



链滴

腾讯蓝鲸智云平台部署

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原文链接: <https://ld246.com/article/1565185998581>

来源网站: [链滴](#)

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<p></p>

<h2 id="1-环境准备">1、环境准备</h2>

<p>单机部署：官方建议硬件要求为 4C/16G 以上</p>

1 台 4 核 16G

2 台 4 核 8G

<h3 id="1-1-获取安装包">1.1：获取安装包</h3>

<p>https://bk.tencent.com/download/

</p>

<p>官方建议新装环境及新用户建议下载完整包使用</p>

<h3 id="1-2-系统环境设置">1.2：系统环境设置</h3>

<p>官方建议：要求 CentOS-7.0 以上版本，推荐 CentOS-7.5

安装一些常用命令</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost ~]# yum install vim lrzsz net-tools ntp wget
```

```
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<h4 id="1-2-1-关闭selinux">1.2.1：关闭 selinux</h4>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#查看selinux状态
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost ~
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#关闭selinux
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost ~
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#修改配置文件
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost ~
```

```
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<h4 id="1-2-2-重启系统">1.2.2：重启系统</h4>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost ~]# reboot
```

```
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<h4 id="1-2-3-安装rsync">1.2.3：安装 rsync</h4>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"># 检查是否有rsync命令，如果有返回rsync路径，可以跳过后面的命令
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost ~
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"># 安装rsync
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost ~
```

```
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<h4 id="1-2-4-关闭防火墙">1.2.4：关闭防火墙</h4>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"># 检查默认防火墙状态，如果返回not running，可以跳过后面的命令
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost ~
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#停止并禁用firewal
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost ~
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"># systemctl stop firewalld # 停止firewalld
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost ~
# systemctl disable firewalld # 禁用firewall开机启动
</span></span></code></pre>
<h4 id="1-2-5-调整最大文件打开数">1.2.5: 调整最大文件打开数</h4>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl"># 检查当前root账号下的max open files值
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost ~
# ulimit -n
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#如果为默认的102
, 建议通过修改配置文件调整为102400或更大。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost ~
# vim /etc/security/limits.d/99-nofile.conf
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> root soft nofile 1
2400
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> root hard nofile 1
2400
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">这里使用的单独的
置文件覆盖/etc/security/limits.conf默认值的方式, 请根据系统环境自行调整。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">修改后, 重新使用r
ot登录检查是否生效
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost ~
# su
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost ~
# ulimit -n
</span></span></code></pre>
<h4 id="1-2-6-时间同步">1.2.6: 时间同步</h4>
<p>服务器后台时间不同步会对时间敏感的服务带来不可预见的后果。务必在安装和使用蓝鲸时保证
间同步。</p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl"># 检查每台机器当前时间和时区是否一致, 若相互之间差别大于3s (考虑批量执行时的时差) ,
议校时。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost ~
# yum -y install ntp
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost ~
# date -R
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"># 查看和ntp serve
的时间差异(需要外网访问,如果内网有ntpd服务器, 自行替换域名为该服务的地址)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost ~
# ntpdate -d cn.pool.ntp.org
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#如果输出的最后
行offset大于1s建议校时
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#和ntp服务器同步
间
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost ~
# ntpdate cn.pool.ntp.org
</span></span></code></pre>
<h4 id="1-2-7-检查是否存在全局HTTP代理">1.2.7: 检查是否存在全局 HTTP 代理</h4>
<p>蓝鲸服务器之间会有有的 http 请求, 如果存在 http 代理, 且未能正确代理这些请求, 会发生不可
见的错误。</p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">#检查http_proxy https_proxy变量是否设置, 若为空可以跳过后面的操作
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost ~
# echo "$http_proxy" "$https_proxy"
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">对于本机配置http_
roxy变量的方式, 请依次查找文件/etc/profile、/etc/bashrc、$HOME/.bashrc等是否有设置。
</span></span></code></pre>
<h4 id="1-2-8-关闭NetworkManager">1.2.8: 关闭 NetworkManager</h4>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">#查看NetworkManager状态
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost ~
# systemctl status NetworkManager.service
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#关闭NetworkMa
ager
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost ~
# systemctl stop NetworkManager.service
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#将NetworkMana
er 服务设置开机不启动
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost ~
# systemctl disable NetworkManager.service
</span></span></code></pre>
<h3 id="1-3-配置YUM源">1.3: 配置 YUM 源</h3>
<h4 id="1-3-1-获取BASE源">1.3.1: 获取 BASE 源</h4>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">#备份默认源
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost ~
# mv /etc/yum.repos.d/CentOS-Base.repo /etc/yum.repos.d/CentOS-Base.repo.backup
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#获取网络源
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost ~
# wget -O /etc/yum.repos.d/CentOS-Base.repo http://mirrors.cloud.tencent.com/repo/centos
_base.repo
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#更新缓存
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost ~
# yum clean all
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost ~
# yum makecache
</span></span></code></pre>
<h4 id="1-3-2-获取EPEL源">1.3.2: 获取 EPEL 源</h4>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">[root@localhost ~]# wget -O /etc/yum.repos.d/epel.repo http://mirrors.cloud.tencent.co
/repo/epel-7.repo
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#更新缓存
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost ~
# yum clean all
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost ~
# yum makecache
</span></span></code></pre>
<h3 id="1-4-获取证书">1.4: 获取证书</h3>
<p><a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fbk.tencent.com%2Fdownlo
d_ssl%2F" target="_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">https://bk.tencent.com/download_ssl/</a><b
```

>
通过命令得到本机的 MAC 地址, 然后复制到上面网址中进行下载证书文件

</p>
<h2 id="2-安装前准备">2、安装前准备</h2>
<h3 id="2-1-解压程序包">2.1: 解压程序包</h3>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma">#上传包至服务器并解压程序包到/data目录下[root@localhost ~# mkdir /data[root@localhost ~# tar -xf bkce_src-5.0.4.tar.gz -C /data/#解压后/data目录有2个目录install 和 src目录#解压ssl证书文件[root@localhost ~# tar -xf ssl_certificates.tar.gz -C /data/src/cert/</code></pre>
<h3 id="2-2-修改配置文件">2.2: 修改配置文件</h3>
<h4 id="2-2-1-install-conf">2.2.1: install.conf</h4>
<p>install.config 是模块和服务器对应关系的配置文件, 描述在哪些机器上安装哪些模块。每行两, 第一列是 IP 地址; 第二列是以英文逗号分隔的模块名称。</p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma">[root@localhost ~]# cd /data/install/[root@localhost istall]# cp install.config.3IP.sample install.config[root@localhost istall]# vim install.config</code></pre>
<p></p>
>
<h4 id="2-2-2-globals-env">2.2.2: globals.env</h4>

该文件定义了各类组件的账号密码信息. 功能开关控制选项等. 可根据实际情况进行修改
该文件含密码信息, 请保证除了 root 用户外, 其他用户不可读。
各类账号密码建议修改, 注意设置的各类密码不能有 / \$ ` < > & amp;等特殊字符
配置 HTTP 代理: 若公司不能访问外网, 但有自己的 proxy, 在该配置文件的 BK_PROXY 选项中指代理地址。
若需要跨云管理功能(服务器在不同的 IDC, 内网不互通的情况):
需要将 gse 所在机器的外网 IP 填到该文件中 GSE_WAN_IP 配置项中的括号里 如: export GSE_AN_IP=(1.2.3.4), 若没有外网 IP 则留空
HAS_DNS_SERVER 配置默认为 0, 表示配置的蓝鲸域名需要通过/etc/hosts 来解析, 此时部署本会自动修改每台机器的/etc/hosts 添加相关域名。如果想走自己的 dns 配置, 改为非 0 即可。
HTTP_SCHEMA=http 默认 HTTP_SCHEMA 设置为 http 即蓝鲸软件全站为 http,若设置为 https 则蓝鲸软件全站为 https, 可支持 http 和 https 的切换。
该配置文件中提供了访问蓝鲸三大平台的域名配置, 需要提前准备好。

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma">下面的域名根据实际情况进行修改为自己的export BK_DOMAN="bk.com" # 蓝鲸根域名(不含主机名)</code></pre>


```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">export PAAS_FQ
N="yppaas.$BK_DOMAIN" # PAAS 完整域名
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">export CMDDB_FQ
N="ypcmdb.$BK_DOMAIN" # CMDDB 完整域名
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">export JOB_FQD
="ypjob.$BK_DOMAIN" # JOB 完整域名
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost i
stall]# vim globals.env
</span></span></code></pre>
<p></p>
<p>其余默认即可</p>
<h4 id="2-2-3-pip-conf">2.2.3: pip.conf</h4>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">[root@localhost ~]# vim /data/src/.pip/pip.conf
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost ~
# curl -I http://mirrors.cloud.tencent.com/pypi/simple
</span></span></code></pre>
<h3 id="2-3-配置免密登入">2.3: 配置免密登入</h3>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">[root@localhost ~]# cd /data/install/
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost i
stall]# bash configure_ssh_without_pass # 根据提示输入各主机的 root 密码完成免密登陆配置
</span></span></code></pre>
<h3 id="2-4-安装前检查环境">2.4: 安装前检查环境</h3>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">[root@localhost ~]# cd /data/install/
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost i
stall]# bash precheck.sh
</span></span></code></pre>
<ul>
<li>
<p>正常如图下所示<br>
</p>
</li>
<li>
<p>如果发现[FAIL]的报错，按照提示和本文档修复。修复后，可继续跑 precheck.sh 脚本,直到不出现[FAIL]。如果需从头开始检查，请使用 precheck.sh -r 参数</p>
</li>
</ul>
<h2 id="3-开始安装">3、开始安装</h2>
<h3 id="3-1-执行安装">3.1: 执行安装</h3>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">[root@localhost ~]# mkdir /usr/local/blueking
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost ~
# cd /data/install/
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost i
stall]# ./install_minibk -y
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">.....
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">enter a absolute p
```

th [/data/bkce]: /usr/local/blueking #输入安装的位置

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">directory /usr/loca  
/blueking exists, are you sure to install blueking suite to /usr/local/blueking (y/n)? y
```

```
</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
<p></  
>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
<li>
```

```
<p>出现错误: <br>
```

```
parse cc response error 解析 cc 错误</p>
```

```
</li>
```

```
<li>
```

```
<p>解决方案: <br>
```

```
官方给出</p>
```

```
</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight  
cl">[root@localhost ~]# source /data/install/utils.fc
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost ~  
# cd /data/install
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost i  
stall]# ./bkcec sync all
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost i  
stall]# ./bkcec stop gse
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost i  
stall]# ./bkcec install gse 1
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@localhost i  
stall]# ./bkcec initdata gse
```

```
</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
<li>再次执行安装</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight  
cl">[root@localhost install]# ./install_minibk -y
```

```
</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
<h2 id="4-访问页面">4、访问页面</h2>
```

```
<p>windows: 修改 hosts 文件进行域名解析<br>
```

```
C:\Windows\System32\drivers\etc\hosts<br>
```

```
192.168.66.35 localhost.localdomain<br>
```

```
192.168.66.35 paas.bk.com<br>
```

```
192.168.66.35 cmdb.bk.com<br>
```

```
192.168.66.35 job.bk.com<br>
```

```
192.168.66.35 rbtnode1</p>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
<li>注意: 登入的用户和密码是配置文件 globals.env 中设置的<br>
```

```
一般用户为 admin, 密码为自己修改的密码<br>
```

```
</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
<h2 id="5-网络管理部署">5、网络管理部署</h2>
```

```
<h3 id="5-1-下载插件包">5.1: 下载插件包</h3>
```

```
<p>下载部署第三方的网络管理平台</p>
```

```
<p>插件包地址 <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fbk.tencent.com
```

2Fdownload_sdk%2F" target="_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">https://bk.tencent.com/download_sdk/

 </p>

5.2: 解压安装</h2>5.3: 根据实际情况修改域名</h3>5.4: 部署网络管理</h3>5.5: win 系统添加域名解析</h3>5.6: 访问页面</h3>

6、部署 CICD 插件</h2>6.1: 下载插件包和脚本</h3>6.2: 解压安装</h3>

<p>注意：安装 CICDKit 的机器可用配置不能低于 4C8G，系统版本不能低于 Centos7.0，建议单独台机器部署</p>

中控机 install/third/globals_cicdkit.env 域名信息(CICDKIT_FQDN)

install.config 新增 cicdkit 及其依赖的 mysql5.7 的配置


```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@rbtnode1 install]# vim install.config</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">192.168.66.36 mysql57,cicdkit</span></span></code></pre>
```



```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#先刷新一下环境变量</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@rbtnode1 install]# source globals.env</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@rbtnode1 install]# source /data/install/third/globals_cicdkit.env</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"></span></span></code></pre>
```

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#设置免密，拷贝钥:</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@rbtnode1 install]# ssh-copy-id root@192.168.66.36</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"></span></span></code></pre>
```

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#执行数据拷贝至cid服务器</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@rbtnode1 install]# ./bkcec sync all</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"></span></span></code></pre>
```

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#安装CICDKit</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@rbtnode1 install]# ./bkco_install cicdkit</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"></span></span></code></pre>
```

<p></p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@rbtnode1 ~]# source /data/install/utils.fc</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@rbtnode1 install]# echo $CICDKIT_FQDN</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">cicdkit.bk.com</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"></span></span></code></pre>
```

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@rbtnode1 install]# vim /etc/hosts</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">10.18.198.92 cicdkit.bk.com</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"></span></span></code></pre>
```

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">#重启进程</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@rbtnode1 install]# ./bkcec stop cicdkit self</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">[root@rbtnode1 install]# ./bkcec start cicdkit self</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"></span></span></code></pre>
```


6.5: 部署 cicdkit-saas


#下载 cicdkit-saas 包


[https://bk.tencent.com/s-mat/application/159/detail](https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fbk.tencent.com%2Fs-mart%2Fapplication%2F159%2Fdetail)




#从 paas 页面中进入开发者中心进行部署










6.6: 访问页面





7、服务器重启后的操作

-

确认 /etc/resolv.conf 里第一个 nameserver 是 127.0.0.1, option 选项不能有 rotate

-
-

检查重启机器的 crontab, 是否有自动拉起进程的配置 crontab -l | grep process_watch, 重后的自动拉起主要靠 crontab

-
-

中控机上确认所有进程状态: ./bkcec status all, 正常情况下应该都是正常拉起 RUNNING 状态 如果有 EXIT 的, 则尝试手动拉起。手动拉起的具体方法参考组件的启动停止 [https://docs.bk.tencent.com/bkce_install_guide/maintain.html#start_stop](https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdocs.bk.tencent.com%2Fbkce_install_guide%2Fmaintain.html%23start_stop)

-
-

如果社区版所有机器同时重启, 很大概率会有很多进程启动失败, 因为不同机器上组件恢复的时没法控制, 导致依赖的组件还没启动起来, 导致失败, 连锁反应。所以这种情况, 遵循和安装时的启原则:

-
-

先启动 db

-
-

启动依赖的其他开源组件及服务

-
-

启动蓝鲸产品

-
-

如果已经部署过 SaaS, 那么手动拉起。

```
</li>
</ul>
<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">[root@rbtnode1 ~]# cd /data/install/
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">[root@rbtnode1 i
stall]# ./bkcec start saas-o # 正式环境
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">[root@rbtnode1 i
stall]# ./bkcec start saas-t # 测试环境
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">#检查所有服务启
状态, 全为RUNNING为正常, 如有EXIT则手动拉起
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">[root@rbtnode1 i
stall]# ./bkcec status all
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">#手动拉起某个服
, 例如
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">[root@rbtnode1 i
stall]# ./bkcec start bknetwork
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">[root@rbtnode1 i
stall]# ./bkcec status bknetwork
</span> </span> </code> </pre>
<h2 id="8-离线安装Agent">8、离线安装 Agent</h2>
<h3 id="8-1-离线准备">8.1: 离线准备</h3>
<p>下载好 ISO 镜像文件, 地址如下, 此 iso 镜像已经包含了安装 agent 所需的软件<br>
<a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fbk.tencent.com%2Fs-mart%2Fcommunity%2Fquestion%2F466" target="_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">https://bk.tencent.com/s
mart/community/question/466</a> <br>
挂载到每台机器上: </p>
<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> mkdir -p /mnt/centos7
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> mount /dev/sr0
mnt/centos7
</span> </span> </code> </pre>
<h3 id="8-2-配置离线repo">8.2: 配置离线 repo</h3>
<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> Vim /etc/yum.repos.d/offline-centos7.repo
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> [offline-centos7]
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> name=Bk repo
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> baseurl=file:///m
t/centos7
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> enabled=1
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> gpgcheck=0
</span> </span> </code> </pre>
<h3 id="8-3-更新缓存">8.3: 更新缓存</h3>
<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> yum clean all
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> yum makecache
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> yum repolist
</span> </span> </code> </pre>
<p>  </p>
>
```

<h3 id="8-4-在节点配置中添加Agent即可">8.4: 在节点配置中添加 Agent 即可</h3>

<p></p>

<h2 id="9-常见问题总结">9、常见问题总结</h2>

<h4 id="9-1-zookeeper启动失败">9.1: zookeeper 启动失败</h4>

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma">检查日志存在脏数据, 日志路径

[root@rbtnode1 ~
rm -rf /安装目录/public/zk/data/version-2/

[root@rbtnode1 ~
rm -rf /安装目录/public/zk/datalog/version-2/

[root@rbtnode1 ~
cd /data/install

[root@rbtnode1 i
stall]#./bkcec start zk

[root@rbtnode1 i
stall]#./bkcec status zk

</code></pre>

<h4 id="9-2-GSE启动失败">9.2: GSE 启动失败</h4>

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma">重启gse

[root@rbtnode1 ~
cd /data/install

[root@rbtnode1 i
stall]#./bkcec stop gse

[root@rbtnode1 i
stall]#./bkcec initdata gse

[root@rbtnode1 i
stall]#./bkcec start gse

[root@rbtnode1 i
stall]#./bkcec status gse

</code></pre>

<h4 id="9-3-重启服务后访问SaaS应用都报502">9.3: 重启服务后访问 SaaS 应用都报 502</h4>

<p>原因: 重启服务后有残余进程

解决方案: 在开发者中心将这些应用重新部署

</p>

<h3 id="10-如何给一个SaaS应用加白名单">10、如何给一个 SaaS 应用加白名单</h3>

<p>官方文档: https://bk.tencent.com/s-mart/community/question/569

</p>

<h3 id="11-手动卸载各节点Agent">11、手动卸载各节点 Agent</h3>

登入到各个管控节点服务器，然后执行下面的操作


```
<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">停gse_agent:
```

```
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">[root@node1 ~]#  
usr/local/gse/agent/bin/gsectl stop
```

```
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">
```

```
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">停采集器:
```

```
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">[root@node1 ~]#  
d /usr/local/gse/plugins/bin/ &amp;&amp; ./stop.sh basereport
```

```
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">
```

```
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">删除GSE相关目录
```

```
</span></span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">[root@node1 ~]#  
m -rf /usr/local/gse/ /var/log/gse/ /var/run/gse/ /var/lib/gse/
```

```
</span></span> </code> </pre>
```

<h4 id="本文参考腾讯蓝鲸智云官方部署文档https---bk.tencent.com-docs-">本文参考腾讯蓝鲸云官方部署文档 https://bk.tencent.com/docs/</h4>