```
1 # 配置HOST名,两个节点都只用eth0一张网卡
 2 172.24.10.31 vmnfs1
 3 172.24.10.17 vmnfs2
4
 5 # 不建议通过yum安装,建议从源码安装
 6 rpm -ivh http://www.elrepo.org/elrepo-release-7.0-2.el7.elrepo.noarch.rpm
7 yum install -y drbd84-utils kmod-drbd84
8
9 # 从源码安装
10 # 安装内核,本质上如果Centos的内核版本如果较高,可以跳过这个步骤
11 yum install -y kernel-devel flex gcc
12 tar zxf drbd-9.0.12-1.tar.gz
13 make && make all install
14 echo drbd >/etc/modules-load.d/drbd.conf
15 reboot
16
17 # 安装套件工具
18 tar zxf drbd-utils-9.2.2.tar.gz
19 ./autogen.sh
20 ./configure --prefix=/usr --localstatedir=/var --sysconfdir=/etc
  make && make all install
21
22
23 # 配置文件位于/etc/drbd.d, 其中global_common.conf是全局配置文件
24 # 创建配置文件nfs.res
25 resource nfs {
    on cm1 {
26
      device
              /dev/drbd0;
27
      disk
                /dev/vdb;
28
29
      address
                 172.24.10.124:7791;
      meta-disk internal;
30
31
    }
    on cm2 {
32
33
      device
                /dev/drbd0;
      disk
                /dev/vdb;
34
      address
                172.24.10.115:7791;
35
36
      meta-disk internal;
    }
37
38 }
```

```
39 # 两个节点格式化块,并启动drbd服务
40 drbdadm create-md nfs
41 systemctl start drbd && systemctl disable drbd
42 # 在Master上启动主服务
43 drbdadm up nfs
44 drbdadm -- --overwrite-data-of-peer primary nfs #初次使用时,两块盘会有相当长的同步
45
46 # 格式格式/dev/drbd0
47 mkfs.ext4 /dev/drbd0
48 mount /dev/drbd0 /mnt/nfs
49
50 # 先将主上面的磁盘卸载掉并降级
51 umount /dev/drbd0
52 drbdadm secondary nfs
53 drbdadm primary nfs #在备机上升级为主机
54 mount /dev/drbd0 /mnt/nfs #在备机上挂载
```

部署Pacemaker套件

```
yum -y install pacemaker pcs resource-agents
systemctl start pcsd.service && systemctl enable pcsd.service

# 配置节点之间的互信
ccho CHANGEME | passwd --stdin hacluster
pcs cluster auth cm1 cm2 -u hacluster -p CHANGEME --force
pcs cluster setup --force --name pacemaker1 cm1 cm2
pcs cluster start --all && pcs cluster enable --all

# 基础配置
pcs property set stonith-enabled=false
pcs property set no-quorum-policy=ignore
pcs resource defaults migration-threshold=1
```

#主备节点配置NFS服务

```
1 yum -y install nfs-utils portmap
2 systemctl enable nfs && systemctl enable rpcbind
```

```
systemctl start nfs && systemctl start rpcbind

# 导出挂载目录

# 编辑/etc/exports

/mnt/nfs/cloudera-scm-server 172.24.10.[1-255] (rw,sync,no_root_squash,no_subtrexportfs -a

# 编辑客户端的/etc/fstab
```

#配置资源文件

```
1 # 创建虚机IP资源
 pcs resource create VirtualIP ocf:heartbeat:IPaddr2 ip=172.24.10.99 cidr_netmas
 3 # 创建drbd资源
 4 # 这里首次启动的时候可能会发生错误,当配置完成呢主从之后,可以cleanup一次即可
 5 pcs resource create mydrbd ocf:linbit:drbd drbd resource="nfs" \
6 op monitor role=Master interval=20 timeout=30 \
7 op monitor role=Slave interval=30 timeout=30
8 # 配置drbd资源为Master/Slaver模式
9 pcs resource master ms_mydrbd mydrbd meta master-max=1 master-node-max=1 clone-
10
11 # 配置文件系统挂载服务
12 pcs resource create mystore ocf:heartbeat:Filesystem device=/dev/drbd0 director
13 op start timeout=60s \
14 op stop timeout=60s \
15 op monitor interval=30s timeout=40s on-fail=restart
16
17 # 将文件系统挂载服务和VirtualIP服务配置成同一个组
18 pcs resource group add HA NFS mystore
19 pcs resource group add HA_NFS VirtualIP
20
21 #设定HA_NFS和drbd的位置绑定,启动顺序绑定
22 pcs constraint colocation add master ms_mydrbd with HA_NFS INFINITY
23 pcs constraint order promote ms mydrbd then start HA NFS INFINITY
```