安裝斷路器 1.4

ONTAP MetroCluster

NetApp
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目錄

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安裝 MetroCluster Tiebreaker 1.4 相依性

安裝或升級 tiebreaker 軟體之前、請先安裝 MySQL 或 MariaDB 伺服器、視您的主機 Linux 作業系統而定。

步驟

1. 安裝 JDK。
2. 安裝MySQL或MariaDB伺服器：

如果Linux主機是	然後…
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7/CentOS 7.	在 Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 或 CentOS 7 上安裝 MySQL Server 5.5.30 或更新版本和 5.6.x 版本
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8	在 Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 上安裝 MariaDB 伺服器

安裝 JDK

在安裝或升級 tiebreaker 軟體之前、您必須在主機系統上安裝 JDK 。Tiebreaker 1.4 及更早版本支援 JDK 1.8.0 。（JRE 8）。

步驟

1. 以「 root 」使用者身分登入。

```
login as: root
root@mcctb's password:
Last login: Fri Jan  8 21:33:00 2017 from host.domain.com
```

2. 安裝 JDK 1.8.0 ：

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

```
[root@mcctb ~]# yum install java-1.8.0-openjdk.x86_64
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror, langpacks
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
... shortened....
Dependencies Resolved

================================================================================
Package               Arch   Version                 Repository    Size
================================================================================
Installing:
 java-1.8.0-openjdk  x86_64  1:1.8.0.144-0.b01.el7_4 updates      238 k
 ..
 ..
Transaction Summary
================================================================================
Install  1 Package  (+ 4 Dependent packages)

Total download size: 34 M
Is this ok [y/d/N]: y

Installed:
java-1.8.0-openjdk.x86_64 1:1.8.0.144-0.b01.el7_4
Complete!
```

在 **Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7** 或 **CentOS 7** 上安裝 **MySQL Server 5.5.30** 或更新版本和 **5.6.x** 版本

安裝或升級Tiebreaker軟體之前、您必須先在主機系統上安裝MySQL Server 5.5.30或更新版本及5.6.x版本。 對於 Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 、 安裝 MariaDB 伺服器。

步驟

1. 以root使用者身分登入。

```
login as: root
root@mcctb's password:
Last login: Fri Jan  8 21:33:00 2016 from host.domain.com
```

2. 將MySQL儲存庫新增至主機系統：

   [root@mcctb ~]# yum localinstall https://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql57-community-release-el6-11.noarch.rpm`

```
Loaded plugins: product-id, refresh-packagekit, security, subscription-
manager
Setting up Local Package Process
Examining /var/tmp/yum-root-LLUw0r/mysql-community-release-el6-
5.noarch.rpm: mysql-community-release-el6-5.noarch
Marking /var/tmp/yum-root-LLUw0r/mysql-community-release-el6-
5.noarch.rpm to be installed
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
---> Package mysql-community-release.noarch 0:el6-5 will be installed
--> Finished Dependency Resolution
Dependencies Resolved
================================================================================
========
Package               Arch   Version
                                    Repository
Size
================================================================================
========
Installing:
mysql-community-release
                       noarch el6-5 /mysql-community-release-el6-
5.noarch 4.3 k
Transaction Summary
================================================================================
========
Install       1 Package(s)
Total size: 4.3 k
Installed size: 4.3 k
Is this ok [y/N]: y
Downloading Packages:
Running rpm_check_debug
Running Transaction Test
Transaction Test Succeeded
Running Transaction
  Installing : mysql-community-release-el6-5.noarch
1/1
  Verifying  : mysql-community-release-el6-5.noarch
1/1
Installed:
  mysql-community-release.noarch 0:el6-5
Complete!
```

3. 停用MySQL 57儲存庫：

[root@mcctb ~]# yum-config-manager -disablemysql57-community

4. 啟用MySQL 56儲存庫：

   [root@mcctb ~]# yum-config-manager --enable mysql56-community

5. 啟用儲存庫：

   [root@mcctb ~]# yum repolist enabled| grep "mysql.**-community.**

```
mysql-connectors-community           MySQL Connectors Community
21
mysql-tools-community                MySQL Tools Community
35
mysql56-community                    MySQL 5.6 Community Server
231
```

6. 安裝MySQL社群伺服器：

   [root@mcctb ~]# yum install mysql-community-server'

```
Loaded plugins: product-id, refresh-packagekit, security, subscription-
manager
This system is not registered to Red Hat Subscription Management. You
can use subscription-manager
to register.
Setting up Install Process
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
 .....Output truncated.....
---> Package mysql-community-libs-compat.x86_64 0:5.6.29-2.el6 will be
obsoleting
--> Finished Dependency Resolution
Dependencies Resolved
================================================================================
======
Package                          Arch   Version       Repository
Size
================================================================================
======
Installing:
 mysql-community-client         x86_64  5.6.29-2.el6  mysql56-community
18  M
     replacing  mysql.x86_64 5.1.71-1.el6
 mysql-community-libs           x86_64  5.6.29-2.el6  mysql56-community
1.9 M
     replacing  mysql-libs.x86_64 5.1.71-1.el6
```

```
 mysql-community-libs-compat    x86_64  5.6.29-2.el6  mysql56-community
1.6 M
     replacing  mysql-libs.x86_64 5.1.71-1.el6
 mysql-community-server         x86_64  5.6.29-2.el6  mysql56-community
53  M
     replacing  mysql-server.x86_64 5.1.71-1.el6
Installing for dependencies:
mysql-community-common          x86_64  5.6.29-2.el6  mysql56-community
308 k

Transaction Summary
================================================================================
=======
Install       5 Package(s)
Total download size: 74 M
Is this ok [y/N]: y
Downloading Packages:
(1/5): mysql-community-client-5.6.29-2.el6.x86_64.rpm       |  18 MB
00:28
(2/5): mysql-community-common-5.6.29-2.el6.x86_64.rpm       | 308 kB
00:01
(3/5): mysql-community-libs-5.6.29-2.el6.x86_64.rpm         | 1.9 MB
00:05
(4/5): mysql-community-libs-compat-5.6.29-2.el6.x86_64.rpm  | 1.6 MB
00:05
(5/5): mysql-community-server-5.6.29-2.el6.x86_64.rpm       |  53 MB
03:42
 --------------------------------------------------------------------------
--------
Total                                              289 kB/s |  74 MB
04:24
warning: rpmts_HdrFromFdno: Header V3 DSA/SHA1 Signature, key ID
<key_id> NOKEY
Retrieving key from file:/etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-mysql
Importing GPG key 0x5072E1F5:
 Userid : MySQL Release Engineering <mysql-build@oss.oracle.com>
Package: mysql-community-release-el6-5.noarch
         (@/mysql-community-release-el6-5.noarch)
 From   : file:/etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-mysql
Is this ok [y/N]: y
Running rpm_check_debug
Running Transaction Test
Transaction Test Succeeded
Running Transaction
  Installing : mysql-community-common-5.6.29-2.el6.x86_64
....Output truncated....
```

```
1.el6.x86_64
7/8
  Verifying  : mysql-5.1.71-1.el6.x86_64
8/8
Installed:
  mysql-community-client.x86_64 0:5.6.29-2.el6
  mysql-community-libs.x86_64 0:5.6.29-2.el6
  mysql-community-libs-compat.x86_64 0:5.6.29-2.el6
  mysql-community-server.x86_64 0:5.6.29-2.el6

Dependency Installed:
  mysql-community-common.x86_64 0:5.6.29-2.el6

Replaced:
  mysql.x86_64 0:5.1.71-1.el6 mysql-libs.x86_64 0:5.1.71-1.el6
  mysql-server.x86_64 0:5.1.71-1.el6
Complete!
```

7. 啟動MySQL伺服器：

```
Initializing MySQL database:  2016-04-05 19:44:38 0 [Warning] TIMESTAMP
with implicit DEFAULT value is deprecated. Please use
--explicit_defaults_for_timestamp server option (see documentation
for more details).
2016-04-05 19:44:38 0 [Note] /usr/sbin/mysqld (mysqld 5.6.29)
        starting as process 2487 ...
2016-04-05 19:44:38 2487 [Note] InnoDB: Using atomics to ref count
        buffer pool pages
2016-04-05 19:44:38 2487 [Note] InnoDB: The InnoDB memory heap is
disabled
....Output truncated....
2016-04-05 19:44:42 2509 [Note] InnoDB: Shutdown completed; log sequence
       number 1625987

PLEASE REMEMBER TO SET A PASSWORD FOR THE MySQL root USER!
To do so, start the server, then issue the following commands:

  /usr/bin/mysqladmin -u root password 'new-password'
  /usr/bin/mysqladmin -u root -h mcctb password 'new-password'

Alternatively, you can run:
  /usr/bin/mysql_secure_installation

which will also give you the option of removing the test
databases and anonymous user created by default.  This is
strongly recommended for production servers.
.....Output truncated.....
WARNING: Default config file /etc/my.cnf exists on the system
This file will be read by default by the MySQL server
If you do not want to use this, either remove it, or use the
--defaults-file argument to mysqld_safe when starting the server

                                                           [  OK  ]
Starting mysqld:                                           [  OK  ]
```

8. 確認MySQL伺服器正在執行：

   [root@mcctb ~]#服務mysqLD狀態

```
mysqld (pid  2739) is running...
```

9. 設定安全性和密碼設定：

```
NOTE: RUNNING ALL PARTS OF THIS SCRIPT IS RECOMMENDED FOR ALL MySQL
```

```
      SERVERS IN PRODUCTION USE!  PLEASE READ EACH STEP CAREFULLY!

 In order to log into MySQL to secure it, we'll need the current
 password for the root user.  If you've just installed MySQL, and
 you haven't set the root password yet, the password will be blank,
 so you should just press enter here.

 Enter current password for root (enter for none):   <== on default
install
                                                          hit enter here
 OK, successfully used password, moving on...

 Setting the root password ensures that nobody can log into the MySQL
 root user without the proper authorization.

 Set root password? [Y/n] y
 New password:
 Re-enter new password:
 Password updated successfully!
 Reloading privilege tables..
  ... Success!

 By default, a MySQL installation has an anonymous user, allowing anyone
 to log into MySQL without having to have a user account created for
 them.  This is intended only for testing, and to make the installation
 go a bit smoother.  You should remove them before moving into a
 production environment.

 Remove anonymous users? [Y/n] y
  ... Success!

 Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from 'localhost'.
This
 ensures that someone cannot guess at the root password from the
network.

 Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] y
  ... Success!

 By default, MySQL comes with a database named 'test' that anyone can
 access.  This is also intended only for testing, and should be removed
 before moving into a production environment.

 Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n] y
  - Dropping test database...
 ERROR 1008 (HY000) at line 1: Can't drop database 'test';
 database doesn't exist
```

```
 ... Failed!  Not critical, keep moving...
 - Removing privileges on test database...
 ... Success!

Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes made so far
will take effect immediately.

Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] y
 ... Success!

All done!  If you've completed all of the above steps, your MySQL
installation should now be secure.

Thanks for using MySQL!

Cleaning up...
```

10. 驗證MySQL登入是否正常運作：

```
Enter password: <configured_password>
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 17
Server version: 5.6.29 MySQL Community Server (GPL)

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reserved.

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affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input
statement.
mysql>
```

當 MySQL 登入如預期般運作時、輸出會在結束 `mysql>` 提示。

啟用 **MySQL** 自動啟動設定

您應該確認MySQL精靈的自動啟動功能已開啟。開啟MySQL精靈會在MetroCluster 系統重新開機時、自動重新啟動MySQL。如果MySQL精靈未執行、則tiebreaker軟體會繼續執行、但無法重新啟動、也無法進行組態變更。

步驟

1. 驗證MySQL在開機時是否已啟用自動啟動：

[root@mcctb ~]# systemctl list-unit-filesmysqld.service`

```
UNIT FILE          State
------------------ ----------
mysqld.service     enabled
```

如果MySQL在開機時未啟用自動啟動、請參閱MySQL文件、以啟用安裝的自動啟動功能。

在 Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 上安裝 MariaDB 伺服器

您必須先在主機系統上安裝MariaDB伺服器、才能安裝或升級tiebreaker軟體。 對於 Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 或 CentOS 7 、 安裝 MySQL Server。

開始之前

您的主機系統必須在Red Hat Enterprise Linux（RHEL）8上執行。

步驟

1. 以登入 `root` 使用者：

```
login as: root
root@mcctb's password:
Last login: Fri Jan  8 21:33:00 2017 from host.domain.com
```

2. 安裝 MariaDB 伺服器：

[root@mcctb ~]# yum install MariaDB-server.x86_64

```
[root@mcctb ~]# yum install mariadb-server.x86_64
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror, langpacks
 ...
 ...

================================================================================
===
 Package                       Arch    Version         Repository
Size
================================================================================
===
Installing:
mariadb-server                x86_64   1:5.5.56-2.el7   base
11 M
Installing for dependencies:

Transaction Summary
```

```
================================================================================
===
Install  1 Package  (+8 Dependent packages)
Upgrade             ( 1 Dependent package)

Total download size: 22 M
Is this ok [y/d/N]: y

Downloading packages:
No Presto metadata available for base warning:
/var/cache/yum/x86_64/7/base/packages/mariadb-libs-5.5.56-
2.el7.x86_64.rpm:
Header V3 RSA/SHA256 Signature,
key ID f4a80eb5: NOKEY] 1.4 MB/s | 3.3 MB  00:00:13 ETA
Public key for mariadb-libs-5.5.56-2.el7.x86_64.rpm is not installed
(1/10): mariadb-libs-5.5.56-2.el7.x86_64.rpm  | 757 kB  00:00:01
..
..
(10/10): perl-Net-Daemon-0.48-5.el7.noarch.rpm|  51 kB  00:00:01
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-----------------
Installed:
  mariadb-server.x86_64 1:5.5.56-2.el7

Dependency Installed:
mariadb.x86_64 1:5.5.56-2.el7
perl-Compress-Raw-Bzip2.x86_64 0:2.061-3.el7
perl-Compress-Raw-Zlib.x86_64 1:2.061-4.el7
perl-DBD-MySQL.x86_64 0:4.023-5.el7
perl-DBI.x86_64 0:1.627-4.el7
perl-IO-Compress.noarch 0:2.061-2.el7
perl-Net-Daemon.noarch 0:0.48-5.el7
perl-PlRPC.noarch 0:0.2020-14.el7

Dependency Updated:
  mariadb-libs.x86_64 1:5.5.56-2.el7
Complete!
```

3. 啟動MariaDB伺服器：

   [root@mcctb ~]# systemcl start MariaDB

4. 確認MariaDB伺服器已啟動：

   [root@mcctb ~]# systemctl狀態MariaDB

```
[root@mcctb ~]# systemctl status mariadb
mariadb.service - MariaDB database server
...
Nov 08 21:28:59 mcctb systemd[1]: Starting MariaDB database server...
...
Nov 08 21:29:01 mcctb systemd[1]: Started MariaDB database server.
```

5. 設定安全性和密碼設定：

> 當系統提示您輸入 root 密碼時、請將其保留空白、然後按 Enter 鍵繼續設定安全性和密碼設定。

```
root@localhost systemd]# mysql_secure_installation

 NOTE: RUNNING ALL PARTS OF THIS SCRIPT IS RECOMMENDED FOR ALL MariaDB
      SERVERS IN PRODUCTION USE!  PLEASE READ EACH STEP CAREFULLY!

In order to log into MariaDB to secure it, we'll need the current
password for the root user.  If you've just installed MariaDB, and
you haven't set the root password yet, the password will be blank,
so you should just press enter here.

Enter current password for root (enter for none):
OK, successfully used password, moving on...

Setting the root password ensures that nobody can log into the MariaDB
root user without the proper authorisation.

Set root password? [Y/n] y
New password:
Re-enter new password:
Password updated successfully!
Reloading privilege tables..
 ... Success!


By default, a MariaDB installation has an anonymous user, allowing
anyone
to log into MariaDB without having to have a user account created for
them.  This is intended only for testing, and to make the installation
go a bit smoother.  You should remove them before moving into a
production environment.

Remove anonymous users? [Y/n] y
 ... Success!
```

```
Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from 'localhost'.  This
ensures that someone cannot guess at the root password from the network.

Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] y
 ... Success!

By default, MariaDB comes with a database named 'test' that anyone can
access.  This is also intended only for testing, and should be removed
before moving into a production environment.

Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n] y
 - Dropping test database...
  ... Success!
 - Removing privileges on test database...
   ... Success!

Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes made so far
will take effect immediately.

Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n]

  ... Success!

Cleaning up...

All done!  If you've completed all of the above steps, your MariaDB
installation should now be secure.

Thanks for using MariaDB!
```

啟用 **MariaDB** 伺服器的自動啟動設定

您應該確認 MariaDB 伺服器的自動啟動功能已開啟。如果您未啟用自動啟動功能、MetroCluster 且駐留的系統必須重新開機、則tiebreaker軟體會繼續執行、但無法重新啟動MariaDB服務、也無法進行組態變更。

步驟

1. 啟用自動啟動服務：

   [root@mcctb ~]# systemctl enable mariadb.service`

2. 確認已啟用MariaDB、以便在開機時自動啟動：

   [root@mcctb ~]# systemctl list-unit-filesmariadb.service`

```
UNIT FILE           State
------------------- ----------
mariadb.service     enabled
```

安裝或升級至 tiebreaker 1.4

在主機 Linux 作業系統上執行新的安裝或升級至 tiebreaker 1.4 、以監控 MetroCluster 組態。

關於這項工作

- 您的儲存系統必須執行支援的 ONTAP 版本。請參閱 "軟體需求" 詳細資料請見下表。
- 您必須使用安裝OpenJDK `yum install java-x.x.x-openjdk` 命令。Tiebreaker 1.4 及更早版本支援 JDK 1.8.0 （ JRE 8 ）。

步驟

1. 下載 MetroCluster Tiebreaker 軟體。

   "MetroCluster Tiebreaker （下載） - NetApp 支援網站"

2. 以root使用者身分登入主機。
3. [[install-tiebreaker）]安裝或升級Tiebreaker軟體：

   根據您是執行新安裝還是升級現有安裝、選擇正確的程序。

執行新安裝

a. 執行以下項目來安裝 tiebreaker 軟體：

```
rpm -ivh NetApp-MetroCluster-Tiebreaker-Software-1.4-1.x86_64.rpm
```

系統會顯示下列輸出、以利成功安裝：

```
Verifying...
################################# [100%]
Preparing...
################################# [100%]
Updating / installing...
   1:NetApp-MetroCluster-Tiebreaker-
So################################# [100%]
Post installation start Fri Apr  5 02:28:09 EDT 2024
Enter MetroCluster Tiebreaker user password:

Please enter mysql root password when prompted
Enter password:
Synchronizing state of netapp-metrocluster-tiebreaker-
software.service with SysV service script with
/usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable netapp-
metrocluster-tiebreaker-software
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-
user.target.wants/netapp-metrocluster-tiebreaker-software.service
→ /etc/systemd/system/netapp-metrocluster-tiebreaker-
software.service.
Attempting to start NetApp MetroCluster Tiebreaker software
services
Started NetApp MetroCluster Tiebreaker software services
Enabled autostart of NetApp MetroCluster Tiebreaker software
daemon during boot
Created symbolic link for NetApp MetroCluster Tiebreaker software
CLI
Post installation end Fri Apr  5 02:28:22 EDT 2024
Successfully installed NetApp MetroCluster Tiebreaker software
version 1.4.
```

升級現有安裝

a. 升級Tiebreaker軟體。

```
[root@mcctb ~]# rpm -Uvh NetApp-MetroCluster-Tiebreaker-Software-
1.4-1.x86_64.rpm
```

系統會顯示下列輸出以成功升級：

```
Verifying...
################################# [100%]
Preparing...
################################# [100%]
Upgrading NetApp MetroCluster Tiebreaker software....
Stopping NetApp MetroCluster Tiebreaker software services before
upgrade.
Updating / installing...
   1:NetApp-MetroCluster-Tiebreaker-
So################################# [ 50%]
Post installation start Mon Apr  8 06:29:51 EDT 2024
Synchronizing state of netapp-metrocluster-tiebreaker-
software.service with SysV service script with
/usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable netapp-
metrocluster-tiebreaker-software
Attempting to start NetApp MetroCluster Tiebreaker software
services
Started NetApp MetroCluster Tiebreaker software services
Enabled autostart of NetApp MetroCluster Tiebreaker software
daemon during boot
Created symbolic link for NetApp MetroCluster Tiebreaker software
CLI
Post upgrade end Mon Apr  8 06:29:51 EDT 2024
Successfully upgraded NetApp MetroCluster Tiebreaker software to
version 1.4.
Cleaning up / removing...
   2:NetApp-MetroCluster-Tiebreaker-
So################################# [100%]
```

如果您輸入錯誤的MySQL根密碼、則Tiebreaker軟體會指出已成功安裝、但會顯示「拒絕存取」訊息。若要解決此問題、您必須使用「rpm -e」命令解除安裝Tiebreaker軟體、然後使用正確的MySQL root密碼重新安裝軟體。

4. 開啟從斷路器主機到每個節點管理生命期和叢集管理生命期的SSH連線、以檢查斷路器與MetroCluster 該軟件的連線。

相關資訊

"NetApp支援"