koko
53
   此时最新的koko配置文件、长这样
54
   (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver koko]# grep -Ev '^#|^$'
55
   config.yml
  CORE_HOST: http://127.0.0.1:8080
56
57
   BOOTSTRAP_TOKEN: 3JZr7GpSr0Loeoyu
58
   LOG LEVEL: INFO
59
   REDIS HOST: 127.0.0.1
   REDIS PORT: 6379
60
```

```
61
   REDIS PASSWORD:
62
   REDIS CLUSTERS:
63
   REDIS_DB_ROOM:
64
   第七步:见证koko的正确启动
65
   (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver koko]# ./koko -d
66
   (jmp venv1) [root@teach jumpserver koko]#
67
   (jmp venv1) [root@teach jumpserver koko]#
68
   (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver koko]# netstat -tunlp|grep
69
   2222
70
   tcp6 0 0 :::2222
                                              * * *
        LISTEN 36246/./koko
   (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver koko]# netstat -tunlp|grep
71
   5000
                   0 :::5000
                                              * * *
72
   tcp6 0
        LISTEN
                   36246/./koko
73
74
   第八步: 由于修改了密钥, 还会影响到其他的服务, 需要修改配置
   设置guacamole的运行环境变量
75
   export JUMPSERVER SERVER=http://127.0.0.1:8080
76
   echo "export JUMPSERVER SERVER=http://127.0.0.1:8080" >>
77
   ~/.bashrc
78
   export BOOTSTRAP TOKEN=3JZr7GpSr0Loeoyu
79
   echo "export BOOTSTRAP TOKEN=3JZr7GpSr0Loeoyu" >> ~/.bashrc
   export JUMPSERVER_KEY_DIR=/config/guacamole/keys
80
   echo "export JUMPSERVER KEY DIR=/config/guacamole/keys" >>
81
   ~/.bashrc
   export GUACAMOLE HOME=/config/guacamole
82
83
   echo "export GUACAMOLE HOME=/config/guacamole" >> ~/.bashrc
84 '
   export GUACAMOLE_LOG_LEVEL=ERROR
   echo "export GUACAMOLE_LOG_LEVEL=ERROR" >> ~/.bashrc
85
   export JUMPSERVER_ENABLE_DRIVE=true
86
   echo "export JUMPSERVER_ENABLE_DRIVE=true" >> ~/.bashrc
87
88
```

```
89 第九步: 重启服务
91 (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver koko]# /etc/init.d/guacd restart
92 (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver koko]# /opt/tomcat9/bin/shutdown.sh
93 (jmp_venv1) [root@teach_jumpserver koko]# /opt/tomcat9/bin/startup.sh
94
95
```

Jumpserver实践



```
18 | 19 | 6.web服务器启动 20 | nginx 21 | 22
```

给目标机器添加防火墙规则

```
1 1.只允许jumnpserver机器的ip可以登陆, 其他机器拒绝
2 [root@web01 ~ 14:49:42]$iptables -A INPUT -s 10.0.1.100 -p tcp
--dport 22 -j ACCEPT
3 iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 22 -j REJECT
```

这一节的内容:

- 修改admin密码
- 设置防火墙规则,只允许堡垒机登陆linux

Jumpserver用户管理

Jumpserver资产管理

资产:服务器,路由器,交换机等设备,资产

管理用户

Root 超级管理员用户

sudo命令,伪管理员,默认以root身份去执行命令,因此要慎用,我们可以基于 sudo命令作更多的权限控制

zhangsan 系统等普通用户,权限很低

admin jumpserver管理员用户

Chaoge jumpserver普通用户, 权限较低

管理用户, 【客户端 > jumpserver > 目标服务器】

管理用户值得就是被管理机器上的root用户,或者是可以使用sudo权限的用户, jumpserver利用该管理用户在目标机器上,进行远程的命令执行,推送系统用户, 获取资产硬件信息,指标等等。

系统用户

/etc/passwd 是系统级的超级用户,普通用户,等等,有些事可以允许登陆服务器的,使用ssh协议

那么jumpserver的系统用户,针对jumpserver操控,登陆普通机器,所使用的一些 特有用户

web终端功能

luna提供web终端界面

命令行跳板机

