# rsync+sersync文件实时同步

#### 参考:

https://www.linuxidc.com/Linux/2017-10/147900.htm

https://yq.aliyun.com/articles/601394

https://blog.51cto.com/13673885/2103325?cid=704552

- 一、为什么要用Rsync+sersync架构?
- 1、sersync是基于Inotify开发的,类似于Inotify-tools的工具
- 2、sersync可以记录下被监听目录中发生变化的(包括增加、删除、修改)具体某一个文件或某一个目录的名字,然后使用rsync同步的时候,只同步发生变化的这个文件或者这个目录。
- 二、Rsync+Inotify-tools与Rsync+sersync这两种架构有什么区别?
- 1、Rsync+Inotify-tools
- (1): Inotify-tools只能记录下被监听的目录发生了变化(包括增加、删除、修改),并没有把具体是哪个文件或者哪个目录发生了变化记录下来;
- (2): rsync在同步的时候,并不知道具体是哪个文件或者哪个目录发生了变化,每次都是对整个目录进行同步,当数据量很大时,整个目录同步非常耗时(rsync要对整个目录遍历查找对比文件),因此,效率很低。
- 2. Rsync+sersync
- (1): sersync可以记录下被监听目录中发生变化的(包括增加、删除、修改)具体某一个文件或某一个目录的名字;
- (2): rsync在同步的时候,只同步发生变化的这个文件或者这个目录(每次发生变化的数据相对整个同步目录数据来说是很小的,rsync在遍历查找比对文件时,速度很快),因此,效率很高。

小结: 当同步的目录数据量不大时,建议使用Rsync+Inotify-tools; 当数据量很大(几百G甚至1T以上)、文件很多时,建议使用Rsync+sersync。

## 环境

10. 22. 60. 33 master centos 7. 5. 1804 源服务器

10. 22. 60. 34 slave centos 7. 5. 1804 目标服务器

1、关闭 selinux

```
$ vi /etc/selinux/config
   SELINUX=disabled # disabled
$ setenforce 0 #
```

### 2、关闭防火墙

```
$ systemctl stop firewalld.service
```

## 3、安装rsync服务端软件

```
$ yum install rsync xinetd #
$ vi /etc/rc.d/rc.local # #
      /usr/bin/rsync --daemon --config=/etc/rsyncd.conf #
$ systemctl start xinetd #xinetd
```

4、创建rsyncd.conf配置文件

```
uid = root
gid = root
use chroot = yes
max connections = 0
log file = /var/log/rsyncd.log
pid file = /var/run/rsyncd.pid
lock file = /var/run/rsync.lock
secrets file = /etc/rsync.pass
motd file = /etc/rsyncd.Motd
[data]
    path = /data/NFS/data
     comment = A directory in which data is stored
     ignore errors = yes
    read only = no
    hosts allow = 10.22.60.0/24
[logs]
    path = /data/NFS/logs
     comment = The directory where the logs are stored
     ignore errors = yes
     read only = no
    hosts allow = 10.22.60.0/24
[etc]
    path = /data/NFS/etc
     comment = The directory where the configuration is stored
     ignore errors = yes
     read only = no
    hosts allow = 10.22.60.0/24
```

#### 5、创建用户认证文件

```
$ vi /etc/rsync.pass #
  sunline:sunline # ::
```

#### 6、设置文件权限

```
$ chmod 600 /etc/rsyncd.conf #
$ chmod 600 /etc/rsync.pass #
```

#### 7、启动rsync和xinetd

```
$ /usr/bin/rsync --daemon --config=/etc/rsyncd.conf
$ systemctl start xinetd
```

#### 

- 一、安装Rsync客户端(10. 22. 60. 33)
- 1、关闭 selinux

```
$ vi /etc/selinux/config
   SELINUX=disabled # disabled
$ setenforce 0 #
```

#### 2、关闭防火墙

```
$ systemctl stop firewalld.service
```

#### 3、安装rsync服务端软件

```
$ yum install rsync xinetd
$ vi /etc/rc.local ##
   /usr/bin/rsync --daemon
$ vi /etc/reyncd.conf
  log file = /var/log/rsyncd.log
   pid file = /var/run/rsyncd.pid
  lock file = /var/run/rsync.lock
   motd file = /etc/rsyncd.Motd
  [Sync]
   comment = Sync
   uid = root
   gid = root
port= 873
$ chmod +x /etc/rc.d/rc.local #
$ systemctl start xinetd #CentOSxinetdrsync
```

## 4、创建认证密码文件

```
$ vi /etc/passwd.txt #/etc/rsync.pass
sunline
$ chmod 600 /etc/passwd.txt #
```

#### 5、测试数据同步

```
10.22.60.3310.22.60.34
$ mkdir -p /data/NFS/data/sync_test
$ rsync -avH --port=873 --progress --delete /data/NFS/data
root@10.22.60.34::data--password-file=/etc/passwd.txt
    sending incremental file list
    data/
    data/sync_test/
    sent 91 bytes received 20 bytes 222.00 bytes/sec
    total size is 0 speedup is 0.00

10.22.60.34/data/NFS/datasync_test
/etc/rsyncd.conf
```

- 二、安装sersync工具,实时触发rsync进行同步
- 1、查看服务器内核是否支持inotify

```
$ 11 /proc/sys/fs/inotify # inotify
total 0
-rw-r--r- 1 root root 0 Mar 20 13:21 max_queued_events
-rw-r--r- 1 root root 0 Mar 20 11:14 max_user_instances
-rw-r--r- 1 root root 0 Mar 20 13:21 max_user_watches

Linuxinotify2.6.13#uname -a
CentOS 7.03.10.0inotify
```

2、修改inotify默认参数(inotify默认内核参数值太小)

```
$ sysctl -wfs.inotify.max_queued_events="99999999"
$ sysctl -w fs.inotify.max_user_watches="999999999"
$ sysctl -wfs.inotify.max_user_instances="65535"
$ vi /etc/sysctl.conf #
fs.inotify.max_queued_events=99999999
fs.inotify.max_user_watches=99999999
fs.inotify.max_user_instances=65535
```

3、安装sersync

```
sersynchttps://sersync.googlecode.com/files/sersync2.5.4_64bit_binary_sta
ble_final.tar.gz
  (,)

$ tar zxvfsersync2.5.4_64bit_binary_stable_final.tar.gz #
$ mv GNU-Linux-x86 /usr/local/sersync #/usr/local/sersync
```

#### 4、创建rsync

```
$ cd /usr/local/sersync #sersync
$ cp confxml.xml confxml.xml-bak #
$ cp confxml.xml data_configxml.xml # data
$ cp confxml.xml etc_configxml.xml # etc
$ cp confxml.xml logs_configxml.xml # logs
```

#### 5、修改配置文件

```
----- data
    $ vi data_configxml.xml
    ---- 24 ----
            <localpath watch="/data/NFS/data">
 24
 25
                <remote ip="10.22.60.34" name="data"/>
                <!--<remote ip="192.168.8.39" name="tongbu"/>-->
 26
 27
                <!--<remote ip="192.168.8.40" name="tongbu"/>-->
 28
            </localpath>
 29
            <rsync>
30
                <commonParams params="-artuz"/>
               <!-- <auth start="true" users="data"
passwordfile="/etc/passwd.txt"/> -->
                <auth start="true" users="root"</pre>
passwordfile="/etc/passwd.txt"/> ## "true","/etc/passwd.txt"
                <userDefinedPort start="false" port="874"/><!-- port=874</pre>
 33
-->
                <timeout start="false" time="100"/><!-- timeout=100 -->
34
 35
                <ssh start="false"/>
 36
            </rsync>
```

```
----- logs
$ vi logs_configxml.xml
<localpath watch="/data/NFS/logs">
     <remote ip="10.22.60.34" name="logs"/>
     <!--<remote ip="192.168.8.39" name="tongbu"/>-->
     <!--<remote ip="192.168.8.40" name="tongbu"/>-->
</localpath>
<rsync>
     <commonParams params="-artuz"/>
    <!-- <auth start="true" users="data" passwordfile="/etc/passwd.txt"/>
-->
    <auth start="true" users="root" passwordfile="/etc/passwd.txt"/>
    <userDefinedPort start="false" port="874"/><!-- port=874 -->
     <timeout start="false" time="100"/><!-- timeout=100 -->
     <ssh start="false"/>
</rsync>
```

#### 6、启动服务

```
$ /usr/local/sersync/sersync2 -d -r -o
/usr/local/sersync/data_configxml.xml
$ /usr/local/sersync/sersync2 -d -r -o
/usr/local/sersync/logs_configxml.xml
$ /usr/local/sersync/sersync2 -d -r -o
/usr/local/sersync/etc_configxml.xml
/data/NFS/data/data/NFS/logs/data/NFS/etc
```

#### 7、设置sersync监控开机自动执行

```
$ vi /etc/rc.d/rc.local #
   /usr/local/sersync/sersync2 -d -r -o
/usr/local/sersync/data_configxml.xml
   /usr/local/sersync/sersync2 -d -r -o
/usr/local/sersync/logs_configxml.xml
   /usr/local/sersync/sersync2 -d -r -o
/usr/local/sersync/etc_configxml.xml
```