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# 1，实验环境

DR Server

Hostname: vos1.alv.pub

Et0-IP: 192.168.105.201

Eth0:1-VIP: 192.168.105.222 Netmask 255.255.255.255

Real Server 1

Hostname: vos2.alv.pub

Eth0-IP: 192.168.105.202

lo:0-VIP:192.168.105.222 Netmask 255.255.255.255

Real Server 2

Hostname vos3.alv.pub

Eth0-IP: 192.168.105.203

Lo:0-IP:192.168.105.222 Netmask 255.255.255.255

# 2，实验步骤

DR端的安装配置

yum install ipvsadm -y

echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip\_forward

ifconfig eth0:1 192.168.105.222 netmask 255.255.255.255 up

route add -host 192.168.105.222 dev eth0:1

[root@vos1 ~]# ipvsadm -A -t 192.168.105.222:80 -s rr

[root@vos1 ~]# ipvsadm -a -t 192.168.105.222:80 -r 192.168.105.202:80 -g

[root@vos1 ~]# ipvsadm -a -t 192.168.105.222:80 -r 192.168.105.203:80 -g

Real Server 1的安装配置

yum install httpd -y

echo web1 > /var/www/html/index.htm

/etc/init.d/httpd start

ifconfig lo:0 192.168.105.222 netmask 255.255.255.255 up

route add -host 192.168.105.222 dev lo:0

echo "1" >/proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/lo/arp\_ignore

echo "2" >/proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/lo/arp\_announce

echo "1" >/proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp\_ignore

echo "2" >/proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp\_announce

Real Server 2 的安装配置

yum install httpd -y

echo web2 > /var/www/html/index.htm

/etc/init.d/httpd start

ifconfig lo:0 192.168.105.222 netmask 255.255.255.255 up

route add -host 192.168.105.222 dev lo:0

echo "1" >/proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/lo/arp\_ignore

echo "2" >/proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/lo/arp\_announce

echo "1" >/proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp\_ignore

echo "2" >/proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp\_announce

# 3，客户端测试

Client端测试

可以看到，第一次访问时web2，再访问一次，就变成web1了，再访问，又成了web2,，也就是说，我们访问vos1上的VIP那个IP 192.168.105.222的时候，被转到vos2和vos3上去了，成功实现了轮询。

[root@vos4 ~]# curl 192.168.105.222

web2

[root@vos4 ~]# curl 192.168.105.222

web1

[root@vos4 ~]# curl 192.168.105.222

web2

[root@vos4 ~]# curl 192.168.105.222

web1