NSD DBA2 DAY01

- 1. <u>案例1</u>: MySQL一主一从
- 2. 案例2: 配置主从从同步结构
- 3. 配置半同步复制模式

1 案例1: MySQL—主—从

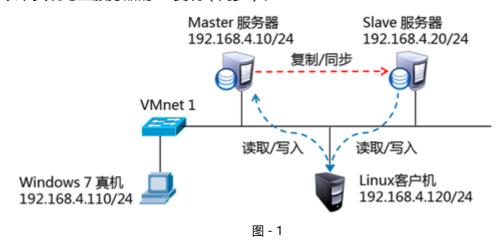
1.1 问题

- 构建 主-->从 复制结构
- 其中主机192.168.4.10作为主库
- 主机192.168.4.20作为从库

1.

1.2 方案

使用2台RHEL 7虚拟机,如图-1所示。其中192.168.4.10是MySQL主服务器,负责提供同步源;另一台192.168.4.20作为MySQL从服务器,通过调取主服务器上的binlog日志,在本地重做对应的库、表,实现与主服务器的AB复制(同步)。



提前为两台MySQL服务器安装好MySQL-server、MySQL-Client软件包,并为数据库用户root修改密码;Linux客户机上则只需安装MySQL-Client软件包即可。

1.3 步骤

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

步骤一:初始化现有库

为了在启用binlog日志及同步之前保持主、从库的一致性,建议进行初始化——备份主服务器上现有的库,然后导入到从服务器上。

当现有库、表都采用MyISAM引擎时,可执行离线备份、恢复,这样更有效率;否则,可通过mysqldump等工具来实现库的导出、导入。

1)备份MySQL Master (192.168.4.10)上现有的库

Top

如果服务器已经启用binlog,建议对日志做一次重置,否则可忽略:

- 01. [root@dbsvr1~] # my sql u root p
- O2. Enter password: //以数据库用户root登入
- 03.
- 04. my sql> RESET MASTER; //重置binlog日志
- 05. Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.06 sec)
- 06. my sql> quit //退出my sql> 环境
- 07. By e

以备份mysql库、sys库为例,导出操作如下:

- 01. [root@dbsvr1~] # my sqldump u root p all- databases > /root/my test.sql
- 02. Enter password: //验证口令
- 03. [root@dbsvr1~] # Is Ih /root/mytest.sql //确认备份结果
- 04. rw- r-- r-- . 1 root root 777172 4月 23 12: 21 /root/my test. sql

2)在MySQL Slave (192.168.4.20)上导入备份的库

先清理目标库,避免导入时冲突。主要是采用InnoDB引擎的库,授权库mysql多采用MyISAM引擎,可不做清理。

- 01. $[root@dbsvr2 \sim] # my sql u root p$
- 02. Enter password: //以数据库用户root登入
- 03.
- 04. my sql> DROP DATABASE test; //删除test库
- 05. Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)
- 06. my sql> quit //退出my sql> 环境
- 07. By e

使用scp工具下载备份文件:

- 01. [root@dbsvr2~] # scp /root/mytest.sql root@192.168.4.20:/
- 02. root@dbsvr1's password: //验证对方系统用户root的口令
- 03. mytest.sql 100% 759KB 759.0KB/s 00:00
- 04. [root@dbsvr2~]#ls-lh mytest.sql //确认下载结果
- 05. rw-r--r-. 1 root root 759K 4月 23 12: 22 /my test. sql

Top

执行导入操作:

01. [root@dbsvr2 \sim] # my sql - u root - p < /my test. sql

//验证口令

02. Enter password:

导入成功后,可重新登入 mysql> 环境,确认清理的目标库已恢复:

```
01.
     my sql> show databases;
02.
03.
     Database
04.
     +----+
05.
    information_schema
06.
    my sql
07.
    performance schema
08.
    sy s
09.
10.
     4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

步骤二:配置MySQL Master (主服务器, 192.168.4.10)

1)修改/etc/my.cnf配置,重新启动MySQL服务程序 指定服务器ID号、允许日志同步:

```
    01. [root@dbsvr1 my sql] # v im /etc/my .cnf
    02. [my sqld]
    03. log_bin=dbsvr1 bin //启用binlog日志 ,并指定文件名前缀
    04. server_id = 10 //指定服务器ID号
    05. .....
```

重启mysql服务:

01. [root@dbsvr1~] # sy stemctl restart my sqld.service

2)新建一个备份用户,授予复制权限

需要的权限为REPLICATION SLAVE,允许其从Slave服务器访问:

- 01. my sql> GRANT REPLICATION SLAVE ON *.* TO 'replicater'@'192.168.4.%' IDE IED BY '
- 02. Query OK, 0 rows affected, 1 warning (0.09 sec)

3)检查Master服务器的同步状态

在已经初始化现有库的情况下,查看MASTER状态,记录下当前的日志文件名、偏移的位置 (下面SLAVE发起复制时需要用到):

```
01.
    my sql> SHOW MASTER STATUS\G
    02.
03.
          File: dbsv r1- bin. 000001
                               //记住当前的日志文件名
04.
        Position: 154
                             //记住当前的位置
05.
       Binlog Do DB:
06.
     Binlog Ignore DB:
07.
    Executed_Gtid_Set:
08.
    1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

步骤三:配置MySQL Slave (从服务器, 192.168.4.20)

1)修改/etc/my.cnf配置,重新启动MySQL服务程序指定服务器ID号、允许日志同步:

```
01. [root@dbsvr2~]#vim/etc/my.cnf
02. [my sqld]
03. log_bin=dbsvr2-bin //启动SQL日志,并指定文件名前缀
04. server_id = 20 //指定服务器ID号,不要与Master的相同
05. ....
```

在生产环境中,还可以根据需要设置更详细的同步选项。比如,指定当主、从网络中断时的重试超时时间(slave-net-timeout=60)等,具体可参考MySQL手册。

配置完成后,重启mysql服务:

01. [root@dbsvr2 ~] # systemctl restart my sqld.service

通过CHANGE MASTER语句指定MASTER服务器的IP地址、同步用户名/密码、起始日志文件、偏移位置(参考MASTER上的状态输出):

- 05. -> MASTER_LOG_POS=334; //对应Master的日志偏移位置
- 06. Query OK, 0 rows affected, 2 warnings (0.12 sec)

然后执行START SLAVE (较早版本中为SLAVE START)启动复制:

- O1. my sql> START SLAVE; //启动复制
- 02. Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

注意:一旦启用SLAVE复制,当需要修改MASTER信息时,应先执行STOP SLAVE停止复制, 然后重新修改、启动复制。

通过上述连接操作,MASTER服务器的设置信息自动存为master.info文件,以后每次MySQL服务程序时会自动调用并更新,无需重复设置。查看master.info文件的开头部分内容,可验证相关设置:

- 01. [root@dbsvr2 ~] # Is Ih /var/lib/mysql/master.info
- 02. rw- r----. 1 my sql my sql 132 4月 23 12:06 /v ar/lib/my sql/master.inf o
- 03. [root@dbsvr2 ~] # head /var/lib/mysql/master.info
- 04. 25
- 05. dbsvr1-bin.000001
- 06. 154
- 07. 192.168.4.10
- 08. replicater
- 09. pwd123
- 10. 3306
- 11. 60
- 12. 0

2)检查Slave服务器的同步状态

通过SHOW SLAVE STATUS语句可查看从服务器状态,确认其中的IO线程、SQL线程正常运行,才能成功同步:

- 01. my sql> SHOW SLAVE STATUS\G
- 02. Slave_IO_State: Waiting for master to send event
- 03. Master_Host: 192.168.4.1
- O4. Master_User: replicater
- 05. Master_Port: 3306
- 06. Connect_Retry: 60
- 07. Waster_Log_File: dbsvr1- bin.000001

```
08.
             Read_Master_Log_Pos: 154
09.
                Relay_Log_File: db2- relay- bin.000003
10.
                 Relay_Log_Pos: 321
11.
            Relay _Master_Log_File: dbsvr1- bin.000001
12.
               Slave_IO_Running: Yes
                                             //IO线程应该已运行
13.
              Slave_SQL_Running: Yes
                                              //SQL线程应该已运行
                Replicate Do DB:
14.
15.
             Replicate_Ignore_DB:
16.
              Replicate_Do_Table:
17.
           Replicate_Ignore_Table:
18.
           Replicate Wild Do Table:
19.
        Replicate_Wild_Ignore_Table:
20.
                   Last Errno: 0
21.
                   Last Error:
22.
                  Skip_Counter: 0
23.
             Exec_Master_Log_Pos: 154
24.
                Relay_Log_Space: 2490
25.
                Until Condition: None
26.
                Until_Log_File:
27.
                 Until_Log_Pos: 0
28.
              Master SSL Allowed: No
29.
              Master_SSL_CA_File:
30.
              Master_SSL_CA_Path:
31.
                Master_SSL_Cert:
32.
              Master SSL Cipher:
33.
                Master_SSL_Key:
34.
            Seconds Behind Master: 0
35.
       Master SSL Verify Server Cert: No
36.
                 Last_IO_Errno: 0
37.
                 Last_IO_Error:
38.
                Last_SQL_Errno: 0
39.
                Last SQL Error:
40.
        Replicate_Ignore_Server_Ids:
41.
               Master_Server_Id: 10
42.
                  Master_UUID: 2d4d8a11- 27b7- 11e7- ae78- 52540055c180
43.
               Master_Info_File: /var/lib/mysql/master.info
44.
                    SQL_Delay: 0
45.
             SQL_Remaining_Delay: NULL
46.
           Slave_SQL_Running_State: Slave has read all relay log; waiting for more updates
                                                                                Top
47.
              Master_Retry_Count: 86400
48.
                  Master_Bind:
```

```
49.
           Last_IO_Error_Timestamp:
50.
          Last_SQL_Error_Timestamp:
51.
                 Master_SSL_Crl:
52.
              Master_SSL_Crlpath:
53.
              Retrieved_Gtid_Set:
54.
               Executed_Gtid_Set:
55.
                 Auto Position: 0
56.
             Replicate_Rewrite_DB:
57.
                  Channel Name:
58.
              Master TLS Version:
59.
       1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

若START SLAVE直接报错失败,请检查CHANGE MASTER相关设置是否有误,纠正后再重试;若IO线程或SQL线程有一个为"No",则应检查服务器的错误日志,分析并排除故障后重启主从复制。

步骤四:测试主从同步效果

1)在Master上操作数据库、表、表记录

新建newdb库、newtable表,随意插入几条表记录:

```
01.
                                                   //新建库newdb
      my sql> CREATE DATABASE newdb;
02.
      Query OK, 1 row affected (0.17 sec)
03.
                                            //切换到newdb库
04.
      my sql> USE newdb;
05.
      Database changed
06.
07.
      my sql> CREATE TABLE newtable(id int(4));
                                                  //新建newtable表
08.
      Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.46 sec)
09.
10.
      my sql> INSERT INTO newtable VALUES(1234),(5678); //插入2条表记录
11.
      Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.24 sec)
12.
      Records: 2 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
13.
      my sql> SELECT * FROM new table;
                                                 //确认表数据
      +----+
14.
15.
     id
16.
      +----+
17.
      1234
18.
      5678
19.
      +----+
                                                                       Top
```

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

20.

2)在Slave上确认自动同步的结果

直接切换到newdb库,并查询newtable表的记录,应该与Master上的一样,这才说明主从同步已经成功生效:

```
my sql> USE newdb;
01.
                                              //直接切换到newdb库
      Reading table information for completion of table and column names
02.
03.
      You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with - A
04.
05.
      Database changed
06.
07.
      my sql> SELECT * FROM new table;
                                              //输出表记录
08.
      +----+
09.
      id
      +----+
10.
11.
     1234
12.
     | 5678 |
13.
      +----+
14.
      2 rows in set (0.02 sec)
```

3)在Master服务器上可查看Slave主机的信息

2 案例2:配置主从从同步结构

2.1 问题

- 具体要求如下:
- 配置主机192.168.4.51为主数据库服务器
- 配置主机192.168.4.52为51主机的从库服务器
- 配置主机192.168.4.53为52主机的从库服务器
- 客户端连接主数据库服务器51主机创建的数据,连接52和53主机时,也可以访问到底。 表、记录。

1.

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2.

2.2 方案

使用3台RHEL 7虚拟机,如图-2所示。其中192.168.4.51是MySQL主服务器,负责提供同步 源;另一台192.168.4.52作为192.168.4.51从服务器,最后一台192.168.4.53作为192.168.4.52 从服务器,通过调取主服务器上的binlog日志,客户端访问主库51 时 创建库表记录 在52 和53 数 据库服务器都可以看到



第1台从库 Slave 服务器 192.168.4.52/24

图 - 2

2.3 步骤

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

步骤一:环境准备

01.

02.

为了在启用binlog日志及同步之前保持主、从库的一致性,主从同步未配置之前,要保证从库 上要有主库上的数据,禁用selinux,关闭防火墙服务,保证物理连接正常

> [root@db51~] # setenforce 0 [root@db51~] # ping - c 2 192.168.4.51 03. 04. PING 192.168.4.51 (192.168.4.51) 56(84) bytes of data. 05. 64 by tes from 192.168.4.51: icmp_seq=1ttl=64 time=0.059 ms 06. 64 by tes from 192.168.4.51: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.063 ms 07. 08. --- 192.168.4.51 ping statistics ---09. 2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 999ms 10. rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.059/0.061/0.063/0.002 ms11. [root@db51~] # ping - c 2 192.168.4.52

[root@db51~] # systemctl stop firewalld

- 12. PING 192.168.4.52 (192.168.4.52) 56(84) bytes of data.
- 13. 64 by tes from 192.168.4.52: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.698 ms
- 64 by tes from 192.168.4.52: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.365 ms 14.

15.

- 16. --- 192.168.4.52 ping statistics ---
- 2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 1000ms 17.

18. rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.365/0.531/0.698/0.168 ms

步骤二:配置主服务器192.168.4.51

1)对yaya用户进行授权

```
01. [root@db51 ~] # my sql - uroot - p123456
```

- 02. my sql> grant replication slave on *.* to y ay a@"%" identified by "123456";
- 03. Query OK, 0 rows affected, 1 warning (0.03 sec)
- 2)启用binlog日志,修改/etc/my.cnf配置,重新启动MySQL服务程序指定服务器ID号、允许日志同步:

```
01. [root@db51~]#vim/etc/my.cnf
```

02. [my sqld]

O3. log_bin=db51 //启用binlog日志,并指定文件名前缀

04. server_id=51 //指定服务器ID号

05. binlog-format="mixed" // 指定binlog日志格式

重启mysql服务:

01. [root@db51~] # sy stemctl restart my sqld

确保/var/lib/mysql下面有两个文件:

```
01. \lceil root@db51 \sim \rceil \# ls /var/lib/mysql/db51.*
```

02. /v ar/lib/my sql/db51 000001 /v ar/lib/my sql/db51 index

查看主服务正在使用的日志信息

查看主服务器状态,记录下当前的日志文件名、偏移的位置(下面SLAVE发起复制时需要用到):

07. 1 row in set (0.00 sec)

步骤三:配置从服务器192.168.4.52

- 1) 在服务器192.168.4.52上对user53用户进行授权
 - 01. [root@db52 ~] # my sql u root p123456
 - 02. my sql> grant replication slave on *.* to user53@"192.168.4.53" identified by "6543"
 - 03. Query OK, 0 rows affected, 1 warning (0.00 sec)

2)修改/etc/my.cnf配置,启用binlog日志,指定server_id和允许级联复制

- 01. $[root@db52 \sim] # v im /etc/my.cnf$
- 02. [my sqld]
- 03. serv er_id=52
- 04. log-bin=db52
- 05. binlog-format="mixed"
- 06. log_slave_updates //允许级联复制
- 3)配置完成后,重启mysql服务:
 - 01. [root@db52 ~] # sy stemctl restart my sqld
- 4)确保/var/lib/mysql下面有两个文件:
 - 01. [root@db52 ~] # ls /v ar/lib/my sql/db52.*
 - 02. $\sqrt{\frac{\text{v ar}}{\text{lib}}}$ sql/db52.000001 $\sqrt{\frac{\text{v ar}}{\text{lib}}}$ sql/db52.index
- 5) 查看正在使用的日志信息
 - 01. [root@db52 ~] # my sql uroot p123456
 - 02. my sql> show master status;

04. | File | Position | Binlog_Do_DB | Binlog_Ignore_DB | Executed_Gtid_Set |



6)验证主库的授权用户

[root@db52 ~]# mysql -h192.168.4.51 -uyaya -p123456

mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.

Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with; or \g.

Your MySQL connection id is 4

Server version: 5.7.17-log MySQL Community Server (GPL)

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Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

01. my sql> //验证成功

7)通过change master语句指定master服务器的IP地址、同步用户名/密码、起始日志文件、偏移位置(参考master上的状态输出):

[root@db52 ~]# mysql -uroot -p123456

mysql> change master to

- -> master host="192.168.4.51",
- -> master user="yaya",
- -> master password="123456",
- -> master log file="db51.000002",
- -> master log pos=437;

Query OK, 0 rows affected, 2 warnings (0.43 sec)

8)启动slave进程

mysql> start slave;

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)

9) 查看进程状态信息,通过show slave status语句可查看从服务器状态,确认其中的IO线程、SQL线程正常运行,才能成功同步,IO线程和SQL线程必须是Yes

mysql> show slave status \G;

Slave IO State: Waiting for master to send event

Master Host: 192.168.4.51

Master_User: yaya Master_Port: 3306 Connect Retry: 60

Master_Log_File: db51.000002

Read_Master_Log_Pos: 437

Relay Log File: db52-relay-bin.000002

Relay_Log_Pos: 315

Relay Master Log File: db51.000002

Slave_IO_Running: Yes 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: 437

Relay_Log_Space: 521
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: 0

Master_SSL_Verify_Server_Cert: No

Last_IO_Errno: 0

Last 10 Error:

Last_SQL_Errno: 0

Last SQL Error:

Replicate_Ignore_Server_Ids:

Master Server Id: 51

Master UUID: 81a13101-aa66-11e8-ad11-525400019e62

Master Info File: /var/lib/mysql/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:

Last SQL Error Timestamp:

Master SSL Crl:

Master SSL Cripath:

Retrieved Gtid Set:

Executed Gtid Set:

Auto Position: 0

Replicate Rewrite DB:

Channel Name:

Master TLS Version:

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

步骤四:配置从服务器192.168.4.53

1)验证主库的授权用户

```
01.
       [root@db53 ~] # my sql - h192.168.4.52 - uuser53 - p654321
02.
       my sql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
```

- Welcome to the My SQL monitor. Commands end with; or \g. 03.
- 04. Your My SQL connection id is 7
- 05. Server version: 5.7.17- log My SQL Community Server (GPL)

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- 11. owners.

12.

13. Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

14.

15. my sql> //验证成功

2) 指定server id

```
01. [my sqld]
02. validate_password_policy=0
03. validate_password_length=6
04. server_id=53
```

3)重新启动服务

01. [root@db53 ~] # sy stemctl restart my sqld

4)管理员登录指定主库信息

```
01.
       [root@db53 ~] # my sql - uroot - p123456
02.
       my sql> change master to
03.
         - > master_host="192.168.4.52",
04.
         -> master_user="user53",
05.
         -> master_password="654321",
06.
         - > master_log_file=" db52.000001",
07.
         -> master_log_pos=154;
08.
       Query OK, 0 rows affected, 2 warnings (0.37 sec)
```

5)启动slave进程

```
01. my sql> start slave;02. Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)
```

6) 查看进程状态信息

```
01.
     my sql> show slave status \G
02.
     03.
            Slave_IO_State: Waiting for master to send event
04.
              Master_Host: 192.168.4.52
05.
              Master_User: user53
06.
              Master_Port: 3306
                                                           Top
07.
             Connect_Retry: 60
            Master_Log_File: db52.000001
08.
```

```
09. Read_Master_Log_Pos: 154
10. Relay_Log_File: db53- relay- bin.000003
11. Relay_Log_Pos: 315
12. Relay_Master_Log_File: db52.000001
13. Slave_IO_Running: Yes
14. Slave SQL Running: Yes
```

步骤五:客户端验证配置

1)在主服务器上在主库上授权访问gamedb库的用户

```
O1. [root@db51~] # my sql - uroot - p123456
O2. my sql> grant all on gamedb.* to dada@"%" identified by "123456";
O3. Query OK, 0 rows affected, 1 warning (0.03 sec)
```

2)客户端使用授权用户连接主库,建库、表、插入记录

```
01.
      [root@room9pc01 ~] # my sql - h192.168.4.51 - udada - p123456
02.
      Welcome to the MariaDB monitor. Commands end with; or \g.
03.
      Your My SQL connection id is 7
04.
      Server version: 5.7.17- log My SQL Community Server (GPL)
05.
06.
      Copyright (c) 2000, 2017, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.
07.
08.
      Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
09.
10.
      My SQL [ ( none) ] > //验证成功
11.
      My SQL [(none)] > create database gamedb; //创建测试库
12.
      Query OK, 1 row affected (0.04 sec)
13.
      My SQL [(none)] > create table gamedb.t1(id int); //在gamedb下创建t1表
14.
      Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.17 sec)
15.
      My SQL [(none)] > insert into gamedb.t1 values(8888); //在t1表中插入数值
16.
      Query OK, 1 row affected (0.22 sec)
```

3)客户端使用授权用户连接2台从库时,也可以看到主库上新的库表记录

```
Top
01. [root@room9pc01~]# my sql - h192.168.4.52 - udada - p123456 //验证52主机的状态
02. Welcome to the MariaDB monitor. Commands end with; or \g.
```

```
03.
      Your My SQL connection id is 10
04.
       Server version: 5.7.17- log My SQL Community Server (GPL)
05.
06.
      Copyright (c) 2000, 2017, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.
07.
08.
      Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
09.
      My SQL [(none)] > select * from gamedb.t1; //查询插入的表格
10.
      +----+
11.
      | id |
12.
      +----+
13.
      8888
14.
      +----+
15.
      1 row in set (0.00 sec)
16.
      My SQL [ (none)] > exit
17.
      [root@room9pc01~]#mysql-h192.168.4.53-udada-p123456//验证53主机的状态
18.
      Welcome to the MariaDB monitor. Commands end with; or \g.
19.
      Your My SQL connection id is 6
20.
      Server version: 5.7.17 My SQL Community Server (GPL)
21.
22.
      Copy right (c) 2000, 2017, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.
23.
24.
      Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
25.
26.
      My SQL [ (none) ] > select * from gamedb.t1;
27.
      +----+
28.
     id
      +----+
29.
30.
     8888
31.
      +----+
32.
      1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

3 配置半同步复制模式

3.1 问题

- 开启案例1 主库192.168.4.51 半同步复制模式
- 开启案例1 从库192.168.4.52 半同步复制模式
- 开启案例1 从库192.168.4.53 半同步复制模式
- 查看半同步复制模式是否开启

3.2 步骤 <u>Top</u>

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

步骤一: 查看是否允许动态加载模块,

1) 查看是否允许动态加载模块默认允许

2)命令行加载插件,用户需有SUPER权限

主库上面操作:

01. my sql> INSTALL PLUGIN rpl_semi_sy nc_master SONAME 'semisy nc_master.so';

从库上面操作:

01. my sql> INSTALL PLUGIN rpl_semi_sy nc_slav e SONAME 'semisy nc_slav e.so';

查看系统库下的表,模块是否安装成功:

```
01.
    my sql> SELECT PLUGIN NAME, PLUGIN STATUS FROM INFORMATION SCHEMA. PLUGINS W
02.
    +----+
   PLUGIN_NAME PLUGIN_STATUS
03.
    +----
04.
05.
   rpl_semi_sync_master | ACTIVE
06.
   rpl_semi_sy nc_slav e | A CT I V E
   +----+
07.
08.
    2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

3)启用半同步复制,在安装完插件后,半同步复制默认是关闭的

主库上面执行:

- 01. my sql> SET GLOBAL rpl_semi_sy nc_master_enabled = 1;
- 02. Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

从库上面执行:

- 01. my sql> SET GLOBAL rpl_semi_sy nc_slav e_enabled = 1;
- 02. Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

查看半同步复制模式是否启用:

```
01.
    my sql> show variables like "rpl_semi_sync_%_enabled";
02.
    +----+
    Variable_name Value
03.
    +----+
04.
05.
   rpl_semi_sy nc_master_enabled | ON |
06.
    rpl_semi_sy nc_slav e_enabled | ON |
07.
    +----+
08.
    2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

4) 永久启用半同步复制

主库配置

- 01. [root@master51 ~] # v im /etc/my.cnf
- 02. [my sqld]
- 03. plugin- load=rpl_semi_sy nc_master=semisy nc_master.so
- 04. rpl_semi_sy nc_master_enabled=1

从库配置

- 01. [root@slave52 ~] # v im /etc/my.cnf
- 02. [my sqld]
- 03. plugin- load=rpl_semi_sy nc_slav e=semisy nc_slav e. so
- 04. rpl_semi_sy nc_slav e_enabled=1

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在高可用架构下, master和slave需同时启动, 以便在切换后能继续使用半同步复制

- 01. [root@master51 \sim] # v im /etc/my .cnf 02. [my sqld] 03. plugin- load \ 04. ="rpl_semi_sy nc_master=semisy nc_master.so; rpl_semi_sy nc_slav e=semisy nc_slav e.so" 05.
- 06. rpl- semi- sy nc- slav e- enabled = 1

rpl- semi- sy nc- master- enabled = 1