32.MySQL读写分离-MHA+ProxySQL√

1.ProxySQL简介

读写分离是为了在不发生故障的情况下,实现硬件利用最大化

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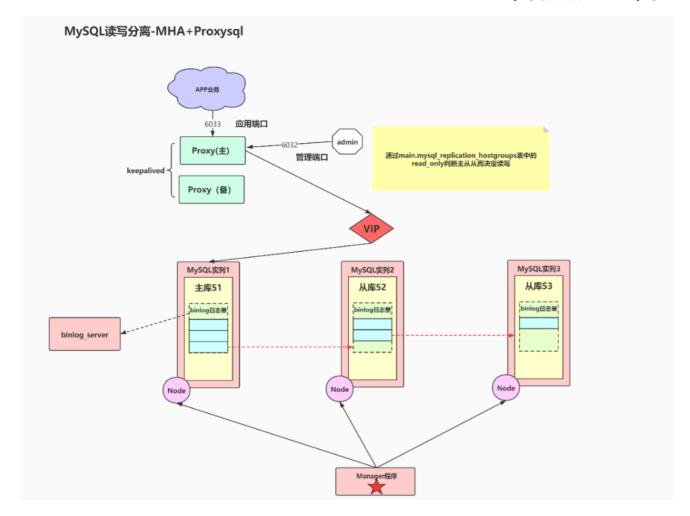
- 1 MYSQL官方早期开发过中间件MySQL-Proxy,大公司一般选择自研中间件。
- 2 主流开源的中间件是Proxysql,是基于MySQL-Proxy二次开发的开源产品。
- 3 Proxy是一个灵活的MYSQL代理层,可以实现读写分离,支持 Query路由功能,
- 4 支持动态指定某个SQL进行缓存,支持动态加载配置信息(无需重启 ProxySQL 服务),支持故障切换和SQL的过滤功能。

Proxy相关的网站:

https://www.proxysql.com/ <https://www.proxysql.com/>

https://github.com/sysown/proxysql/wiki <https://github.com/sysown/proxysql/wiki>

₩ • 2.MHA+ProxySQL原理图



3. 部署Proxy中间件

3.1 安装proxySQL软件

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3.2 管理proxySQL

3.2.1 登陆proxySQL

```
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1 mysql -uadmin -padmin -h127.0.0.1 -P6032
2 默认用户名和密码是admin
```

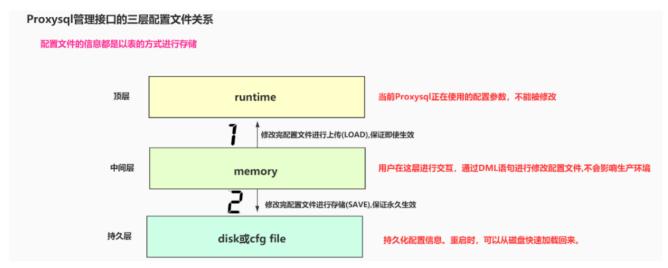
3.2.2 查看proxySQL库结构

```
Bash | P Copy
1 db03 [(none)]>show databases;
                      | file
     seq | name
   1 0
         | main
   | 2
        | disk
                      //var/lib/proxysql/proxysql.db
   | 3
         | stats
        | monitor
       | stats_history | /var/lib/proxysql/proxysql_stats.db |
9
10
   在ProxySQL, 6032端口共五个库: main、disk、stats 、monitor、stats_history
12
13
14
     main库下主要的表如下
15
     global_variables 关键参数
16
     mysql_servers:
                     后端可以连接MySQL服务器的列表
17
     mysql_users:
                     配置后端数据库的账号和监控的账号。
     mysql_query_rules: 指定 Query 路由到后端不同服务器的规则列表(路由规则)
18
19
     mysql_replication_hostgroups : 节点分组配置信息
20
   注: 表名以 runtime_开头的表示ProxySQL 当前运行的配置内容,不能直接修改。不带runtime_是下文图中Mem相关的配置。
21
22
   disk: (SQLlie数据库进行存储)
23
     持久化的磁盘的配置
24
25
   stats:
26
     统计信息的汇总
27
28
   monitor:
29
     监控的收集信息,比如数据库的健康状态等
30
31
   stats_history:
32
     ProxySQL 收集的有关其内部功能的历史指标
33
```

3.3 配置ProxySQL

3.3.1 ProxySQL管理接口的多层配置关系





3.3.2 ProxySQL配置语法

```
Bash P Copy
1 在不同层次间移动配置
2
3
   LOAD xxxx TO RUNTIME;
   SAVE xxxx TO DISK;
   为了将配置持久化到磁盘或者应用到 runtime, 在管理接口下有一系列管理命令来实现它们。
   1. user相关配置
   ## MEM 加载到runtime
   LOAD MYSQL USERS TO RUNTIME;
10
11
  ## runtime 保存至 MEM
   SAVE MYSQL USERS TO MEMORY;
12
13
   ## disk 加载到 MEM
14
15
   LOAD MYSQL USERS FROM DISK;
16
17 ## MEM 到 disk
18
   SAVE MYSQL USERS TO DISK;
19
  ## CFG 到 MEM
20
21 LOAD MYSQL USERS FROM CONFIG
22
   _____
23 2. server 相关配置
   ## MEM 加载到runtime
25
   LOAD MYSQL SERVERS TO RUNTIME;
26
27 ## runtime 保存至 MEM
28
   SAVE MYSQL SERVERS TO MEMORY;
29
   ## disk 加载到 MEM
31
   LOAD MYSQL SERVERS FROM DISK;
32
33 ## MEM 到 disk
34
   SAVE MYSQL SERVERS TO DISK;
35
36 ## CFG 到 MEM
37 LOAD MYSQL SERVERS FROM CONFIG
   _____
   3. mysql query rules配置
   ## MEM 加载到runtime
41
   LOAD MYSQL QUERY RULES TO RUNTIME;
42
43
   ## runtime 保存至 MEM
   SAVE MYSQL QUERY RULES TO MEMORY;
45
46
   ## disk 加载到 MEM
47
   LOAD MYSQL QUERY RULES FROM DISK;
48
49
   ## MEM 到 disk
  SAVE MYSQL QUERY RULES TO DISK;
```

```
51
52 ## CFG 到 MEM
   LOAD MYSQL QUERY RULES FROM CONFIG
54
55
56
   4. MySQL variables配置
   ## MEM 加载到runtime
   LOAD MYSQL VARIABLES TO RUNTIME;
59
   ## runtime 保存至 MEM
   SAVE MYSQL VARIABLES TO MEMORY;
62
   ## disk 加载到 MEM
   LOAD MYSQL VARIABLES FROM DISK;
65
66
   ## MEM 到 disk
   SAVE MYSQL VARIABLES TO DISK;
68
69
   ## CFG 到 MEM
   LOAD MYSQL VARIABLES FROM CONFIG
71
72
73
   总结:
74
    日常配置其实大部分时间在MEM配置,然后load到RUNTIME,然后SAVE到DIsk。cfg很少使用。
75
   只有load到 runtime 状态时才会验证配置。
76
   在保MEM或disk时、都不会发生任何警告或错误。
77
   当load到 runtime 时,如果出现错误,将恢复为之前保存得状态,这时可以去检查错误日志。
```

4.ProxySQL应用案例-基于SQL的读写分离(使用正则进行匹配)

4.1 ProxySQL后端从节点设定为只读

因为ProxySQL根据read_only参数进行主从的判断

```
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```

4.2 在mysql_replication_hostgroup表中,配置读写组编号

```
Bash | P Copy
1 insert into
    mysgl replication hostgroups
    (writer hostgroup, reader hostgroup, comment)
    values (10,20,'proxy');
5
6
    load mysql servers to runtime;
8
    save mysql servers to disk;
9
10
    查看
11 = db03 [(none)]>select * from mysql replication hostgroups;
12
    | writer_hostgroup | reader_hostgroup | check_type | comment |
13
14
15
                                        | read only | proxy
16
17
    ProxySQL会根据server 的read_only 的取值将服务器进行分组。
    read only=0 的server, master被分到编号为10的写组, read only=1 的server, slave则被分到编号20的读组。所以需要将从库设置: se
```

4.3 ProxySQL后端主节点创建监控用户

```
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1 create user monitor@'%' identified with mysql_native_password by '123';
2 grant replication client on *.* to monitor@'%';
```

4.4 ProxySQL修改variables表

```
mysql -uadmin -padmin -h127.0.0.1 -P6032

set mysql-monitor_username='monitor';
set mysql-monitor_password='123';

load mysql variables to runtime;
save mysql variables to disk;
```

4.5 添加主机到ProxySQL

```
mysql -uadmin -padmin -h127.0.0.1 -P6032

insert into mysql_servers(hostgroup_id,hostname,port) values (10,'10.0.0.51',3306);
insert into mysql_servers(hostgroup_id,hostname,port) values (20,'10.0.0.52',3306);
insert into mysql_servers(hostgroup_id,hostname,port) values (20,'10.0.0.53',3306);

load mysql servers to runtime;
save mysql servers to disk;
```

4.6 查看监控日志

```
Bash | P Copy
    mysql -uadmin -padmin -h127.0.0.1 -P6032
1
2
    select * from mysql_server_connect_log;
      hostname | port | time start us | connect success time us | connect error
    | 10.0.0.53 | 3306 | 1621451953677107 | 412
                                                                    | NULL
    | 10.0.0.51 | 3306 | 1621451954397147 | 1907
                                                                    | NULL
    | 10.0.0.52 | 3306 | 1621451955117236 | 1679
                                                                    | NULL
    | 10.0.0.51 | 3306 | 1621452013677560 | 2443
                                                                    NULL
11
    | 10.0.0.52 | 3306 | 1621452014472906 | 1779
                                                                    NULL
                                                                    | NULL
12
    | 10.0.0.53 | 3306 | 1621452015268154 | 398
13
14
15
    select * from mysql_server_ping_log;
    select * from mysql_server_read_only_log;
17   select * from mysql_server_replication_lag_log;
```

4.7 ProxySQL后端主节点创建应用用户

```
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```

4.8 ProxySQL修改

```
insert into mysql_users(username,password,default_hostgroup) values('root','123',10);

load mysql users to runtime;
save mysql users to disk;

#早期版本,需要开启事务持续化。(现在的版本默认已经开启)
update mysql_users set transaction_persistent=1 where username='root';
load mysql users to runtime;
save mysql users to disk;
```

4.9 配置读写规则(正则书写规则,进行判断)

```
insert into mysql_query_rules(rule_id,active,match_pattern,destination_hostgroup,apply) values (1,1,'^select.*1 insert into mysql_query_rules(rule_id,active,match_pattern,destination_hostgroup,apply) values (2,1,'^select',2 load mysql query rules to runtime; save mysql query rules to disk;

注: select … for update (会加锁, 所以放在主库运行) 规则的rule_id必须要小于普通的select规则的rule_id, ProxySQL是根据rule_i
```

4.10 测试读写分离

```
Bash | P Copy
1 通过应用用户访问应用端口测试读写分离,proxysql根据读写规则进行读写分离
2 1. 纯读的操作匹配到我们配置的读写规则rule_id=2 ,将操作分离到从节点
3 = [root@db03 ~]# mysql -uroot -p123 -P 6033 -h 127.0.0.1 -e "select @@server id;"
4 mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
    | @@server_id |
8
              52 I
10 = [root@db03 ~]# mysql -uroot -p123 -P 6033 -h 127.0.0.1 -e "select @server_id;"
11 - mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
12
    | @@server_id |
13
14
15
              53 I
16
17 2.没有匹配到读写规则,会默认分离到default_hostgroup
18
    mysql -uroot -p123 -P 6033 -h 127.0.0.1 -e "begin;select @@server_id;commit"
19 mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
20
21
   | @@server_id |
22
23
              51 I
```

4.11 查看读写分离路由的统计信息

执行的sql语句分离到那个节点的统计信息

```
Bash P Copy
   mysql -uadmin -padmin -h127.0.0.1 -P6032
1
2
3
   select * from stats mysql query digest\G
   5
          hostgroup: 20
6
          schemaname: information schema
7
           username: root
8
      client_address:
9
             digest: 0xDA65260DF35B8D13
10
         digest_text: select @@server_id
11
          count_star: 3
12
          first_seen: 1621452912
13
          last_seen: 1621452915
14
           sum time: 5897
15
           min time: 1074
16
           max_time: 3725
17
   sum_rows_affected: 0
18
       sum rows sent: 3
19
   20
          hostgroup: 10
21
          schemaname: information_schema
22
           username: root
23
      client_address:
24
             digest: 0xDB3A841EF5443C35
25
         digest_text: commit
26
          count_star: 1
27
          first_seen: 1621452905
28
          last_seen: 1621452905
29
           sum_time: 416
30
           min_time: 416
31
           max time: 416
32
   sum_rows_affected: 0
33
       sum_rows_sent: 0
34
```

4.12 ProxySQL配置的步骤总结

5.ProxySQL应用扩展——花式路由规则(了解)

5.1 基于端口的路由

```
Bash | P Copy
   ## 修改ProxySQL监听SQL流量的端口号,监听多端口上。
    set mysql-interfaces='0.0.0.0:6033;0.0.0.0:6034';
    save mysgl variables to disk;
    ## 重启生效
5
    systemctl restart proxysql
6
    ## 设定路由规则
    delete from mysql_query_rules;
8
                                    # 为了测试, 先清空已有规则
9
10
    insert into mysql_query_rules(rule_id,active,proxy_port,destination_hostgroup,apply)
    values(1,1,6033,10,1), (2,1,6034,20,1);
11
12
    load mysql query rules to runtime;
13
14
    save mysgl query rules to disk;
15
16
    说明:
    除了基于端口进行分离,还可以基于监听地址(修改字段proxy_addr即可),也可以基于客户端地址(修改字段client_addr字段即可)。
```

5.2 基于用户的路由

```
Bash | P Copy
    insert into mysgl_users(username,password,default_hostgroup)
    values('writer','123',10),('reader','123',20);
    load mysql users to runtime;
4
    save mysql users to disk;
5
6
    delete from mysql_query_rules;
                                        # 为了测试, 先清空已有规则
8
    insert into mysql_query_rules(rule_id,active,username,destination_hostgroup,apply)
9
    values(1,1,'writer',10,1),(2,1,'reader',20,1);
10
11
    load mysql query rules to runtime;
    save mysql query rules to disk;
12
13
```

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MHA%2BProxySQL%E2%88%9A%20%7C%201.ProxySQL%E7%AE%80%E4%BB%8B%E8%AF%BB%E5%86%99%E5%88%86%E7%A6%BB%E6%98%AF%E4%B8%BA%E4%BA%86%E5%9C%A8%E4%B8%8D