**分布式集群电商平台搭建方案**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 状态：  [√] 草稿  [ ] 修改中  [ ] 定稿 | 文件标签： | 新建 |
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| 注： | 本文档搭建为单机伪分布式集群 |

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# 环境约定

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ISO | CentOS6.5X64 |  |
| JDK | jdk1.7.0\_80 |  |
| dubbo |  | 提供RPC远程调用 |
| rabitMQ |  | 消息中间件 |
| zookeeper | zookeeper-3.4.9 | dubbo注册中心 |
| redis | redis-3.2.8 |  |
| mysql |  |  |
| ngix |  | http层面的负载均衡 |
| tomcat |  |  |

# 目录约定

根目录下创建app目录

[root@localhost /]# mkdir /app



最终目录结构效果

/app

├── base-data

│?? ├── ngix

│?? ├── tomcat-1

│?? └── tomcat-2

├── cms

│?? └── tomcat

├── oms

│?? └── tomcat

├── software

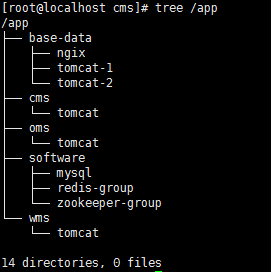
│?? ├── mysql

│?? ├── redis-group

│?? └── zookeeper-group

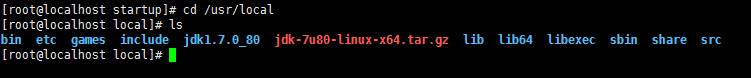
└── wms

└── tomcat



# Java环境搭建

[root@localhost local]# cd /usr/local;tar -zxvf jdk-7u80-linux-x64.tar.gz



[root@localhost local]# cd /etc/profile.d

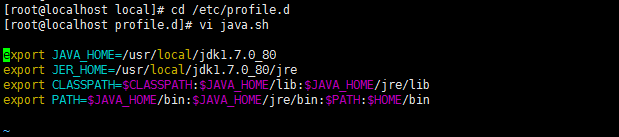
[root@localhost profile.d]# vi java.sh

export JAVA\_HOME=/usr/local/jdk1.7.0\_80

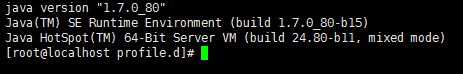
export JER\_HOME=/usr/local/jdk1.7.0\_80/jre

export CLASSPATH=$CLASSPATH:$JAVA\_HOME/lib:$JAVA\_HOME/jre/lib

export PATH=$JAVA\_HOME/bin:$JAVA\_HOME/jre/bin:$PATH:$HOME/bin



[root@localhost profile.d]# java -version



# Zookeeper集群搭建

server.A=B:C:D

A：myid（当前节点ID）

B：主机IP或域名

C：follower与leader通信端口

D：选举leader端口

## 集群参数约定（节点个数5）

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A** | **clientPort** | **C** | **D** | **role** |
| 1 | 2181 | 2881 | 3881 |  |
| 2 | 2182 | 2882 | 3882 |  |
| 3 | 2183 | 2883 | 3883 |  |
| 4 | 2184 | 2884 | 3884 | observer |
| 5 | 2185 | 2885 | 3885 | observer |

**节点1-3：**

随机产生一台leader，剩余的两台为follower，leader负责广播follower写请求并发起投票，follower进行投票，票数过半写请求成功

**节点4-5：**

观察者角色，处理读请求，不参与leader投票

## 搭建

[root@localhost zookeeper-group]# wget <http://apache.fayea.com/zookeeper/zookeeper-3.4.9/zookeeper-3.4.9.tar.gz>



[root@localhost zookeeper-group]# tar -zxvf zookeeper-3.4.9.tar.gz



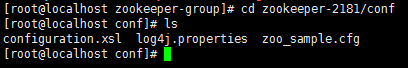
[root@localhost zookeeper-group]# mv zookeeper-3.4.9 zookeeper-2181

[root@localhost zookeeper-group]# ls



[root@localhost zookeeper-group]# cd zookeeper-2181/conf

[root@localhost conf]# ls



[root@localhost conf]# cp zoo\_sample.cfg zoo.cfg

[root@localhost conf]# ls



[root@localhost conf]# vi zoo.cfg



加入如下配置

注意dataDir 默认配置已经存在

dataDir=/app/software/zookeeper-group/zookeeper-2181/data

dataLogDir=/app/software/zookeeper-group/zookeeper-2181/logs

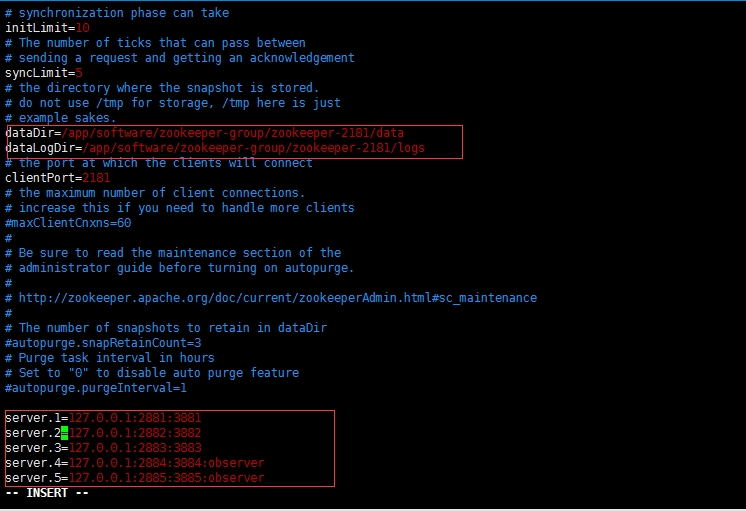
server.1=127.0.0.1:2881:3881

server.2=127.0.0.1:2882:3882

server.3=127.0.0.1:2883:3883

server.4=127.0.0.1:2884:3884:observer

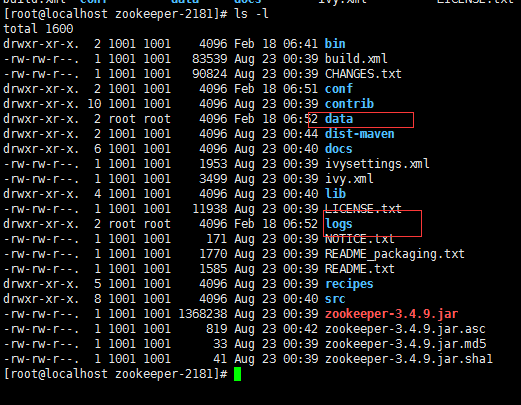
server.5=127.0.0.1:2885:3885:observer



[root@localhost conf]# cd ../;mkdir data logs



[root@localhost zookeeper-2181]# ls -l



[root@localhost zookeeper-2181]# cd ../



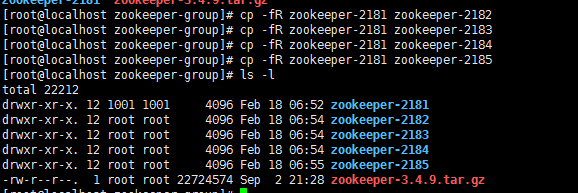
[root@localhost zookeeper-group]# cp -fR zookeeper-2181 zookeeper-2182

[root@localhost zookeeper-group]# cp -fR zookeeper-2181 zookeeper-2183

[root@localhost zookeeper-group]# cp -fR zookeeper-2181 zookeeper-2184

[root@localhost zookeeper-group]# cp -fR zookeeper-2181 zookeeper-2185

[root@localhost zookeeper-group]# ls -l



依次修改各个目录下的zoo.cfg文件

[root@localhost zookeeper-group]# cd zookeeper-2182/conf



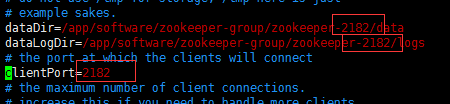
[root@localhost zookeeper-group]# vi zoo.cfg



:%s/2181/2182/g

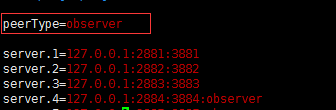






2184和2185为观察者角色

需要添加peerType=observer



[root@localhost zookeeper-group]# cd zookeeper-2181/data/

[root@localhost data]# vi myid





其他4个目录依次创建，分别为2,3,4,5

## 编写zookeeper集群启动脚本

[root@localhost zookeeper-group]# cd /app/startup/



[root@localhost startup]# vi zookeeper.sh



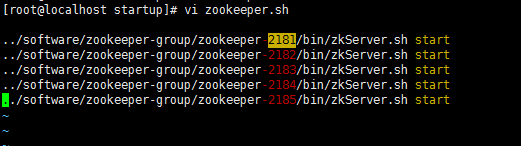
../software/zookeeper-group/zookeeper-2181/bin/zkServer.sh start

../software/zookeeper-group/zookeeper-2182/bin/zkServer.sh start

../software/zookeeper-group/zookeeper-2183/bin/zkServer.sh start

../software/zookeeper-group/zookeeper-2184/bin/zkServer.sh start

../software/zookeeper-group/zookeeper-2185/bin/zkServer.sh start



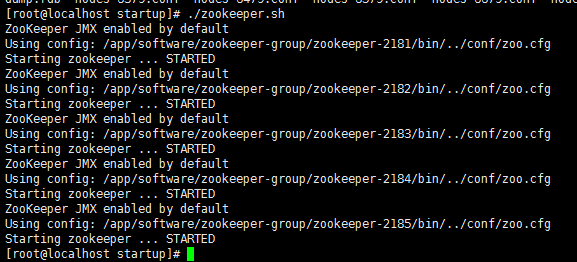
赋予脚本启动权限

[root@localhost startup]# chmod 777 zookeeper.sh

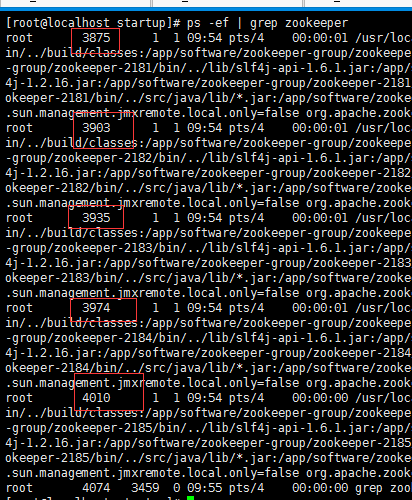




[root@localhost startup]# ./zookeeper.sh



[root@localhost startup]# ps -ef | grep zookeeper



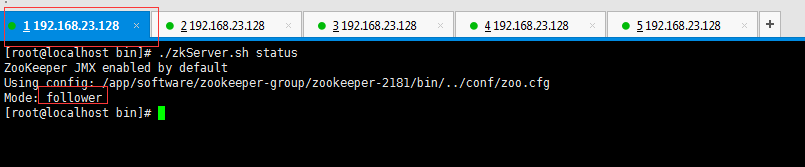
5个zookeeper进程，集群启动成功

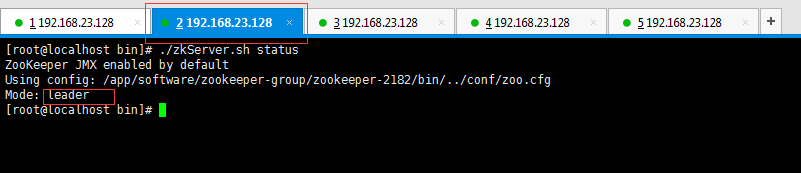
[root@localhost startup]# cd /app/software/zookeeper-group/zookeeper-2181/bin

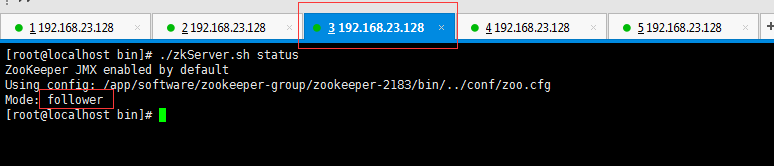


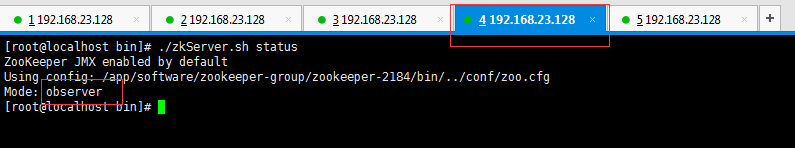


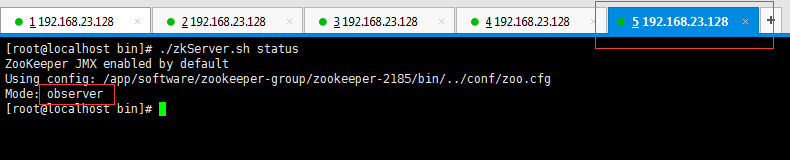
查看集群角色状态，跟设置一样，节点1-3一台leader两台follow，节点4-5observer







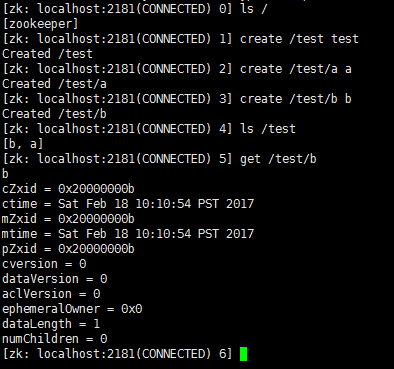




客户端登陆zookeeper

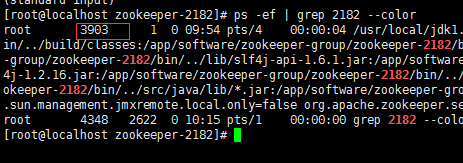


测试



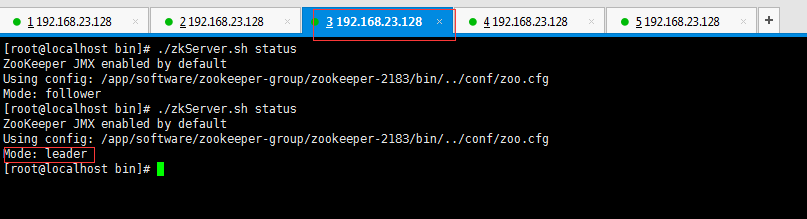
模拟节点宕机，杀死leader

[root@localhost zookeeper-2182]# ps -ef | grep 2182 --color



[root@localhost zookeeper-2182]# kill -9 3903

杀死leader后，节点3选举为leader



# Redis集群搭建

## 集群参数约定（节点个数6，三主每主一从）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **port** | **role** |
| **6379** |  |
| **6479** |  |
| **6579** |  |
| **6679** |  |
| **6779** |  |
| **6879** |  |

## 搭建

### 获取redis包，安装redis

[root@localhost redis-group]# wget <http://download.redis.io/releases/redis-3.2.8.tar.gz>

[root@localhost redis-group]# tar xzf redis-3.2.8.tar.gz



[root@localhost redis-group]# mv redis-3.2.8 redis-6379

[root@localhost redis-group]# ls

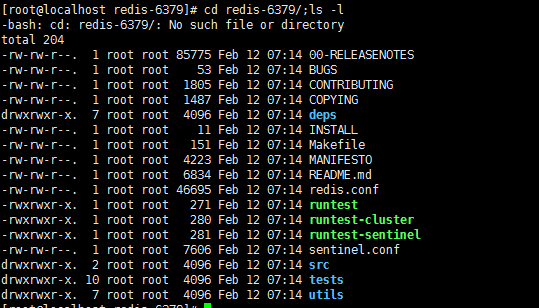


[root@localhost redis-group]# mkdir redis-6479 redis-6579 redis-6679 redis-6779 redis-6879

[root@localhost redis-group]# ls



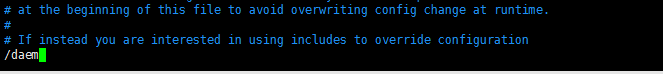
[root@localhost redis-6379]# cd redis-6379/;ls -l



[root@localhost redis-6379]# vi redis.conf

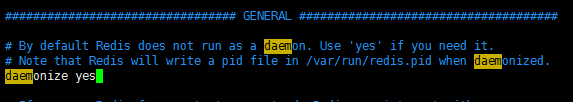


vi 中搜索daem关键字



vi 键盘a

修改daemonize no--> daemonize yes（开启后台启动）

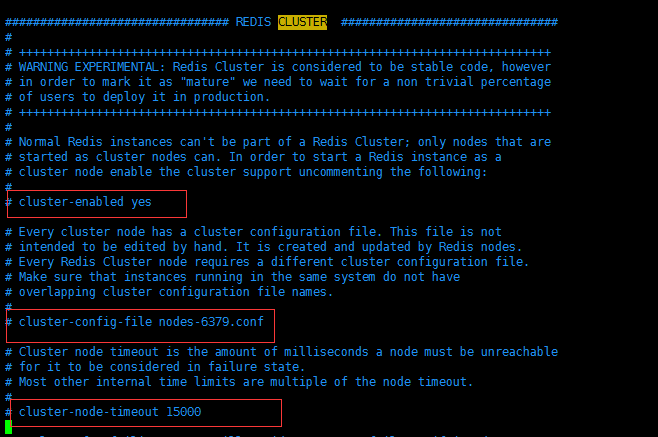


vi 键盘ESC

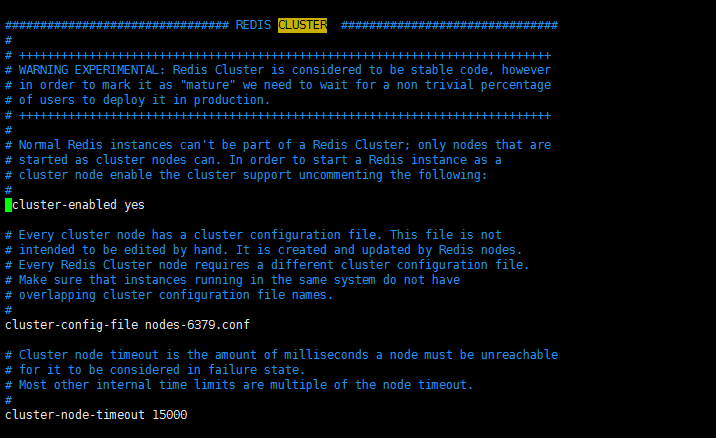
vi 中搜索CLUSTER



vi 键盘a



开启集群模式



vi 键盘ESC

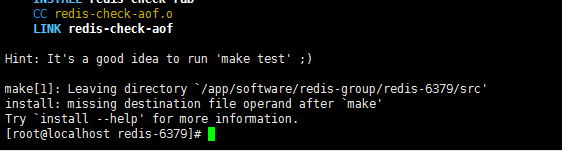
vi 键盘 shift+zz(大写ZZ)保存并退出



[root@localhost redis-6379]# make;install make



安装完成



拷贝配置到另外5个节点

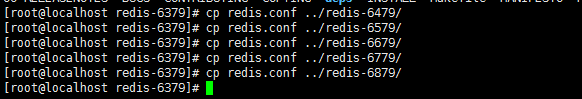
[root@localhost redis-6379]# cp redis.conf ../redis-6479/

[root@localhost redis-6379]# cp redis.conf ../redis-6579/

[root@localhost redis-6379]# cp redis.conf ../redis-6679/

[root@localhost redis-6379]# cp redis.conf ../redis-6779/

[root@localhost redis-6379]# cp redis.conf ../redis-6879/



[root@localhost redis-6379]# tree -L 2 /app/software/redis-group/





[root@localhost redis-6379]# cd ../redis-6479/

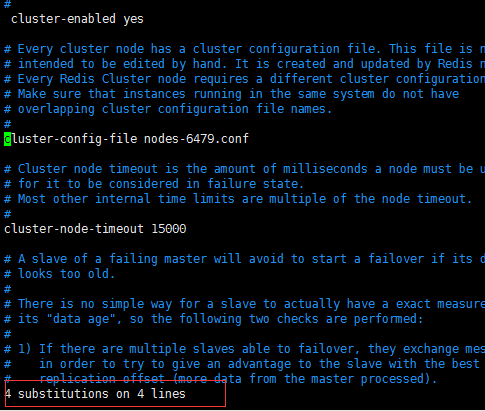
[root@localhost redis-6479]# vi redis.conf



将redis.conf中6379文本替换成6479

:%s/6379/6479/g



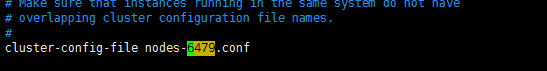


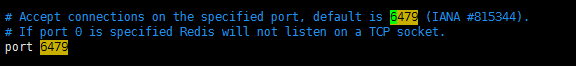
检查是否替换成功

vi 搜索6479



vi 键盘n搜索下一行







同样的方式分别修改以下目录的redis.conf配置，端口为目录端口



### 编写redis集群启动脚本

[root@localhost redis-6879]# cd /app/startup/



[root@localhost startup]# vi redis.sh



../software/redis-group/redis-6379/src/redis-server ../software/redis-group/redis-6379/redis.conf

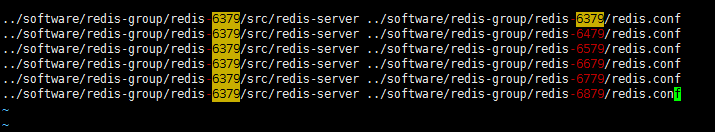
../software/redis-group/redis-6379/src/redis-server ../software/redis-group/redis-6479/redis.conf

../software/redis-group/redis-6379/src/redis-server ../software/redis-group/redis-6579/redis.conf

../software/redis-group/redis-6379/src/redis-server ../software/redis-group/redis-6679/redis.conf

../software/redis-group/redis-6379/src/redis-server ../software/redis-group/redis-6779/redis.conf

../software/redis-group/redis-6379/src/redis-server ../software/redis-group/redis-6879/redis.conf



赋予脚本启动权限

[root@localhost startup]# chmod 777 redis.sh

[root@localhost startup]# ls



[root@localhost startup]# ./redis.sh

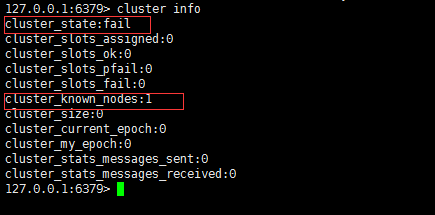


查看redis进程，看集群是否启动成功

[root@localhost startup]# ps -ef| grep redis



此时的redis集群还不可用



### 安装ruby环境（redis-trib.rb工具的相关依赖）

[root@localhost redis-group]# yum -y install ruby

[root@localhost redis-group]# yum -y install rubygems

[root@localhost redis-group]# gem install redis

### 使用redis-trib.rb工具关联集群

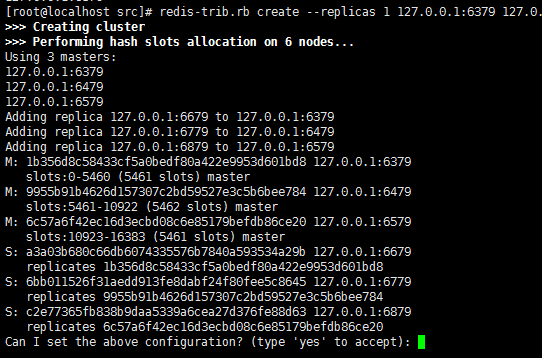
[root@localhost startup]# cd /app/software/redis-group/redis-6379/src



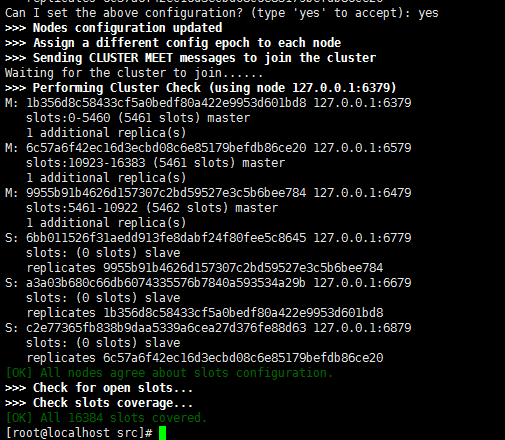
[root@localhost src]# redis-trib.rb create --replicas 1 127.0.0.1:6379 127.0.0.1:6479 127.0.0.1:6579 127.0.0.1:6679 127.0.0.1:6779 127.0.0.1:6879

参数解释：replicas 为每个master创建一个slave





yes



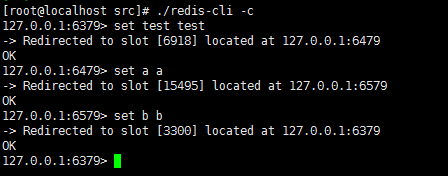
成功！

以集群的方式登陆redis

[root@localhost src]# ./redis-cli -c



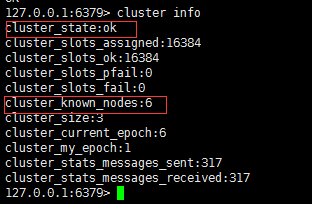
测试redis集群



查看集群状态

127.0.0.1:6379> cluster info

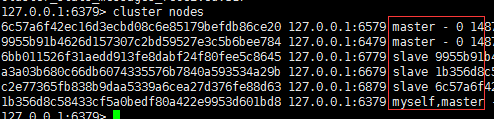
集群状态ok，节点数量6



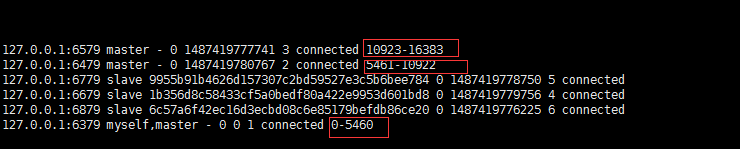
查看集群节点

127.0.0.1:6379> cluster nodes

三主，三从



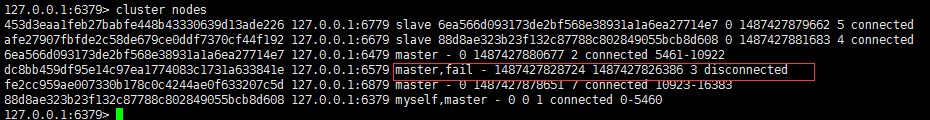
Slot的分配



模拟节点宕机，杀死master

例如本文档杀死端口为6579的master进程

kill -9 进程id



变化：原master的slave变master

保证3个master不宕机，集群正常使用，也就是说本集群允许最多挂掉3个节点

# Rabbitmq集群搭建

# Dubbo控制台

# Mysql集群搭建

# 项目搭建

# 附录

## vi编辑器没有颜色

[root@mail test]#rpm -qa|grep vim  
vim-minimal-6.1-29  
vim-common-6.1-29  
vim-enhanced-6.1-29  
  
直接用yum升级安装就ok了，  
[root@mail test]#yum -y install vim-enhanced  
  
安装完毕后，vi个文件试试，还是不行，原来是链接文件也要修改，ok，因为如下：  
[root@mail test]# ll /bin/vi  
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root 12 Dec  9 10:52 /bin/vi -> /usr/bin/vim  
  
那就修改下吧：  
[root@mail test]#mv /bin/vi /bin/vi.bak  
[root@mail test]#ln -s /usr/bin/vim /bin/vi  
  
顺便修改下vi的设置，对编写perl代码更方便：  
[root@mail test]# vi /etc/vimrc  
  
  syntax on  
  set hlsearch  
  set nu  
  set tabstop=4  
  set shiftwidth=4  
  set expandtab  
  set shiftround  
  
OK，这样就可以很爽的用perl了

## tree显示目录树

安装

[root@localhost software]# yum -y install tree

