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# Configuring A High Availability Cluster (Heartbeat) On CentOS

This guide shows how you can set up a two node, high-availability HTTP cluster with heartbeat on CentOS. Both nodes use the Apache web server to serve the same content.

# **Pre-Configuration Requirements**

- Assign hostname node01 to primary node with IP address 172.16.4.80 to eth0.
- Assign hostname node02 to slave node with IP address 172.16.4.81.

Note: on node01

uname -n

must return node01.

On node02

uname -n

must return node02.

172.16.4.82 is the virtual IP address that will be used for our Apache webserver (i.e., Apache will listen on that address).

## Configuration

1. Download and install the heartbeat package. In our case we are using CentOS so we will install heartbeat with yum:

```
yum install heartbeat
```

or download these packages:

```
heartbeat-2.08
heartbeat-pils-2.08
heartbeat-stonith-2.08
```

2. Now we have to configure heartbeat on our two node cluster. We will deal with three files. These are:

```
authkeys
ha.cf
haresources
```

3. Now moving to our configuration. But there is one more thing to do, that is to copy these files to the /etc/ha.d directory. In our case we copy these files as given below:

```
cp /usr/share/doc/heartbeat-2.1.2/authkeys /etc/ha.d/
cp /usr/share/doc/heartbeat-2.1.2/ha.cf /etc/ha.d/
cp /usr/share/doc/heartbeat-2.1.2/haresources /etc/ha.d/
```

4. Now let's start configuring heartbeat. First we will deal with the authkeys file, we will use authentication method 2 (sha1). For this we will make changes in the authkeys file as below.

```
vi /etc/ha.d/authkeys
```

Then add the following lines:

auth 2 2 sha1 test-ha

### Change the permission of the authkeys file:

chmod 600 /etc/ha.d/authkeys

5. Moving to our second file (ha.cf) which is the most important. So edit the ha.cf file with vi:

vi /etc/ha.d/ha.cf

### Add the following lines in the ha.cf file:

logfile /var/log/ha-log

logfacility local0

keepalive 2

deadtime 30

initdead 120

bcast eth0

udpport 694

auto\_failback on

node node01

node node02

Note: node01 and node02 is the output generated by

uname -n

6. The final piece of work in our configuration is to edit the haresources file. This file contains the information about resources which we want to highly enable. In our case we want the webserver (httpd) highly available:

vi /etc/ha.d/haresources

### Add the following line:

node01 172.16.4.82 httpd

7. Copy the /etc/ha.d/ directory from node01 to node02:

scp -r /etc/ha.d/ root@node02:/etc/

8. As we want httpd highly enabled let's start configuring httpd:

vi /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf

Add this line in httpd.conf:

Listen 172.16.4.82:80

9. Copy the /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf file to node02:

scp /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf root@node02:/etc/httpd/conf/

10. Create the file index. html on both nodes (node01 & node02):

#### On node01:

echo "node01 apache test server" > /var/www/html/index.html

#### On node02:

echo "node02 apache test server" > /var/www/html/index.html

11. Now start heartbeat on the primary node01 and slave node02:

/etc/init.d/heartbeat start

12. Open web-browser and type in the URL:

http://172.16.4.82

It will show node01 apache test server.

13. Now stop the hearbeat daemon on node01:

/etc/init.d/heartbeat stop

In your browser type in the URL http://172.16.4.82 and press enter.

It will show node02 apache test server.

14. We don't need to create a virtual network interface and assign an IP address (172.16.4.82) to it. Heartbeat will do this for you, and start the service (httpd) itself. So don't worry about this.

Don't use the IP addresses 172.16.4.80 and 172.16.4.81 for services. These addresses are used by heartbeat for communication between node01 and node02. When any of them will be used for services/resources, it will disturb hearbeat and will not work. Be carefull!!!