# FastDFS 部署

原创

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125人阅读

#### FastDFS 介绍

FastDFS是一个开源的轻量级分布式文件系统,它对文件进行管理,功能包括:文件存储、文件同步、文件访问(文件上传、文件下载)等,解决了大容量存储和负载均衡的问题。特别适合中小文件(建议范围: 4KB < file\_size <500MB)以文件为载体的在线服务,如相册网站、视频网站等。

FastDFS服务端有两个角色: 跟踪器 (tracker) 和存储节点 (storage) 。跟踪器主要做调度工作,在访问上起负载均衡的作用。

跟踪器(tracker):负责管理所有的 storage server和 group,每个 storage 在启动后会连接 Tracker,告知自己所属 group 等信息,并保持周期性心跳。tracker非常容易扩展,直接增加 tracker机器即可扩展为tracker cluster。

存储节点(storage): 主要提供容量和备份服务;以 group 为单位,每个 group 内可以有多台 storage server,数据互为备份。

Group:组,也可称为卷。相同组内服务器上的文件是完全相同的,同一组内的storage server之间是对等的,文件上传、删除等操作可以在任意一台storage server上进行。不同组之间存放的文件不同,互为分布式存取。

fastdfs原理请参考: http://blog.chinaunix.net/uid-20196318-id-4058561.html

#### 环境准备

两台Tracker主机:

tracker: 192.168.0.1

tracker: 192.168.0.2

四台Storage主机:

[group1]

sortage1: 192.168.0.3

sortage2: 192.168.0.4

[group2]

sortage3: 192.168.0.5

sortage4: 192.168.0.6

软件包:

wget https://github.com/happyfish100/libfastcommon/archive/master.zip

fastDFS软件包: http://sourceforge.net/projects/fastdfs/files/

storage ngnx扩展

包: https://sourceforge.net/projects/fastdfs/files/FastDFS%20Nginx%20Module%20Source%20Code/

Tracker nginx扩展包:

http://labs.frickle.com/nginx ngx cache purge/

#### 安装FastDFS-Tracker

1、所有节点安装环境依赖包:

```
yum install make cmake gcc gcc-c++ pcre pcre-devel zlib zlib-devel openssl openssl-d
wget https://github.com/happyfish100/libfastcommon/archive/master.zip
unzip master.zip
cd libfastcommon-master/
./make.sh
./make.sh install
```

2、所有节点安装FastDFS:

```
tar xf FastDFS_v5.08.tar.gz
cd FastDFS
./make.sh
./make.sh install
cd /etc/fdfs/
```

#### 配置Tracker Server

1、将示例文件修改为配置文件

```
cd /etc/fdfs/
cp tracker.conf.sample tracker.conf
```

2、编辑配置文件,指定如下参数,其它参数可以根据自己的实际需求修改

```
bind_addr=192.168.0.1 # 本机IP地址
port=22122 # 监听的端口
base_path=/fastdfs/tracker # 数据目录
```

具体的配置参数介绍可以参考: http://bbs.chinaunix.net/thread-1941456-1-1.html

3、创建程序目录

mkdir -p /fastdfs/tracker

4、启动Tracker Server (在CentOS7的版本中,也使用此命令启动,没有systemd的管理配置)

/etc/init.d/fdfs\_trackerd start

5、查看端口和服务是否启动:

```
# netstat -Intp|grep 22122
```

tcp 0 0 192.168.0.1:22122 0.0.0.0:\* LISTEN 20315/fdf:

安装FasterDFS-Storage

提示: 所有storage节点执行如下配置。

1、编辑storage1和 sortage2主机上的配置文件:

cd /etc/fdfs/
cp storage.conf.sample storage.conf
vim storage.conf:

group\_name=group1
base\_path=/fastdfs/storage
store\_path\_count=1
store\_path0=/fastdfs/storage
tracker\_server=192.168.0.1:22122
tracker\_server=192.168.0.2:22122

编辑 storage3和storage4主机上的配置:

http.server\_port=8888

cd /etc/fdfs/
cp storage.conf.sample storage.conf
vim storage.conf:

group\_name=group2
base\_path=/fastdfs/storage
store\_path\_count=1
store\_path0=/fastdfs/storage
tracker\_server=192.168.0.1:22122
tracker\_server=192.168.0.2:22122
http.server\_port=8888

2、启动服务,并设置开机自启动:

```
/etc/init.d/fdfs_storaged start
chkconfig --add fdfs_storaged
```

3、查看端口和服务:

Storage & Nginx 配置

提示: 如果没有特殊说明,需要在所有storage服务器上进行操作。

1、上传nginx的扩展包,解压:

```
tar xf fastdfs-nginx-module_v1.16.tar.gz
cd fastdfs-nginx-module/src
```

2、编辑文件, 这里的路径需要修改, 删掉 local 这一层, 否则编译时会显示找不到文件:

```
vim config
#将源内容:
ngx_addon_name=ngx_http_fastdfs_module
HTTP MODULES="$HTTP MODULES ngx http fastdfs module"
NGX_ADDON_SRCS="$NGX_ADDON_SRCS $ngx_addon_dir/ngx_http_fastdfs_module.c"
CORE INCS="$CORE INCS /usr/local/include/fastdfs /usr/local/include/fastcommon/"
CORE LIBS="$CORE LIBS -L/usr/local/lib -lfastcommon -lfdfsclient"
CFLAGS="$CFLAGS -D FILE OFFSET BITS=64 -DFDFS OUTPUT CHUNK SIZE='256*1024'
-DFDFS MOD CONF FILENAME="\"/etc/fdfs/mod fastdfs.conf\"""
#修改为:
ngx_addon_name=ngx_http_fastdfs_module
HTTP MODULES="$HTTP MODULES ngx http fastdfs module"
NGX_ADDON_SRCS="$NGX_ADDON_SRCS $ngx_addon_dir/ngx_http_fastdfs_module.c"
CORE INCS="$CORE INCS /usr/include/fastdfs /usr/include/fastcommon/"
CORE LIBS="$CORE LIBS -L/usr/local/lib -lfastcommon -lfdfsclient"
CFLAGS="$CFLAGS -D_FILE_OFFSET_BITS=64 -DFDFS_OUTPUT_CHUNK_SIZE='256*1024' -DFDFS_
```

3、安装nginx扩展,先把之前的nginx删除:

```
yum remove nginx -y
```

4、上传nginx源码包,添加扩展模块进行编译:

```
./configure --prefix=/usr/local/nginx --add-module=/tmp/fastdfs-nginx-module/src/make && make install
```

5、复制配置文件到/etc/fdfs目录:

```
cp /tmp/fastdfs-nginx-module/src/mod_fastdfs.conf /etc/fdfs/
```

6、storage1和strage2主机上修改配置文件:

```
vim /etc/fdfs/mod_fastdfs.conf
#修改内容:
base_path= /fastdfs/storage
```

tracker\_server=192.168.0.1:22122 tracker\_server=192.168.0.2:22122 group\_name= group1 url\_have\_group\_name = true store\_path\_count=1 store\_path0=/fastdfs/storage group\_count= 2

#### #结尾处增加内容:

[group1]
groupname=group1
storage\_server\_port=23000
store\_path\_count=1
storepath0=/fastdfs/storage
[group2]
groupname=group2
storage\_server\_port=23000
store\_path\_count=1
store\_path0=/fastdfs/storage

#### 在storage3和storage4上执行如下操作:

```
vim /etc/fdfs/mod_fastdfs.conf
```

#### #修改内容:

base\_path= /fastdfs/storage
tracker\_server=192.168.0.1:22122
tracker\_server=192.168.0.2:22122
group\_name= group2
url\_have\_group\_name = true
store\_path\_count=1
store\_path0=/fastdfs/storage
group\_count= 2

```
# 结尾处增加内容:
[group1]
groupname=group1
storage_server_port=23000
store_path_count=1
storepath0=/fastdfs/storage
[group2]
groupname=group2
storage_server_port=23000
store_path_count=1
store_path0=/fastdfs/storage
```

## 7、修改nginx配置文件:

## 8、配置nginx

```
cp /usr/local/nginx/sbin/nginx /usr/sbin/
In -s /fastdfs/storage/data/ /fastdfs/storage/data/M00
```

# Tracker & Nginx配置

提示: 两台tracker配置相同

- 1、Tracker 上配置nginx需要安装一个缓存模块: http://labs.frickle.com/nginx\_ngx\_cache\_purge/
- 2、先删除nginx:

```
yum remove nginx -y
```

3、解压文件,编译安装:

```
tar xf ngx_cache_purge-2.3.tar.gz
tar xf nginx-1.11.4.tar.gz
cd nginx-1.11.4
./configure --prefix=/usr/local/nginx --add-module=/tmp/ngx cache purge-2.3/
make && make install
```

### 4、修改nginx的配置文件

```
vim /usr/llocal/nginx/conf/nginx.conf
#user nobody;
worker_processes auto;
#error log logs/error.log;
#error_log logs/error.log notice;
#error_log logs/error.log info;
#pid
        logs/nginx.pid;
events {
    worker connections 1024;
}
http {
    include
                   mime.types;
    default type application/octet-stream;
    #log_format main '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '
                '$status $body_bytes_sent "$http_referer" '
    #
                ""$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for"";
    #access_log logs/access.log main;
    sendfile
                     on;
    tcp nopush
                     on;
    #keepalive_timeout 0;
    keepalive_timeout 65;
    #gzip on;
    server names hash bucket size 128;
    client_header_buffer_size 32k;
    large client header buffers 4 32k;
    client_max_body_size 300m;
    proxy_redirect off;
    proxy_set_header Host $http_host;
```

```
proxy set header X-Real-IP $remote addr;
proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy add x forwarded for;
proxy connect timeout 90;
proxy send timeout 90;
proxy_read_timeout 90;
proxy buffer size 16k;
proxy buffers 4 64k;
proxy_busy_buffers_size 128k;
proxy temp file write size 128k;
proxy cache path /fastdfs/cache/nginx/proxy cache levels=1:2
keys zone=http-cache:500m max size=10g inactive=30d;
proxy_temp_path /fastdfs/cache/nginx/proxy_cache/tmp;
upstream fdfs_group1 {
     server 192.168.60.3:8888 weight=1 max fails=2 fail timeout=30s;
     server 192.168.60.4:8888 weight=1 max fails=2 fail timeout=30s;
}
upstream fdfs group2 {
     server 192.168.60.5:8888 weight=1 max_fails=2 fail_timeout=30s;
     server 192.168.60.6:8888 weight=1 max_fails=2 fail_timeout=30s;
}
server {
    listen
                80;
    server name localhost;
    #charset koi8-r:
    #access_log logs/host.access.log main;
    location /group1/M00 {
        proxy next upstream http_502 http_504 error timeout invalid_header;
        proxy cache http-cache;
        proxy cache valid 200 304 12h;
        proxy cache key $uri$is args$args;
        proxy pass http://fdfs group1;
        expires 30d;
    }
    location /group2/M00 {
        proxy next upstream http_502 http_504 error timeout invalid_header;
        proxy_cache http-cache;
        proxy cache valid 200 304 12h;
        proxy cache key $uri$is args$args;
        proxy_pass http://fdfs_group2;
        expires 30d;
    }
```

```
location ~/purge(/.*) {
             allow 127.0.0.1;
             allow 192.168.0.0/24;
             deny all;
             proxy_cache_purge http-cache $1$is_args$args;
         }
        location /clear {
              proxy_pass
                            http://127.0.0.1:8182;
              proxy_redirect default;
         }
         #error_page 404
                                /404.html;
         # redirect server error pages to the static page /50x.html
         error page 500 502 503 504 /50x.html;
        location = /50x.html {
             root html;
         }
    }
}
```

5、配置nginx相关目录:

```
mkdir -p /fastdfs/cache/nginx/proxy_cache
mkdir -p /fastdfs/cache/nginx/proxy_cache/tmp
```

6、启动nginx。

#### 注意事项

- 1、FastDFS的数据目录和日志目录都在我们配置的 storage.conf和tracker.conf文件中的 base\_path。
- 2、作为一个分布式存储,可以设置多个group.
- 3、tracker的配置基本相同,只有设计到自身IP的配置才会有差别。
- 4、Storage的配置只是在指定不同group的地方有区别。

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