Rsync 同步服务、inotify 实时同步、split 分离解析

Remote Sync, 远程同步

- 支持本地复制,或与其他SSH、rsync主机同步
- 官方网站:http://rsync.samba.org/

命令用法

- rsync [选项...] 源目录 目标目录

同步与复制的差异

- 复制:完全拷贝源到目标

- 同步:增量拷贝,只传输变化过的数据

本地同步

- rsync [选项...] 本地目录1 本地目录2

- rsync [选项...] 本地目录1/ 本地目录2

[root@svr7 ~]# mkdir /todir [root@svr7 ~]# rsync -a /boot /todir //同步整个文件夹

[root@svr7 ~]# rsync -a /boot/ /todir/ //只同步目录下的数据 ← [root@svr7 ~]# ls /todir/ boot/ grub/ config-2.6.18-348.el5

rsync操作选项

- -n:测试同步过程,不做实际修改

- --delete:删除目标文件夹内多余的文档

- -a: 归档模式,相当于-rlptgoD

- -v:显示详细操作信息

- -z:传输过程中启用压缩/解压

-r: 递归, 包括目录/子目录及所有文件

-I:保留符号链接文件

-p、-t:保留文件的权限、时间标记 -o、-g:保留文件的属主/属组标记 -D:保留设备文件及其他特殊文件

```
root@svr7 ~] # rm - rf /opt/*
root@svr7 ~] # rm - rf /mnt/*
root@svr7 ~] # cp /etc/passwd /opt
[root@svr7 ~]# touch /opt/1.txt
[root@svr7 ~]# ls /opt
1.txt passwd
[root@svr7 ~]# ls /mnt
[root@svr7 ~]# rsync -avz /opt /mnt
sending incremental file list
opt/
opt/1.txt
opt/passwd
sent 1174 bytes received 54 bytes 2456.00 bytes/sec
total size is 2672 speedup is 2.18
[root@svr7 ~]# ls /opt
1.txt passwd
[root@svr7 ~]# ls /mnt
```

```
[ root@svr7 ~] # touch /opt/2.txt
[ root@svr7 ~] # rsync - avz /opt /mnt
sending incremental file list
opt/
opt/2.txt
sent 126 bytes received 35 bytes 322.00 bytes/sec
total size is 2672 speedup is 16.60
[ root@svr7 ~] # ls /opt
1.txt 2.txt passwd
[ root@svr7 ~] # ls /mnt
opt
```

```
[ root@svr7 ~] # rsync - avz /opt/ /mnt
[ root@svr7 ~] # ls /opt
1. txt  2. txt passwd
[ root@svr7 ~] # ls /mnt
1. txt  2. txt  opt passwd
```

```
[root@svr7 ~]# rsync -avz --delete /opt/ /mnt
sending incremental file list
deleting opt/passwd
deleting opt/2.txt
deleting opt/1.txt
deleting opt/
sent 73 bytes received 12 bytes 170.00 bytes/sec
total size is 2672 speedup is 31.44
[root@svr7 ~]# ls /opt/ /mnt
/mnt:
1.txt 2.txt passwd
/opt/:
1.txt 2.txt passwd
[root@svr7 ~]# rsync -avz --delete /opt/ /mnt
sending incremental file list
deleting nsd.txt
sent 76 bytes received 15 bytes 182.00 bytes/sec
total size is 2672 speedup is 29.36
root@svr7 ~]# ls /opt/ /mnt
/mnt:
1.txt 2.txt passwd
/opt/:
1.txt 2.txt passwd
```

远程同步: rsync+ssh

前提:两台虚拟机可以 Ping 通,并且防火墙和 selinux 都打开

虚拟机 A

```
[root@svr7 ~] # rsync - avz -- delete /opt/ root@192.168.4.207:/mnt/ The authenticity of host '192.168.4.207 (192.168.4.207)' can't be establ ished.

ECDSA key fingerprint is 57:94:9d:58:d3:03:2b:b0:e3:9c:58:68:e8:f3:cf:7b.

Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.4.207' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.

root@192.168.4.207's password:
sending incremental file list
./
1.txt
2.txt
passwd

sent 1215 bytes received 72 bytes 198.00 bytes/sec total size is 2672 speedup is 2.08
```

虑拟机 B

```
[root@pc207 ~]# ls /mnt
1.txt 2.txt pa<u>s</u>swd
```

列出 SSH 服务端资源

- rsync user@host:远程目录/

与远程的 SSH目录保持同步

- 下行:rsync [...] user@host:远程目录 本地目录
- 上行: rsync [...] 本地目录 user@host:远程目录

服务端要求

- 开启sshd服务,并提供授权的用户、密码

实时远程同步

虚拟机 A

[root@svr7 ~]# rsync -avz --delete /opt/

root@192.168.4.207:/mnt/

虚拟机 B

[root@pc207 ~]# ls /mnt

一、公钥 私钥 实现虚拟机 A 与虚拟机 B 验证同步 无需密码

1.虚拟机 ▲ 上生成公钥和私钥

```
root@svr7 ~]# ssh-keygen 🤇
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/root/.ssh/id_rsa):
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_rsa.
Your public key has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub.
The key fingerprint is:
The key's randomart image is:
+--[ RSA 2048]----+
Ι =Ε.
0 +
 0
     = S .
  000.0
```

```
[root@svr7 ~]# ls /root/.ssh/ ------
id_rsa id_rsa.pub known_hosts
```

```
[root@svr7 ~] # ssh-copy-id root@192.168.4.207 #拷贝公钥 (
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: attempting to log in with the new key(s), to filter out any that are already installed 
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: 1 key(s) remain to be installed -- if you ar e prompted now it is to install the new keys 
root@192.168.4.207's password:

Number of key(s) added: 1

Now try logging into the machine, with: "ssh 'root@192.168.4.207'" 
and check to make sure that only the key(s) you wanted were added.

[root@svr7 ~] # ssh root@192.168.4.207  #后门无密码远程登陆 
Last login: Mon Jan 8 20:08:55 2018 from 192.168.4.254 
[root@pc207 ~] # exit 
登出 
Connection to 192.168.4.207 closed.
```

2.实现实时远程同步(安装一个软件,实时监控一个目录内容,有变化会报告)

1) 从真机将该 inotify-tools-3.13.tar.gz 上传至虚拟机 A

[root@room5pc01 桌面]# scp /root/桌面/tools/inotify-tools-3.13. tar.gz root@192.168.4.7:/root/ root@192.168.4.7's password: inotify-tools-3.13.tar.gz 100% 380KB 380.3KB/s 00:00

2) 安装 gcc 和 make

[root@svr7 ~]# yum -y install gcc make 已加载插件:langpacks, product-id, search-disabled-repos, subscription-m anager

3) tar 解包,释放源代码至指定目录

```
[ root@svr7 ~]# tar -xf /root/inotify-tools-3.13.tar.gz -C /opt
[ root@svr7 ~]# ls /opt
1.txt 2.txt <mark>inotify-tools-3.13</mark> passwd
```

4)./configure 配置,指定安装目录/功能模块等选项

```
[root@svr7 ~]# cd /opt/inotify-tools-3.13/
[root@svr7_inotify-tools-3.13]# ./configure
```

5) make 编译, 生成可执行的二进制程序文件

[root@svr7 inotify-tools-3.13]# make

6) make install 安装,将编译好的文件复制到安装目录

```
[root@svr7 inotify-tools-3.13]# make install
[root@svr7 inotify-tools-3.13]# which inotifywait
/usr/local/bin/inotifywait
[root@svr7 inotify-tools-3.13]# ls /usr/local/bin/inotifywait
```

Inotifywait 监控

基本用法

- inotifywait [选项] 目标文件夹

常用命令选项

- -m,持续监控(捕获一个事件后不退出)
- --r,递归监控、包括子目录及文件
- -q,减少屏幕输出信息
- e , 指定监视的 modify、move、create、delete、 attrib 等事件类别

3.书写同步脚本

[root@svr7 /]# vim /root/rsync.sh

```
#!/bin/bash
while inotifywait - rqq /opt
do
   rsync - az -- delete /opt/ root@192.168.4.207:/mnt/
done
```

```
[root@svr7 /]# chmod +x /root/rsync.sh
[root@svr7 /]# /root/rsync.sh
```

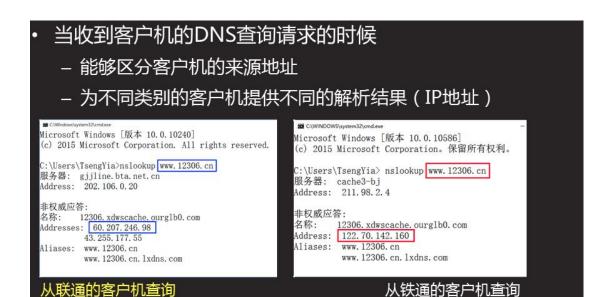
///检验///再开一个终端,远程虚拟机 A,/opt 下创建文件,在虚拟机 B 上 ls /mnt 查看是 否同步

实现从本地到远程的Web目录推送

- 源与目标:/var/www/html

[root@svr7 ~]# vim /root/isync.sh
#!/bin/bash
FROM_DIR="/var/www/html/"
RSYNC_CMD="rsync -az --delete \$FROM_DIR
root@192.168.4.207:/var/www/html"
while inotifywait -rqq -e modify,move,create,delete,attrib \$FROM_DIR
do
\$RSYNC_CMD
done &
[root@svr7 ~]# chmod +x /root/isync.sh

DNS 的分离解析(视图解析)





[root@svr7 ~]# vim /etc/named.conf

```
[root@svr7 ~] # cd /var/named
[root@svr7 named] # ls /var/named
chroot dynamic iqiyi.com.zone named.empty named.loopback
tedu.cn.haha tedu.cn.zone
data iaiyi.com.zone named.ca named.localhost slaves
tedu.cn.xixi youku.com.zone
[root@svr7 named] # cp - p tedu.cn.zone tedu.cn.haha
cp:是否覆盖"tedu.cn.haha"? y
[root@svr7 named] # cp - p tedu.cn.zone tedu.cn.xixi
cp:是否覆盖"tedu.cn.xixi"? y
```

[root@svr7 named]# vim /var/named/tedu.cn.haha

```
$TTL 1D

② IN SOA ② rname.invalid. (

0 ; serial
1D ; refresh
1H ; retry
1W ; expire
3H ) ; minimum

tedu.cn. NS svr7
svr7 A 192.168.4.7

Www A 1.1.1.1
```

[root@svr7 named]# vim /var/named/tedu.cn.xixi

```
$TTL 1D

② IN SOA ② rname.invalid. (

O ; serial

1D ; refresh

1H ; retry

1W ; expire

3H ) ; minimum

tedu.cn. NS svr7

svr7 A 192.168.4.7

www A 2.2.2.2
```

```
[root@svr7 named]# systemctl restart named
[root@svr7 named]# systemctl enable named
```

检验

检验客户端

[root@pc207 ~]# echo nameserver 192.168.4.7 > /etc/resolv.conf

```
[root@pc207 ~]# nslookup www.tedu.cn

Server: 192.168.4.7

Address: 192.168.4.7#53

Name: www.tedu.cn

Address: 1.1.1
```