Redis集群

本章是基于CentOS7下的Redis集群教程,包括:

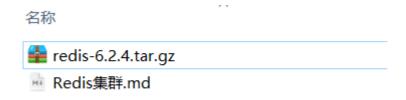
- 单机安装Redis
- Redis主从
- Redis分片集群

1.单机安装Redis

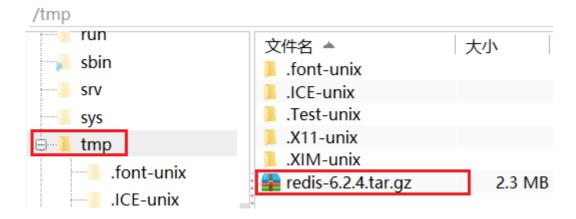
首先需要安装Redis所需要的依赖:

```
yum install -y gcc tcl
```

然后将课前资料提供的Redis安装包上传到虚拟机的任意目录:



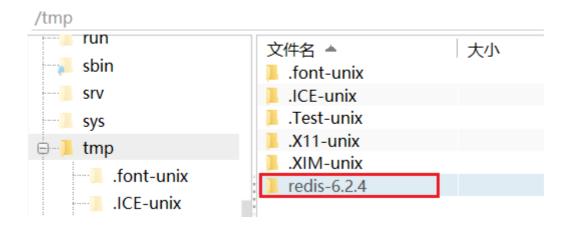
例如,我放到了/tmp目录:



解压缩:

```
tar -xvf redis-6.2.4.tar.gz
```

解压后:



进入redis目录:

```
cd redis-6.2.4
```

运行编译命令:

```
make && make install
```

如果没有出错,应该就安装成功了。

然后修改redis.conf文件中的一些配置:

```
# 绑定地址,默认是127.0.0.1,会导致只能在本地访问。修改为0.0.0.0则可以在任意IP访问bind 0.0.0.0
# 数据库数量,设置为1
databases 1
```

启动Redis:

```
redis-server redis.conf
```

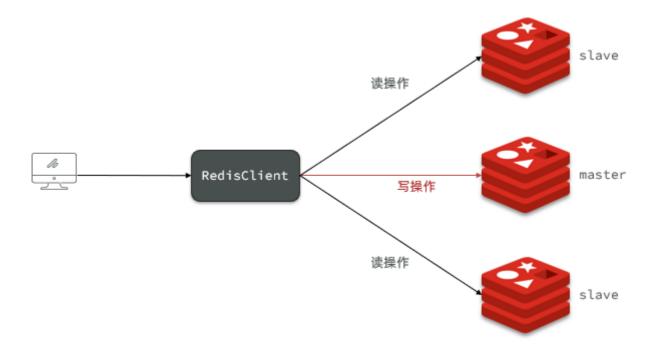
停止redis服务:

```
redis-cli shutdown
```

2.Redis主从集群

2.1.集群结构

我们搭建的主从集群结构如图:



共包含三个节点,一个主节点,两个从节点。

这里我们会在同一台虚拟机中开启3个redis实例,模拟主从集群,信息如下:

| IP | PORT | 角色 | | :-----: | :--: | :---: | | 192.168.150.101 | 7001 | master | | 192.168.150.101 | 7002 | slave | | 192.168.150.101 | 7003 | slave |

2.2.准备实例和配置

要在同一台虚拟机开启3个实例,必须准备三份不同的配置文件和目录,配置文件所在目录也就是工作目录。

1) 创建目录

我们创建三个文件夹, 名字分别叫7001、7002、7003:

```
# 进入/tmp目录
cd /tmp
# 创建目录
mkdir 7001 7002 7003
```

如图:

```
[root@localhost tmp]# pwd
/tmp
[root@localhost tmp]# 11
总用量 4
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 6月 30 03:25 7001
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 6月 30 03:25 7002
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 6月 30 03:25 7003
drwxrwxr-x. 7 root root 4096 6月 30 03:25 redis-6.2.4
```

2) 恢复原始配置

修改redis-6.2.4/redis.conf文件,将其中的持久化模式改为默认的RDB模式,AOF保持关闭状态。

```
# 开启RDB
# save ""
save 3600 1
save 300 100
save 60 10000
# 关闭AOF
appendonly no
```

3) 拷贝配置文件到每个实例目录

然后将redis-6.2.4/redis.conf文件拷贝到三个目录中(在/tmp目录执行下列命令):

```
# 方式一: 逐个拷贝
cp redis-6.2.4/redis.conf 7001
cp redis-6.2.4/redis.conf 7002
cp redis-6.2.4/redis.conf 7003
# 方式二: 管道组合命令,一键拷贝
echo 7001 7002 7003 | xargs -t -n 1 cp redis-6.2.4/redis.conf
```

4) 修改每个实例的端口、工作目录

修改每个文件夹内的配置文件,将端口分别修改为7001、7002、7003,将rdb文件保存位置都修改为自己所在目录(在/tmp目录执行下列命令):

```
sed -i -e 's/6379/7001/g' -e 's/dir .\//dir \/tmp\/7001\//g' 7001/redis.conf
sed -i -e 's/6379/7002/g' -e 's/dir .\//dir \/tmp\/7002\//g' 7002/redis.conf
sed -i -e 's/6379/7003/g' -e 's/dir .\//dir \/tmp\/7003\//g' 7003/redis.conf
```

5) 修改每个实例的声明IP

虚拟机本身有多个IP,为了避免将来混乱,我们需要在redis.conf文件中指定每一个实例的绑定ip信息,格式如下:

```
# redis实例的声明 IP
replica-announce-ip 192.168.150.101
```

每个目录都要改,我们一键完成修改(在/tmp目录执行下列命令):

```
# 逐一执行
sed -i '1a replica-announce-ip 192.168.150.101' 7001/redis.conf
sed -i '1a replica-announce-ip 192.168.150.101' 7002/redis.conf
sed -i '1a replica-announce-ip 192.168.150.101' 7003/redis.conf

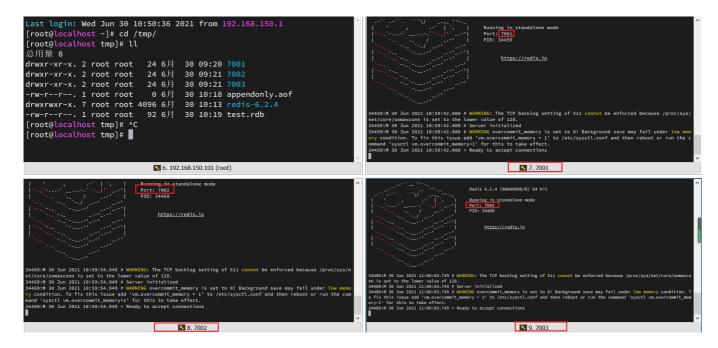
# 或者一键修改
printf '%s\n' 7001 7002 7003 | xargs -I{} -t sed -i '1a replica-announce-ip 192.168.150.101'
```

2.3.启动

为了方便查看日志,我们打开3个ssh窗口,分别启动3个redis实例,启动命令:

```
# 第1个
redis-server 7001/redis.conf
# 第2个
redis-server 7002/redis.conf
# 第3个
redis-server 7003/redis.conf
```

启动后:



如果要一键停止,可以运行下面命令:

```
printf '%s\n' 7001 7002 7003 | xargs -I{} -t redis-cli -p {} shutdown
```

2.4.开启主从关系

现在三个实例还没有任何关系,要配置主从可以使用replicaof或者slaveof(5.0以前)命令。

有临时和永久两种模式:

- 修改配置文件(永久生效)
 - 在redis.conf中添加一行配置: slaveof <masterip> <masterport>
- 使用redis-cli客户端连接到redis服务,执行slaveof命令(重启后失效):

```
slaveof <masterip> <masterport>
```

注意: 在5.0以后新增命令replicaof, 与salveof效果一致。

这里我们为了演示方便,使用方式二。

通过redis-cli命令连接7002, 执行下面命令:

```
# 连接 7002
redis-cli -p 7002
# 执行slaveof
slaveof 192.168.150.101 7001
```

通过redis-cli命令连接7003, 执行下面命令:

```
# 连接 7003
redis-cli -p 7003
# 执行slaveof
slaveof 192.168.150.101 7001
```

然后连接 7001节点, 查看集群状态:

```
# 连接 7001
redis-cli -p 7001
# 查看状态
info replication
```

结果:

2.5.测试

执行下列操作以测试:

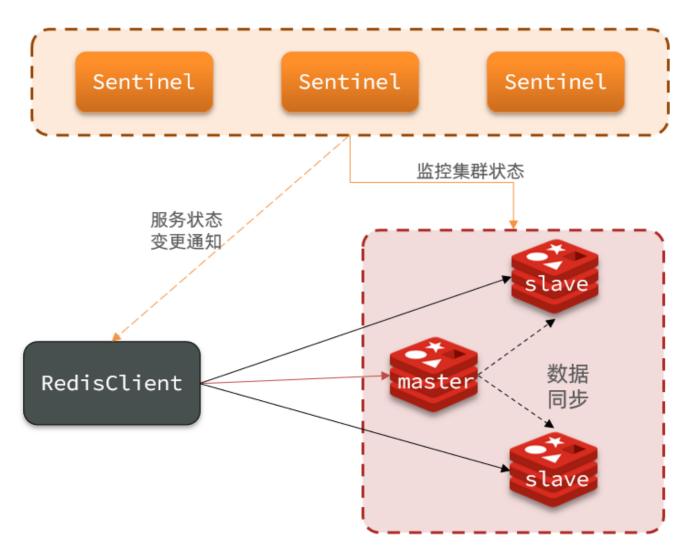
- 利用redis-cli连接7001, 执行set num 123
- 利用redis-cli连接7002, 执行get num, 再执行set num 666
- 利用redis-cli连接7003,执行get num,再执行set num 888

可以发现,只有在7001这个master节点上可以执行写操作,7002和7003这两个slave节点只能执行读操作。

3.搭建哨兵集群

3.1.集群结构

这里我们搭建一个三节点形成的Sentinel集群,来监管之前的Redis主从集群。如图:



三个sentinel实例信息如下:

| 节点 | IP | PORT | | ---- | :-----: | :---: | | s1 | 192.168.150.101 | 27001 | | s2 | 192.168.150.101 | 27002 | | s3 | 192.168.150.101 | 27003 |

3.2.准备实例和配置

要在同一台虚拟机开启3个实例,必须准备三份不同的配置文件和目录,配置文件所在目录也就是工作目录。 我们创建三个文件夹,名字分别叫s1、s2、s3:

```
# 进入/tmp目录
cd /tmp
# 创建目录
mkdir s1 s2 s3
```

如图:

```
[root@localhost tmp]# ll
总用量 8
                         40 7月
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root
                                  1 07:11 7001
                         40 7月
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root
                                  1 07:11 7002
                         40 7月
                                  1 07:11 7003
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root
                       114 7月
                                   1 07:21 a.txt
                                   1 07:20 redis-6.2.4
drwxrwxr-x. 7 root root 4096 7月
                          27 7月
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root
                                  1 07:14 s1
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root
                          27 7月
                                  1 07:14 s2
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root
                          27 7月
                                  1 07:14 s3
```

然后我们在s1目录创建一个sentinel.conf文件,添加下面的内容:

```
port 27001
sentinel announce-ip 192.168.150.101
sentinel monitor mymaster 192.168.150.101 7001 2
sentinel down-after-milliseconds mymaster 5000
sentinel failover-timeout mymaster 60000
dir "/tmp/s1"
```

解读:

- port 27001: 是当前sentinel实例的端口
- sentinel monitor mymaster 192.168.150.101 7001 2: 指定主节点信息
 - 。 mymaster: 主节点名称, 自定义, 任意写
 - 。 192.168.150.101 7001: 主节点的ip和端口
 - 。 2: 选举master时的quorum值

然后将s1/sentinel.conf文件拷贝到s2、s3两个目录中(在/tmp目录执行下列命令):

```
# 方式一: 逐个拷贝
cp s1/sentinel.conf s2
cp s1/sentinel.conf s3
# 方式二: 管道组合命令,一键拷贝
echo s2 s3 | xargs -t -n 1 cp s1/sentinel.conf
```

修改s2、s3两个文件夹内的配置文件,将端口分别修改为27002、27003:

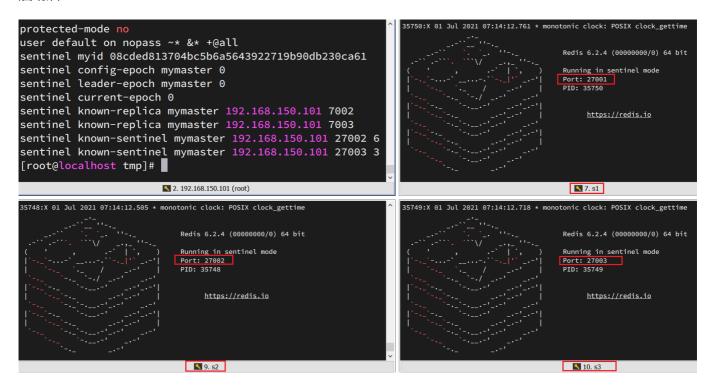
```
sed -i -e 's/27001/27002/g' -e 's/s1/s2/g' s2/sentinel.conf
sed -i -e 's/27001/27003/g' -e 's/s1/s3/g' s3/sentinel.conf
```

3.3.启动

为了方便查看日志,我们打开3个ssh窗口,分别启动3个redis实例,启动命令:

```
# 第1个
redis-sentinel s1/sentinel.conf
# 第2个
redis-sentinel s2/sentinel.conf
# 第3个
redis-sentinel s3/sentinel.conf
```

启动后:



3.4.测试

尝试让master节点7001宕机,查看sentinel日志:

```
35750:X 01 Jul 2021 07:50:00.962 # +odown master mymaster 192.168.150.101 7001 #quorum 2/2 35750:X 01 Jul 2021 07:50:00.962 # +new-epoch 1
35750:X 01 Jul 2021 07:50:00.962 # +try-failover master mymaster 192.168.150.101 7001
35750:X 01 Jul 2021 07:50:00.965 # +vote-for-leader 08cded813704bc5b6a5643922719b90db230ca
35750:X 01 Jul 2021 07:50:00.972 # 6e1af76882ce5a09282256994ed6f68ced0a2bfc voted for 08cd
ed813704bc5b6a5643922719b90db230ca61 1
35750:X 01 Jul 2021 07:50:00.973 # 37dcedcaf7a8df807c3918b0b348484c0e6bd922 voted for 08cd
ed813704bc5b6a5643922719b90db230ca61 1
35750:X 01 Jul 2021 07:50:01.024 # +elected-leader master mymaster 192.168.150.101 7001
35750:X 01 Jul 2021 07:50:01.024 # +failover-state-select-slave master mymaster 192.168.15
0.101 7001
35750:X 01 Jul 2021 07:50:01.094 # +selected-slave slave 192.168.150.101:7003 192.168.150.
101 7003 @ mymaster 192.168.150.101 7001
35750:X 01 Jul 2021 07:50:01.094 * +failover-state<mark>-send-slaveof-noone</mark> slave 192.168.150.10
1:7003 192.168.150.101 7003 @ mymaster 192.168.150.101 7001
35750:X 01 Jul 2021 07:50:01.167 \star +failover-state-wait-promotion slave 192.168.150.101:70
03 192.168.150.101 7003 @ mymaster 192.168.150.101 7001
35750:X 01 Jul 2021 07:50:01.998 # +promoted-slave slave 192.168.150.101:7003 192.168.150.
101 7003 @ mymaster 192.168.150.101 7001
35750:X 01 Jul 2021 07:50:01.998 # +failover-state-reconf-slaves master mymaster 192.168.1 🚙
50.101 7001
35750:X 01 Jul 2021 07:50:02.077 * +slave-reconf-sent slave 192.168.150.101:7002 192.168.1
50.101 7002 @ mymaster 192.168.150.101 7001
35750:X 01 Jul 2021 07:50:03.000 * +slave-reconf-inprog slave 192.168.150.101:7002 192.168
.150.101 7002 @ mymaster 192.168.150.101 7001
35750:X 01 Jul 2021 07:50:03.000 * +slave-reconf-done slave 192.168.150.101:7002 192.168.1
50.101 7002 @ mymaster 192.168.150.101 7001
35750:X 01 Jul 2021 07:50:03.081 # -odown master mymaster 192.168.150.101 7001
35750:X 01 Jul 2021 07:50:03.081 # +failover-end master mymaster 192.168.150.101 7001
35750:X 01 Jul 2021 07:50:03.081 # +switch-master mymaster 192.168.150.101 7001 192.168.15
0.101 7003
```

查看7003的日志:

```
35726:S 01 Jul 2021 07:50:00.745 # Error condition on socket for SYNC: Conn
ection refused
35726:M 01 Jul 2021 07:50:01.167 * Discarding previously cached master stat
e.
35726:M 01 Jul 2021 07:50:01.167 # Setting secondary replication ID to 4266
806f42cd665e4abb7bddfeb341c5bf3d751a, valid up to offset: 459681. New repli
cation ID is 781702d350fc5b86f8d926404b341cb8c60c3122
35726:M 01 Jul 2021 07:50:01.167 * MASTER MODE enabled (user request from '
id=9 addr=192.168.150.101:59416 laddr=192.168.150.101:7003 fd=12 name=senti
nel-08cded81-cmd age=2149 idle=0 flags=x db=0 sub=0 psub=0 multi=4 qbuf=202
qbuf-free=40752 argv-mem=4 obl=45 oll=0 omem=0 tot-mem=61468 events=r cmd=
exec user=default redir=-1')
35726:M 01 Jul 2021 07:50:01.170 # CONFIG REWRITE executed with success.
35726:M 01 Jul 2021 07:50:02.081 * Replica 192.168.150.101:7002 asks for sy
nchronization
35726:M 01 Jul 2021 07:50:02.081 * Partial resynchronization request from 1
92.168.150.101:7002 accepted. Sending 313 bytes of backlog starting from of
```

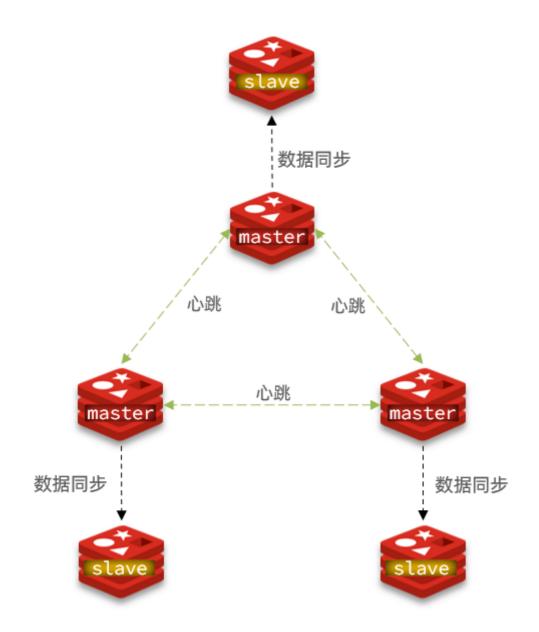
查看7002的日志:

```
35727:S 01 Jul 2021 07:50:01.598 # Error condition on socket for SYNC: Connection refused
35727:S 01 Jul 2021 07:50:02.078 * Connecting to MASTER 192.168.150.101:7003
35727:S 01 Jul 2021 07:50:02.078 * MASTER <-> REPLICA sync started
35727:S 01 Jul 2021 07:50:02.078 * REPLICAOF 192.168.150.101:7003 enabled (user request fr
om 'id=9 addr=192.168.150.101:48788 laddr=192.168.150.101:7002 fd=12 name=sentinel-08cded8
1-cmd age=2150 idle=0 flags=x db=0 sub=0 psub=0 multi=4 qbuf=348 qbuf-free=40606 argv-mem=
4 obl=45 oll=0 omem=0 tot-mem=61468 events=r cmd=exec user=default redir=-1')
35727:S 01 Jul 2021 07:50:02.081 # CONFIG REWRITE executed with success.
35727:S 01 Jul 2021 07:50:02.081 \star Non blocking connect for SYNC fired the event.
35727:S 01 Jul 2021 07:50:02.081 * Master replied to PING, replication can continue...
35727:S 01 Jul 2021 07:50:02.081 * Trying a partial resynchronization (request 4266806f42c
d665e4abb7bddfeb341c5bf3d751a:459681).
35727:S 01 Jul 2021 07:50:02.081 * Successful partial resynchronization with master.
35727:S 01 Jul 2021 07:50:02.081 # Master replication ID changed to 781702d350fc5b86f8d926
404b341cb8c60c3122
35727:S 01 Jul 2021 07:50:02.081 * MASTER <-> REPLICA sync: Master accepted a Partial Resy
nchronization.
```

4.搭建分片集群

4.1.集群结构

分片集群需要的节点数量较多,这里我们搭建一个最小的分片集群,包含3个master节点,每个master包含一个slave节点,结构如下:



这里我们会在同一台虚拟机中开启6个redis实例,模拟分片集群,信息如下:

| IP | PORT | 角色 | | :-----: | :--: | :---: | | 192.168.150.101 | 7001 | master | | 192.168.150.101 | 7002 | master | | 192.168.150.101 | 7003 | master | | 192.168.150.101 | 8001 | slave | | 192.168.150.101 | 8002 | slave | | 192.168.150.101 | 8003 | slave |

4.2.准备实例和配置

删除之前的7001、7002、7003这几个目录,重新创建出7001、7002、7003、8001、8002、8003目录:

- # 进入/tmp目录
- cd /tmp
- # 删除旧的,避免配置干扰
- rm -rf 7001 7002 7003
- # 创建目录
- mkdir 7001 7002 7003 8001 8002 8003

在/tmp下准备一个新的redis.conf文件,内容如下:

```
port 6379
# 开启集群功能
cluster-enabled yes
#集群的配置文件名称,不需要我们创建,由redis自己维护
cluster-config-file /tmp/6379/nodes.conf
# 节点心跳失败的超时时间
cluster-node-timeout 5000
# 持久化文件存放目录
dir /tmp/6379
# 绑定地址
bind 0.0.0.0
# 让redis后台运行
daemonize yes
#注册的实例ip
replica-announce-ip 192.168.150.101
# 保护模式
protected-mode no
#数据库数量
databases 1
# 日志
logfile /tmp/6379/run.log
```

将这个文件拷贝到每个目录下:

```
# 进入/tmp目录
cd /tmp
# 执行拷贝
echo 7001 7002 7003 8001 8002 8003 | xargs -t -n 1 cp redis.conf
```

修改每个目录下的redis.conf,将其中的6379修改为与所在目录一致:

```
# 进入/tmp目录
cd /tmp
# 修改配置文件
printf '%s\n' 7001 7002 7003 8001 8002 8003 | xargs -I{} -t sed -i 's/6379/{}/g' {}/redis.con

◆
```

4.3.启动

因为已经配置了后台启动模式, 所以可以直接启动服务:

```
# 进入/tmp目录
cd /tmp
# 一键启动所有服务
printf '%s\n' 7001 7002 7003 8001 8002 8003 | xargs -I{} -t redis-server {}/redis.conf
```

通过ps查看状态:

```
ps -ef | grep redis
```

发现服务都已经正常启动:

```
[root@localhost tmp]# ps -ef | grep redis
                     1 0 09:21 ?
           2362
                                         00:00:00 redis-server 0.0.0.0:7001 [cluster]
root
root
           2368
                     1 0 09:21 ?
                                         00:00:00 redis-server 0.0.0.0:7002 [cluster]
                     1 0 09:21 ?
                                         00:00:00 redis-server 0.0.0.0:7003 [cluster]
root
           2374
           2380
                     1 0 09:21 ?
                                         00:00:00 redis-server 0.0.0.0:8001 [cluster]
root
                                         00:00:00 redis-server 0.0.0.0:8002 [cluster]
                       0 09:21 ?
root
           2386
                     1
           2392
                     1 0 09:21 ?
                                         00:00:00 redis-server 0.0.0.0:8003 [cluster]
root
```

如果要关闭所有进程,可以执行命令:

```
ps -ef | grep redis | awk '{print $2}' | xargs kill
```

或者(推荐这种方式):

```
printf '%s\n' 7001 7002 7003 8001 8002 8003 | xargs -I{} -t redis-cli -p {} shutdown
```

4.4.创建集群

虽然服务启动了,但是目前每个服务之间都是独立的,没有任何关联。

我们需要执行命令来创建集群,在Redis5.0之前创建集群比较麻烦,5.0之后集群管理命令都集成到了redis-cli中。

1) Redis5.0之前

Redis5.0之前集群命令都是用redis安装包下的src/redis-trib.rb来实现的。因为redis-trib.rb是有ruby语言编写的 所以需要安装ruby环境。

```
# 安装依赖
yum -y install zlib ruby rubygems
gem install redis
```

然后通过命令来管理集群:

```
# 进入redis的src目录
cd /tmp/redis-6.2.4/src
# 创建集群
./redis-trib.rb create --replicas 1 192.168.150.101:7001 192.168.150.101:7002 192.168.150.101

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```

2) Redis5.0以后

我们使用的是Redis6.2.4版本,集群管理以及集成到了redis-cli中,格式如下:

```
redis-cli --cluster create --cluster-replicas 1 192.168.150.101:7001 192.168.150.101:7002 192
```

命令说明:

- redis-cli --cluster或者./redis-trib.rb: 代表集群操作命令
- create: 代表是创建集群

• --replicas 1或者--cluster-replicas 1:指定集群中每个master的副本个数为1,此时节点总数 ÷ (replicas + 1) 得到的就是master的数量。因此节点列表中的前n个就是master,其它节点都是slave节点,随机分配到不同master

运行后的样子:

```
[root@localhost tmp]# redis-cli --cluster create --cluster-replicas 1 192.168.150.101:7001 192.168.150.101:7002
168.150.101:7003 192.168.150.101:8001 192.168.150.101:8002 192.168.150.101:8003
>>> Performing hash slots allocation on 6 nodes...
Master[0] -> Slots 0 - 5460
Master[1] -> Slots 5461 - 10922
Master[2] -> Slots 10923 - 16383
Adding replica 192.168.150.101:8002 to 192.168.150.101:7001
Adding replica 192.168.150.101:8003 to 192.168.150.101:7002
Adding replica 192.168.150.101:8001 to 192.168.150.101:7003
>>> Trying to optimize slaves allocation for anti-affinity
[WARNING] Some slaves are in the same host as their master
M: f5fc58defbebb957e47fb0d8327a09dc4f1678f5 192.168.150.101:7001
   slots:[0-5460] (5461 slots) master
M: afaaa70d6528fc72490e0f3f7b32731a12c12bb8 192.168.150.101:7002
   slots:[5461-10922] (5462 slots) master
M: 1c00e5f9e158b169f199f15884ab43bc433b1a06 192.168.150.101:7003
   slots:[10923-16383] (5461 slots) master
S: 7b6d5ffc9a985d614dc5aeb2ee3abac1adfd3e22 192.168.150.101:8001
   replicates afaaa70d6528fc72490e0f3f7b32731a12c12bb8
S: 6ec60fb5afd950a465f05c8024bf8f75d809b014 192.168.150.101:8002
   replicates 1c00e5f9e158b169f199f15884ab43bc433b1a06
S: 1fa6d68d590827c24c237b1c490b78e5c7fe2ca9 192.168.150.101:8003
  replicates f5fc58defbebb957e47fb0d8327a09dc4f1678f5
Can I set the above configuration? (type 'yes' to accept):
```

这里输入yes,则集群开始创建:

```
>>> Nodes configuration updated
>>> Assign a different config epoch to each node
>>> Sending CLUSTER MEET messages to join the cluster
Waiting for the cluster to join
>>> Performing Cluster Check (using node 192.168.150.101:7001)
M: f5fc58defbebb957e47fb0d8327a09dc4f1678f5 192.168.150.101:7001
   slots:[0-5460] (5461 slots) master
   1 additional replica(s)
M: afaaa70d6528fc72490e0f3f7b32731a12c12bb8 192.168.150.101:7002
   slots:[5461-10922] (5462 slots) master
   1 additional replica(s)
S: 1fa6d68d590827c24c237b1c490b78e5c7fe2ca9 192.168.150.101:8003
   slots: (0 slots) slave
   replicates f5fc58defbebb957e47fb0d8327a09dc4f1678f5
S: 6ec60fb5afd950a465f05c8024bf8f75d809b014 192.168.150.101:8002
   slots: (0 slots) slave
   replicates 1c00e5f9e158b169f199f15884ab43bc433b1a06
S: 7b6d5ffc9a985d614dc5aeb2ee3abac1adfd3e22 192.168.150.101:8001
   slots: (0 slots) slave
   replicates afaaa70d6528fc72490e0f3f7b32731a12c12bb8
M: lc00e5f9e158b169f199f15884ab43bc433b1a06 192.168.150.101:7003
   slots:[10923-16383] (5461 slots) master
   1 additional replica(s)
[OK] All nodes agree about slots configuration.
>>> Check for open slots...
>>> Check slots coverage...
[OK] All 16384 slots covered.
```

通过命令可以查看集群状态:

```
redis-cli -p 7001 cluster nodes
```

```
[root@localhost tmp]# redis-cli -p 7001 cluster nodes
afaaa70d6528fc72490e0f3f7b32731a12c12bb8 192.168.150.101:7002@17002 master - 0 1625191451299 2 connected 5461-10922
f5fc58defbebb957e47fb9d8327a09dc4f1678f5 192.168.150.101:7001@17001 myself,master - 0 1625191450000 1 connected 0-5460
1fa6d68d590827c24c237b1c490b78e5c7fe2ca9 192.168.150.101:8003@18003 slave f5fc58defbebb957e47fb0d8327a09dc4f1678f5 0 1625191450245 1 connected
6ec60fb5afd950a465f05c8024bf8f75d809b014 192.168.150.101:8002@18002 slave 1c00e5f9e158b169f199f15884ab43bc433b1a06 0 1625191451084 3 connected
7b6d5ffc9a985d614dc5aeb2ee3abac1adfd3e22 192.168.150.101:8001@18001 slave afaaa70d6528fc72490e0f3f7b32731a12c12bb8 0 1625191452000 2 connected
1c00e5f9e158b169f199f15884ab43bc433b1a06 192.168.150.101:7003@17003 master - 0 1625191452351 3 connected 10923-16383
```

4.5.测试

尝试连接7001节点,存储一个数据:

```
# 连接
redis-cli -p 7001
# 存储数据
set num 123
# 读取数据
get num
# 再次存储
set a 1
```

结果悲剧了:

```
[root@localhost tmp]# redis-cli -p 7001
127.0.0.1:7001> set num 123

OK
127.0.0.1:7001> get num
"123"
127.0.0.1:7001> set a 1
(error) MOVED 15495 192.168.150.101:7003
127.0.0.1:7001>
```

集群操作时,需要给redis-cli加上-c参数才可以:

```
redis-cli -c -p 7001
```

这次可以了:

```
[root@localhost tmp]# redis-cli -c -p 7001
127.0.0.1:7001>
127.0.0.1:7001> get num
"123"
127.0.0.1:7001> set a 1
-> Redirected to slot [15495] located at 192.168.150.101:7003
OK
192.168.150.101:7003> get a
"1"
192.168.150.101:7003>
```