**双机热备份方案实施手册**

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1. MySQL实现双机互备份
2. 安装MySQL

Ubuntu下安装MySQL服务端

$sudo apt-get install mysql-server

安装过程中仅需要设置root用户的密码即可。

$sudo apt-get install phpmyadmin

安装过程中需要输入mysql 的root用户密码，已经设置phpmyadmin的密码。

建立连接文件到Ngin的网站目录下：

$ln -s /usr/share/phpmyadmin/ /usr/share/nginx/html/

1. 双机的基本信息

A机：

IP地址：192.168.1.10

B机：

IP地址：192.168.1.20

1. 修改配置文件my.cnf

A机：

$sudo vim /etc/mysql/my.cnf

修改：bind\_address=127.0.0.1 为：192.168.1.10

取消注释：server\_id=1

取消注释：log\_bin=/var/log/mysql/mysql-bin.log

取消注释：binlog\_do\_db=database\_name

取消注释：binlog\_ignore\_db=mysql

添加：replicate\_do\_db=database\_name

添加：replicate\_ignore\_db=mysql

B机：

$sudo vim /etc/mysql/my.cnf

修改：bind\_address=127.0.0.1 为：192.168.1.20

取消注释：server\_id=2

取消注释：log\_bin=/var/log/mysql/mysql-bin.log

取消注释：binlog\_do\_db=database\_name

取消注释：binlog\_ignore\_db=mysql

添加：replicate\_do\_db=database\_name

添加：replicate\_ignore\_db=mysql

1. 设置互备份

设置A机：

$mysql -uroot -p

mysql>stop slave;

mysql>reset master;

mysql>GRANT REPLICATION SLAVE ON \*.\* TO ‘backup’@’192.168.1.20’ IDENTIFIED BY ‘password’;

mysql>FLUSH PRIVILEGES;

mysql>FLUSH TABLES WITH READ LOCK;

进入B机：

$mysql -uroot -p

Mysql>show master status;

记录: log\_file 和 log\_pos

如：mysql-bin.000001 和 107

回到A机：

mysql>change master to

>master\_host=’192.168.1.20’,

>master\_user=’backup’,

>master\_password=’password’,

>master\_log\_file=’mysql-bin.000001’,

>master\_log\_pos=107;

mysql>start slave;

mysql>show slave status\G;

mysql>UNLOCK TABLES;

设置B机：

$mysql -uroot -p

mysql>stop slave;

mysql>reset master;

mysql>GRANT REPLICATION SLAVE ON \*.\* TO ‘backup’@’192.168.1.10’ IDENTIFIED BY ‘password’;

mysql>FLUSH PRIVILEGES;

mysql>FLUSH TABLES WITH READ LOCK;

进入A机：

$mysql -uroot -p

Mysql>show master status;

记录: log\_file 和 log\_pos

如：mysql-bin.000001 和 107

回到B机：

mysql>change master to

>master\_host=’192.168.1.10’,

>master\_user=’backup’,

>master\_password=’password’,

>master\_log\_file=’mysql-bin.000001’,

>master\_log\_pos=107;

mysql>start slave;

mysql>show slave status\G;

mysql>UNLOCK TABLES;

1. 创建数据库

mysql>CREATE DATABASE database\_name;

mysql>USE database\_name;

mysql>CREATE TABLE ‘user’(name VARCHAR(16),pass VARCHAR(16));

mysql>INSERT into user(name,pass) values(‘dali’,’123456’);

mysql>SELECT \* from user;

1. Keeplaived实现双机热备份
2. 安装

$sudo apt-get install keepalived

1. 配置

$sudo vim /etc/keepalived/keepalived.conf

A机内容如下：

global\_defs {

notification\_email {

#admin@admin.com

}

#notification\_email\_from admin@admin.com

#smtp\_server 127.0.0.1

#smtp\_connect\_timeout 30

router\_id LVS\_DEVEL

}

vrrp\_script chk\_http\_port {

script "</dev/tcp/127.0.0.1/80"

interval 1

weight -2

}

vrrp\_instance VI\_1 {

state MASTER

interface eth0

virtual\_router\_id 51

priority 100

advert\_int 1

authentication {

auth\_type PASS

auth\_pass 1111

}

virtual\_ipaddress {

192.168.203.5

}

track\_script {

chk\_http\_port

}

}

B机内容如下：

global\_defs {

notification\_email {

#admin@admin.com

}

#notification\_email\_from admin@admin.com

#smtp\_server 127.0.0.1

#smtp\_connect\_timeout 30

router\_id LVS\_DEVEL

}

vrrp\_script chk\_http\_port {

script "</dev/tcp/127.0.0.1/80"

interval 1

weight -2

}

vrrp\_instance VI\_1 {

state MASTER

interface eth0

virtual\_router\_id 51

priority 99

advert\_int 1

authentication {

auth\_type PASS

auth\_pass 1111

}

virtual\_ipaddress {

192.168.203.5

}

track\_script {

chk\_http\_port

}

}