MySQL Multi-Master Replication Failover

A step-by-step explanation





Presumed knowledge

- Basic Linux Skills
- Basic MySQL Skills
- Basic Understanding of MySQL Replication
- Basic Networking knowledge



Overview

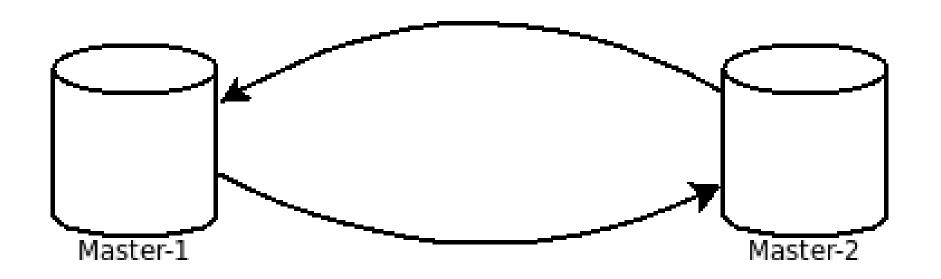
- Introduction
- How MMM works
- Overview of our setups
- MMM 1.2.3
- MMM 2.0.X



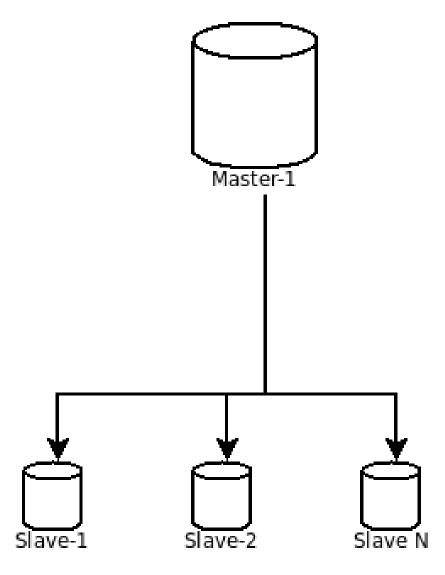
Introduction

- What is MMM?
 - HA solution for near immediate failover
 - Automatic failover for slaves to another host
- What is MMM not?
 - Load balancer
 - 100% Data Reliability (Replication is not perfect!)

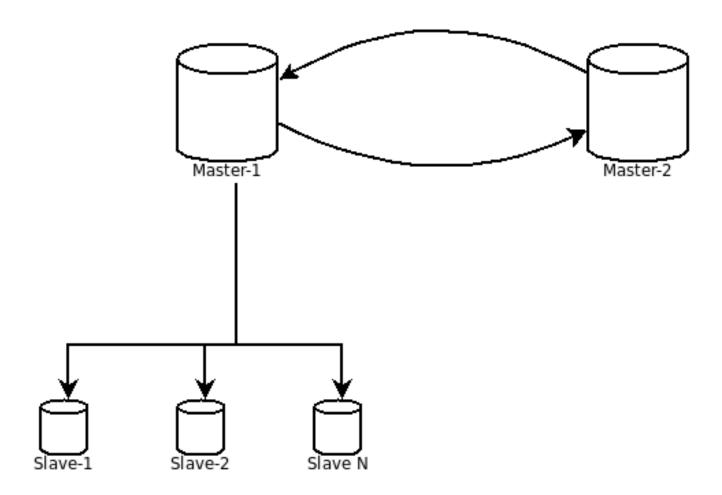




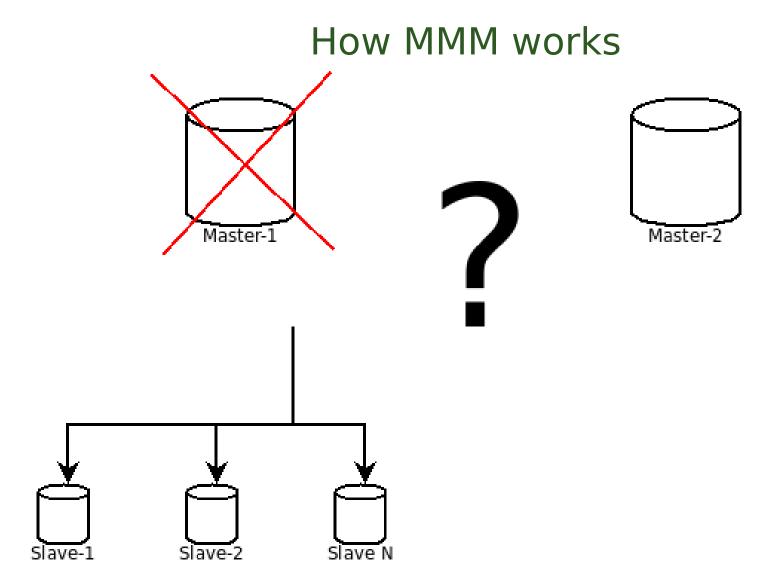




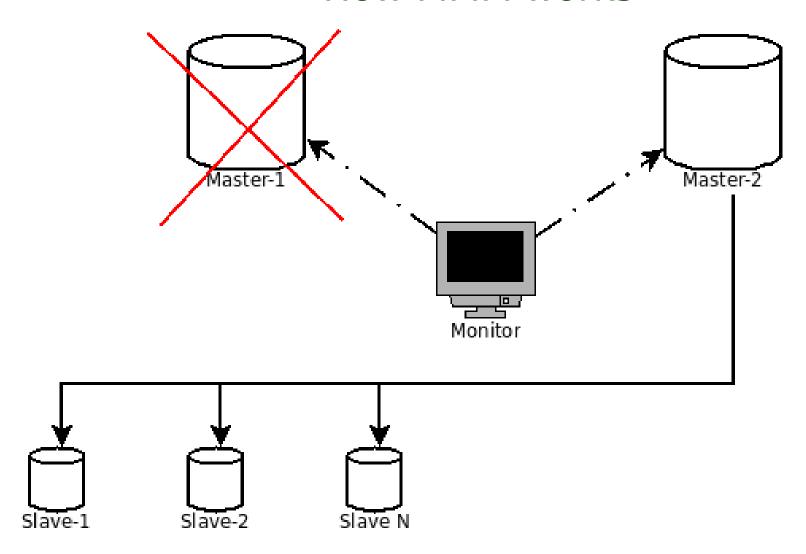














Virtual IP Voodoo

Exclusive role

- One virtual IP for multiple machines
- machine goes down? → ip is moved to another machine
- Usually used for writemostly nodes (e.g. masters)

Balanced role

- One virtual IP for each machine
- machine goes down? → ip is moved to another machine
- Usually used for read-only nodes (e.g. slaves)
- Caution! Nothing to do with load balancing!
- One machine can have multiple virtual IPs



Overview of our setups (1)

- MMM 1.2.3 In production/testlab
 - 2 Masters, 3 Slaves and 1 Monitoring node
 - Only use virtual IP for Masters
 - Slaves still benefit from MMM at failover
 - HW Loadbalancer for slaves
 - CentOS 5.2, OurDelta 5.0.77build8



Overview of our setups (2)

- MMM 2.0.9 In production/testlab
 - Setup ex.: 2 Masters, 2 Slaves and 1 Monitoring node
 - Setup ex.: 2 Masters and 1 Monitor
 - Virtual IPs for Masters and Slaves
 - CentOS 5.3, OurDelta 5.0.77build8



MMM 1.2.3 System requirements

- Linux, OpenSolaris
 - No windows support!
- Perl
 - Must have ithreads enabled
 - Whole bunch of modules
- fping
- arping/net_send
- MySQL



MMM 1.2.3 - advantages

- Most used MMM version
- Has some history in production environments
- Stable
- Code is (mostly) easily readable and understandable



MMM 1.2.3 - disadvantages

- Code is messy
- Poor documentation
- Has some quirks



MMM 2.0.X – advantages

- Recommended version
- Complete rewrite
- Much more proper perl
- Uses highly customisable Log4Perl
- Built-in angel processes
- Passive mode
- Preferred roles



MMM 2.0.X - disadvantages

- Not as many production deployments as 1.2.x
- Bit tougher to install then 1.2.3
 - Only tarball or .deb's, no decent .rpm's
- No auto_setonline like MMM 1.2.x



MMM 2.0.X – 'hardware'/network requirements

- 5 (virtual) machines
 - Monitor → very lightweight
 - Data nodes → your choice
 - When using VM's:
 - distribute properly, clone smartly!
- Static IP for each machine
- 3 virtual IP's
 - 1 for master
 - 2 for slaves



MMM 2.0.X Setup - OS

- CentOS 5.3 minimal
 - Disable all packages at install
 - Minimal != base
- Install yum-priorities
- Install RPMForge repo
 - http://wiki.centos.org/Repositories/RPMForge
- Install pearl modules
 - Try 'yum install pearl-Log-Log4Perl' instead of CPAN → install Log::Log4Perl



MMM 2.0.X Setup - Security

- Change SSH configuration
 - Different ports
 - Use SSH Keys for authentication
 - Disable root login over SSH
- Setup iptables (or your firewall of choice)



MMM 2.0.X – Firewall settings

- Port 9989 on agents should be open for traffic from the monitor node
- Port 9988 on monitor optionally to connect to it remotely
- Port 3306 on agents should be open to it's master and to the monitor node
- If no 'public' interface on data nodes, open SSH from the monitor node



MMM 2.0.X - MySQL

- Install OurDelta MySQL on each data node
 - Use OurDelta's CentOS repository http://ourdelta.org
 - Better performance, better monitoring, better tuning
- Minimal settings for all data nodes:
 - enable log-bin
 - Set unique server-id
- Settings for masters:
 - Enable log-slave-updates



MMM 2.0.X – MySQL Permissions

- Monitor user
 - Privileges REPLICATION CLIENT
- Agent user
 - Privileges SUPER, REPLICATION CLIENT, PROCESS
- Replication user
 - Privileges REPLICATION SLAVE



MMM 2.0.X - MySQL Replication

- Set up MySQL replication
 - Make master-2, slave-1 and slave-2 slaves of master-1
 - Make master-1 slave of master-2
- Start slaves and check if everything works properly
- If all == ok, start loading data into master1 and watch it replicate through the whole cluster



Download and install MMM 2.0.X

- No RPM/repository for CentOS
 - Use tarball and separate files and folders
- On all machines (data+monitor)
 - Mkdir -p /var/log/mysql-mmm, /etc/mysql-mmm, /usr/local/mysql-mmm/bin/{agent|monitor}
- Create MMM subdir in perl -V:installvendorlib
 - Copy lib/ folder contents there



MMM 2.0.X - configuration

<host slave-1> active master role writer <host default> 192.168.2.208 ip cluster interface eth0 mode slave pid path /var/run/mmmd agent.pid </host> bin path /usr/local/mysql-mmm/bin replication replication user <role writer> replication password hosts master-1, master-2 openquery 192.168.2.201 agent user mmm agent ips exclusive agent password openquery mode </host> </role> <host master-1> <role reader> ip hosts slave-1, slave-2 192.168.2.206 192.168.2.202, 192.168.2.203 mode master ips mode balanced peer master-2 </host> </role> === this master-1



MMM 2.0.X - checks

- Checks allow mmm_mon to monitor health of the cluster
- 4 default checks included
 - Ping → server reachable?
 - rep_backlog → replication behind?
 - rep_threads → replication running
 - Mysql → mysql server reachable
- Option for custom checks



MMM 2.0.X – Agent states

ONLINE

 All is peachy, only state in which a node can have a role assigned

REPLICATION_DELAY

replication backlog is too big (Check rep_backlog failed)

REPLICATION_FAIL

replication threads are not running (Check rep_threads and rep_backlog failed)

AWAITING RECOVERY

 Host is awaiting recovery. Entered after HARD_OFFLINE → all is ok



MMM 2.0.X - Agent states (2)

- HARD_OFFLINE
 - Host is offline (Check ping and/or mysql failed)
- ADMIN_OFFLINE
 - host was set to offline manually
- UNKNOWN
 - Host is in unknown state



MMM 2.0.X - mmm_control

mmm_control is used to control the cluster

 Needs root privileges (as opposed to MMM 1.X) because of reading config files



MMM 2.0.X – common operations

- Move masters so you can do maintenance
 - mmm_control move_role writer my-master-1
- Set a slave offline for maintenance
 - mmm control set offline my-slave-1
 - mmm_control set_online my-slave-1
- Put MMM in passive state so it doesn't interfere
 - mmm_control set_passive/set_active



MMM 2.0.X – cluster state

'mmm_control show' shows the current state of all agents

```
[openquery@mmm2-monitor ~]$ sudo mmm_control show
master-1(192.168.2.206) master/ONLINE. Roles: writer(192.168.2.201)
master-2(192.168.2.207) master/ONLINE. Roles:
slave-1(192.168.2.208) slave/ONLINE. Roles: reader(192.168.2.202)
slave-2(192.168.2.209) slave/ONLINE. Roles: reader(192.168.2.203)
```

• 'mmm_control mode' shows whether the cluster is active or passive



Optional Extras (1)

- Make configuration go through puppet
 - Makes adding new slaves extremely easy
- Install MySQL/MMM monitoring
 - Open Query uses Zabbix
- Preferred hosts
- When using LVM for MySQL, use MMM tools to clone/ backup nodes
- Use SSL for MMM connections



Optional Extras (2)

- Mix and match solutions!
 - Use HW loadbalancer for reads
- Setup cron-jobs with mk-table-checksum / mk-tablesynch
 - Make sure schema is suitable



Ideas for improvement of MMM 2.0.X

- Add 'real' loadbalancer
 - MySQL Proxy?
 - Customised haProxy
- Remove monitor as a SPOF
- Proper packaging



Pitfalls

- MMM has no 'real' loadbalancing
- Some failover situations will _not_ be handled by MMM and need manual intervention!

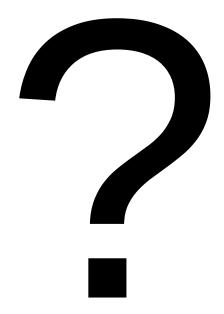


Who is using it in production?

- Big broadcasting company
 - 2 masters, 3 slaves
- One of top 5 Adult entertainment sites
 - In top 60 sites in Alexa.com
- Big Streaming video provider
 - Never less then 10K people online



Questions?





Credits / Links

http://mysql-mmm.org

http://ourdelta.org

http://openquery.com

http://www.zabbix.com



