KeepAlived+LVS_NAT模式

环境准备:

虚拟机4台: 2台lvs主机, 2台web服务器

IP地址规划:

lvs主节点:

ens33 (外网): 192.168.189.171

ens37 (内网): 192.168.1.10

VIP: 192.168.189.191

DIP: 192.168.1.100

lvs备节点:

ens33 (外网): 192.168.189.172

ens37 (内网): 192.168.1.12

VIP: 192.168.189.191

DIP: 192.168.1.100

注意: VIP和DIP不用配置,是由keepalived软件自动生成的

RS1:

ens33 (内网):192.168.1.21 网关:192.168.1.100

RS2:

ens33 (内网):192.168.1.22 网关:192.168.1.100

部署web服务

所有节点安装httpd软件

并创建不同的页面,用来区分两台web服务器

```
# yum -y install httpd
# systemctl start httpd
```

创建页面

```
web1:
web1:
web1
web1
web1
web1

web2
web2:
web2:
web2:
web2
```

部署lvs主机

lvs节点操作:

所有的lvs主机都执行如下操作

1. 关闭防火墙

```
1 | # systemctl stop firewalld
2 | # setenforce 0
```

开启ipvs转发

```
1  # vim /etc/sysctl.conf
2  net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
3  [root@node-172 ~]# sysctl -p
```

2. 安装keepalived和ipvsadm

```
1 | # yum -y install keepalived ipvsadm
```

3. 配置keepalived

lvs主节点和备份节点配置基本相同,只是在角色和优先级上不同

主节点配置

```
1 [root@node-171 ~]# vim /etc/keepalived/keepalived.conf
```

```
! Configuration File for keepalived
1
 2
   global_defs {
      notification_email {
 4
 5
         acassen@firewall.loc
 6
         failover@firewall.loc
 7
         sysadmin@firewall.loc
 8
9
       notification_email_from Alexandre.Cassen@firewall.loc
10
       smtp_server 192.168.200.1
11
       smtp_connect_timeout 30
12
       router_id LVS_DEVEL
13
       vrrp_skip_check_adv_addr
```

```
14 ! vrrp_strict # 注释掉该参数
15
      vrrp_garp_interval 0
16
      vrrp_gna_interval 0
17
   }
18
19
   vrrp_instance VI_1 {
20
       state MASTER
                      # 初始的角色,MASTER为主节点,BACKUP为备节点
       interface ens33 # 默认生成VIP的网卡
21
22
       virtual_router_id 51 # 虚拟路由广播的ID
23
       priority 100
                         # 优先级,值越高,优先级越高,备节点优先级要低于主节点
       advert_int 1
24
25
       authentication {
26
          auth_type PASS
27
          auth_pass 1111
28
29
       virtual_ipaddress {
30
          192.168.189.191 dev ens33 # 要生成的VIP
          192.168.1.100 dev ens37 # 要生成的DIP
31
32
       }
33
   }
34
35
    virtual_server 192.168.189.191 80 { # 创建虚拟服务器,定义的虚拟服务器的IP和端口
36
       delay_loop 6 # 健康检查的时间间隔 单位 秒
37
                   # 调度算法
       lb_algo rr
       lb_kind NAT # 工作模式
38
39
    ! persistence_timeout 50 # 保持会话的时长,为测试负载均衡效果需注释该项配置
       protocol TCP # tcp协议
40
41
       real_server 192.168.1.21 80 { # 为虚拟服务器添加的真实服器,配置的IP和端口
42
43
          weight 1 # 权重值
44
          HTTP_GET { # 健康检查策略,有TCP_CHECK\HTTP_GET\SSL_GET
45
              url {
46
                path / # 使用http获取的文件的路径
47
                status_code 200 # 判断状态码是否为200, 若不是200, 则判定为不健康
48
49
              connect_timeout 3 # 连接超时时间 单位 秒
50
              nb_get_retry 3 # 超时重试次数
51
              delay_before_retry 3 # 重试的间隔时间,单位 秒
52
          }
53
54
       real_server 192.168.1.22 80 { # 另一台真实服务器
55
          weight 1
56
          HTTP_GET {
              url {
57
58
                path /
59
                status_code 200
60
61
              connect_timeout 3
62
              nb_get_retry 3
63
              delay_before_retry 3
64
          }
       }
65
66
   }
67
68
```

```
1
    vrrp_instance VI_1 {
2
       state BACKUP
                      # 初始的角色为BACKUP
       interface ens33 # 默认生成VIP的网卡
3
4
       virtual_router_id 51 # 虚拟路由广播的ID
5
       priority 90
                          # 备节点优先级要低于主节点
6
       advert_int 1
7
       authentication {
8
           auth_type PASS
9
           auth_pass 1111
10
       }
       virtual_ipaddress {
11
12
           192.168.189.191 dev ens33 # 要生成的VIP
13
           192.168.1.100 dev ens37 # 要生成的DIP
       }
14
15
   }
```

4. 启动所有节点的keepalived

```
1  # systemctl start keepalived
2  # systemctl enable keepalived
```

5. 验证效果:

查看VIP和DIP是否正确生成

Ivs主节点VIP和DIP成功生成

```
[root@node-171 ~]# ip a s

1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00
inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host to
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
inet6::1/128 scope host
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever

2: ens33: <BROADCAST,WULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
link/ether 00:00::29:f3:61:97 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:
    inet 192.168.189.171/24 brd 192.168.189.255 scope global noprefixroute ens33
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
inet 192.168.189.191/32 scope global ens33
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
inet6 fe80::d409:7c08:a1c6:8e30/64 scope link noprefixroute
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
3: ens37: <BROADCAST,WULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
link/ether 00:0c:29:f3:61:a1 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:
inet 192.168.1.10/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global noprefixroute ens37
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
inet 192.168.1.100/32 scope global ens37
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
inet6 fe80::aaac:7a84:8f45:4e42/64 scope link noprefixroute
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
inet6 fe80::aaac:7a84:8f45:4e42/64 scope link noprefixroute
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
inet6 fe80::aaac:7a84:8f45:4e42/64 scope link noprefixroute
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
inet6 fe80::aaac:7a84:8f45:4e42/64 scope link noprefixroute
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

测试高可用性 (ip漂移)

停止主节点keepalived

```
1 | [root@node-171 ~]# systemctl stop keepalived
```

备节点查看IP是否漂移,可以成功看到VIP漂移到了备节点

```
[root@node-172 ~]# ip a s
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
      link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
      inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
  valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
      inet6 ::\overline{1}/128 scope host
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default ql
      link/ether 00:0c:29:ec:31:f1 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:inet 192.168.189.172/24 brd 192.168.189.255 scope global noprefixroute ens33
valid_lft_forever_preferred_lft forever
inet 192.168.189.191/32 scope global ens33
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever inet6 fe80::1626:de47:3622:659e/64 scope link noprefixroute
          valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
3: ens37: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default ql link/ether 00:0c:29:ec:31:fb brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff inet 192.168.1.12/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global noprefixroute ens37
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
inet 192.168.1.100/32 scope global ens37
          valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
      inet6 fe80::aaac:7a84:8f45:4e42/64 scope link tentative noprefixroute dadfailed
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
inet6 fe80::3225:c969:a2bd:a9d2/64 scope link noprefixroute
          valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
[root@node-172 ~]#
```

如此变实现了高可用,主节点宕机,VIP依然存在,用户依然可以访问,不会收到影响

测试负载均衡

查看调度表,可以看到所有的真实服务器说明节点都是正常的

```
[root@node-172 ~]# ipvsadm -L -n
  IP Virtual Server version 1.2.1 (size=4096)
3
  Prot LocalAddress:Port Scheduler Flags
4
     -> RemoteAddress:Port
                                     Forward Weight ActiveConn InActConn
5
  TCP 192.168.189.191:80 rr
6
     -> 192.168.1.21:80
                                                    0
                                                               0
                                     Masq
                                             1
7
     -> 192.168.1.22:80
                                                    0
                                                               0
                                     Masa
                                             1
```

访问VIP测试负载均衡效果,

```
C:\Users\liuzh>curl 192.168.189.191
web1

C:\Users\liuzh>curl 192.168.189.191
web2

C:\Users\liuzh>curl 192.168.189.191
web1

C:\Users\liuzh>curl 192.168.189.191
web2
```

C:\Users\liuzh>curl 192.168.189.191 web1

C:\Users\liuzh>_

可以看到负载均衡效果说明成功

keepalived+lvs最终验证效果主要就是两点的验证:

- 1. 高可用
- 2. 负载均衡

这两点效果都实现那么就配置成功了