1. **数据库my.cnf里面log-bin=/home/mysql/mysql-bin.log 功能必须开启路径指定好 不然一切白搭**。
2. http://www.2cto.com/database/201610/557576.html
3. **测试用的主数据库IP为 192.168.233.129 从：192.168.233.128**
4. 主数据库配置文件my.cnf里面
5. #每台数据服务器 server-id 必须是唯一的
6. server-id = 1
7. #这条是需要被同步的数据库，必须确定好了
8. binlog-do-db = myslaveTest
9. #不需要被同步的数据库
10. binlog-ignore-db = mysql
11. binlog-ignore-db = information\_schema
12. expire\_logs\_days=10 10天清空 不然会占满磁盘

# sync\_binlog”：这个参数是对于MySQL系统来说是至关重要的，他不仅影响到Binlog对MySQL所带来的性能损耗，而且还影响到MySQL中数据的完整性。对于“sync\_binlog”参数的各种设置的说明如下：

sync\_binlog=0，当事务提交之后，MySQL不做fsync之类的磁盘同步指令刷新binlog\_cache中的信息到磁盘，而让Filesystem自行决定什么时候来做同步，或者cache满了之后才同步到磁盘。

sync\_binlog=n，当每进行n次事务提交之后，MySQL将进行一次fsync之类的磁盘同步指令来将binlog\_cache中的数据强制写入磁盘。

在MySQL中系统默认的设置是sync\_binlog=0，也就是不做任何强制性的磁盘刷新指令，这时候的性能是最好的，但是风险也是最大的。因为一旦系统Crash，在binlog\_cache中的所有binlog信息都会被丢失。而当设置为“1”的时候，是最安全但是性能损耗最大的设置。因为当设置为1的时候，即使系统Crash，也最多丢失binlog\_cache中未完成的一个事务，对实际数据没有任何实质性影响。

**从以往经验和相关测试来看，对于高并发事务的系统来说，“sync\_binlog”设置为0和设置为1的系统写入性能差距可能高达5倍甚至更多。**

1. sync-binlog = 1

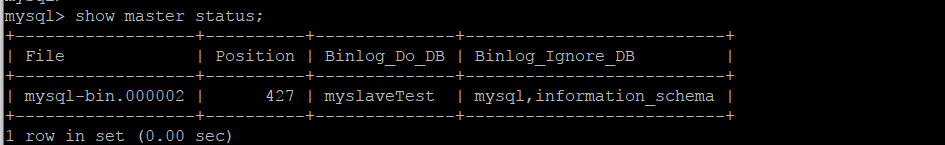
**进入主数据库MySQL命令行授权同步账户 用户IP密码填写自己的**

grant replication slave on \*.\* to ‘root’@’192.168.233.128’ identified by ‘chinamobile′;

FLUSH PRIVILEGES; //立即生效

此时最好退出MySQL服务 回来重启一下MySQL在进入MySQL服务

Show master status;

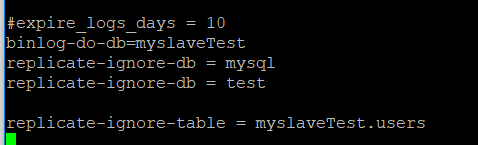


好了知道主数据库的 mysql-bin文件和position了

从数据库操作

首先测试是否可以远程登录主数据库服务器

测试 mysql -uroot -h 192.168.233.129 -pchinamobile 确保通的

My.cnf 

binlog-do-db=myslaveTest 指定需要同步的库

replicate-ignore-table = myslaveTest.users 指定需要同步的那些表

进入mysql 命令行

stop slave;

#mastrt\_host 主数据库IP

# master\_user

# master\_password

#master\_log\_file //主数据库show master status的 file

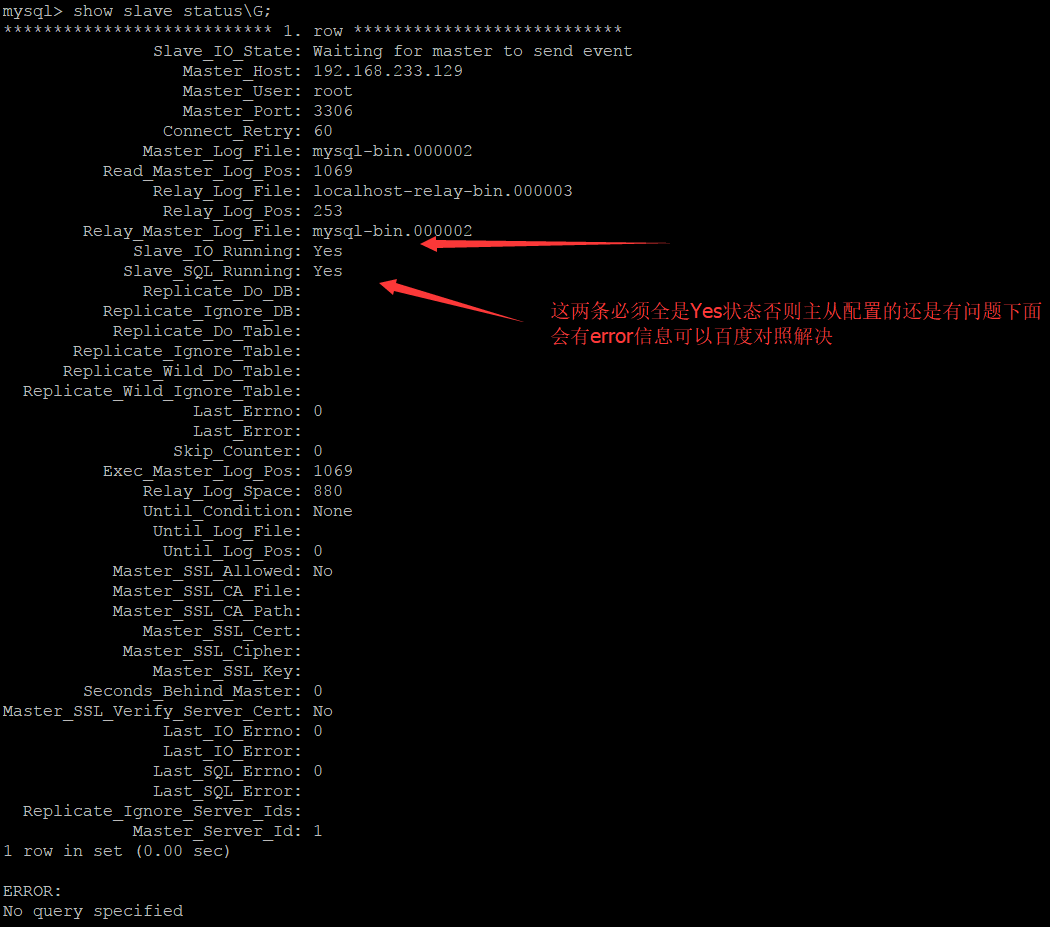
#master\_log\_pos //主数据库show master status的 position

change master to master\_host='192.168.233.129',master\_user='root',master\_password='chinamobile', master\_log\_file='mysql-bin.000002',master\_log\_pos=427;   //注意不要断开，427数字前后无单引号。

Start slave;

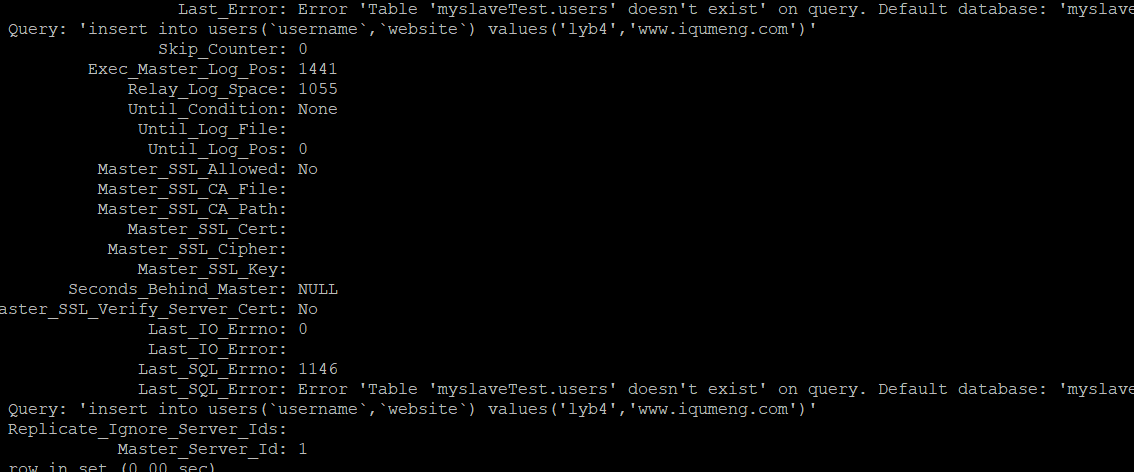
查看主从连接状态

show slave status\G;



如果从数据库的数据库是空的一张表都没有 把主数据已有的数据先 mysqldump 备份下来 把sql 文件然后导入 从数据库中，（因为show master status 查询出来的position值不是是最后一条记录不是初始的），然后开始再主数据库中插入或者删除数据测试看下从数据库的数据变化，没有问题确定主从同步成功。

测试如果发现同步有这种错误



建议

Stop slave;

再去主数据库服务器 show master status；看下position

change master to master\_log\_file='mysql-bin.000002',master\_log\_pos=xxx;

start slave;

从库作为其他库的主库用法

1.把这台要作为其他库的主库的从库像上面配置主库那样来配置，这台数据库my.cnf必须要加上**log-slave-updates 参数 参考下面博客**

<http://815632410.blog.51cto.com/1544685/1420156>

//2.0现网 74主数据库my.cnf

[client]

port =3306

socket =/var/lib/mysql/mysql/mysql.sock

[mysqld]

port = 3306

#skip-locking

key\_buffer\_size = 64M

max\_allowed\_packet = 4M

table\_open\_cache = 256

sort\_buffer\_size = 2M

net\_buffer\_length = 32K

read\_buffer\_size = 1M

read\_rnd\_buffer\_size = 2M

myisam\_sort\_buffer\_size = 32M

max\_connections=15120

log-bin=mysql-bin

skip-host-cache

skip-name-resolve

slave\_skip\_errors = 1062

default-time-zone = '+8:00'

binlog\_format=mixed

server-id = 1

binlog-do-db = mobile

binlog-ignore-db = mysql

binlog-ignore-db =information\_schema

binlog-ignore-db = cnosskey

binlog-ignore-db = test

sync-binlog = 1

#binlog-do-db=mobile

#binlog-do-db=test

#binlog-ignore-db = information\_schema

#binlog-ignore-db = mysql

#replicate-ignore-db = mysql

#replicate-ignore-db = test

#replicate-ignore-table = mobile.yd\_active

#replicate-ignore-table = mobile.yd\_active\_epg

#replicate-ignore-table = mobile.yd\_active\_pic

datadir=/var/lib/mysql

socket=/var/lib/mysql/mysql/mysql.sock

user=mysql

symbolic-links=0

[mysqld\_safe]

log-error=/var/log/mysqld.log

pid-file=/var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid

[mysqldump]

quick

max\_allowed\_packet = 64M

[mysql]

no-auto-rehash

# Remove the next comment character if you are not familiar with SQL

#safe-updates

[myisamchk]

key\_buffer\_size = 80M

sort\_buffer\_size = 80M

read\_buffer = 8M

write\_buffer = 8M

[mysqlhotcopy]

interactive-timeout

//2.0现网 77 从数据库my.cnf

[client]

#password = your\_password

port = 3306

socket = /var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock

# Here follows entries for some specific programs

# The MySQL server

[mysqld]

port = 3306

socket = /var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock

#skip-locking

key\_buffer\_size = 64M

max\_allowed\_packet = 4M

table\_open\_cache = 256

sort\_buffer\_size = 2M

net\_buffer\_length = 32K

read\_buffer\_size = 1M

read\_rnd\_buffer\_size = 2M

myisam\_sort\_buffer\_size = 32M

log-bin=mysql-bin

max\_connections = 15120

skip-host-cache

skip-name-resolve

slave\_skip\_errors = 1062

default-time-zone = '+8:00'

# Replication Master Server (default)

# binary logging is required for replication

log-bin=mysql-bin

# binary logging format - mixed recommended

binlog\_format=mixed

server-id =2

binlog-do-db=mobile

binlog-do-db=test

binlog-ignore-db = information\_schema

binlog-ignore-db = mysql

replicate-ignore-db = mysql

replicate-ignore-db = test

replicate-ignore-table = mobile.yd\_active

replicate-ignore-table = mobile.yd\_active\_epg

replicate-ignore-table = mobile.yd\_active\_pic

#binlog-do-db = mobile

#binlog-ignore-db = mysql

#binlog-ignore-db =information\_schema

#binlog-ignore-db = cnosskey

#binlog-ignore-db = test

#sync-binlog = 1

datadir=/var/lib/mysql

socket=/var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock

user=mysql

symbolic-links=0

[mysqld\_safe]

log-error=/data/log/mysqld.log

pid-file=/var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid

[mysqldump]

quick

max\_allowed\_packet = 64M

[mysql]

no-auto-rehash

# Remove the next comment character if you are not familiar with SQL

#safe-updates

[myisamchk]

key\_buffer\_size = 80M

sort\_buffer\_size = 80M

read\_buffer = 8M

write\_buffer = 8M

[mysqlhotcopy]

interactive-timeout