## MySQL基于binlog的主从复制原理及搭建

从库只读, 用来分担主库的读压力。

利用binlog,主库将自己的binlog复制到从库,从库应用主库传来的binlog,写入数据,实现主从数据同步。因而在从库可以查询到主库的数据,主库则只负责增删改等DML,DDL操作。

操作步骤:

环境:

主: 192.168.40.122 从: 192.168.40.121

- 1、在主从服务器上都装上MySQL数据库
- 2. 配置主库
- 1) 在Master MySQL上创建一个用户'slave',并允许其他Slave服务器可以通过远程访问Master,通过该用户读取二进制日志,实现数据同步。grant replication slave on \*.\* to 'slave'@'%' identified by 'mysteel';
- 2) 修改主库配置文件,启动二进制日志,在[mysqld]下增添以下:

server-id=122 //给数据库服务的唯一标识,一般设置为服务器Ip的末尾号

log-bin=master-bin

log-bin-index=master-bin.index

binlog-ignore-db=mysq1

## 复制过滤: 也就是指定哪个数据库不用同步 (mysq1库一般不同步)

3) 查看binlog状态,重启MySQL服务

show master status:

/etc/rc.d/mysqld restart

- 3. 配置从库
- 1) 修改从库配置文件,在[mysqld]下增添以下:

[mysqld]

basedir=/usr/local/mysql

datadir=/usr/local/mysql/data

port=3306

server-id=121 #服务器唯一ID,默认是1,一般取IP最后一段

relay-log-index=slave-relay-bin.index

 ${\tt relay-log=slave-relay-bin}$ 

log-bin=slave-bin

## 开启二进制日志功能,以备Slave作为其它Slave的Master时使用

## 2) 重启MySQL服务

/etc/rc.d/mysqld restart

如果主库里面已经有数据了,从库里面还没有,则需要将主库全备考到备库,并在备库应用这些备份,使得主库和备库的所有数据一致,才能复制成功(感觉这和Oracle 10g 的物理DG RMAN duplicate 很相似)

 $/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqldump \ --single-transaction \ -u \ root \ -pmysteel \ --all-databases \ \ > \ backup. \ sqlored \ \ > \ backup. \ sqlored \ \ > \ backup. \ \ > \ backup. \ \ > \ \$ 

## 3) 连接主库:

change master to master\_host='192.168.40.122', //Master服务器Ip

master\_port=3306,

master\_user='slave',

master\_password='mysteel',

master\_log\_file='mysql-bin.000002', //Master服务器产生的日志,指定Slave从哪个日志文件开始读复制数据

master\_log\_pos=32475; //Master服务器产生的pos点,指定Slave从哪个POSITION号开始读

masterconnectretry=30 ##当重新建立主从连接时,如果连接建立失败,间隔多久后重试。单位为秒,默认设置为60秒,同步延迟调优参数。

 $00:16:00 \ (none) > change \ master to \ master\_host='192.168.40.122', \ master\_port=3306, \ master\_user='slave', \ master\_password='mysteel', \\ master\_log\_file='mysql-bin.000002', \ master\_log\_pos=32475;$ 

Query OK, 0 rows affected, 2 warnings (0.08 sec)

00:16:27 (none)>

4) 启动从库, 检查主从同步

```
start slave;
00:16:27 (none) > start slave;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)
00:16:39 (none)>
show slave status\G;
00:16:54 \text{ (none)} > \text{show slave status } \setminus G;
Slave IO State: Connecting to master
                 Master_Host: 192.168.40.122
                 Master_User: slave
                 Master_Port: 3306
                Connect Retry: 60
              Master_Log_File: mysql-bin.000002
          Read_Master_Log_Pos: 32475
               Relay_Log_File: mysql-relay.000001
                Relay_Log_Pos: 4
        Relay_Master_Log_File: mysql-bin.000002
             Slave_IO_Running: Connecting
           Slave_SQL_Running: Yes
              Replicate_Do_DB:
          Replicate_Ignore_DB:
           Replicate Do Table:
       Replicate_Ignore_Table:
      Replicate_Wild_Do_Table:
  Replicate_Wild_Ignore_Table:
                  Last Errno: 0
                  Last_Error:
                Skip_Counter: 0
          Exec_Master_Log_Pos: 32475
              Relay_Log_Space: 154
              Until_Condition: None
               Until_Log_File:
               Until_Log_Pos: 0
           Master_SSL_Allowed: No
           Master_SSL_CA_File:
           Master_SSL_CA_Path:
              Master_SSL_Cert:
            Master_SSL_Cipher:
               Master_SSL_Key:
        Seconds_Behind_Master: NULL
Master_SSL_Verify_Server_Cert: No
               Last_IO_Errno: 1045
               Last_IO_Error: error connecting to master 'slave@192.168.40.122:3306' - retry-time: 60 retries: 1
               Last_SQL_Errno: 0
              Last_SQL_Error:
  Replicate_Ignore_Server_Ids:
             Master_Server_Id: 0
                  Master_UUID:
             Master_Info_File: /mysqldata/master.info
                   SQL_Delay: 0
          SQL Remaining Delay: NULL
      Slave_SQL_Running_State: Slave has read all relay log; waiting for more updates
           Master_Retry_Count: 86400
                 Master_Bind:
      Last IO Error Timestamp: 170719 00:16:39
     Last_SQL_Error_Timestamp:
               {\tt Master\_SSL\_Cr1:}
           {\tt Master\_SSL\_Crlpath:}
```

ERROR:

No query specified

00:16:59 (none)>

注: Slave\_IO及Slave\_SQL进程必须正常运行,即YES状态,否则都是错误的状态(如: 其中一个NO均属错误)。

over

这时可以在主库中进行测试,在主库创建个库、表,在从库看能否查询到。

编写一shell脚本,用nagios监控slave的两个yes(Slave\_IO及Slave\_SQL进程),如发现只有一个或零个yes,就表明主从有问题了,发短信警报吧。

参考: <a href="http://www.cnblogs.com/alvin\_xp/p/4162249.html">http://www.cnblogs.com/alvin\_xp/p/4162249.html</a>

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Slave\_IO\_Running: Connecting

原因:

- 1. 密码错误
- 2. 网络不通
- 3. pos不对

reset slave; : 重置从库

参考: <a href="http://blog.csdn.net/i bruce/article/details/17055135">http://blog.csdn.net/i bruce/article/details/17055135</a>