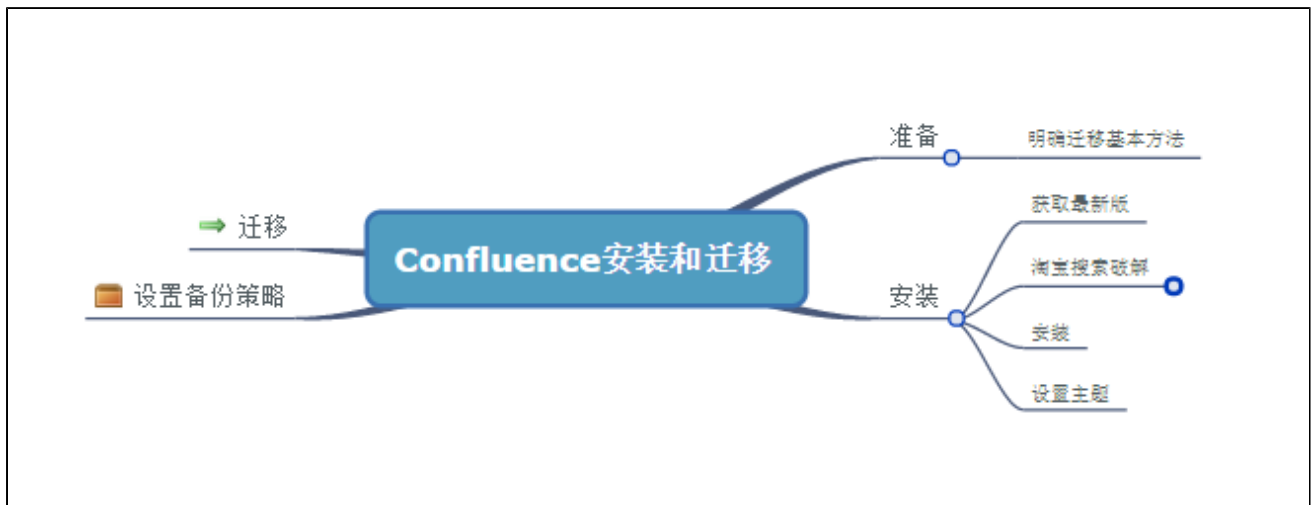
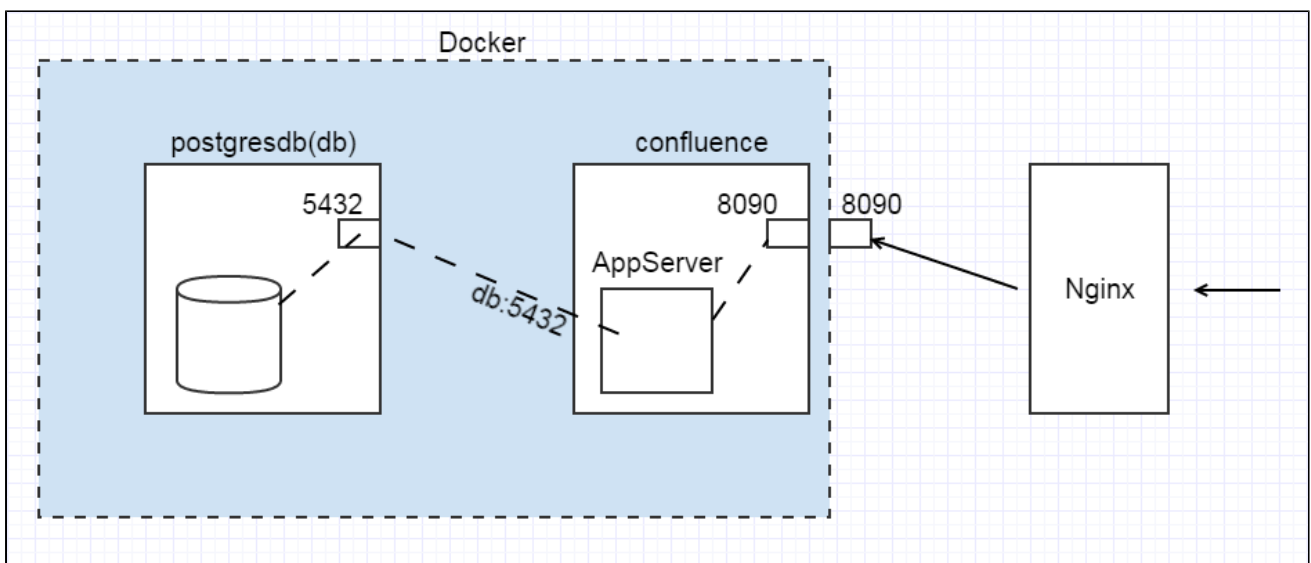


# 使用Docker方式安装和运行Confluence

## 计划



## 部署结构图



## 安装PostgreSQL

image: [https://hub.docker.com/\\_/postgres/](https://hub.docker.com/_/postgres/)  
commands:

```
docker run --name postgresdb -p 5432:5432 -e POSTGRES_PASSWORD=W***d -d postgres
docker exec -it postgresdb bash
psql -U postgres
\l
CREATE DATABASE confluence WITH OWNER postgres;
\q
```

## 安装Confluence

image <https://hub.docker.com/r/cptactionhank/atlassian-confluence/> (alternative: <https://github.com/jgrodziski/docker-confluence/blob/master/Dockerfile>, postgresql and confluence in one image)  
参考: <http://blogs.atlassian.com/2013/11/docker-all-the-things-at-atlassian-automation-and-wiring/>  
commands

```
docker run --detach --name confluence --publish 8090:8090 --link postgresdb:db --user root:root cptactionhank/atlassian-confluence:latest
docker inspect confluence
```

注：这里不用指定confluence访问数据库的用户名密码，在后面Confluence初始化数据库的时候指定。

## 破解Confluence

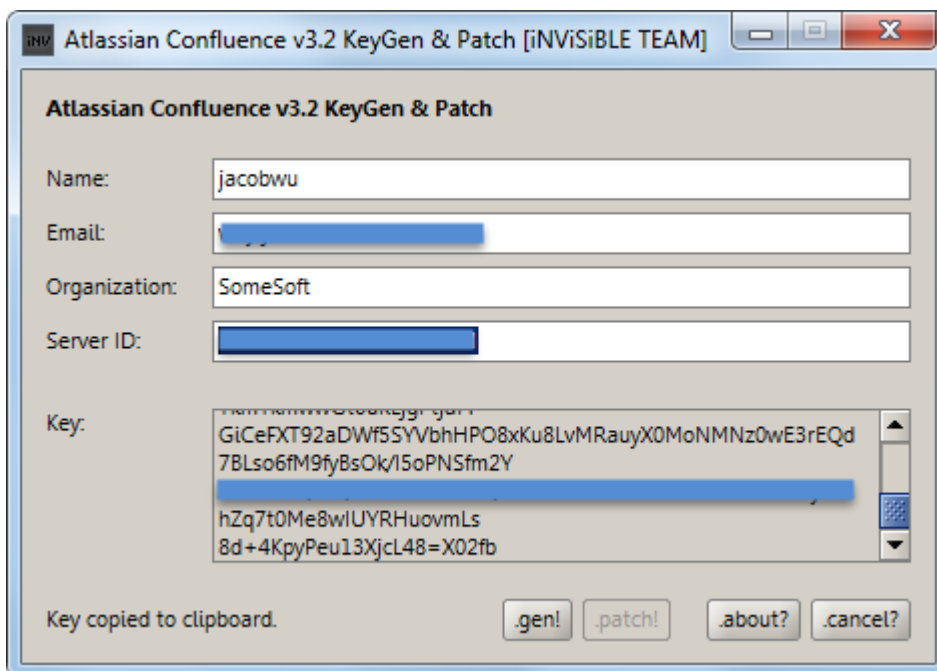
\* <http://pangge.blog.51cto.com/6013757/1560249>  
<http://blog.csdn.net/anlegor/article/details/45050413>  
<http://www.leo-zh.com/168>

破解文件如下



主要步骤如下：

1. 运行iNViSiBLE\keygen.bat，根据Confluence Server ID生成注册码



2. 将atlassian-extras-decoder-v2-3.2.jar从Confluence docker容器里复制到本地，用keygen.bat破解（.patch按钮），然后将破解后的文件复制回去，重启Confluence。

通过Docker Volume复制：

```
docker inspect confluece
```

```
"Volumes": {  
  "/var/atlassian/confluence": "/var/lib/docker/volumes/492f4de9dd2c3f07af1c8ae84dd55de9e76c3819061ab2410678c0c223b06717/_data"  
},
```

```
cp /tmp/atlassianxxx.jar  
/var/lib/docker/volumes/492f4de9dd2c3f07af1c8ae84dd55de9e76c3819061ab2410678c0c223b06717/_data
```

```
docker exec -it confluece bash  
cp /var/atlassian/confluence/atlassianxxx.jar  
/opt/atlassian/confluence/confluence/WEB-INF/lib/atlassian-extras-decoder-v2-3.2.jar
```

通过Docker Cp命令

```
docker cp ./atlassian-extras-decoder-v2-3.2.jar confluece:/opt/atlassian/confluence/confluence/WEB-INF/lib/atlassian-extras-decoder-v2-3.2.jar
```

```
docker stop confluece
```

```
docker start confluece
```

3. 将注册码贴入到Confluence页面, 点击下一步。

## 配置Confluence

待解决问题 /var/lib/postgresql/data/pg\_hba.conf文件, 放开网络:已解决, 不是网络没有开放的问题, 是要用link container的别名作为host访问postgresql db, 如下图:

### Configure Database

Enter the settings for connecting to the database that Confluence will use to store data. You may need to consult your database documentation for the correct settings. Make sure that the JDBC drivers for your database are in the application server's classpath.

#### Setup Database

Driver Class Name *	<input type="text" value="org.postgresql.Driver"/>
Database URL *	<input type="text" value="jdbc:postgresql://db:5432/confluence"/>
User Name *	<input type="text" value="postgres"/>
Password	<input type="password" value="....."/>

[Next](#)

db(启动confluence容器的时候为链接的postgres db容器起的别名), 而不是localhost

注: 如果报密码不对, 则需要到postgresdb里面设置postgres用户的密码,

```
Type:  
sudo -u postgres psql  
Then:  
\password postgres
```

问题: 数据库初始化进行到一半死机了, 可能是机器内存不够, 计划重新申请一台4g内存的机器重新试一下。

## 自动备份和清理

备份

General Configuration -> Backup Administration, 设置自动备份的频率, 这个备份是整个Site范围的, 包含所有的Space。

备份目录:

```
ls /var/lib/docker/vfs/dir/*/backups/
```

自动清理

```
vi /etc/cron.daily/deleteOldConfluenceBackups.cron
```

注意设置可执行权限。

```
#!/bin/sh
# Script to remove the older Confluence backup files.
# Currently we retain at least the last two weeks worth
# of backup files in order to restore if needed.
BACKUP_DIR="/var/lib/docker/vfs/dir/3a3e911734a52952e045bf1350c323dbb9f02e69b3d23030a05f2d876ce5df8c/backups"
DAYS_TO_RETAIN=20
find $BACKUP_DIR -maxdepth 1 -type f -ctime +$DAYS_TO_RETAIN -delete
```

查看Cron执行日志

```
[root@iZ285xxmhpZ log]# ls -ltr cron*
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 140080 Jun 19 03:11 cron-20160619
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 163615 Jun 26 03:13 cron-20160626
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 163792 Jul  3 03:36 cron-20160703
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 163929 Jul 10 03:45 cron-20160710
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 170240 Jul 17 10:10 cron
[root@iZ285xxmhpZ log]# vi cron
[root@iZ285xxmhpZ log]# pwd
/var/log
```

## 查看数据

```
docker -d &
docker exec -it db /bin/bash
psql -U postgres
\l
\c test
\dt+
select * from res_company;
\q
```

## 重新启动

```
docker -d &
docker ps -a
docker start postgresdb
docker start confluence
```

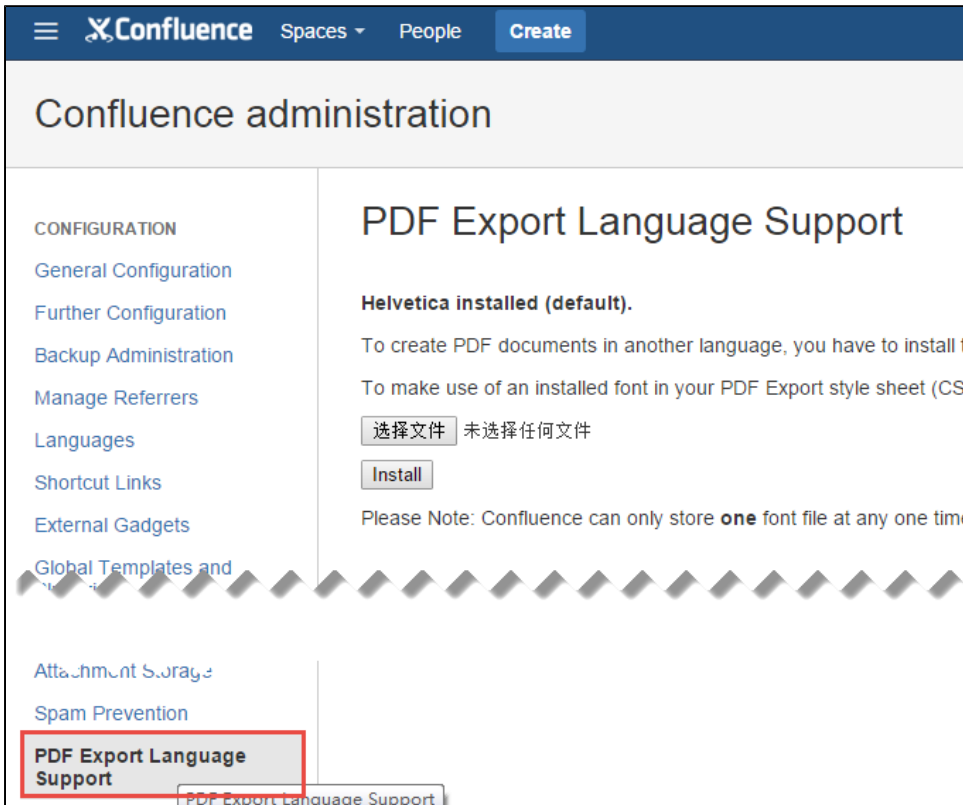
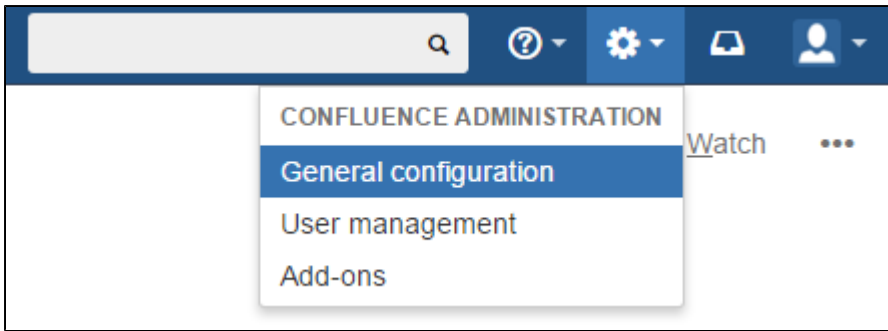
## 安装字体

解决PDF导出的时候中文乱码的问题。

1. 复制字体文件（宋体）到D:\temp

```
dir C:\Windows\Fonts
copy C:\Windows\Fonts\simsun.ttc D:\temp
```

2. 在Confluence的General configuration -> PDF export language support里面导入字体文件



3. 导出pdf文件，中文可以正常显示了



## 恢复

1. 安装Confluence，选择从备份恢复
2. 上传备份文件到confluence docker的/var/atlassian/confluence/restore目录

3. 在Confluence恢复页面选择数据库备份文件，进行恢复

## 修改Confluence的内存配额

进到容器里面，修改setenv.sh里面的选项

```
# Set the JVM arguments used to start Confluence. For a description of the options, see
# http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/tech/vmoptions-jsp-140102.html
CATALINA_OPTS="-XX:-PrintGCDetails -XX:+PrintGCTimeStamps -XX:-PrintTenuringDistribution ${CATALINA_OPTS}"
CATALINA_OPTS="-Xloggc:$LOGBASEABS/logs/gc-`date +%F_%H-%M-%S`.log -XX:+UseGCLogFileRotation -XX:NumberOfGCLogFiles=5 -XX:GCLogFileSize=2M ${CATALINA_OPTS}"
CATALINA_OPTS="-Djava.awt.headless=true ${CATALINA_OPTS}"
CATALINA_OPTS="-Xms1024m -Xmx1024m -XX:+UseG1GC ${CATALINA_OPTS}"

# can be removed when CONF-37914 is implemented (ie when we are on JDK 1.8.0_60 or higher)
CATALINA_OPTS="-XX:-UseAESIntrinsics ${CATALINA_OPTS}"

export CATALINA_OPTS

root@fac9d198398a:/var/atlassian/confluence# cat /opt/atlassian/confluence/bin/setenv.sh
```

## 外观定制

Brikit Theme Press:

<https://marketplace.atlassian.com/plugins/com.brikit.themepress/server/overview>

Confluence关于界面定制部分的文档

<https://confluence.atlassian.com/conf58/customising-a-specific-page-771892733.html>

## 参考资料

Deleting old Confluence backup files

<http://mcqueeneey.com/blog/deleting-old-confluence-backup-files/>

How can get a list of all scheduled cron jobs on my machine?

<http://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/7053/how-can-get-a-list-of-all-scheduled-cron-jobs-on-my-machine>

Depending on how your linux system is set up, you can look in:

- `/var/spool/cron/*` (user crontabs)
- `/etc/crontab` (system-wide crontab)

also, many distros have:

- `/etc/cron.d/*` These configurations have the same syntax as `/etc/crontab`
- `/etc/cron.hourly` , `/etc/cron.daily` , `/etc/cron.weekly` , `/etc/cron.monthly`

These are simply directories that contain executables that are executed hourly, daily, weekly or monthly, per their directory name.