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文档名称: 《企业级调度器 Linux Virtual Server》

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本文档中,部分素材参考了相关项目的文档,以及通过搜索引擎获得的内容,这里先一并向相关的贡献者表示感谢。

Linux Virtual Server

本章内容

• 集群概念

- LVS 模型
- · LVS 调度算法
- · LVS 实战案例
- · LVS 高可用性

1集群和分布式

系统性能扩展方式:

• Scale UP: 垂直扩展,向上扩展,增强,性能更强的计算机运行同样的服务

• Scale Out:水平扩展,向外扩展,增加设备,并行地运行多个服务调度分配问题,Cluster

垂直扩展不再提及:

随着计算机性能的增长,其价格会成倍增长

单台计算机的性能是有上限的,不可能无限制地垂直扩展

多核CPU意味着即使是单台计算机也可以并行的。那么,为什么不一开始就并行化技术?

1.1 集群 Cluster

Cluster: 集群,为解决某个特定问题将多台计算机组合起来形成的单个系统

Cluster 分为三种类型:

- LB: Load Balancing, 负载均衡, 多个主机组成, 每个主机只承担一部分访问请求
- HA: High Availiablity, 高可用, 避免SPOF (single Point Of failure)

MTBF:Mean Time Between Failure 平均无故障时间,正常时间

MTTR:Mean Time To Restoration (repair) 平均恢复前时间,故障时间

A = MTBF / (MTBF+MTTR) (0,1): 99%,99.5%,99.9%,99.99%,99.99%

SLA: 服务等级协议(简称: SLA,全称: service level agreement)。是指在一定开销下为保障服务的性能和可用性,服务提供商与用户间定义的一种双方认可的协定。通常这个开销是驱动提供服务质量的主要因素。在常规的领域中,总是设定所谓的三个9,四个9,N个9等来进行表示,当没有达到这种水平的时候,就会有一些列的惩罚措施,而运维最主要的目标就是达成这种服务水平。

停机时间又分为两种,一种是计划内停机时间,一种是计划外停机时间,而运维则主要关注计划外 停机时间。

```
1年 = 365天 = 8760小时

90 = (1-90%)*365=36.5天

99 = 8760 * 1% = 87.6小时

99.9 = 8760 * 0.1% = 8760 * 0.001 = 8.76小时

99.99 = 8760 * 0.0001 = 0.876小时 = 0.876 * 60 = 52.6分钟

99.999 = 8760 * 0.00001 = 0.0876小时 = 0.0876 * 60 = 5.26分钟

99.9999= (1-99.9999%)*365*24*60*60=31秒
```

• HPC: High-performance computing, 高性能 http://www.top500.org

1.2 分布式系统

分布式常见应用

- 分布式应用-服务按照功能拆分,使用微服务
- 分布式静态资源--静态资源放在不同的存储集群上
- 分布式数据和存储--使用key-value缓存系统
- 分布式计算--对特殊业务使用分布式计算,比如Hadoop集群

分布式存储: Ceph, GlusterFS, FastDFS, MogileFS

分布式计算: hadoop, Spark

1.3 集群和分布式



集群:同一个业务系统部署在多台服务器上。集群中每一台服务器实现的功能没有差别,数据和代码都 是一样的

分布式:一个业务被拆成多个子业务,或者本身就是不同的业务,部署在多台服务器上。分布式中,每一台服务器实现的功能是有差别的,数据和代码也是不一样的,分布式每台服务器功能加起来,才是完整的业务

分布式是以缩短单个任务的执行时间来提升效率的,而集群则是通过提高单位时间内执行的任务数来提 升效率。

对于大型网站,访问用户很多,实现一个群集,在前面部署一个负载均衡服务器,后面几台服务器完成同一业务。如果有用户进行相应业务访问时,负载均衡器根据后端哪台服务器的负载情况,决定由给哪一台去完成响应,并且一台服务器垮了,其它的服务器可以顶上来。分布式的每一个节点,都完成不同的业务,如果一个节点垮了,那这个业务可能就会失败

1.4 LB Cluster 负载均衡集群

1.4.1 按实现方式划分

• 硬件



F5 Big-IP https://detail.zol.com.cn/load leveling/f5/cheap_pic.html?qq-pf-to=pcqq.group

Citrix Netscaler

A10

软件

lvs: Linux Virtual Server, 阿里云四层 SLB (Server Load Balance)使用

nginx: 支持七层调度, 阿里云七层SLB使用 Tengine

haproxy: 支持七层调度

ats: Apache Traffic Server, yahoo捐助给apache

perlbal: Perl 编写

pound

1.4.2 基于工作的协议层次划分

• 传输层 (通用): DNAT 和 DPORT

LVS:

nginx: stream

haproxy: mode tcp

• 应用层(专用): 针对特定协议, 常称为 proxy server

http: nginx, httpd, haproxy(mode http), ...

fastcgi: nginx, httpd, ...

mysql: mysql-proxy, mycat...

1.4.3 负载均衡的会话保持

1. session sticky: 同一用户调度固定服务器

Source IP: LVS sh算法 (对某一特定服务而言)

Cookie

2. session replication:每台服务器拥有全部session

session multicast cluster

3. session server: 专门的session服务器

Redis, Memcached

1.5 HA 高可用集群实现

keepalived: vrrp协议

Ais: 应用接口规范

- heartbeat
- cman+rgmanager(RHCS)
- coresync_pacemaker

2 Linux Virtual Server 简介

2.1 LVS 介绍

LVS: Linux Virtual Server,负载调度器,内核集成,章文嵩(花名正明),阿里的四层SLB(Server Load Balance)是基于LVS+keepalived实现

LVS 是全球最流行的四层负载均衡开源软件,由章文嵩博士(当前阿里云产品技术负责人)在1998年5月创立,可以实现LINUX平台下的负载均衡。

LVS 官网: http://www.linuxvirtualserver.org/

阿里SLB和LVS:

```
https://yq.aliyun.com/articles/1803
https://github.com/alibaba/LVS
```

整个SLB系统由3部分构成: 四层负载均衡, 七层负载均衡和控制系统, 如下图所示;

- 四层负载均衡,采用开源软件LVS (linux virtual server),并根据云计算需求对其进行了定制化;该技术已经在阿里巴巴内部业务全面上线应用2年多详见第3节;
- 七层负载均衡,采用开源软件Tengine;该技术已经在阿里巴巴内部业务全面上线应用3年多;参见第4节;
- 控制系统, 用于配置和监控负载均衡系统;

2.2 LVS 工作原理

VS根据请求报文的目标IP和目标协议及端口将其调度转发至某RS,根据调度算法来挑选RS。LVS是内核级功能,工作在INPUT链的位置,将发往INPUT的流量进行"处理"

范例: Ubuntu22.04

```
[root@ubuntu2204 ~] #uname -r
5.15.0-52-generic
[root@ubuntu2204 ~] #grep -i -C 10 ipvs /boot/config-5.15.0-52-generic
# IPVS scheduler
CONFIG_IP_VS_RR=m
CONFIG_IP_VS_WRR=m
CONFIG_IP_VS_LC=m
CONFIG_IP_VS_WLC=m
CONFIG_IP_VS_FO=m
CONFIG_IP_VS_OVF=m
CONFIG_IP_VS_LBLC=M
CONFIG_IP_VS_LBLCR=m
CONFIG_IP_VS_DH=m
CONFIG_IP_VS_SH=m
CONFIG_IP_VS_MH=m
CONFIG_IP_VS_SED=M
CONFIG_IP_VS_NQ=m
CONFIG_IP_VS_TWOS=M
# IPVS SH scheduler
```

```
CONFIG_IP_VS_SH_TAB_BITS=8
#
# IPVS MH scheduler
CONFIG_IP_VS_MH_TAB_INDEX=12
# IPVS application helper
#
CONFIG_IP_VS_FTP=m
CONFIG_IP_VS_NFCT=y
CONFIG_IP_VS_PE_SIP=m
# IP: Netfilter Configuration
CONFIG_NF_DEFRAG_IPV4=m
CONFIG_NF_SOCKET_IPV4=m
[root@ubuntu2204 ~]#modinfo ip_vs
               /lib/modules/5.15.0-52-
filename:
generic/kernel/net/netfilter/ipvs/ip_vs.ko
license:
               GPL
              09DB169E535CE1E0DA2FAE0
srcversion:
               nf_conntrack,nf_defrag_ipv6,libcrc32c
depends:
retpoline:
               Υ
intree:
name:
               ip_vs
              5.15.0-52-generic SMP mod_unload modversions
vermagic:
sig_id:
               PKCS#7
signer:
               Build time autogenerated kernel key
sig_key:
               49:B2:3F:66:E1:3B:8B:67:11:CE:17:63:41:27:D0:B1:28:DF:09:8C
sig_hashalgo: sha512
               3F:00:57:50:9C:4A:D5:3E:3C:E0:A6:17:EE:F1:68:D3:40:77:A1:47:
signature:
       F9:79:F8:7A:E7:A3:02:14:9E:B5:21:2A:BE:F9:64:FB:BE:7E:09:5E:
       9A:2F:61:55:9C:A9:D4:C5:A0:6E:82:C8:25:8D:E6:5F:41:59:8A:AA:
       85:4E:59:36:BB:2A:18:67:B5:22:91:F5:53:95:78:3D:6A:C8:DB:32:
       9C:21:22:C7:26:07:AA:07:FA:89:1C:98:EC:E8:A3:88:95:B1:26:F8:
       CD:1C:7A:06:F5:D5:63:C4:EE:E4:54:8C:BB:E2:E9:C9:72:EB:30:EF:
       4D:61:35:12:46:4F:1E:4B:CA:8D:5E:A8:83:59:EE:70:73:BD:B0:54:
       C5:BA:A8:86:BA:F7:8C:BD:D1:43:00:1D:EC:70:22:6B:F3:61:BD:C1:
       4B:0B:FD:0D:39:E5:DB:8F:3D:D7:65:3B:18:3C:68:B2:BA:FB:D2:A9:
       32:C2:69:53:DF:05:A9:16:E7:70:06:AB:D5:2E:3C:FE:AE:E0:92:43:
       D1:F1:9C:1F:91:EA:8E:C5:40:3C:48:AE:3F:32:81:27:F3:2A:57:ED:
       58:B4:09:C4:5B:09:10:36:32:16:D1:7D:B4:A0:7A:E6:77:1A:93:80:
       26:A6:72:E1:9A:09:1C:59:66:77:D6:24:EA:4A:F5:0F:92:D4:AB:59:
       07:CB:2F:84:66:00:F4:A9:18:DF:60:4D:DE:D7:03:17:D5:7F:D7:5C:
       AD:54:1A:C7:7F:36:C1:AA:E7:47:6B:1E:84:A0:1B:53:01:2C:8B:F6:
       E1:6D:60:FE:6D:20:BB:0E:1E:9E:87:D0:5D:A6:9A:6A:C7:78:E2:A5:
       D5:FF:11:82:DD:25:21:82:DF:4A:2B:D5:5D:89:5A:E4:DB:83:C1:50:
       98:DB:93:32:AD:6E:20:B1:FE:20:8F:DA:9F:93:D6:A9:76:32:0D:70:
       8E:E8:D0:02:33:BB:8E:E5:F2:16:CD:90:3F:BF:41:93:96:95:E5:C7:
       93:2C:B4:0A:40:D9:9C:01:9F:99:E9:B0:F3:4A:5E:78:07:69:A6:9A:
       19:89:AF:EE:03:00:A7:FA:B7:83:BE:00:0E:B8:6D:42:E5:2B:96:BB:
       BB:E3:7A:F2:A3:A7:F7:9F:B0:29:6F:49:14:91:21:2A:A5:5C:2F:9D:
```

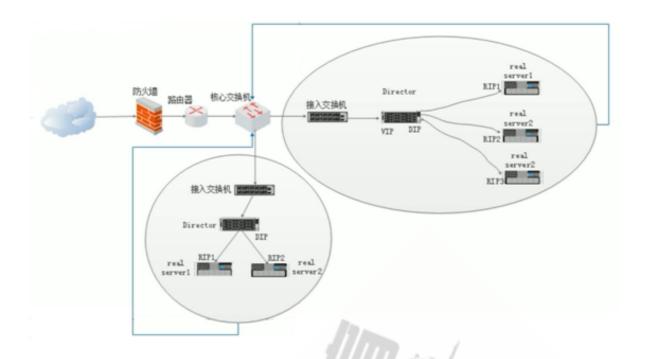
```
AB:98:B2:BB:15:98:6B:E5:F0:4C:D3:49:5F:F0:98:E7:E2:12:A5:05:
3E:FA:D9:E5:62:80:68:3E:8A:7A:B7:3D:DD:A9:34:3C:80:F3:B5:F8:
82:AE:69:14:E8:20:4D:85:9A:10:C9:A2:24:E4:A5:B6:78:F7:F9:EE:
C9:7E:5F:D5:26:F7:99:1B:DC:85:19:80

parm: conn_tab_bits:Set connections' hash size (int)
```

范例: 查看内核支持LVS

```
[root@centos8 ~]#grep -i -C 10 ipvs /boot/config-4.18.0-147.el8.x86_64
...(省略部分内容)...
CONFIG_NETFILTER_XT_MATCH_IPVS=m
CONFIG_NETFILTER_XT_MATCH_POLICY=m
...(省略部分内容)...
# IPVS transport protocol load balancing support
CONFIG_IP_VS_PROTO_TCP=y
CONFIG_IP_VS_PROTO_UDP=y
CONFIG_IP_VS_PROTO_AH_ESP=y
CONFIG_IP_VS_PROTO_ESP=y
CONFIG_IP_VS_PROTO_AH=y
CONFIG_IP_VS_PROTO_SCTP=y
# IPVS scheduler
CONFIG_IP_VS_RR=m
CONFIG_IP_VS_WRR=m
CONFIG_IP_VS_LC=m
CONFIG_IP_VS_WLC=m
CONFIG_IP_VS_FO=m #新增
CONFIG_IP_VS_OVF=m #新增
CONFIG_IP_VS_LBLC=m
CONFIG_IP_VS_LBLCR=m
CONFIG_IP_VS_DH=m
CONFIG_IP_VS_SH=m
# CONFIG_IP_VS_MH is not set
CONFIG_IP_VS_SED=m
CONFIG_IP_VS_NQ=m
...(省略部分内容)...
```

2.3 LVS 集群体系架构



2.4 LVS 集群类型中的术语

VS: Virtual Server, Director Server(DS), Dispatcher(调度器), Load Balancer

RS: Real Server(lvs), upstream server(nginx), backend server(haproxy)

CIP: Client IP

VIP: Virtual server IP VS外网的IP

DIP: Director IP VS内网的IP

RIP: Real server IP

访问流程: CIP <--> VIP == DIP <--> RIP

3 LVS 工作模式和相关命令

3.1 LVS 集群的工作模式

• lvs-nat: 修改请求报文的目标IP,多目标IP的DNAT

• Ivs-dr: 操纵封装新的MAC地址

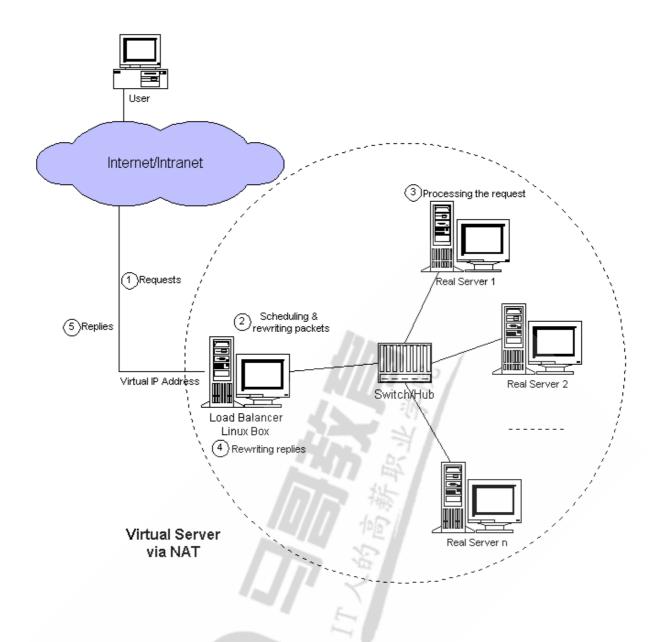
• lvs-tun:在原请求IP报文之外新加一个IP首部

• lvs-fullnat: 修改请求报文的源和目标IP,默认内核不支持

3.1.1 LVS 的 NAT 模式

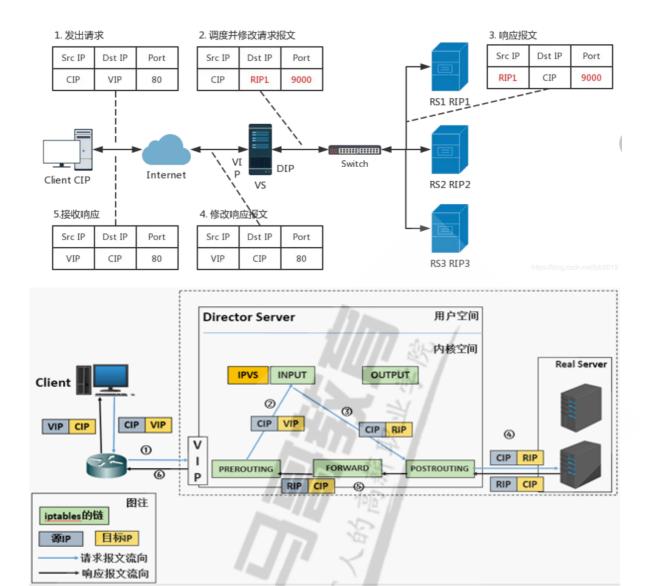
官方链接:

http://www.linuxvirtualserver.org/VS-NAT.html



lvs-nat: 本质是多目标IP的DNAT, 通过将请求报文中的目标地址和目标端口修改为某挑出的RS的RIP和PORT实现转发

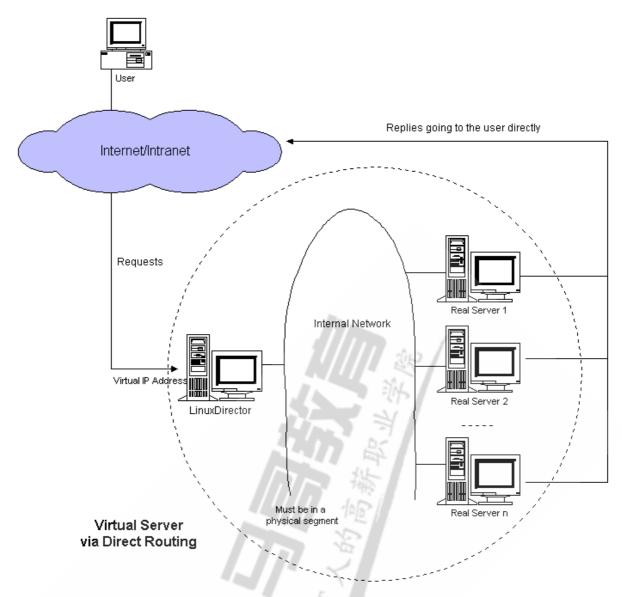
- (1) RIP和DIP应在同一个IP网络,且应使用私网地址; RS的网关要指向DIP
- (2) 请求报文和响应报文都必须经由Director转发,Director易于成为系统瓶颈
- (3) 支持端口映射,可修改请求报文的目标PORT
- (4) VS必须是Linux系统, RS可以是任意OS系统



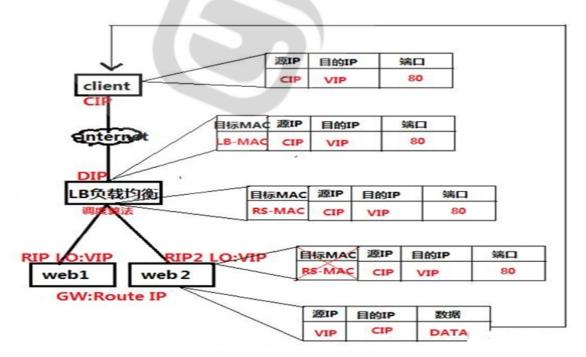
1.1.2 LVS 的 DR 模式

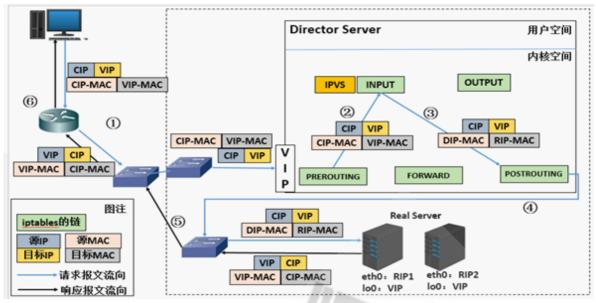
官方链接

http://www.linuxvirtualserver.org/VS-DRouting.html



LVS-DR: Direct Routing, 直接路由, LVS默认模式,应用最广泛,通过为请求报文重新封装一个MAC首部进行转发,源MAC是DIP所在的接口的MAC,目标MAC是某挑选出的RS的RIP所在接口的MAC地址;源IP/PORT,以及目标IP/PORT均保持不变





DR模式的特点:

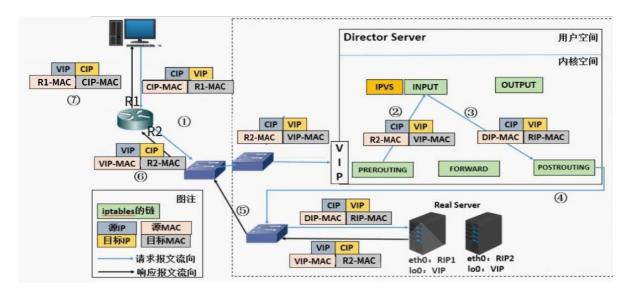
- 1. Director和各RS都配置有VIP
- 2. 确保前端路由器将目标IP为VIP的请求报文发往Director
 - 。 在前端网关做静态绑定VIP和Director的MAC地址
 - o 在RS上使用arptables工具

```
arptables -A IN -d $VIP -j DROP arptables -A OUT -s $VIP -j mangle --mangle-ip-s $RIP
```

o 在RS上修改内核参数以限制arp通告及应答级别

不主动不负责不拒绝--M49-强福安语录 /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp_ignore /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp_announce

- 3. RS的RIP可以使用私网地址,也可以是公网地址; RIP与DIP在同一IP网络; RIP的网关不能指向 DIP, 以确保响应报文不会经由Director
- 4. RS和Director要在同一个物理网络
- 5. 请求报文要经由Director,但响应报文不经由Director,而由RS直接发往Client
- 6. 不支持端口映射 (端口不能修改)
- 7. 无需开启 ip_forward
- 8. RS可使用大多数OS系统



3.1.3 LVS 的 TUN 模式

Virtual Server via IP Tunneling

官方链接

Internet/Intranet

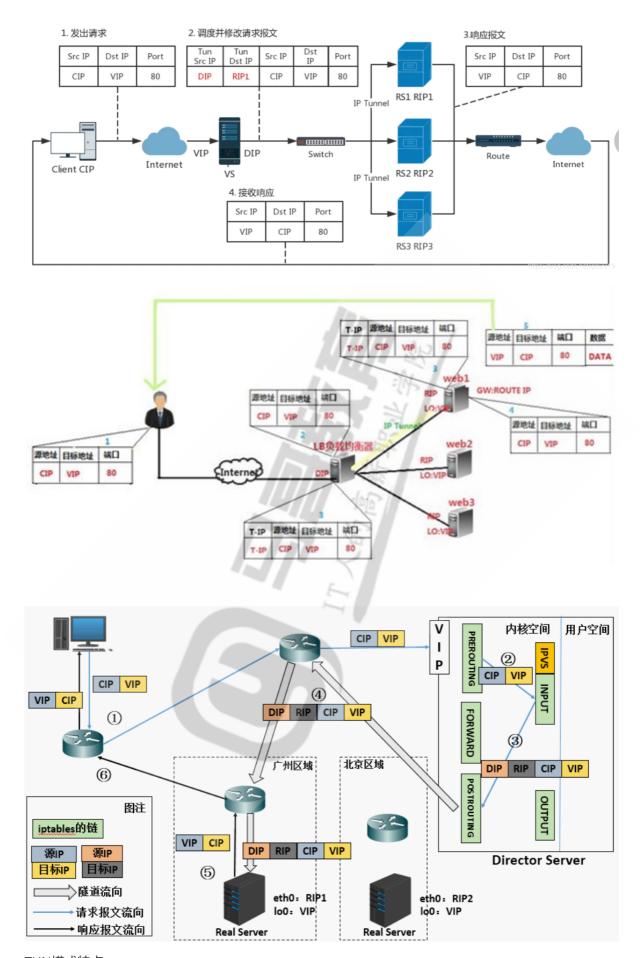
Requests

Real Server 1

Virtual P Address

Load Balancer
Linux Box

转发方式:不修改请求报文的IP首部(源IP为CIP,目标IP为VIP),而在原IP报文之外再封装一个IP首部(源IP是DIP,目标IP是RIP),将报文发往挑选出的目标RS;RS直接响应给客户端(源IP是VIP,目标IP是CIP)



TUN模式特点:

1. RIP和DIP可以不处于同一物理网络中,RS的网关一般不能指向DIP,且RIP可以和公网通信。也就是说集群节点可以跨互联网实现。DIP, VIP, RIP可以是公网地址

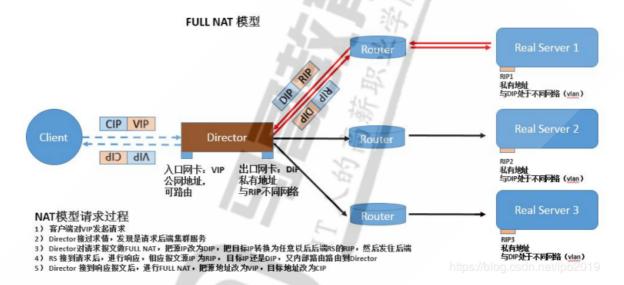
- 2. RealServer的tun接口上需要配置VIP地址,以便接收director转发过来的数据包,以及作为响应的报文源IP
- 3. Director转发给RealServer时需要借助隧道,隧道外层的IP头部的源IP是DIP,目标IP是RIP,而RealServer响应给客户端的IP头部是根据隧道内层的IP头分析得到的,源IP是VIP,目标IP是CIP
- 4. 请求报文要经由Director,但响应不经由Director,响应由RealServer自己完成
- 5. 不支持端口映射
- 6. RS的OS须支持隧道功能

应用场景:

一般来说,TUN模式常会用来负载调度缓存服务器组,这些缓存服务器一般放置在不同的网络环境,可以就近折返给客户端。在请求对象不在Cache服务器本地命中的情况下,Cache服务器要向源服务器发送请求,将结果取回,最后将结果返回给用户。

LAN环境一般多采用DR模式,WAN环境虽然可以用TUN模式,但是一般在WAN环境下,请求转发更多的被haproxy/nginx/DNS等实现。因此,TUN模式实际应用的很少,跨机房的应用一般专线光纤连接或DNS调度

3.1.4 LVS 的 FULLNAT 模式



通过同时修改请求报文的源IP地址和目标IP地址进行转发

CIP --> DIP

VIP --> RIP

fullnat模式特点:

- 1. VIP是公网地址,RIP和DIP是私网地址,且通常不在同一IP网络;因此,RIP的网关一般不会指向DIP
- 2. RS收到的请求报文源地址是DIP, 因此, 只需响应给DIP; 但Director还要将其发往Client
- 3. 请求和响应报文都经由Director
- 4. 相对NAT模式,可以更好的实现LVS-RealServer间跨VLAN通讯
- 5. 支持端口映射

注意: 此类型kernel默认不支持

3.1.5 LVS工作模式总结和比较

	NAT	TUN	DR
Real Server	any	Tunneling	Non-arp device
Real server network	private	LAN/WAN	LAN
Real server number	low (10~20)	High (100)	High (100)
Real server gateway	load balancer	own router	Own router
优点	端口转换	WAN	性能最好
缺点	性能瓶颈	要求支持隧道,不支持端口转 换	不支持跨网段和端口转 换

lvs-nat与lvs-fullnat:

• 请求和响应报文都经由Director

• lvs-nat: RIP的网关要指向DIP

• Ivs-fullnat: RIP和DIP未必在同一IP网络, 但要能通信

lvs-dr与lvs-tun:

• 请求报文要经由Director, 但响应报文由RS直接发往Client

• lvs-dr: 通过封装新的MAC首部实现, 通过MAC网络转发

• lvs-tun: 通过在原IP报文外封装新IP头实现转发, 支持远距离通信

总结

NAT 多目标的DNAT,四层,支持端口修改,请求报文和响应报文都要经过LVS

DR 默认模式,二层,只修改MAC,不支持端口修改,性能好,LVS负载比小,LVS和RS并在同一网段,请求报文经过LVS,响应报文不经过LVS

TUNNEL 三层,添加一个新的IP头,支持LVS和RS并在不在同一网段,不支持端口修改,请求报文经过LVS,响应报文不经过LVS

FULLNAT 多目标的SNAT+DNAT,四层,支持端口修改,请求报文和响应报文都要经过LVS

3.2 LVS 调度算法

ipvs scheduler:根据其调度时是否考虑各RS当前的负载状态

分为两种:静态方法和动态方法

3.2.1 静态方法

仅根据算法本身进行调度

1、轮询算法RR: roundrobin, 轮询,较常用

2、加权轮询算法WRR: Weighted RR, 较常用

3、源地址哈希算法SH: Source Hashing, 实现session sticky, 源IP地址hash; 将来自于同一个IP地址的请求始终发往第一次挑中的RS, 从而实现会话绑定

4、目标地址哈希算法DH: Destination Hashing;目标地址哈希,第一次轮询调度至RS,后续将发往同一个目标地址的请求始终转发至第一次挑中的RS,典型使用场景是正向代理缓存场景中的负载均衡,如:Web缓存

3.2.2 动态方法

主要根据每RS当前的负载状态及调度算法进行调度Overhead=value 较小的RS将被调度

1、最少连接算法LC: least connections 适用于长连接应用

Overhead=activeconns*256+inactiveconns

2、加权最少连接算法WLC: Weighted LC, 默认调度方法,较常用

Overhead=(activeconns*256+inactiveconns)/weight

3、最短期望延迟算法SED: Shortest Expection Delay, 初始连接高权重优先,只检查活动连接,而不考虑非活动连接

Overhead=(activeconns+1)*256/weight

- 4、最少队列算法NQ: Never Queue,第一轮均匀分配,后续SED
- 5、基于局部的最少连接算法LBLC: Locality-Based LC, 动态的DH算法, 使用场景: 根据负载状态实现正向代理,实现Web Cache等
- 6、带复制的基于局部的最少连接算法LBLCR: LBLC with Replication,带复制功能的LBLC,解决LBLC 负载不均衡问题,从负载重的复制到负载轻的RS,实现Web Cache等

3.2.3 内核版本 4.15 版本后新增调度算法: FO和OVF

FO (Weighted Fail Over)调度算法,在此FO算法中,遍历虚拟服务所关联的真实服务器链表,找到还未过载(未设置IP_VS_DEST_F_OVERLOAD标志)的且权重最高的真实服务器,进行调度,属于静态算法

OVF (Overflow-connection)调度算法,基于真实服务器的活动连接数量和权重值实现。将新连接调度到权重值最高的真实服务器,直到其活动连接数量超过权重值,之后调度到下一个权重值最高的真实服务器,在此OVF算法中,遍历虚拟服务相关联的真实服务器链表,找到权重值最高的可用真实服务器。,属于动态算法

- 一个可用的真实服务器需要同时满足以下条件:
 - 未过载 (未设置IP_VS_DEST_F_OVERLOAD标志)
 - 真实服务器当前的活动连接数量小于其权重值
 - 其权重值不为零

3.3 LVS 相关软件

3.3.1 程序包: ipvsadm

Unit File: ipvsadm.service

主程序: /usr/sbin/ipvsadm

规则保存工具:/usr/sbin/ipvsadm-save

规则重载工具:/usr/sbin/ipvsadm-restore

配置文件: /etc/sysconfig/ipvsadm-config

ipvs调度规则文件:/etc/sysconfig/ipvsadm

3.3.2 ipvsadm 命令

ipvsadm核心功能:

集群服务管理:增、删、改集群服务的RS管理:增、删、改

查看

ipvsadm 工具用法:

```
#管理集群服务
ipvsadm -A|E -t|u|f service-address [-s scheduler] [-p [timeout]] [-M netmask]
[--pe persistence_engine] [-b sched-flags]
ipvsadm -D -t|u|f service-address #删除
ipvsadm -C #清空
ipvsadm -R #重载,相当于ipvsadm-restore
ipvsadm -S [-n] #保存,相当于ipvsadm-save

#管理集群中的RS
ipvsadm -a|e -t|u|f service-address -r server-address [-g|i|m] [-w weight]
ipvsadm -d -t|u|f service-address -r server-address
ipvsadm -L|l [options]
ipvsadm -Z [-t|u|f service-address]
```

管理集群服务:增、改、删

增、修改:

```
ipvsadm -A|E -t|u|f service-address [-s scheduler] [-p [timeout]]
```

说明

```
service-address:

-t|u|f:
    -t: TCP协议的端口,VIP:TCP_PORT 如: -t 10.0.0.100:80
    -u: UDP协议的端口,VIP:UDP_PORT
    -f: firewall MARK,标记,一个数字

[-s scheduler]: 指定集群的调度算法,默认为wlc
```

范例:

```
ipvsadm -A -t 10.0.0.100:80 -s wrr
```

删除:

```
ipvsadm -D -t|u|f service-address
```

管理集群上的RS:增、改、删

增、改:

```
ipvsadm -a|e -t|u|f service-address -r server-address [-g|i|m] [-w weight]
```

ipvsadm -d -t|u|f service-address -r server-address

删:

```
server-address:
    rip[:port] 如省略port,不作端口映射
选项:
lvs类型:
    -g: gateway, dr类型,默认
    -i: ipip, tun类型
    -m: masquerade, nat类型
-w weight: 权重
```

范例:

```
ipvsadm -a -t 10.0.0.100:80 -r 10.0.0.8:8080 -m -w 3
```

清空定义的所有内容:

```
ipvsadm -C
```

清空计数器:

```
ipvsadm -Z [-t|u|f service-address]
```

查看:

```
ipvsadm -L|1 [options]

--numeric, -n: 以数字形式输出地址和端口号
--exact: 扩展信息,精确值
--connection, -c: 当前IPVS连接输出
--stats: 统计信息
--rate: 输出速率信息
```

ipvs规则:

```
/proc/net/ip_vs
```

ipvs连接:

```
/proc/net/ip_vs_conn
```

保存: 建议保存至/etc/sysconfig/ipvsadm

```
ipvsadm-save > /PATH/TO/IPVSADM_FILE
ipvsadm -S > /PATH/TO/IPVSADM_FILE
systemctl stop ipvsadm.service #会自动保存规则至/etc/sysconfig/ipvsadm
```

重载:

```
ipvsadm-restore < /PATH/FROM/IPVSADM_FILE
systemctl start ipvsadm.service #会自动加载/etc/sysconfig/ipvsadm中规则
```

范例: Ubuntu系统保存规则和开机加载规则

范例: 红帽系统保存规则和开机加载规则

```
#保存规则
[root@rocky8 ~]#ipvsadm-save -n > /etc/sysconfig/ipvsadm

#开机自启
[root@rocky8 ~]#systemctl enable ipvsadm.service
```

3.4 防火墙标记

FWM: FireWall Mark

MARK target 可用于给特定的报文打标记

--set-mark value

其中: value 可为0xffff格式,表示十六进制数字

借助于防火墙标记来分类报文,而后基于标记定义集群服务;可将多个不同的应用使用同一个集群服务进行调度

实现方法:

在Director主机打标记:

```
iptables -t mangle -A PREROUTING -d $vip -p $proto -m multiport --dports $port1,$port2,... -j MARK --set-mark NUMBER
```

在Director主机基于标记定义集群服务:

```
ipvsadm -A -f NUMBER [options]
```

范例:

```
[root@lvs ~] #iptables -t mangle -A PREROUTING -d 172.16.0.100 -p tcp -m
multiport --dports 80,443 -j MARK --set-mark 10
[root@lvs ~]#ipvsadm -C
[root@lvs ~]#ipvsadm -A -f 10 -s rr
[root@lvs ~]#ipvsadm -a -f 10 -r 10.0.0.7 -q
[root@lvs ~]#ipvsadm -a -f 10 -r 10.0.0.17 -g
[root@lvs ~]#ipvsadm -Ln
IP Virtual Server version 1.2.1 (size=4096)
Prot LocalAddress:Port Scheduler Flags
  -> RemoteAddress:Port
                                  Forward Weight ActiveConn InActConn
FWM 10 rr
  -> 10.0.0.7:0
                                  Route
 -> 10.0.0.17:0
                                  Route
[root@lvs ~]#cat /proc/net/ip_vs
IP Virtual Server version 1.2.1 (size=4096)
Prot LocalAddress:Port Scheduler Flags
  -> RemoteAddress:Port Forward Weight ActiveConn InActConn
FWM 0000000A rr
 -> 0A000011:0000
                                14
                                       0
                        Route
  -> 0A000007:0000
                        Route
                                1
```

范例:

```
[root@lvs ~]#ipvsadm -A -f 10/
[root@lvs ~]#ipvsadm -a -f 10 -r 10.0.0.7 -g
[root@lvs ~]#ipvsadm -a -f 10 -r 10.0.0.17 -g
[root@lvs ~]#ipvsadm -Ln
IP Virtual Server version 1.2.1 (size=4096)
Prot LocalAddress:Port Scheduler Flags
  -> RemoteAddress:Port
                                  Forward Weight ActiveConn InActConn
FWM 10 wlc
  -> 10.0.0.7:0
                              Route
                                      1
                                                        0
  -> 10.0.0.17:0
                              Route
                                                        0
[root@LVS ~]#cat /proc/net/ip_vs
IP Virtual Server version 1.2.1 (size=4096)
Prot LocalAddress:Port Scheduler Flags
  -> RemoteAddress:Port Forward Weight ActiveConn InActConn
TCP AC14C8C8:0050 rr
  -> 0A000011:0050
                                                  0
                        Masq
                                1
                                       0
  -> 0A000007:0050
                                       0
                                                  0
                        Masq
                                1
```

3.5 LVS 持久连接

session 绑定:对共享同一组RS的多个集群服务,需要统一进行绑定,lvs sh算法无法实现

持久连接(lvs persistence)模板:实现无论使用任何调度算法,在一段时间内(默认360s),能够实现将来自同一个地址的请求始终发往同一个RS

持久连接实现方式:

- 每端口持久 (PPC) : 每个端口定义为一个集群服务, 每集群服务单独调度
- 每防火墙标记持久(PFWMC):基于防火墙标记定义集群服务;可实现将多个端口上的应用统一 调度,即所谓的 port Affinity
- 每客户端持久(PCC):基于0端口(表示所有服务)定义集群服务,即将客户端对所有应用的请求都调度至后端主机,必须定义为持久模式

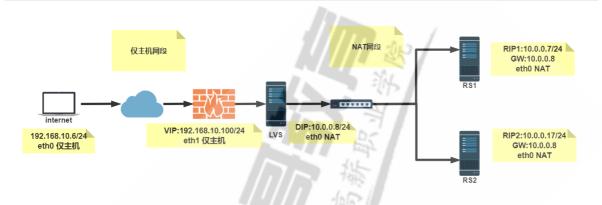
范例:

```
[root@lvs ~]#ipvsadm -E -f 10 -p
[root@lvs ~]#ipvsadm -Ln
IP Virtual Server version 1.2.1 (size=4096)
Prot LocalAddress:Port Scheduler Flags
 -> RemoteAddress:Port
                                 Forward Weight ActiveConn InActConn
FWM 10 wlc persistent 360
  -> 10.0.0.7:0
                             Route
                                     1
 -> 10.0.0.17:0
                             Route
[root@lvs ~]#ipvsadm -E -f 10 -p 3600
[root@lvs ~]#ipvsadm -Ln
IP Virtual Server version 1.2.1 (size=4096)
Prot LocalAddress:Port Scheduler Flags
 -> RemoteAddress:Port
                                Forward Weight ActiveConn InActConn
FWM 10 wlc persistent 3600
 -> 10.0.0.7:0
                                           0
                                                      79
                                   1
                            Route
 -> 10.0.0.17:0
                             Route
                                                      7
                                            0
[root@lvs ~]#cat /proc/net/ip_vs_conn
Pro FromIP FPrt ToIP
                        TPrt DestIP
                                        DPrt State
                                                        Expires PEName PEData
TCP C0A80006 C816 AC100064 01BB 0A000011 01BB FIN WAIT
                                                             67
TCP C0A80006 C812 AC100064 01BB 0A000011 01BB FIN_WAIT
                                                             67
TCP C0A80006 9A36 AC100064 0050 0A000011 0050 FIN_WAIT
                                                             65
TCP C0A80006 C806 AC100064 01BB 0A000011 01BB FIN_WAIT
                                                             65
TCP C0A80006 9A3E AC100064 0050 0A000011 0050 FIN_WAIT
                                                             66
TCP C0A80006 C81A AC100064 01BB 0A000011 01BB FIN_WAIT
                                                             67
TCP C0A80006 C80A AC100064 01BB 0A000011 01BB FIN_WAIT
                                                             66
TCP C0A80006 9A3A AC100064 0050 0A000011 0050 FIN_WAIT
                                                             66
TCP C0A80006 9A4E AC100064 0050 0A000011 0050 FIN_WAIT
                                                             68
TCP C0A80006 9A42 AC100064 0050 0A000011 0050 FIN_WAIT
                                                             67
TCP C0A80006 9A46 AC100064 0050 0A000011 0050 FIN_WAIT
                                                             67
TCP C0A80006 C81E AC100064 01BB 0A000011 01BB FIN_WAIT
                                                             68
IP COA80006 0000 0000000A 0000 0A000011 0000 NONE
                                                            948
TCP C0A80006 C80E AC100064 01BB 0A000011 01BB FIN_WAIT
                                                             66
TCP C0A80006 9A4A AC100064 0050 0A000011 0050 FIN_WAIT
                                                             67
[root@lvs ~]#ipvsadm -Lnc
IPVS connection entries
pro expire state source
                                                           destination
                                        virtual
TCP 00:46 FIN_WAIT 192.168.10.6:51222 172.16.0.100:443
                                                           10.0.0.17:443
TCP 00:46 FIN_WAIT 192.168.10.6:51218 172.16.0.100:443 10.0.0.17:443
TCP 00:45 FIN_WAIT 192.168.10.6:39478 172.16.0.100:80
                                                            10.0.0.17:80
TCP 00:45 FIN_WAIT 192.168.10.6:51206 172.16.0.100:443 10.0.0.17:443
TCP 00:46 FIN_WAIT 192.168.10.6:39486 172.16.0.100:80
                                                            10.0.0.17:80
TCP 00:47 FIN_WAIT 192.168.10.6:51226 172.16.0.100:443 10.0.0.17:443
```

```
TCP 00:45 FIN_WAIT
                                                            10.0.0.17:443
                      192.168.10.6:51210 172.16.0.100:443
TCP 00:45 FIN_WAIT
                      192.168.10.6:39482 172.16.0.100:80
                                                            10.0.0.17:80
TCP 00:47 FIN_WAIT
                      192.168.10.6:39502 172.16.0.100:80
                                                            10.0.0.17:80
TCP 00:46 FIN_WAIT
                      192.168.10.6:39490 172.16.0.100:80
                                                            10.0.0.17:80
                      192.168.10.6:39494 172.16.0.100:80
TCP 00:46 FIN_WAIT
                                                            10.0.0.17:80
TCP 00:47 FIN_WAIT
                      192.168.10.6:51230 172.16.0.100:443
                                                            10.0.0.17:443
IP 15:27 NONE
                      192.168.10.6:0
                                         0.0.0.10:0
                                                            10.0.0.17:0
TCP 00:46 FIN WAIT
                      192.168.10.6:51214 172.16.0.100:443
                                                            10.0.0.17:443
TCP 00:47 FIN_WAIT
                      192.168.10.6:39498 172.16.0.100:80
                                                            10.0.0.17:80
```

4 LVS 实战案例

4.1 LVS-NAT模式案例



环境:

```
共四台主机
一台: internet client: 192.168.10.6/24 GW:无 仅主机
一台: lvs
eth1 仅主机 192.168.10.100/16
eth0 NAT 10.0.0.8/24

两台RS:
RS1: 10.0.0.7/24 GW: 10.0.0.8 NAT
RS2: 10.0.0.17/24 GW: 10.0.0.8 NAT
```

配置过程:

```
[root@internet ~]#cat /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0
DEVICE=eth0
NAME=eth0
BOOTPROTO=static
IPADDR=192.168.10.6
PREFIX=24
ONBOOT=yes

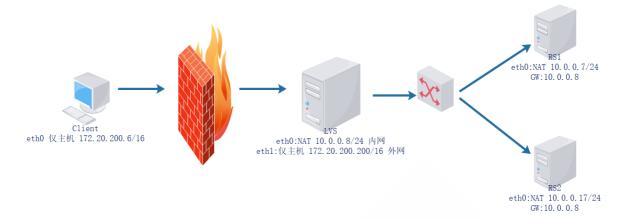
[root@lvs network-scripts]#cat ifcfg-eth0
DEVICE=eth0
NAME=eth0
BOOTPROTO=static
IPADDR=10.0.0.8
```

```
PREFIX=24
ONBOOT=yes
[root@lvs network-scripts]#cat ifcfg-eth1
DEVICE=eth1
NAME=eth1
BOOTPROTO=static
IPADDR=192.168.10.100
PREFIX=24
ONBOOT=yes
[root@rs1 ~]#cat /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0
DEVICE=eth0
NAME=eth0
BOOTPROTO=static
IPADDR=10.0.0.7
PREFIX=24
GATEWAY=10.0.0.8
ONBOOT=yes
[root@rs2 ~]#cat /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0
DEVICE=eth0
NAME=eth0
BOOTPROTO=static
IPADDR=10.0.0.17
PREFIX=24
GATEWAY=10.0.0.8
ONBOOT=yes
[root@rs1 ~]#curl 10.0.0.7
10.0.0.7 RS1
[root@rs2 ~]#curl 10.0.0.17
10.0.0.17 RS2
[root@lvs-server ~]#vim /etc/sysctl.conf
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
[root@lvs-server ~]#sysctl -p
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
[root@lvs-server ~]#ipvsadm -A -t 192.168.10.100:80 -s wrr
[root@lvs-server ~]#ipvsadm -a -t 192.168.10.100:80 -r 10.0.0.7:80 -m
[root@lvs-server ~]#ipvsadm -a -t 192.168.10.100:80 -r 10.0.0.17:80 -m
[root@lvs-server ~]#ipvsadm -Ln
IP Virtual Server version 1.2.1 (size=4096)
Prot LocalAddress:Port Scheduler Flags
  -> RemoteAddress:Port
                                 Forward Weight ActiveConn InActConn
TCP 192.168.10.100:80 wrr
  -> 10.0.0.7:80
                                                 1
                                                            0
                                  Masq
 -> 10.0.0.17:80
                                  Masq
                                          1
[root@internet ~]#while :;do curl 192.168.10.100;sleep 0.5;done
rs1.wang.org
rs2.wang.org
rs1.wang.org
```

```
rs2.wang.org
rs1.wang.org
rs2.wanq.org
[root@lvs-server ~]#ipvsadm -Ln --stats
IP Virtual Server version 1.2.1 (size=4096)
Prot LocalAddress:Port
                                          InPkts OutPkts InBytes OutBytes
                                   Conns
  -> RemoteAddress:Port
TCP 192.168.10.100:80
                                       67
                                               405
                                                        255
                                                              32436
                                                                       30092
  -> 10.0.0.7:80
                                       34
                                               203
                                                        128
                                                              16244
                                                                       15072
  -> 10.0.0.17:80
                                       33
                                               202
                                                       127
                                                              16192
                                                                       15020
[root@lvs-server ~]#cat /proc/net/ip_vs
IP Virtual Server version 1.2.1 (size=4096)
Prot LocalAddress:Port Scheduler Flags
  -> RemoteAddress:Port Forward Weight ActiveConn InActConn
TCP C0A80A64:0050 wrr
  -> 0A000011:0050
                                      0
                                                 98
                       Masa
                               1
  -> 0A000007:0050
                       Masq
                               1
[root@lvs-server ~]#ipvsadm -Lnc
IPVS connection entries
pro expire state source
                                         virtual
                                                            destination
TCP 01:55 TIME_WAIT 192.168.10.6:43486 192.168.10.100:80 10.0.0.17:80
TCP 00:19 TIME_WAIT 192.168.10.6:43476 192.168.10.100:80 10.0.0.7:80
TCP 01:58 TIME_WAIT 192.168.10.6:43500 192.168.10.100:80 10.0.0.7:80
TCP 01:58 TIME_WAIT 192.168.10.6:43498 192.168.10.100:80 10.0.0.17:80
TCP 01:59 TIME_WAIT 192.168.10.6:43502 192.168.10.100:80 10.0.0.17:80
TCP 01:57 TIME WAIT 192.168.10.6:43494 192.168.10.100:80 10.0.0.17:80
TCP 01:57 TIME_WAIT 192.168.10.6:43496 192.168.10.100:80 10.0.0.7:80
TCP 01:56 TIME_WAIT 192.168.10.6:43490 192.168.10.100:80 10.0.0.17:80
TCP 00:20 TIME_WAIT 192.168.10.6:43480 192.168.10.100:80 10.0.0.7:80
TCP 01:56 TIME_WAIT 192.168.10.6:43492 192.168.10.100:80 10.0.0.7:80
TCP 01:55 TIME_WAIT 192.168.10.6:43488 192.168.10.100:80 10.0.0.7:80
TCP 00:20 TIME_WAIT
                      192.168.10.6:43478 192.168.10.100:80 10.0.0.17:80
TCP 01:59 TIME_WAIT 192.168.10.6:43504 192.168.10.100:80 10.0.0.7:80
TCP 01:54 TIME_WAIT
                      192.168.10.6:43484 192.168.10.100:80 10.0.0.7:80
TCP 01:54 TIME_WAIT 192.168.10.6:43482 192.168.10.100:80 10.0.0.17:80
[root@lvs-server ~]#cat /proc/net/ip_vs_conn
Pro FromIP FPrt ToIP
                         TPrt DestIP DPrt State
                                                         Expires PEName PEData
TCP C0A80A06 A9DE C0A80A64 0050 0A000011 0050 TIME_WAIT
                                                              72
TCP C0A80A06 A9EC C0A80A64 0050 0A000007 0050 TIME_WAIT
                                                             76
TCP C0A80A06 AA64 C0A80A64 0050 0A000007 0050 TIME_WAIT
                                                             106
TCP C0A80A06 AA0C C0A80A64 0050 0A000007 0050 TIME_WAIT
                                                              84
TCP C0A80A06 AA3A C0A80A64 0050 0A000011 0050 TIME_WAIT
                                                             95
TCP C0A80A06 AA86 C0A80A64 0050 0A000011 0050 TIME_WAIT
                                                             115
TCP C0A80A06 AA78 C0A80A64 0050 0A000007 0050 TIME_WAIT
                                                             111
TCP C0A80A06 AA06 C0A80A64 0050 0A000011 0050 TIME_WAIT
                                                             82
TCP C0A80A06 AA44 C0A80A64 0050 0A000007 0050 TIME_WAIT
                                                             98
TCP C0A80A06 AA2C C0A80A64 0050 0A000007 0050 TIME_WAIT
                                                              92
#保存规则
[root@lvs-server ~]#ipvsadm -Sn > /etc/sysconfig/ipvsadm
[root@lvs-server ~]#systemctl enable --now ipvsadm.service
```

#问题:LVS 打开监听VIP相关的端口吗?

范例2:



- 1. Director 服务器采用双网卡,一个是桥接网卡连接外网,一个是仅主机网卡与后端Web服务器相连
- 2. Web服务器采用仅主机网卡与director相连
- 3. Web服务器网关指向10.0.0.200
- 4. 后端web服务器不需要连接外网

环境:

```
共四台主机
—台: internet client: 172.20.200.6/16 GW:无
—台: lvs
eth1 桥接 172.20.200.200/16
eth0 NAT 10.0.0.200/24

两台RS:
RS1: 10.0.0.7/24 GW: 10.0.0.200
RS2: 10.0.0.17/24 GW: 10.0.0.200
```

配置过程

```
#LVS启用IP_FORWORD功能
[root@lvs ~]#vim /etc/sysctl.conf
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
[root@LVS ~]#sysctl -p
[root@lvs ~]#ipvsadm -A -t 172.20.200.200:80 -s rr
[root@lvs ~]#ipvsadm -a -t 172.20.200.200:80 -r 10.0.0.7 -m
[root@lvs ~]#ipvsadm -a -t 172.20.200.200:80 -r 10.0.0.17 -m
[root@LVS ~]#ipvsadm -Ln
IP Virtual Server version 1.2.1 (size=4096)
Prot LocalAddress:Port Scheduler Flags
 -> RemoteAddress:Port
                                 Forward Weight ActiveConn InActConn
TCP 172.20.200.200:80 rr
 -> 10.0.0.7:80
                                         1
                                                0
                                                           0
                                 Masq
 -> 10.0.0.17:80
                                 Masq 1
                                                0
#测试
[root@client ~]#curl 172.20.200.200
RS2 Server on 10.0.0.17
```

```
[root@client ~]#curl 172.20.200.200
RS1 Server on 10.0.0.7
[root@client ~]#curl 172.20.200.200
RS2 Server on 10.0.0.17
[root@client ~]#curl 172.20.200.200
RS1 Server on 10.0.0.7
[root@LVS ~]#cat /proc/net/ip_vs_conn
Pro FromIP
           FPrt ToIP
                         TPrt DestIP
                                        DPrt State
                                                         Expires PEName PEData
TCP AC14C806 BD6A AC14C8C8 0050 0A000011 0050 TIME_WAIT
                                                              97
TCP AC14C806 BD6C AC14C8C8 0050 0A000007 0050 TIME_WAIT
                                                              97
TCP AC14C806 BD66 AC14C8C8 0050 0A000011 0050 TIME_WAIT
                                                              90
TCP AC14C806 BD68 AC14C8C8 0050 0A000007 0050 TIME_WAIT
                                                              92
#保存规则
[root@LVS ~]#ipvsadm -Sn > /etc/sysconfig/ipvsadm
[root@LVS ~]#cat /etc/sysconfig/ipvsadm
-A -t 172.20.200.200:80 -s rr
-a -t 172.20.200.200:80 -r 10.0.0.7:80 -m -w 1
-a -t 172.20.200.200:80 -r 10.0.0.17:80 -m -w 1
#清除规则
[root@LVS ~]#ipvsadm -C
[root@LVS ~]#ipvsadm -Ln
IP Virtual Server version 1.2.1 (size=4096)
Prot LocalAddress:Port Scheduler Flags
 -> RemoteAddress:Port
                                  Forward Weight ActiveConn InActConn
#重新加载规则
[root@LVS ~]#ipvsadm -R < /etc/sysconfig/ipvsadm</pre>
[root@LVS ~]#ipvsadm -Ln
IP Virtual Server version 1.2.1 (size=4096)
Prot LocalAddress:Port Scheduler Flags
 -> RemoteAddress:Port
                                 Forward Weight ActiveConn InActConn
TCP 172.20.200.200:80 rr
 -> 10.0.0.7:80
                                                Ω
                                  Masa
 -> 10.0.0.17:80
#开机加载ipvs规则
[root@LVS ~]#ipvsadm -C
[root@LVS ~]#ipvsadm -Ln
IP Virtual Server version 1.2.1 (size=4096)
Prot LocalAddress:Port Scheduler Flags
                                Forward Weight ActiveConn InActConn
 -> RemoteAddress:Port
[root@LVS ~]#systemctl enable --now ipvsadm.service
[root@LVS ~]#ipvsadm -Ln
IP Virtual Server version 1.2.1 (size=4096)
Prot LocalAddress:Port Scheduler Flags
                                 Forward Weight ActiveConn InActConn
 -> RemoteAddress:Port
TCP 172.20.200.200:80 rr
 -> 10.0.0.7:80
                                  Masq
                                         1
                                                 0
                                                            0
 -> 10.0.0.17:80
                                                 0
                                                            0
                                         1
                                  Masq
[root@rs1 ~]#tail /var/log/httpd/access_log
```

```
172.20.200.6 - - [24/Mar/2020:16:38:29 +0800] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 23 "-"
"curl/7.19.7 (x86_64-redhat-linux-gnu) libcurl/7.19.7 NSS/3.27.1 zlib/1.2.3
libidn/1.18 libssh2/1.4.2"
172.20.200.6 - - [24/Mar/2020:16:38:35 +0800] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 23 "-"
"curl/7.19.7 (x86_64-redhat-linux-gnu) libcurl/7.19.7 NSS/3.27.1 zlib/1.2.3
libidn/1.18 libssh2/1.4.2"
172.20.200.6 - - [24/Mar/2020:16:52:16 +0800] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 23 "-"
"curl/7.19.7 (x86_64-redhat-linux-gnu) libcurl/7.19.7 NSS/3.27.1 zlib/1.2.3
libidn/1.18 libssh2/1.4.2"
172.20.200.6 - - [24/Mar/2020:16:52:17 +0800] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 23 "-"
"curl/7.19.7 (x86_64-redhat-linux-gnu) libcurl/7.19.7 NSS/3.27.1 zlib/1.2.3
libidn/1.18 libssh2/1.4.2"
172.20.200.6 - - [24/Mar/2020:16:53:36 +0800] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 23 "-"
"curl/7.19.7 (x86_64-redhat-linux-gnu) libcurl/7.19.7 NSS/3.27.1 zlib/1.2.3
libidn/1.18 libssh2/1.4.2"
172.20.200.6 - - [24/Mar/2020:16:53:37 +0800] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 23 "-"
"curl/7.19.7 (x86_64-redhat-linux-gnu) libcurl/7.19.7 NSS/3.27.1 zlib/1.2.3
libidn/1.18 libssh2/1.4.2"
#修改调度算法为 WRR 和后端服务器的端口
[root@LVS ~]#ipvsadm -E -t 172.20.200.200:80 -s wrr
[root@Lvs ~]#ipvsadm -d -t 172.20.200.200:80 -r 10.0.0.7
[root@LVS ~]#ipvsadm -a -t 172.20.200.200:80 -r 10.0.0.7:8080 -m -w 3
[root@LVS ~]#ipvsadm -Ln
IP Virtual Server version 1.2.1 (size=4096)
Prot LocalAddress:Port Scheduler Flags
  -> RemoteAddress:Port
                                  Forward Weight ActiveConn InActConn
TCP 172.20.200.200:80 wrr
 -> 10.0.0.7:8080
                                                 0
                                  Masa
  -> 10.0.0.17:80
                                  Masq
                                          100
[root@rs1 ~]#vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
Listen 8080
[root@rs1 ~]#systemctl restart httpd
[root@client ~]#curl 172.20.200.200
RS1 Server on 10.0.0.7
[root@client ~]#curl 172.20.200.200
RS1 Server on 10.0.0.7
[root@client ~]#curl 172.20.200.200
RS1 Server on 10.0.0.7
[root@client ~]#curl 172.20.200.200
RS2 Server on 10.0.0.17
```

4.2 LVS-DR模式单网段案例

DR模型中各主机上均需要配置VIP,解决地址冲突的方式有三种:

- (1) 在前端网关做静态绑定
- (2) 在各RS使用arptables
- (3) 在各RS修改内核参数,来限制arp响应和通告的级别

限制响应级别: arp_ignore

- 0: 默认值,表示可使用本地任意接口上配置的任意地址进行响应
- 1:仅在请求的目标IP配置在本地主机的接收到请求报文的接口上时,才给予响应

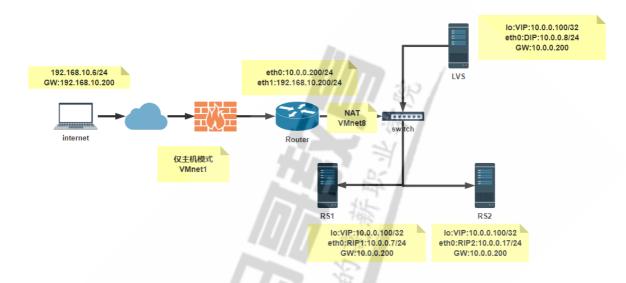
限制通告级别: arp_announce

- 0: 默认值, 把本机所有接口的所有信息向每个接口的网络进行通告
- 1: 尽量避免将接口信息向非直接连接网络进行通告
- 2: 必须避免将接口信息向非本网络进行通告

配置要点

- 1. Director 服务器采用双IP桥接网络,一个是VIP,一个DIP
- 2. Web服务器采用和DIP相同的网段和Director连接
- 3. 每个Web服务器配置VIP
- 4. 每个web服务器可以出外网

范例:



环境: 五台主机

一台: 客户端 eth0:仅主机 192.168.10.6/24 GW:192.168.10.200

一台: ROUTER

eth0:NAT 10.0.0.200/24 eth1: 仅主机 192.168.10.200/24

启用 IP_FORWARD

一台: LVS

eth0:NAT:DIP:10.0.0.8/24 GW:10.0.0.200

两台RS:

4.2.1 LVS的网络配置

#所有主机禁用iptables和SELinux

#internet主机环境

[root@internet ~]#hostname

internet

[root@internet ~]#hostname -I

192.168.10.6

[root@internet ~]#route -n Kernel IP routing table

```
Destination Gateway
                           Genmask Flags Metric Ref Use Iface
192.168.10.0
              0.0.0.0
                            255.255.255.0 U
                                              1
                                                     0
                                                             0 eth0
0.0.0.0
             192.168.10.200 0.0.0.0
                                               0
                                                      0
                                                             0 eth0
                                     UG
[root@internet ~]#ping 10.0.0.7 -c1
PING 10.0.0.7 (10.0.0.7) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.0.0.7: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=0.565 ms
[root@internet ~]#ping 10.0.0.17 -c1
PING 10.0.0.7 (10.0.0.17) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.0.0.17: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=0.565 ms
######
#路由器的网络配置
[root@router ~]#echo 'net.ipv4.ip_forward=1' >> /etc/sysctl.conf
[root@router ~]#sysctl -p
[root@router network-scripts]#pwd
/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts
[root@router network-scripts]#cat ifcfg-eth0
DEVICE=eth0
NAME=eth0
BOOTPROTO=static
IPADDR=10.0.0.200
PREFIX=24
ONBOOT=yes
[root@router network-scripts]#cat ifcfg-eth1
DEVICE=eth1
NAME=eth1
BOOTPROTO=static
IPADDR=192.168.10.200
PREFIX=24
ONBOOT=yes
######
#RS1的网络配置
[root@rs1 ~] #hostname
rs1.wang.org
[root@rs1 ~] #hostname -I
10.0.0.7
[root@rs1 ~]#cat /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0
DEVICE=eth0
NAME=eth0
BOOTPROTO=static
IPADDR=10.0.0.7
PREFIX=24
GATEWAY=10.0.0.200
ONBOOT=yes
[root@rs1 ~] #route -n
Kernel IP routing table
Destination
             Gateway
                                         Flags Metric Ref
                                                           Use Iface
                           Genmask
0.0.0.0
             10.0.0.200
                           0.0.0.0
                                               100
                                                     0
                                                            0 eth0
                                         UG
10.0.0.0
             0.0.0.0
                           255.255.255.0 U
                                              100
                                                     0
                                                             0 eth0
[root@rs1 ~]#yum -y install httpd
```

```
[root@rs1 ~]#systemctl enable --now httpd
[root@rs1 ~]#hostname -I > /var/www/html/index.html
[root@rs1 ~]#ping 192.168.10.6 -c1
PING 192.168.10.6 (192.168.10.6) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.10.6: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=1.14 ms
[root@rs1 ~]#curl 10.0.0.7
10.0.0.7
######
#RS2 的网络配置
[root@rs2 ~]#cat /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0
DEVICE=eth0
NAME=eth0
BOOTPROTO=static
IPADDR=10.0.0.17
PREFIX=24
GATEWAY=10.0.0.200
ONBOOT=yes
[root@rs2 ~]#route -n
Kernel IP routing table
                            Genmask
                                          Flags Metric Ref
Destination Gateway
                                                           Use Iface
0.0.0.0
             10.0.0.200
                            0.0.0.0
                                                100
                                                      0
                                                             0 eth0
                                                              0 eth0
10.0.0.0
             0.0.0.0
                            255.255.255.0 U
                                               100
                                                      0
[root@rs2 ~]#yum -y install httpd
[root@rs2 ~]#systemctl enable --now httpd
[root@rs2 ~]#hostname -I > /var/www/html/index.html
[root@rs2 ~]#curl 10.0.0.17
10.0.0.17
[root@rs1 ~]#ping 192.168.10.6 -c1
PING 192.168.10.6 (192.168.10.6) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.10.6: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=1.14 ms
[root@rs2 ~]#curl 10.0.0.17
10.0.0.17
######
#LVS的网络配置
[root@lvs ~]#hostname
lvs.wang.org
[root@lvs ~]#hostname -I
10.0.0.8
[root@lvs ~]#cat /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0
DEVICE=eth0
NAME=eth0
BOOTPROTO=static
IPADDR=10.0.0.8
PREFIX=24
GATEWAY=10.0.0.200
ONBOOT=yes
[root@lvs ~] #route -n
```

```
Kernel IP routing table
Destination
              Gateway
                            Genmask
                                           Flags Metric Ref
                                                            Use Iface
0.0.0.0
              10.0.0.200
                                                100 0
                                                             0 eth0
                            0.0.0.0
                                           UG
                                                100
10.0.0.0
            0.0.0.0
                           255.255.255.0 U
                                                      0
                                                              0 eth0
[root@lvs ~]#ping 192.168.10.6 -c1
PING 192.168.10.6 (192.168.10.6) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.10.6: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=2.32 ms
#如果LVS没有配置网关(网关随意,只有要即可),也可以通过修改内核关闭路径反向校验实现
[root@lvs ~]#echo "0" > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/rp_filter
[root@lvs ~]#echo "0" > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/eth0/rp_filter
```

4.2.2 后端RS的IPVS配置

```
#RS1的IPVS配置
[root@rs1 ~]#echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp_ignore
[root@rs1 ~]#echo 2 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp_announce
[root@rs1 ~]#echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/lo/arp_ignore
[root@rs1 ~]#echo 2 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/lo/arp_announce
[root@rs1 ~]#ifconfig lo:1 10.0.0.100/32
[root@rs1 ~]#ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK, UP, LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group
default glen 1000
   link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00
   inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
   inet 10.0.0.100/0 scope global lo:1
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
   inet6 ::1/128 scope host
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP
group default glen 1000
   link/ether 00:0c:29:01:f9:48 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
   inet 10.0.0.7/24 brd 10.0.0.255 scope global noprefixroute eth0
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
   inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe01:f948/64 scope link
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
#RS2的IPVS配置
[root@rs2 \sim] \#echo \ 1 > \ /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp\_ignore
[root@rs2 ~]#echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/lo/arp_ignore
[root@rs2 ~]#echo 2 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp_announce
[root@rs2 ~]#echo 2 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/lo/arp_announce
[root@rs2 ~]#ifconfig lo:1 10.0.0.100/32
[root@rs2 ~]#ip a
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 lo
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
   inet 10.0.0.100/0 scope global lo:1
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
   inet6 ::1/128 scope host
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP
group default glen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:94:1a:f6 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
```

```
inet 10.0.0.17/24 brd 10.0.0.255 scope global noprefixroute eth0
  valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe94:1af6/64 scope link
  valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

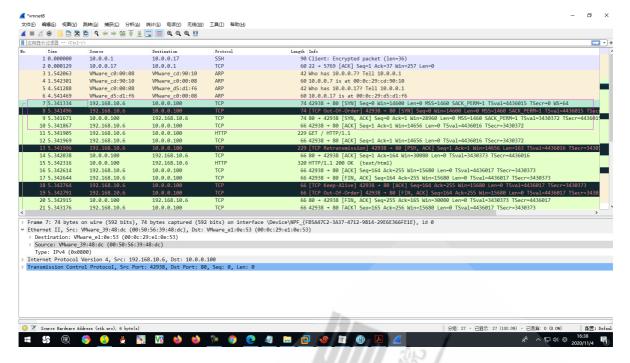
4.2.3 LVS主机的配置

```
#在LVS上添加VIP
[root@lvs ~]#ifconfig lo:1 10.0.0.100/32
[root@lvs ~]#ip a
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 lo
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet 10.0.0.100/0 scope global lo:1
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
   inet6 ::1/128 scope host
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST, MULTICAST, UP, LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP
group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:8a:51:21 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 10.0.0.8/24 brd 10.0.0.255 scope global noprefixroute eth0
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
#实现LVS 规则
[root@lvs ~]#dnf -y install ipvsadm
[root@lvs ~]#ipvsadm -A -t 10.0.0.100:80 -s rr
[root@lvs ~]#ipvsadm -a -t 10.0.0.100:80 -r 10.0.0.7:80 -g
[root@lvs ~]#ipvsadm -a -t 10.0.0.100:80 -r 10.0.0.17:80 -g
[root@lvs ~]#ipvsadm -Ln
IP Virtual Server version 1.2.1 (size=4096)
Prot LocalAddress:Port Scheduler Flags
 -> RemoteAddress:Port
                                 Forward Weight ActiveConn InActConn
TCP 10.0.0.100:80 rr
  -> 10.0.0.7:80
                                  Route
                                                            0
 -> 10.0.0.17:80
                                  Route
                                          1
                                                0
```

4.2.4 测试访问

```
[root@internet ~]#curl 10.0.0.100
10.0.0.17
[root@internet ~]#curl 10.0.0.100
10.0.0.7

[root@rs1 ~]#tail -f /var/log/httpd/access_log -n0
192.168.10.6 - - [12/Jul/2020:10:36:21 +0800] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 10 "-"
"curl/7.19.7 (x86_64-redhat-linux-gnu) libcurl/7.19.7 NSS/3.27.1 zlib/1.2.3
libidn/1.18 libssh2/1.4.2"
```



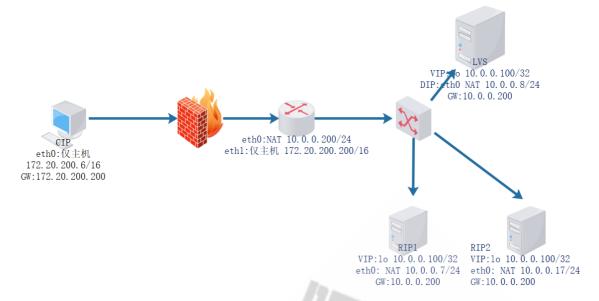
4.2.5 思考

4.2.5.1 LVS的eth0的网关可否不配置?如果随便配置,发现什么问题?如果不配置,怎么解决?



4.2.5.2 LVS的VIP可以配置到Io网卡,但必须使用32位的netmask,为什么?

范例:



环境: 五台主机

一台: 客户端 172.20.200.6/16 GW:172.20.200.200

一台: ROUTER

eth0:NAT 10.0.0.200/24 VIP eth1: 桥接 172.20.200.200/16

启用 IP_FORWARD

一台: LVS

eth0: 10.0.0.8/24 GW:10.0.0.200

两台RS:

RS1: 10.0.0.7/24 GW: 10.0.0.200 RS2: 10.0.0.17/24 GW: 10.0.0.200

配置:

```
[root@client ~]#cat /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0
DEVICE=eth0
NAME=eth0
BOOTPROTO=static
IPADDR=172.20.200.6
PREFIX=16
GATEWAY=172.20.200.200
ONBOOT=yes
[root@Router ~]#cat /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0
DEVICE=eth0
NAME=eth0
BOOTPROTO=static
IPADDR=10.0.0.200
PREFIX=24
ONBOOT=yes
[root@Router ~]#cat /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth1
DEVICE=eth1
NAME=eth1
BOOTPROTO=static
IPADDR=172.20.200.200
PREFIX=16
ONBOOT=yes
```

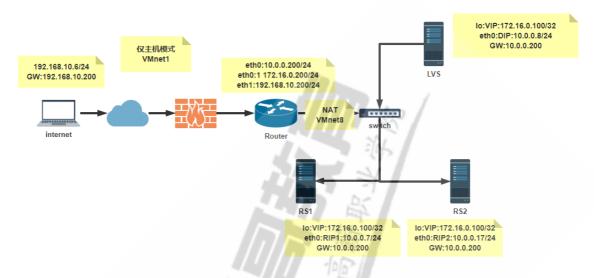
```
[root@Router ~]#cat /etc/sysctl.conf
net.ipv4.ip_forward=1
[root@Router ~]#sysctl -p
[root@rs1 ~]#cat /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0
DEVICE=eth0
NAMF=eth0
BOOTPROTO=static
IPADDR=10.0.0.7
PREFIX=24
GATEWAY=10.0.0.200
ONBOOT=yes
[root@rs1 ~]#echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp_ignore
[root@rs1 ~]#echo 2 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp_announce
[root@rs1 ~]#echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/lo/arp_ignore
[root@rs1 ~]#echo 2 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/lo/arp_announce
[root@rs1 ~]#ifconfig lo:1 10.0.0.100/32
[root@rs1 ~]#ip a
1: To: <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 lo
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
   inet 10.0.0.100/0 scope global lo:1
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST, MULTICAST, UP, LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP
group default glen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:32:80:38 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
   inet 10.0.0.7/24 brd 10.0.0.255 scope global noprefixroute eth0
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe32:8038/64 scope link
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
[root@rs2 ~]#cat /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0
DEVICE=eth0
NAME=eth0
BOOTPROTO=static
IPADDR=10.0.0.17
PREFIX=24
GATEWAY=10.0.0.200
ONBOOT=yes
[root@rs2 ~]#echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp_ignore
[root@rs2 ~]#echo 2 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp_announce
[root@rs2 ~]#echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/lo/arp_ignore
[root@rs2 ~]#echo 2 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/lo/arp_announce
[root@rs2 ~]#ifconfig lo:1 10.0.0.100/32
[root@LVS ~]#cat /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0
DEVICE=eth0
NAME=eth0
BOOTPROTO=static
IPADDR=10.0.0.8
```

```
PREFIX=24
GATEWAY=10.0.0.200
ONBOOT=yes

[root@LVS ~]#ifconfig lo:1 10.0.0.100/32
[root@LVS ~]#ipvsadm -A -t 10.0.0.100:80 -s wrr
[root@LVS ~]#ipvsadm -a -t 10.0.0.100:80 -r 10.0.0.7 -g -w 3
[root@LVS ~]#ipvsadm -a -t 10.0.0.100:80 -r 10.0.0.17 -g
```

4.3 LVS-DR模式多网段案例

单网段的DR模式容易暴露后端RS服务器地址信息,可以使用跨网面的DR模型,实现更高的安全性



范例:

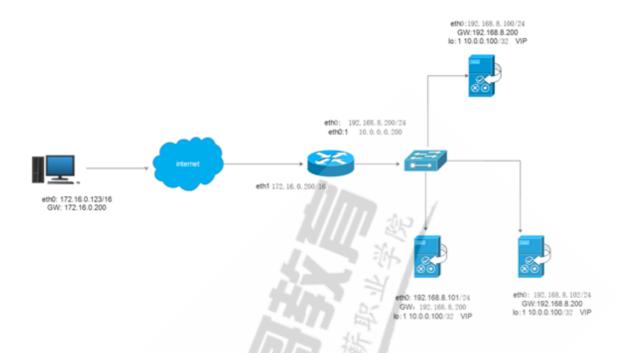
```
#internet主机的网络配置和4.2-
[root@internet ~]#hostname -I
192.168.10.6
#router的网络配置在4.2基础上添加172.16.0.200/24的地址
[root@router ~]#ip addr add 172.16.0.200/24 dev eth0
[root@router ~]#ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group
default glen 1000
   link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00
   inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
   inet6 ::1/128 scope host
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP
group default glen 1000
   link/ether 00:0c:29:ab:8f:2b brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
   inet 10.0.0.200/24 brd 10.0.0.255 scope global noprefixroute eth0
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
   inet 172.16.0.200/24 brd 172.16.0.255 scope global noprefixroute eth0
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
   inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:feab:8f2b/64 scope link tentative
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
3: eth1: <BROADCAST, MULTICAST, UP, LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP
group default glen 1000
   link/ether 00:0c:29:ab:8f:35 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.10200/24 brd 192.168.10255 scope global noprefixroute eth1
```

```
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
   inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:feab:8f35/64 scope link
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
[root@router ~]#hostname -I
10.0.0.200 172.16.0.200 192.168.10200
#LVS主机的网络配置和4.2一样
[root@lvs ~]#hostname -I
10.0.0.8
[root@lvs ~] #route -n
Kernel IP routing table
Destination
               Gateway
                                              Flags Metric Ref
                                                                 Use Iface
                              Genmask
0.0.0.0
               10.0.0.200
                              0.0.0.0
                                              UG
                                                   0
                                                          0
                                                                  0 eth0
10.0.0.0
               0.0.0.0
                              255.255.255.0 U
                                                    100
                                                          0
                                                                   0 eth0
[root@rs1 ~]#hostname -I
10.0.0.7
[root@rs1 ~] #route -n
Kernel IP routing table
Destination
               Gateway
                              Genmask
                                              Flags Metric Ref
                                                                 Use Iface
                                                   100
0.0.0.0
               10.0.0.200
                              0.0.0.0
                                              UG 💉
                                                          0
                                                                 0 eth0
10.0.0.0
              0.0.0.0
                              255.255.255.0
                                                 100
                                                        0
                                                                   0 eth0
#RS主机的网络配置和4.2一样
[root@rs2 ~]#hostname -I
10.0.0.17
[root@rs2 ~]#route -n
Kernel IP routing table
Destination
               Gateway
                              Genmask
                                              Flags Metric Ref
                                                                 Use Iface
                              0.0.0.0
                                                                 0 eth0
0.0.0.0
               10.0.0.200
                                              UG
                                                   100
                                                          0
10.0.0.0
               0.0.0.0
                              255.255.255.0
                                             U
                                                    100
                                                          0
                                                                   0 eth0
#在LVS主机运行的脚本
#注意:VIP如果配置在LO网卡上,必须使用32bit子网掩码,如果VIP绑定在eth0上,可以是其它netmask
[root@lvs ~]#cat lvs_dr_vs.sh
#!/bin/bash
#Author:wangxiaochun
#Date:2017-08-13
vip='172.16.0.100'
iface='lo:1'
mask='255.255.255'
port='80'
rs1='10.0.0.7'
rs2='10.0.0.17'
scheduler='wrr'
type='-g'
rpm -q ipvsadm &> /dev/null || yum -y install ipvsadm &> /dev/null
case $1 in
start)
   ifconfig $iface $vip netmask $mask #broadcast $vip up
   iptables -F
   ipvsadm -A -t ${vip}:${port} -s $scheduler
   ipvsadm -a -t ${vip}:${port} -r ${rs1} $type -w 1
   ipvsadm -a -t {vip}: {port} -r {rs2} type -w 1
   echo "The VS Server is Ready!"
```

```
stop)
   ipvsadm -C
   ifconfig $iface down
   echo "The VS Server is Canceled!"
*)
    echo "Usage: $(basename $0) start|stop"
    ;;
esac
[root@lvs ~]#bash lvs_dr_vs.sh start
The VS Server is Ready!
#在RS后端服务器运行的脚本
[root@rs1 ~]#cat lvs_dr_rs.sh
#!/bin/bash
#Author:wangxiaochun
#Date:2017-08-13
vip=172.16.0.100
mask='255.255.255'
dev=lo:1
rpm -q httpd &> /dev/null || yum -y install httpd &>/dev/null
service httpd start &> /dev/null && echo "The httpd Server is Ready!"
echo "`hostname -I`" > /var/www/html/index.html
case $1 in
start)
    echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp_ignore
   echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/lo/arp_ignore
    echo 2 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp_announce
   echo 2 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/lo/arp_announce
   ifconfig $dev $vip netmask $mask #broadcast $vip up
   echo "The RS Server is Ready!"
    ;;
stop)
   ifconfig $dev down
   echo 0 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp_ignore
   echo 0 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/lo/arp_ignore
    echo 0 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp_announce
    echo 0 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/lo/arp_announce
   echo "The RS Server is Canceled!"
*)
   echo "Usage: $(basename $0) start|stop"
    exit 1
    ;;
esac
[root@rs1 ~]#bash lvs_dr_rs.sh start
The RS Server is Ready!
#在RS后端服务器运行的脚本和RS1是一样的
[root@rs2 ~]#bash lvs_dr_rs.sh start
The RS Server is Ready!
#测试访问
```

```
[root@internet ~]#curl 172.16.0.100
10.0.0.7
[root@internet ~]#curl 172.16.0.100
10.0.0.17
```

范例2

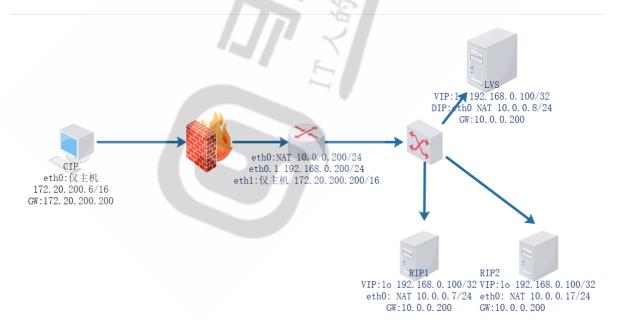


RS 的配置脚本

```
#!/bin/bash
vip=10.0.0.100
mask='255.255.255'
dev=lo:1
case $1 in
start)
     echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp_ignore
     echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/lo/arp_ignore
     echo 2 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp_announce
     echo 2 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/lo/arp_announce
     ifconfig $dev $vip netmask $You can't use 'macro parameter character #' in
math modemask #broadcast $vip up
     #route add -host $vip dev $dev
     ;;
stop)
     ifconfig $dev down
     echo 0 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp_ignore
     echo 0 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/lo/arp_ignore
     echo 0 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp_announce
     echo 0 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/lo/arp_announce
*)
     echo "Usage: $(basename $0) start|stop"
     exit 1
     ;;
esac
```

```
#!/bin/bash
vip='10.0.0.100'
iface='lo:1'
mask='255.255.255'
port='80'
rs1='192.168.8.101'
rs2='192.168.8.102'
scheduler='wrr'
type='-g'
case $1 in
start)
    ifconfig $iface $vip netmask $mask #broadcast $vip up
    iptables -F
    ipvsadm -A -t ${vip}:${port} -s $scheduler
    ipvsadm -a -t ${vip}:${port} -r ${rs1} $type -w 1
    ipvsadm -a -t ${vip}:${port} -r ${rs2} $type -w 1
stop)
    ipvsadm -C
    ifconfig $iface down
*)
    echo "Usage $(basename $0) start|stop"
    exit 1
esac
```

范例3: 跨网段DR模型案例



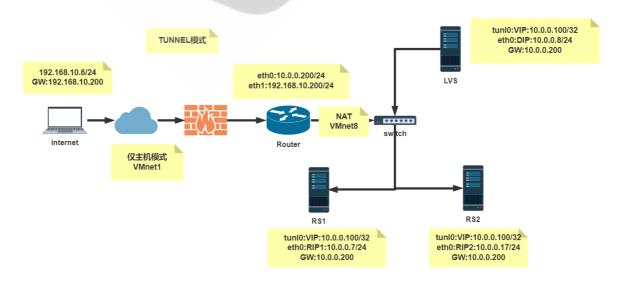
配置

```
[root@rs1 ~]#cat lvs_dr_rs.sh
#!/bin/bash
#Author:wangxiaochun
#Date:2017-08-13
vip=192.168.10100
mask='255.255.255'
dev=lo:1
#rpm -q httpd &> /dev/null || yum -y install httpd &>/dev/null
```

```
#service httpd start &> /dev/null && echo "The httpd Server is Ready!"
#echo "<h1>`hostname`</h1>" > /var/www/html/index.html
case $1 in
start)
    echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp_ignore
    echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/lo/arp_ignore
    echo 2 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp_announce
    echo 2 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/lo/arp_announce
    ifconfig $dev $vip netmask $mask #broadcast $vip up
    #route add -host $vip dev $dev
    echo "The RS Server is Ready!"
    ;;
stop)
    ifconfig $dev down
    echo 0 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp_ignore
    echo 0 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/lo/arp_ignore
    echo 0 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp_announce
    echo 0 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/lo/arp_announce
    echo "The RS Server is Canceled!"
*)
    echo "Usage: $(basename $0) start|stop"
    exit 1
    ;;
esac
[root@rs1 ~]#bash lvs_dr_rs.sh start
[root@rs2 ~]#bash lvs_dr_rs.sh start
[root@LVS ~]#cat lvs_dr_vs.sh
#!/bin/bash
#Author:wangxiaochun
#Date:2017-08-13
vip='192.168.10100'
iface='lo:1'
mask='255.255.255.255'
port='80'
rs1='10.0.0.7'
rs2='10.0.0.17'
scheduler='wrr'
type='-g'
rpm -q ipvsadm &> /dev/null || yum -y install ipvsadm &> /dev/null
case $1 in
start)
    ifconfig $iface $vip netmask $mask #broadcast $vip up
    iptables -F
    ipvsadm -A -t ${vip}:${port} -s $scheduler
    ipvsadm -a -t {vip}: {port} -r {rs1} {type -w 1}
    ipvsadm -a -t ${vip}:${port} -r ${rs2} $type -w 1
    echo "The VS Server is Ready!"
    ;;
stop)
    ipvsadm -C
    ifconfig $iface down
```

```
echo "The VS Server is Canceled!"
*)
    echo "Usage: $(basename $0) start|stop"
    exit 1
    ;;
esac
[root@LVS ~]#bash lvs_dr_vs.sh start
[root@Router ~]#nmcli connection modify eth0 +ipv4.addresses 192.168.10200/24
[root@Router ~]#nmcli connection reload
[root@Router ~]#nmcli connection up eth0
[root@Router ~]#ip a
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 ::1/128 scope host
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST, MULTICAST, UP, LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP
group default glen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:4d:ef:3e brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 10.0.0.200/24 brd 10.0.0.255 scope global noprefixroute eth0
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet 192.168.10200/24 brd 192.168.10255 scope global noprefixroute eth0
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe4d:ef3e/64 scope link
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
3: eth1: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP
group default glen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:4d:ef:48 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 172.20.200.200/16 brd 172.20.255.255 scope global noprefixroute eth1
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe4d:ef48/64 scope link
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

4.4 LVS-TUNNEL隧道模式案例



4.4.1 LVS服务器配置

```
[root@centos8 ~]#ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK, UP, LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group
default glen 1000
   link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00
   inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
   inet6 ::1/128 scope host
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST, MULTICAST, UP, LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP
group default glen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:44:c3:fe brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
   inet 10.0.0.8/24 brd 10.0.0.255 scope global noprefixroute eth0
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
   inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe44:c3fe/64 scope link
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
#开启tunnel网卡并配置VIP
[root@centos8 ~]#ifconfig tunl0 10.0.0.100 netmask 255.255.255.255 up
#或者下面方法,注意设备名必须为tun10
[root@centos8 ~]#ip addr add 10.0.0.100/32 dev tunl0
[root@centos8 ~]#ip link set up tunl0
#自动加载ipip模块
[root@centos8 ~]#lsmod | grep ipip
                      16384 0
ipip
tunnel4
                      16384 1 ipip
                      28672 1 ipip
ip_tunnel
[root@centos8 ~]#ip a
1: To: <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 lo
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
   inet6 ::1/128 scope host
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST, MULTICAST, UP, LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP
group default qlen 1000
   link/ether 00:0c:29:44:c3:fe brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
   inet 10.0.0.8/24 brd 10.0.0.255 scope global noprefixroute eth0
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
   inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe44:c3fe/64 scope link
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
3: tunl0@NONE: <NOARP,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1480 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group
default glen 1000
   link/ipip 0.0.0.0 brd 0.0.0.0
   inet 10.0.0.100/32 scope global tunl0
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
[root@centos8 ~]#yum -y install ipvsadm
[root@centos8 ~]#ipvsadm -A -t 10.0.0.100:80 -s rr
[root@centos8 ~]#ipvsadm -a -t 10.0.0.100:80 -r 10.0.0.7 -i
[root@centos8 ~]#ipvsadm -a -t 10.0.0.100:80 -r 10.0.0.17 -i
[root@centos8 ~]#ipvsadm -Ln
IP Virtual Server version 1.2.1 (size=4096)
Prot LocalAddress:Port Scheduler Flags
```

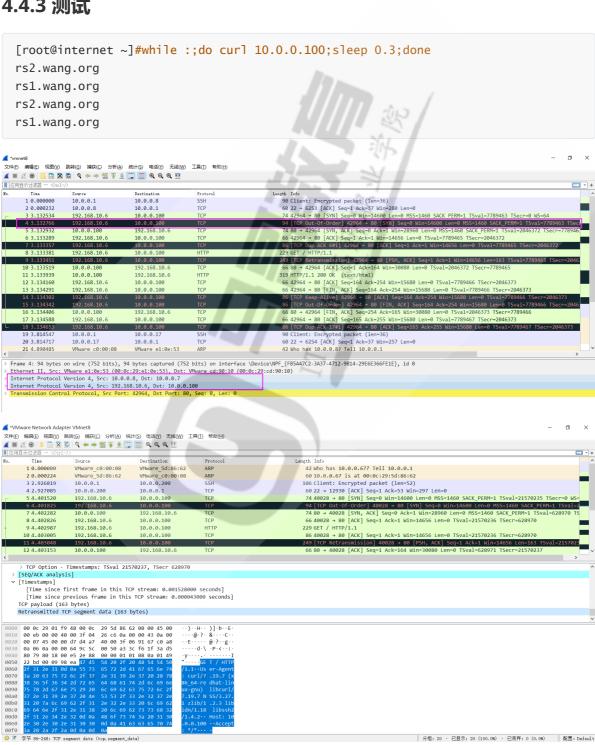
```
-> RemoteAddress:Port Forward Weight ActiveConn InActConn
TCP 10.0.0.100:80 rr
-> 10.0.0.7:80 Tunnel 1 0 0
-> 10.0.0.17:80 Tunnel 1 0
```

4.4.2 RS服务器配置

```
#RS服务器配置,RS1和RS2配置相同
[root@rs1 ~]#hostname
rs1.wang.org
[root@rs1 ~]#hostname -I
10.0.0.7
[root@rs1 ~] #route -n
Kernel IP routing table
Destination
              Gateway
                             Genmask
                                            Flags Metric Ref
                                                               Use Iface
0.0.0.0
              10.0.0.200
                             0.0.0.0
                                            UG
                                                  100
                                                               0 eth0
                                                        0
10.0.0.0
             0.0.0.0
                             255.255.255.0
                                          U
                                                  100
                                                                 0 eth0
                                                        0
#开启tunnel网卡并配置VIP
[root@rs1 ~]#ifconfig tunl0 10.0.0.100 netmask 255.255.255.255 up
[root@rs1 ~]#ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group
default glen 1000
   link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00
   inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
   inet6 ::1/128 scope host
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST, MULTICAST, UP, LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP
group default qlen 1000
   link/ether 00:0c:29:01:f9:48 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
   inet 10.0.0.7/24 brd 10.0.0.255 scope global noprefixroute eth0
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
   inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe01:f948/64 scope link
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
3: tunl0@NONE: <NOARP,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1480 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group
default qlen 1000
   link/ipip 0.0.0.0 brd 0.0.0.0
   inet 10.0.0.100/32 scope global tunl0
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
#修改内核参数
[root@rs1 ~]#echo "1" > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/tunl0/arp_ignore
[root@rs1 ~]#echo "2" > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/tunl0/arp_announce
[root@rs1 ~]#echo "1" > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp_ignore
[root@rs1 ~]#echo "2" > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp_announce
#以下参数用来控制系统是否开启对数据包源地址的校验。0表示不开启地址校验;1表示开启严格的反向路径
校验。对每一个进行的数据包,校验其反向路径是否是最佳路径。如果反向路径不是最佳路径,则直接丢弃该
数据包; 2标示开启松散的反向路径校验, 对每个进行的数据包, 校验其源地址是否可以到达, 即反向路径是否
可以ping通,如反向路径不通,则直接丢弃该数据包。
#默认值
[root@ubuntu22.04 ~]#cat /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/rp_filter
```

```
[root@centos8 ~]#cat /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/rp_filter
1
#必须修改内核参数为0
[root@rs1 ~]#echo "0" > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/tunl0/rp_filter
#Rocky可选项,CentOS7必须加
[root@rs1 ~]#echo "0" > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/rp_filter
[root@rs1 ~]#yum -y install httpd
[root@rs1 ~]#systemctl enable --now httpd
[root@rs1 ~]#hostname > /var/www/html/index.html
```

4.4.3 测试



5 LVS 高可用性实现

LVS 不可用时:

Director不可用,整个系统将不可用;SPoF Single Point of Failure

解决方案: 高可用, keepalived、heartbeat/corosync

RS 不可用时:

某RS不可用时, Director依然会调度请求至此RS

解决方案: 由Director对各RS健康状态进行检查,失败时禁用,成功时启用

常用解决方案:

- keepalived
- heartbeat/corosync
- Idirectord

检测方式:

- 网络层检测, icmp
- 传输层检测,端口探测
- 应用层检测,请求某关键资源

RS全不用时: backup server, sorry server

6 常见面试题

- Linux 集群有哪些分类
- 正向代理和反向代理区别
- 四层代理和七层代现的区别
- LVS的工作模式有哪些,有什么特点
- LVS的调度算法
- LVS和Nginx,Haproxy的区别



