

## 资源准备

序号	类别	配置	系统要求	数量	备注
1	服务器	4C/16G、100G 磁盘空间	Centos7.4 及以上	2	集群化部署2台起，3台以上更佳
2	数据库	2C/4G、100G 磁盘空间	mysql5.7	1	创建数据库cloudcanal_console，提供链接串账号密码
3	钉钉告警/企业 微信告警				提供机器人链接API

## 环境准备

### 虚拟机(以下以 CentOS 7.x 为例)

- 建议以 `root` 用户登录虚拟机
- 安装Openjdk 8 (必须, 有密钥依赖)

```
yum install java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel.x86_64
```

- 添加 `clougence` 账号,并设置密码, 创建服务所需要的目录

```
useradd -d /home/clougence -m clougence  
passwd clougence  
mkdir -p /home/clougence/{logs,backup,tar_gz}
```

- 安装 MySQL 客户端, 如果使用已有rds或其他数据库则忽略这个步骤

```
rpm -ivh https://repo.mysql.com//mysql57-community-release-el7-11.noarch.rpm
yum install mysql-community-client.x86_64
```

- 关闭系统防火墙(可选),设置selinux=disabled

```
firewall-cmd --state
systemctl stop firewalld.service
systemctl disable firewalld.service
firewall-cmd --state
```

- 调整系统内核, 修改max open files

```
vim /etc/security/limits.conf
# nofile - 可以打开的最大文件数, *通配符表示对所有用户有效
* soft nofile 65535
* hard nofile 65535
```

```
vim /etc/security/limits.d/90-nproc.conf
# 根据操作系统的不同配置文件名称可能是20-nproc.conf
# 用户进程数的默认限制, 修改cloudgence的用户最大进程打开数为如下:
* soft nproc 1024
cloudgence soft nproc 131072
```

## 数据库

- 创建 `cloudcanal` 数据库

```
create database cloudcanal_console;
```

- 创建 `cloudcanal` 使用的数据库用户名密码

```
create user 'cloudcanal'@'%' identified by 'sdf123$#!@3';
grant all on cloudcanal_console.* to 'cloudcanal'@'%' ;
flush privileges;
```

## 安装步骤

- 上传安装包cloudcanal.tgz, cloudcanal-console.tar.gz到/home/clougence/tar\_gz目录下
- 以 `root` 登录机器并修改安装包权限

```
chown -R clougence:clougence /home/clougence/
```

- 切换到 `clougence` 用户, 并进入用户主目录

```
su - clougence
```

- 解压安装包

```
cd /home/clougence/tar_gz
tar -zxvf cloudcanal-console.tar.gz
tar -zxvf cloudcanal.tgz    ###这个包解压之后会有下面3个tar.gz包
tar -zxvf cloudcanal-ds.tar.gz
tar -zxvf cloudcanal-sidecar.tar.gz
tar -zxvf cloudcanal-core.tar.gz
mv /home/clougence/tar_gz/cloudcanal /home/clougence
```

- 修改配置文件参数

- 必须配置的参数为

- spring.datasource.url (管控数据库地址, 只要修改 ip:port 部分)
- spring.datasource.username (管控数据库用户名,即 cloudcanal)
- spring.datasource.password (管控数据库密码,即 xxxx)
- jwt.secret (用于登录验证算法的密钥, 向CloudCanal工作人员获取)
- console.rsocket.dns (部署机器的 ip, 如果做ha的话, 需要配置为负载均衡的地址)

ps: 若使用负载均衡, 需配置2个端口

一个为TCP端口7007, 对应服务器的7007, 用于sidecar和console进行通信

一个为HTTPS端口443, 对应服务器的8111, 用于console服务web端的访问

o 可选择配置的参数为

- console.config.send.alert.ak (阿里云具备发送短信权限的 AccessKey)
- [console.config.send.alert.sk](#) (阿里云具备发送短信权限的 SecretKey)

```
cd ~/cloudcanal/console/conf
vi business-output.properties
```

```
#####
spring.datasource.url=jdbc:mysql://[redacted]:30306/canal?serverTimezone=Asia/Shanghai&characterEncoding=utf8&autoReconnect=true&rewriteBatchedStatements=true&socketTimeout=30000&connectTimeout=3000
spring.datasource.username=canal
spring.datasource.password=3[redacted]5v4A9P
#####
## [BASIC,must have] login security config ##
#####
jwt.secret=w5PtDb[redacted]nFd4nQzRcWwywjWar0XsYl8oWHe3SZRsWRs
#####
## [BASIC,must have] console communication host ##
#####
console.rsocket.dns=inter[redacted]733206826.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com
#####
## dingding group alert config ##
#####
## dingtalk / weixin ##
console.config.alert.type=dingtalk
console.config.alert.dingtalk.alerturl=
console.config.alert.weixin.alerturl=
console.config.alert.incre.delay.scan.period.sec=300
console.config.alert.task.indicator.suppression.min=1
#####
```

o 配置短信模板参数(可选)

- o CloudCanal 告警方式中的短信告警强依赖 Aliyun 短信服务, 如果您的组织未开通服务, 则略过本小节
- o 必须配置的项或者模板是
  - cloudcanal.sms.alert.signature.name (短信签名,如 开云集致科技)
  - cloudcanal.sms.verify.code.register (用户注册短信模板, 如 SMS\_xxxxxxx)
  - cloudcanal.sms.verify.code.datajob.delete (任务删除短信模板, 如 SMS\_xxxxxxx)
  - cloudcanal.sms.verify.code.fetch.worker.config (获取机器核心配置短信模板, 如 SMS\_xxxxxxx)

“

默认使用阿里云的短信通知, 申请添加如下3条短信模版

模版类型:短信通知

模版内容:CloudCanal任务异常,错误信息:{\$errMsg}

模版类型:短信通知

模版内容:CloudCanal系统异常,错误告警信息:\${errMsg}

模版类型: 验证码

模版内容:您的验证码为: \${code}, 请勿泄露于他人!

- 导入数据
  - 使用 cloudcanal 用户登录管控数据库

```
cd ~/cloudcanal/console/initsql
#登录mysql
use cloudcanal_console
source console.sql
source init_alert_config.sql
```

- 启动管控

```
cd ~/cloudcanal/console/bin
./startConsole.sh
```

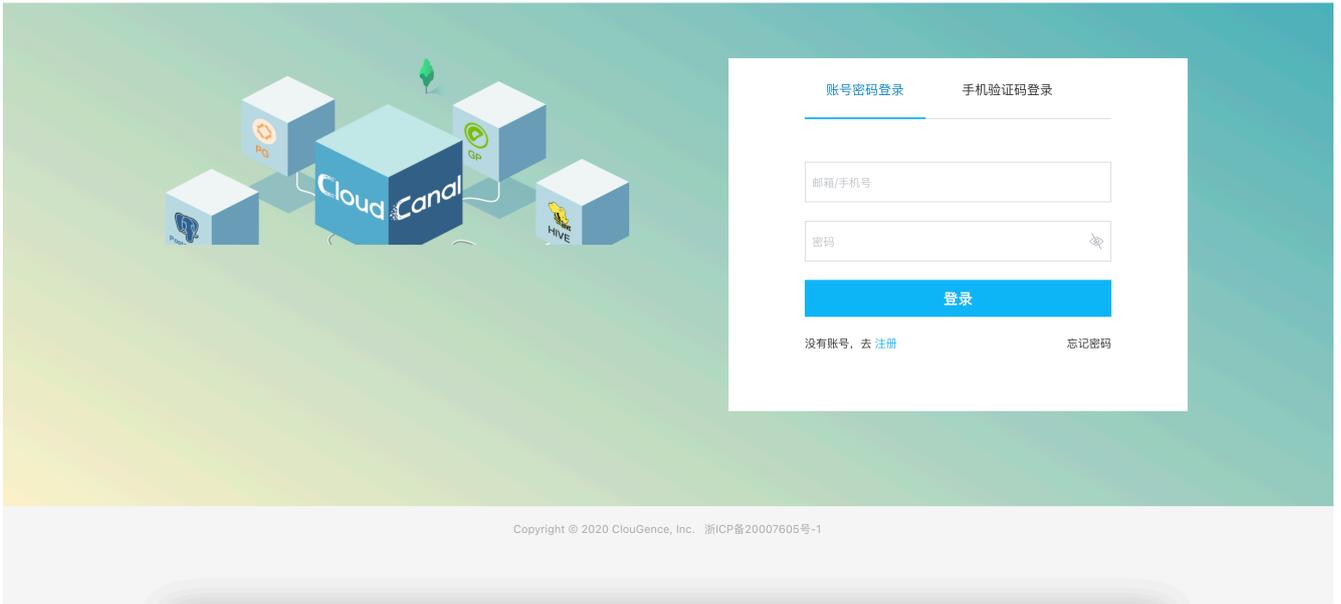
- 安装监控服务

```
cd ~
tar -zxvf prometheus-2.24.0.linux-386.tar.gz
cd prometheus-2.24.0.linux-386
./startup.sh
```

## 添加机器节点

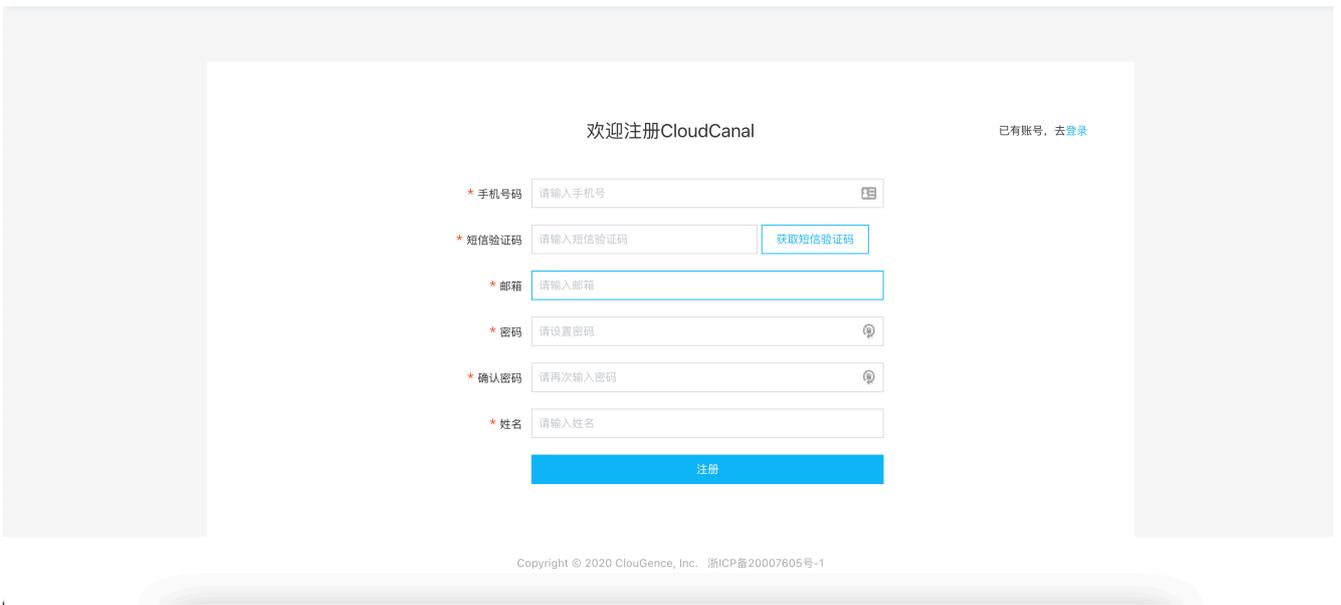
- 登录console控制台，默认控制台端口 **8111**，如果配置了负载均衡请使用负载均衡地址访问

## 登录



注册一个账号用于添加sidecar机器节点（注册的账号为独立账号，相互之间资源不共享）

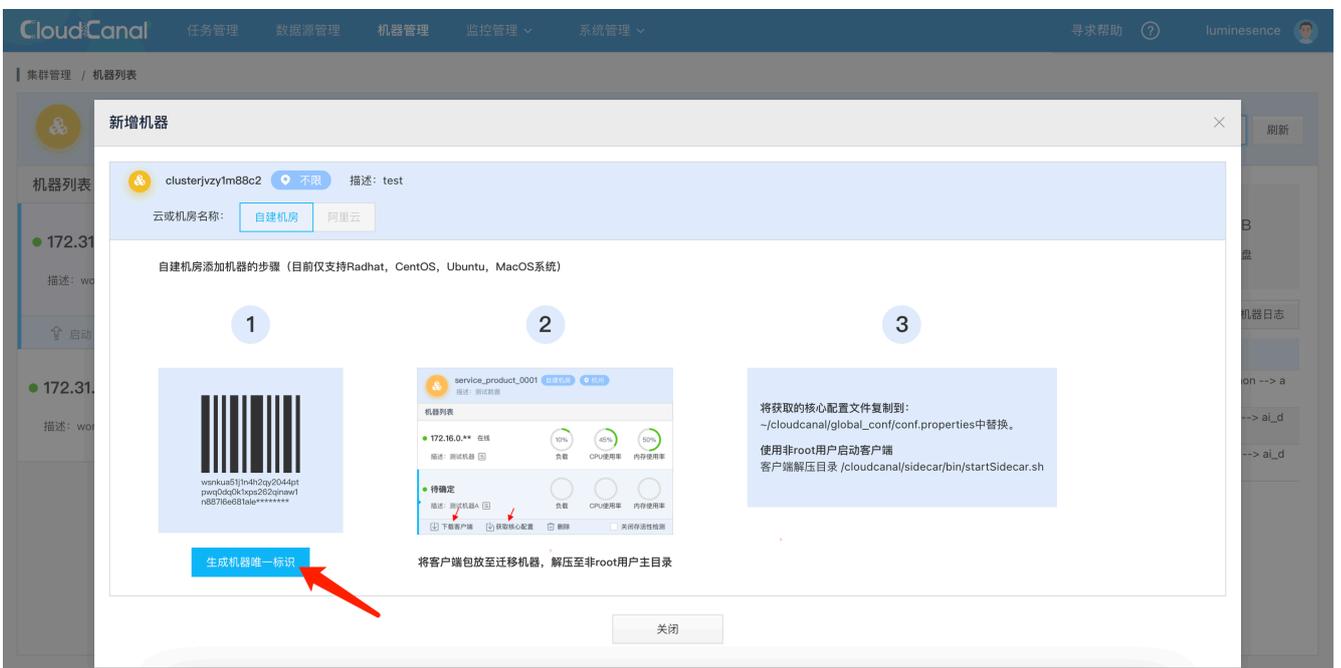
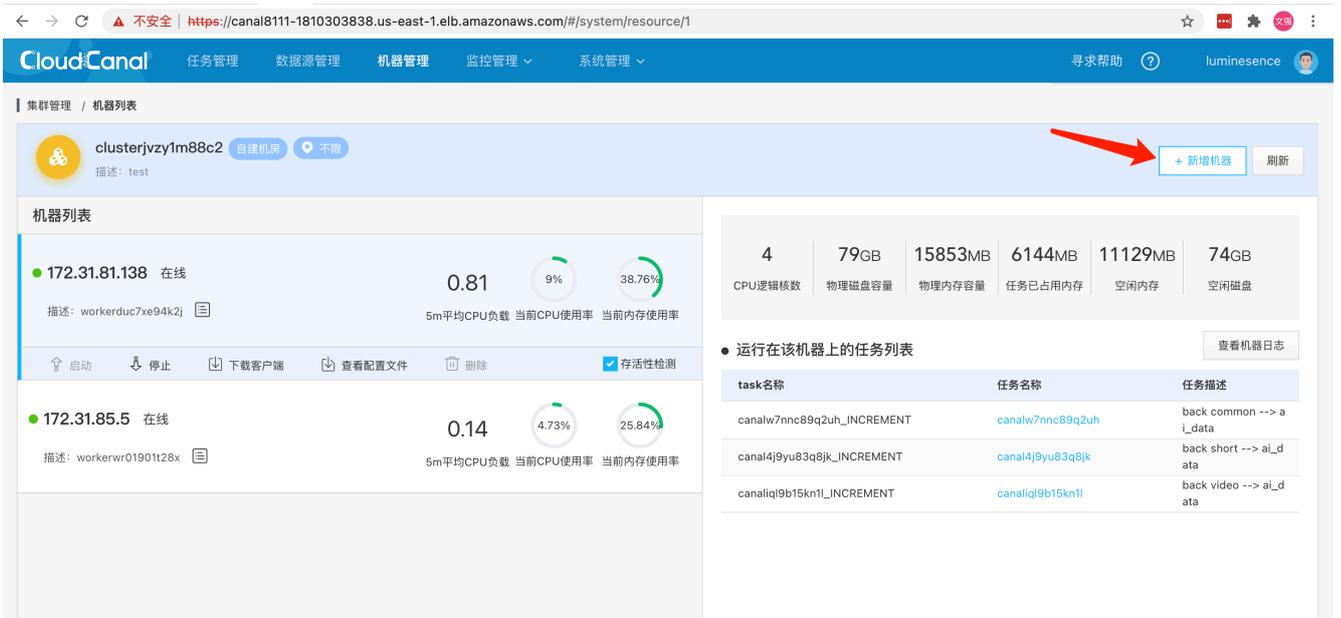
## CloudCanal | 注册



- 默认验证码 **777777**

- 登录控制台添加集群和机器节点





- 获取机器核心配置 (查看配置文件), 将内容写到conf.properties文件

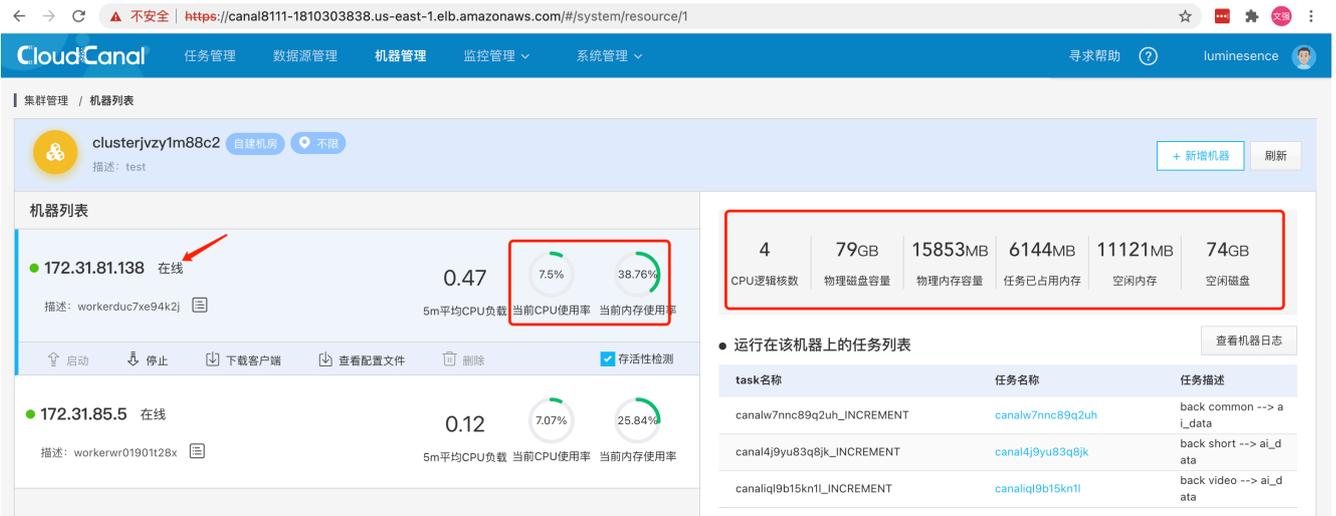
`vi /home/clougence/cloudcanal/global_conf/conf.properties`

```
[clougence@ip-172-31-85-5 ~]$ cd /home/clougence/cloudcanal/global_conf
[clougence@ip-172-31-85-5 global_conf]$ pwd
/home/clougence/cloudcanal/global_conf
[clougence@ip-172-31-85-5 global_conf]$ cat conf.properties
cloudcanal.auth.ak=akkb5t09xc6pa6ux5884u71xdlp7lux8qu154oqh7fec9i92tn08o8l24m1y39
cloudcanal.auth.sk=sk82u8i351953n00g3eb05w47mc087tf50lc4rkz34m8nvfr6i7788m7x41vkw5
cloudcanal.sidecar.wsn=wsnd4w7ky2ye024bv05d594818tj966h76kxnr41i2862l6am15qb4r4651vonb6
cloudcanal.console.domain=internal-canal-7007-733206826.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com
[clougence@ip-172-31-85-5 global_conf]$
```

- 启动客户端

```
cd /home/clougence/cloudcanal/sidecar/bin; ./startSidecar.sh
```

- 启动后机器列表页面确认机器 ip 已经更新, 并且采集到硬件信息, 表示sidecar节点添加成功



- 添加数据源和创建任务, 请参考官网文档 [https://doc-cloudcanal.clougence.com/business/operation/add\\_self\\_maintain\\_ds](https://doc-cloudcanal.clougence.com/business/operation/add_self_maintain_ds)

## 更新升级

- 从CloudCanal官方获取最新的tgz安装包, 并下载到带更新的服务器

[http://cloudcanal-community.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/tar\\_gz/20220117/cloudcanal.tgz](http://cloudcanal-community.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/tar_gz/20220117/cloudcanal.tgz)

[http://cloudcanal-community.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/tar\\_gz/20220117/cloudcanal-console.tar.gz](http://cloudcanal-community.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/tar_gz/20220117/cloudcanal-console.tar.gz)

## 执行sql

解压cloudcanal-console.tar.gz包, 找到initsql下面的ddl\_history, 更新上次包之后的sql到cloudcanal\_console元数据库中

## 更新升级console

- 解压安装包cloudcanal-console.tar.gz

```
[clougence@cdh6-2 tar_gz]$tar xaf cloudcanal-console.tar.gz
```

```
[clougence@cdh6-2 tar_gz]$ pwd
/home/clougence/tar_gz
[clougence@cdh6-2 tar_gz]$ ls
cloudcanal-console.tar.gz cloudcanal.tgz
[clougence@cdh6-2 tar_gz]$ tar xaf cloudcanal-console.tar.gz
[clougence@cdh6-2 tar_gz]$ ls
cloudcanal cloudcanal-console.tar.gz cloudcanal.tgz
[clougence@cdh6-2 tar_gz]$ cd cloudcanal/
[clougence@cdh6-2 cloudcanal]$ pwd
/home/clougence/tar_gz/cloudcanal
[clougence@cdh6-2 cloudcanal]$
```

- 停止console，并备份console的文件目录

```
cd /home/clougence/cloudcanal/console/bin && sh stopConsole.sh
mv /home/clougence/cloudcanal/console/ /home/clougence/backup/console_`date +%F`
```

- 将解压后新的console文件目录放置/home/clougence/cloudcanal/下，将原来的配置文件拷贝回来

```
cp -r /home/clougence/tar_gz/cloudcanal/console /home/clougence/cloudcanal
cp -r /home/clougence/cloudcanal/console/conf
/home/clougence/cloudcanal/console/conf_bak
cp -r /home/clougence/backup/console_`date +%F`/conf/business-output.properties
/home/clougence/cloudcanal/console/conf/
```

- 重新启动console

```
cd /home/clougence/cloudcanal/console/bin && sh startConsole.sh
```

## 更新升级sidecar

- 解压安装包cloudcanal.tgz和其包含的另外3个tar.gz包

```
[clougence@cdh6-2 tar_gz]$ tar xaf cloudcanal.tgz
[clougence@cdh6-2 tar_gz]$ tar xaf cloudcanal-core.tar.gz && tar xaf cloudcanal-
sidecar.tar.gz && tar xaf cloudcanal-ds.tar.gz
```

```
[clougence@cdh6-2 cloudcanal]$ cd ..
[clougence@cdh6-2 tar_gz]$ tar xaf cloudcanal.tgz
[clougence@cdh6-2 tar_gz]$ ls
cloudcanal  cloudcanal-console.tar.gz  cloudcanal-core.tar.gz  cloudcanal-ds.tar.gz  cloudcanal-sidecar.tar.gz  cloudcanal.tgz
[clougence@cdh6-2 tar_gz]$ tar xaf cloudcanal-core.tar.gz && tar xaf cloudcanal-sidecar.tar.gz && tar xaf cloudcanal-ds.tar.gz
[clougence@cdh6-2 tar_gz]$ ls
cloudcanal  cloudcanal-console.tar.gz  cloudcanal-core.tar.gz  cloudcanal-ds.tar.gz  cloudcanal-sidecar.tar.gz  cloudcanal.tgz
[clougence@cdh6-2 tar_gz]$ cd cloudcanal/
[clougence@cdh6-2 cloudcanal]$ ls
cloudcanal  console  ds_lib  global_conf  release_info  sidecar  tools
[clougence@cdh6-2 cloudcanal]$ pwd
/home/clougence/tar_gz/cloudcanal
[clougence@cdh6-2 cloudcanal]$
```

- 备份sidecar文件目录，将解压后新的文件目录放置/home/clougence/cloudcanal

```
mkdir /home/clougence/backup/cloudcanal_`date +%F`
mv /home/clougence/cloudcanal/{cloudcanal,ds_lib,release_info,sidecar}
/home/clougence/backup/cloudcanal_`date +%F`
cp -r /home/clougence/tar_gz/cloudcanal/{cloudcanal,ds_lib,release_info,sidecar}
/home/clougence/cloudcanal
```

- 停止老的sidecar进程和任务，并启动新的sidecar

```
jps -l|grep -E 'task|SidecarApplication'|awk '{print $1}'|xargs kill -9
cd /home/clougence/cloudcanal/sidecar/bin && sh startSidecar.sh
```

## 查看日志，判断升级是否成功

- 日志文件目录

“

```
[clougence@localhost cloudcanal]$ pwd
```

```
/home/clougence/logs/cloudcanal
```

```
[clougence@localhost cloudcanal]$ tree -L 1
```

```
.
```

```
├── console    ##对应console的进程日志
```

```
├── sidecar    ##对应sidecar的进程日志
```

```
└── tasks     ##对应任务管理中任务进程的日志，可以根据任务ID进行识别
```

```
3 directories, 0 files
```

```
[clougence@localhost cloudcanal]$ tail -100f console/console.log
[clougence@localhost cloudcanal]$ tail -100f sidecar/sidecar.log
```

## FAQ

1、注册用户的时候遇到提示“unable to initialize due to invalid secret key”



首先检查business-output.properties里面“jwt.secret=” 参数是否正确配置

如果已配置，检查一下java -version

java请使用openjdk 1.8.0\_XXX

如果无法使用全局openjdk，可以安装完openjdk以后再启动脚本里面指定java的命令路径

```
if [ -z "$JAVA" ]; then
  JAVA=$(which java)
fi
```