

MySQL 主主复制 + LVS + Keepalived 实现 MySQL 高可用性



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MySQL复制能够保证数据的冗余的同时可以做读写分离来分担系统压力，如果是主主复制还可以很好的避免主节点的单点故障。但是MySQL主主复制存在问题无法满足我们的实际需要：未提供统一访问入口来实现负载均衡，如果其中master宕掉的话需要手动切换到另外一个master，而不能自动进行切换。

这篇文章下面要介绍如何通过LVS+Keepalived的方式来实现MySQL的高可用性，同时解决以上问题。

Keepalived和LVS介绍

Keepalived是一个基于VRRP（虚拟路由冗余协议）可用来实现服务高可用性的软件方案，避免出现单点故障。Keepalived一般用来实现轻量级高可用性，且不需要共享存储，一般用于两个节点之间，常见有LVS+Keepalived、Nginx+Keepalived组合。

LVS(Linux Virtual Server)是一个高可用性虚拟的服务器集群系统。本项目在1998年5月由章文嵩博士成立，是中国国内最早出现的自由软件项目之一。

LVS主要用于多服务器的负载均衡，作用于网络层。LVS构建的服务器集群系统中，前端的负载均衡层被称为Director Server；后端提供服务的服务器组层被称为Real Server。通过下图可以大致了解LVS的基础架构。

LVS有三种工作模式，分别是DR（Direct Routing 直接路由）、TUN(Tunneling IP隧道)、NAT（Network Address Translation 网络地址转换）。其中TUN模式能够支持更多的Real Server，但需要所有服务器支持IP隧道协议；DR也可以支持相当的Real Server，但需要保证Director Server虚拟网卡与物理网卡在同一网段；NAT扩展性有限，无法支持更多的Real Server，因为所有的请求包和应答包都需要Director Server进行解析再生，影响效率。同时，LVS负载均衡有10中调度算法，分别是rr、wrr、lc、wlc、lbic、lbicr、dh、sh、sed、nq

详细的LVS说明请参见 [传送门](#)

本文将利用LVS实现MySQL的读写负载均衡，Keepalived避免节点出现单点故障。

LVS+Keepalived配置

(https://
click.y
slot=3f
3f2c-4
fb7b12



环境准备

LVS1：192.168.1.2

LVS2：192.168.1.11

MySQL Server1：192.168.1.5

MySQL Server2：192.168.1.6

VIP：192.168.1.100

OS: CentOS 6.4

Keepalive安装

keepalived下载地址

需要安装以下软件包

```
# yum install -y kernel-devel openssl openssl-devel
```

解压keepalived到/usr/local/并进入目录执行配置编译

```
# ./configure --prefix=/usr/local/keepalived --with-kernel-dir=/usr/src/kernels/2.6.32-431.5.1.el6.x86_64/
```

Keepalived configuration

Keepalived version：1.2.13

Compiler：gcc

Compiler flags：-g -O2

Extra Lib：-lssl -lcrypto -lcrypt

Use IPVS Framework：Yes

IPVS sync daemon support：Yes

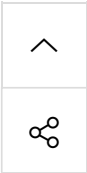
IPVS use libnl：No

fwmark socket support：Yes

Use VRRP Framework：Yes

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banner

(https:/
click.y
slot=30
3f2c-40
fb7b12



Use VRRP VMAC : Yes

SNMP support : No

SHA1 support : No

Use Debug flags : No

make

默认情况下keepalived启动时会去/etc/keepalived目录下找配置文件，将需要的配置文件拷贝到指定位置

cp /usr/local/keepalived/etc/rc.d/init.d/keepalived /etc/rc.d/init.d/

cp /usr/local/keepalived/etc/sysconfig/keepalived /etc/sysconfig/

cp /usr/local/keepalived/etc/keepalived/keepalived.conf /etc/keepalived/

cp /usr/local/keepalived/sbin/keepalived /usr/sbin/

chkconfig mysqld on

chkconfig keepalived on

LVS安装

ipvsadm下载地址

需要安装以下软件包

yum install -y libnl* popt*

查看是否加载lvs模块

modprobe -l |grep ipvs

解压安装

ln -s /usr/src/kernels/2.6.32-431.5.1.el6.x86_64/ /usr/src/linux

tar -zxvf ipvsadm-1.26.tar.gz

make

LVS安装完成，查看当前LVS集群

ipvsadm -L -n

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IP Virtual Server version 1.2.1 (size=4096)

Prot LocalAddress:Port Scheduler Flags

-> RemoteAddress:Port Forward Weight ActiveConn InActConn

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LVS+Keepalived配置

搭建MySQL主主复制

这里不再赘述，请参考MySQL复制

配置Keepalived

下面是LVS1节点（Keepalived主节点）上的Keepalived配置，LVS2类似

```
# vim /etc/keepalived/keepalived.conf
```

```
! Configuration File for keepalived
```

```
global_defs {
```

```
router_id LVS1
```

```
}
```

```
vrrp_instance VI_1 {
```

```
state MASTER #指定instance初始状态，实际根据优先级决定.backup节点不一样
```

```
interface eth0 #虚拟IP所在网
```

```
virtual_router_id 51 #VRID，相同VRID为一个组，决定多播MAC地址
```

```
priority 100 #优先级，另一台改为90.backup节点不一样
```

```
advert_int 1 #检查间隔
```

```
authentication {
```

```
auth_type PASS #认证方式，可以是pass或ha
```

```
auth_pass 1111 #认证密码
```

```
}
```

```
virtual_ipaddress {
```

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3f2c-40
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```
192.168.1.100 #VIP
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
virtual_server 192.168.1.100 3306 {
```

```
    delay_loop 6 #服务轮询的时间间隔
```

```
    lb_algo wrr #加权轮询调度，LVS调度算法 rr|wrr|lc|wlc|lbc|sh|sh
```

```
    lb_kind DR #LVS集群模式 NAT|DR|TUN，其中DR模式要求负载均衡器网卡必须有一块与物理网卡在同一个网段
```

```
    #nat_mask 255.255.255.0
```

```
    persistence_timeout 50 #会话保持时间
```

```
    protocol TCP #健康检查协议
```

```
    ## Real Server设置，3306就是MySQL连接端口
```

```
    real_server 192.168.1.5 3306 {
```

```
        weight 3 ##权重
```

```
        TCP_CHECK {
```

```
            connect_timeout 3
```

```
            nb_get_retry 3
```

```
            delay_before_retry 3
```

```
            connect_port 3306
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
    real_server 192.168.1.6 3306 {
```

```
        weight 3
```

```
        TCP_CHECK {
```

```
            connect_timeout 3
```

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```
nb_get_retry 3
```

```
delay_before_retry 3
```

```
connect_port 3306
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

配置LVS

编写LVS启动脚本/etc/init.d/realserver

```
#!/bin/sh
```

```
VIP=192.168.1.100
```

```
. /etc/rc.d/init.d/functions
```

```
case "$1" in
```

```
# 禁用本地的ARP请求、绑定本地回环地址
```

```
start)
```

```
/sbin/ifconfig lo down
```

```
/sbin/ifconfig lo up
```

```
echo "1" >/proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/lo/arp_ignore
```

```
echo "2" >/proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/lo/arp_announce
```

```
echo "1" >/proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp_ignore
```

```
echo "2" >/proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp_announce
```

```
/sbin/sysctl -p >/dev/null 2>&1
```

```
/sbin/ifconfig lo:0 $VIP netmask 255.255.255.255 up #在回环地址上绑定VIP，设定掩  
码，与Direct Server（自身）上的IP保持通信
```

```
/sbin/route add -host $VIP dev lo:0
```

```
echo "LVS-DR real server starts successfully.n"
```

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3f2c-40
fb7b12



;;

stop)

/sbin/ifconfig lo:0 down

/sbin/route del \$VIP >/dev/null 2>&1

echo "1" >/proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/lo/arp_ignore

echo "2" >/proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/lo/arp_announce

echo "1" >/proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp_ignore

echo "2" >/proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp_announce

echo "LVS-DR real server stopped.n"

;;

status)

isLoOn=`/sbin/ifconfig lo:0 | grep "\$VIP"`

isRoOn=`/bin/netstat -rn | grep "\$VIP"`

if ["\$isLoOn" == "" -a "\$isRoOn" == ""]; then

echo "LVS-DR real server has run yet."

else

echo "LVS-DR real server is running."

fi

exit 3

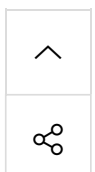
;;

*)

echo "Usage: \$0 {start|stop|status}"

exit 1

esac

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slot=30
3f2c-40
fb7b12

```
exit 0
```

将lvs脚本加入开机自启动

```
1
```

```
2# chmod +x /etc/init.d/realserver
```

```
# echo "/etc/init.d/realserver" >> /etc/rc.d/rc.local
```

分别启动LVS和keepalived

```
1
```

```
2# service realserver start
```

```
# service keepalived start
```

注意此时网卡的变化，可以看到虚拟网卡已经分配到了realserver上。

此时查看LVS集群状态，可以看到集群下有两个Real Server，调度算法，权重等信息。
ActiveConn代表当前Real Server的活跃连接数

```
# ipvsadm -ln
```

```
IP Virtual Server version 1.2.1 (size=4096)
```

```
Prot LocalAddress:Port Scheduler Flags
```

```
-> RemoteAddress:Port Forward Weight ActiveConn InActConn
```

```
TCP 192.168.1.100:3306 wrr persistent 50
```

```
-> 192.168.1.5:3306 Route 3 4 1
```

```
-> 192.168.1.6:3306 Route 3 0 2
```

此时LVS+Keepalived+MySQL主主复制已经搭建完成。

测试验证

功能性验证

关闭MySQL Server2

```
# service mysqld stop
```

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click.y
slot=30
3f2c-40
fb7b12



在LVS1查看/var/log/messages中关于keepalived日志，LVS1检测到了MySQL Server2宕机，同时LVS集群自动剔除了故障节点

```
2Sep 9 13:50:53 192.168.1.2 Keepalived_healthcheckers[18797]: TCP connection to [192.168.1.6]:3306 failed !!!
```

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banner

```
Sep 9 13:50:53 192.168.1.2 Keepalived_healthcheckers[18797]: Removing service [192.168.1.6]:3306 from VS [192.168.1.100]:3306
```

从新启动MySQL Server2后自动将故障节点自动加入LVS集群

```
2Sep 9 13:51:41 192.168.1.2 Keepalived_healthcheckers[18797]: TCP connection to [192.168.1.6]:3306 success.
```

```
Sep 9 13:51:41 192.168.1.2 Keepalived_healthcheckers[18797]: Adding service [192.168.1.6]:3306 to VS [192.168.1.100]:3306
```

关闭LVS1上的Keepalived（模拟宕机操作），查看LVS1上的日志，可以看到Keepalived移出了LVS1上的VIP

```
Sep 9 14:01:27 192.168.1.2 Keepalived[18796]: Stopping Keepalived v1.2.13 (09/09,2014)
```

(https:/
click.ye
slot=30
3f2c-40
fb7b12

```
Sep 9 14:01:27 192.168.1.2 Keepalived_healthcheckers[18797]: Removing service [192.168.1.5]:3306 from VS [192.168.1.100]:3306
```

```
Sep 9 14:01:27 192.168.1.2 Keepalived_healthcheckers[18797]: Removing service [192.168.1.6]:3306 from VS [192.168.1.100]:3306
```

```
Sep 9 14:01:27 192.168.1.2 Keepalived_vrrp[18799]: VRRP_Instance(VI_1) sending 0 priority
```

```
Sep 9 14:01:27 192.168.1.2 Keepalived_vrrp[18799]: VRRP_Instance(VI_1) removing protocol VIPs.
```

同时查看LVS2上日志，可以看到LVS2成为了Master，并接管了VIP

```
Sep 9 14:11:24 192.168.1.11 Keepalived_vrrp[7457]: VRRP_Instance(VI_1) Transition to MASTER STATE
```

```
Sep 9 14:11:25 192.168.1.11 Keepalived_vrrp[7457]: VRRP_Instance(VI_1) Entering MASTER STATE
```

```
Sep 9 14:11:25 192.168.1.11 Keepalived_vrrp[7457]: VRRP_Instance(VI_1) setting protocol VIPs.
```



Sep 9 14:11:25 192.168.1.11 Keepalived_vrrp[7457]: VRRP_Instance(VI_1) Sending gratuitous ARPs on eth0 for 192.168.1.100

Sep 9 14:11:25 192.168.1.11 Keepalived_healthcheckers[7456]: Netlink reflector reports IP 192.168.1.100 added

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Sep 9 14:11:25 192.168.1.11 avahi-daemon[1407]: Registering new address record for 192.168.1.100 on eth0.IPv4.

Sep 9 14:11:30 192.168.1.11 Keepalived_vrrp[7457]: VRRP_Instance(VI_1) Sending gratuitous ARPs on eth0 for 192.168.1.100

在LVS2上查看LVS集群状态，一切正常。

```
# ipvsadm -ln
```

IP Virtual Server version 1.2.1 (size=4096)

Prot LocalAddress:Port Scheduler Flags

-> RemoteAddress:Port Forward Weight ActiveConn InActConn

TCP 192.168.1.100:3306 wrr persistent 50

-> 192.168.1.5:3306 Route 3 2 0

-> 192.168.1.6:3306 Route 3 1 0

(https://
click.y
slot=30
3f2c-40
fb7b12

总结

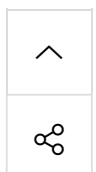
MySQL主主复制是集群的基础，组成Server Array，其中每个节点作为Real Server。

LVS服务器提供了负载均衡的作用，将用户请求分发到Real Server，一台Real Server故障并不会影响整个集群。

Keepalived搭建主备LVS服务器，避免了LVS服务器的单点故障，出现故障时可以自动切换到正常的节点。

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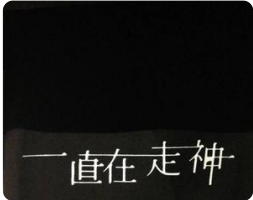


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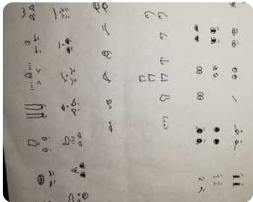


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我不知道屏幕前的你 是否同我一样 总是感到孤单 总之我祝你幸福 我不知道你是否会被人谩骂侮辱 我希望最好没有 如果有 你得记得 狮子不会回头听狗吠 有能力的人才会有人议论 总之我还是祝你幸福 我不知道你是...

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```
import java.lang.reflect.Field; class Person { private String name = "zhao"; } public class ReflectTest { public static void main(String[] args) {
```

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