youzhibing2904

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随笔-55 文章-0 评论-278

nginx实现请求的负载均衡 + keepalived实现nginx的高可用

阿里云服务器,点我领红包

阿里云双12 全场2折 起,错过了双11,不要再错过双12

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- 前言
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- tomcat做应用服务器
- nginx做负载均衡
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前言

使用集群是网站解决高并发、海量数据问题的常用手段。当一台服务器的处理能力、存储空间不足时,不要企图去换更强大的服务器,对大型网站而言,不管多么强大的服务器,都满足不了网站持续增长的业务需求。这种情况下,更恰当的做法是增加一台服务器分担原有服务器的访问及存储压力。通过负载均衡调度服务器,将来自浏览器的访问请求分发到应用服务器集群中的任何一台服务器上,如果有更多的用户,就在集群中加入更多的应用服务器,使应用服务器的负载压力不再成为整个网站的瓶颈。

摘自《大型网站技术架构_核心原理与案例分析》

另外,大家可以看我的这两篇博客: LVS + keepalived + nginx + tomcat 实现主从热备 + 负载均衡 和 主 从热备+负载均衡(LVS + keepalived),对比下这三篇博客,其中区别及各自的优缺点需要大家好好体会。

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环境准备

192.168.0.221: nginx + keepalived master

192.168.0.222: nginx + keepalived backup

192.168.0.223: tomcat

192.168.0.224: tomcat

虚拟ip(VIP):192.168.0.200,对外提供服务的ip,也可称作浮动ip

各个组件之间的关系图如下:

昵称: youzhibing2904园龄: 3年7个月粉丝: 192关注: 21+加关注

 2018年12月

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搜索

找找看

常用链接

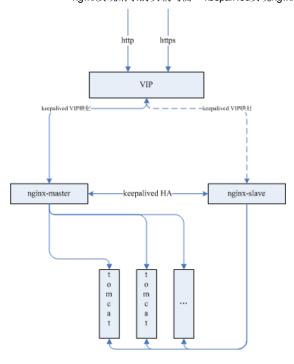
我的随笔 我的评论 我的参与 最新评论 我的标签

我的标签

排序(7) springboot(6) shiro(5) spring boot(5) cassandra(5) linux(4) 负载均衡(4) 缓存(3) tomcat(3) springboot源码(3) 更多

随笔分类

cassandra(5)
hadoop
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java并发编程
java分布式(1)
java设计模式(1)
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spring源码(3)



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tomcat做应用服务器

tomcat的安装不在本博客范围之内,具体可参考<u>virtualBox安装centos,并搭建tomcat</u>,tomcat的webapps下记得放自己的应用,我的是<u>myWeb</u>,如果大家也用我的myWeb,那么index.jsp中的ip需要换成自己的

将192.168.0.223、192.168.0.224上的tomcat启动起来,tomcat的路径可能和我的不一致,需要写成自己的

- # cd /usr/local/tomcat7/bin
- # ./startup.sh
- 访问myWeb如下



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nginx做负载均衡

nginx的安装,本文就不讲述了,具体可参考<u>LVS + keepalived + nqinx + tomcat 实现主从热备 + 负载均</u>

nginx.conf内容如下

衡



tomcat(1) 大型网站技术架构(11) 关系型数据库(1) 计算机网络 日志系统(2) 设计模式(1) 算法与数据结构(7) 杂谈(1)

随笔档案

2018年12月 (3)

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2018年2月 (1)

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2017年5月 (2)

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2016年12月 (1) 2016年4月 (1)

2016年1月 (2)

2015年12月 (5) 2015年11月 (3)

2015年10月 (5)

文章分类

spring boot

druid

最新评论

1. Re:利用maven/eclipse搭建ssm(spring+spring mvc+mybatis)

@肥貓桂子有几个地方要改1、pom.xml中 mysql驱动版本改一下 mysql mysql-con nector-java 5.0.8 5.0.8改成5.1.382、 mybatis-spri.........

--youzhibing2904

2. Re:利用maven/eclipse搭建ssm(spring+spring mvc+mybatis)

@肥猫桂子好的,我看看...

--youzhibing2904

3. Re:利用maven/eclipse搭建ssm(spring+spring mvc+mybatis)

@youzhibing2904已发您邮箱,辛苦博主了,感谢感谢。...

--肥猫桂子

4. Re:利用maven/eclipse搭建ssm(spring+spring mvc+mybatis)

@肥猫桂子方便的话,工程发我邮箱吧, 我的qq 997914490...

--youzhibing2904

5. Re:利用maven/eclipse搭建ssm(spring+spring mvc+mybatis)

@youzhibing2904有的,有写。...

--肥猫桂子

阅读排行榜

- 1. nginx实现请求的负载均衡 + keepaliv ed实现nginx的高可用(41333)
- 2. Maven pom.xml中的元素modules、parent、properties以及import(32182)
- 3. spring-session实现分布式集群sessi

```
use epoll;
                                                      #epoll是多路复用IO(I/O Multiplexing)中的一种方式,但是仅用于
linux2.6以上内核,可以大大提高nginx的性能
                                                               #单个后台worker process进程的最大并发链接数
        worker connections 1024;
#设定http服务器,利用它的反向代理功能提供负载均衡支持
http
        include
                                   mime.types;
        default_type application/octet-stream;
       #设定请求缓冲
       server names hash bucket size 128;
       client header buffer size 32K;
       large client header buffers 4 32k;
        # client max body size
        #sendfile 指令指定 nginx 是否调用 sendfile 函数 (zero copy 方式)来输出文件,对于普通应
用,
        #必须设为 on,如果用来进行下载等应用磁盘IO重负载应用,可设置为 off,以平衡磁盘与网络I/O处理速
度,降低系统的uptime.
        sendfile
        tcp nopush
                                      on:
        tcp nodelay on;
        #连接超时时间
        keepalive timeout 65;
        #开启gzip压缩,降低传输流量
        gzip on;
        gzip_min_length 1k;
        gzip buffers 4 16k;
        gzip_http_version 1.1;
        gzip_comp_level 2;
        gzip_types text/plain application/x-javascript text/css application/xml;
        gzip_vary on;
        #添加tomcat列表,真实应用服务器都放在这
        upstream tomcat pool
        {
              #server tomcat地址:端口号 weight表示权值,权值越大,被分配的几率越大;
             server 192.168.0.223:8080 weight=4 max fails=2 fail timeout=30s;
             server 192.168.0.224:8080 weight=4 max_fails=2 fail_timeout=30s;
        server
        {
                                                                #监听端口
                listen
                                       80;
                server_name localhost;
        #默认请求设置
        location / {
                proxy_pass http://tomcat_pool;
                                                                                     #转向tomcat 外理
        #所有的jsp页面均由tomcat处理
        location ~ \.(jsp|jspx|dp)?$
                proxy set header Host $host;
                proxy set header X-Real-IP $remote addr;
                proxy_pass http://tomcat_pool; #转向tomcat处理
        #所有的静态文件直接读取不经过tomcat,nginx自己处理
        location ~ .*\.
(htm|html|gif|jpg|jpeg|png|bmp|swf|ioc|rar|zip|txt|flv|mid|doc|ppt|pdf|xls|mp3|wma) \\ \$ for example 1 and 1 and 2 and 3 and 
                expires 30d;
        }
        location ~ .*\.(js|css)?$
              expires 1h;
```

on的共享(23541)

- 4. 利用maven/eclipse搭建ssm(spring +spring mvc+mybatis)(22031)
- 5. spring jdbcTemplate 事务,各种诡
- 异,包你醍醐灌顶! (18818)

评论排行榜

- 1. 利用maven/eclipse搭建ssm(spring +spring mvc+mybatis)(101)
- 2. 杂谈篇之我是怎么读源码的, 授之以渔(34)
- 3. nginx实现请求的负载均衡 + keepaliv ed实现nginx的高可用(20)
- 4. spring-session实现分布式集群session的共享(12)
- 5. 主从热备+负载均衡(LVS + keepaliv ed)(11)

推荐排行榜

- 1. 杂谈篇之我是怎么读源码的, 授之以渔(39)
- 2. Maven pom.xml中的元素modules、parent、properties以及import(13)
- 3. 利用maven/eclipse搭建ssm(spring +spring mvc+mybatis)(12)
- 4. nginx实现请求的负载均衡 + keepaliv ed实现nginx的高可用(12)
- 5. 主从热备+负载均衡(LVS + keepaliv ed)(10)

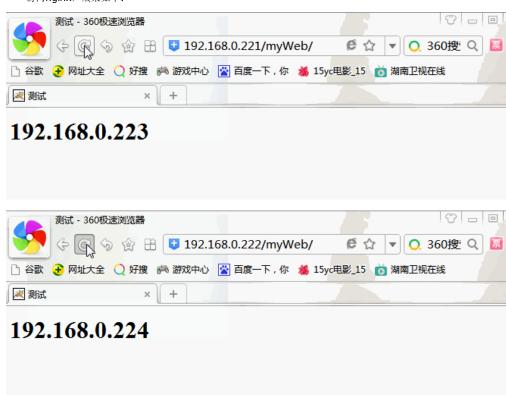
```
#定义错误提示页面
    error_page 500 502 503 504 /50x.html;
    location = /50x.html {
        root html;
    }
}
```

主从nginx的配置文件完全一样,nginx.conf配置可复杂可简单,大家根据自己的情况自行配置,照搬上述配置也是可以的。

配置好后,启动nginx,路径要写自己的

- # cd /usr/local/nginx/sbin
- # ./nginx

访问nginx,效果如下:



两台nginx服务器服务正常,此时是没有主从之分的,两者级别一样高,当配置keepalived之后就有了主从之分了。

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keepalived实现nginx高可用(HA)

keepalived的安装本文就不讲述了,具体可参考<u>主从热备+负载均衡(LVS + keepalived)</u>

keepalived作用其实在第一张图中已经有所体现,主要起到两个作用:实现VIP到本地ip的映射; 以及检测nginx状态。

master上的keepalived.conf内容如下:

```
global_defs {
    notification_email {
        997914490@qq.com
    }
    notification_email_from sns-lvs@gmail.com
    smtp_server smtp.hysec.com
    smtp_connection_timeout 30
    router_id nginx_master # 设置nginx master的id, 在一个网络应该是唯一的
}
vrrp_script chk_http_port {
    script "/usr/local/src/check_nginx_pid.sh" #最后手动执行下此脚本,以确保此脚本能够
正常执行
```

```
#(检测脚本执行的间隔,单位是秒)
   interval 2
   weight 2
}
vrrp instance VI 1 {
   # 指定keepalived的角色,MASTER为主,BACKUP为各interface eth0 # 当前进行vrrn通讯的网络中央
   interface eth0 # 当前进行vrrp通讯的网络接口卡(当前centos的网卡) virtual_router_id 66 # 虚拟路由编号,主从更一声
  state MASTER

      priority 100
      # 优先级,数值越大,获取处理请求的优先级越高

      advert_int 1
      # 检查间隔,默认为1s(vrrp组播周期秒数)

   authentication {
     auth_type PASS
      auth pass 1111
   track_script {
                          #(调用检测脚本)
   chk_http_port
   }
```

backup上的keepalived.conf内容如下:

```
global_defs {
  notification_email {
     997914490@qq.com
  notification_email_from sns-lvs@gmail.com
  smtp server smtp.hysec.com
  smtp connection timeout 30
                              # 设置nginx backup的id, 在一个网络应该是唯一的
  router_id nginx_backup
vrrp_script chk_http_port {
  script "/usr/local/src/check_nginx_pid.sh"
  interval 2
                               #(检测脚本执行的间隔)
  weight 2
vrrp instance VI 1 {
                            # 指定keepalived的角色,MASTER为主,BACKUP为备
# 当前进行vrrp通讯的网络接口卡(当前centos的网卡)
  state BACKUP
  interface eth0
  advert int 1
                               # 检查间隔,默认为1s(vrrp组播周期秒数)
  authentication {
     auth_type PASS
     auth_pass 1111
   track_script {
                        # (调用检测脚本)
      chk_http_port
  virtual_ipaddress {
     192.168.0.200
                              # 定义虚拟ip(VIP),可多设,每行一个
}
```

nginx检测脚本check_nginx_pid.sh内容如下:

启动keepalived

service keepalived start

访问VIP, 效果如下:



我们来看下keepalived的日志信息

master (192.168.0.221) :

```
9 23:01:49 hadoopl Keepalived[4845]: Starting Keepalived v1.2.13 (03/19,2015)
9 23:01:49 hadoopl Keepalived[4846]: Starting Healthcheck child process, pid=4848
9 23:01:49 hadoopl Keepalived_vrrp[4849]: Netlink reflector reports IP 192.168.0.221 adde
9 23:01:49 hadoopl Keepalived_vrrp[4849]: Netlink reflector reports IP 192.168.0.221 adde
9 23:01:49 hadoopl Keepalived_vrrp[4849]: Netlink reflector reports IP fe80::a00:27ff:fe8
9 23:01:49 hadoopl Keepalived_vrrp[4849]: Registering Kernel netlink reflector
9 23:01:49 hadoopl Keepalived_vrrp[4849]: Registering gratuitous ARP shared channel
9 23:01:50 hadoopl kernel: IPVS: Registered protocols (TCP, UDP, SCTP, AH, ESP)
9 23:01:50 hadoopl kernel: IPVS: connection hash table configured (size=4096, memory=32Kb
9 23:01:50 hadoopl Keepalived_healthcheckers[4848]: Netlink reflector reports IP 192.168.
9 23:01:50 hadoopl Keepalived_healthcheckers[4848]: Netlink reflector reports IP fe80::a0
9 23:01:50 hadoopl Keepalived_healthcheckers[4848]: Registering Kernel netlink reflector
9 23:01:50 hadoopl Keepalived_healthcheckers[4848]: Registering Kernel netlink reflector
9 23:01:51 hadoopl Keepalived_healthcheckers[4848]: Registering Kernel netlink reflector
9 23:01:51 hadoopl Keepalived_healthcheckers[4848]: Opening file '/etc/keepalived/keepalived yrrp[4849]: Opening file '/etc/keepalived/keepalived yrrp[4849]: Using LinkWatch kernel netlink reflector...
9 23:01:51 hadoopl Keepalived_vrrp[4849]: Using LinkWatch kernel netlink reflector...
9 23:01:51 hadoopl Keepalived_vrrp[4849]: VRRP sockpool: [ifindex(2), proto(112), unicast
9 23:01:51 hadoopl Keepalived_vrrp[4849]: VRRP sockpool: [ifindex(2), proto(112), unicast
9 23:01:51 hadoopl Keepalived_vrrp[4849]: VRRP_Instance(VII) Transition to MASTER STATE
9 23:01:53 hadoopl Keepalived_vrrp[4849]: VRRP_Instance(VII) Sending gratuitous ARPs on 9 23:01:53 hadoopl Keepalived_vrrp[4849]: VRRP_Instance(VII) Sending gratuitous ARPs on 9 23:01:53 hadoopl Keepalived_vrrp[4849]: VRRP_Instance(VII) Sending gratuitous ARPs on 9 23:01:53 hadoo
```

backup (192.168.0.222):

```
9 21:03:52 hadoop02 ntpd[1637]: 0.0.0.0 0638 08 no_sys_peer
9 21:26:02 hadoop02 ntpd[1637]: 0.0.0.0 0648 08 no_sys_peer
9 22:50:47 hadoop02 ntpd[1637]: 0.0.0.0 0658 08 no_sys_peer
9 23:10:27 hadoop02 Keepalived[2751]: Starting Keepalived v1.2.13 (03/19,2015)
9 23:10:27 hadoop02 Keepalived[2752]: Starting Healthcheck child process, pid=2754
9 23:10:27 hadoop02 Keepalived[2752]: Starting WRNP child process, pid=2754
9 23:10:27 hadoop02 Keepalived_vrrp[2755]: Netlink reflector reports IP 192.168.0.222 add
9 23:10:27 hadoop02 Keepalived_vrrp[2755]: Netlink reflector reports IP fe80::a00:27ff:fe
9 23:10:27 hadoop02 Keepalived_vrrp[2755]: Registering Kernel netlink reflector
9 23:10:27 hadoop02 Keepalived_vrrp[2755]: Registering Kernel netlink command channel
9 23:10:27 hadoop02 Keepalived_vrrp[2755]: Registering gratuitous ARP shared channel
9 23:10:27 hadoop02 kernel: IPVS: Registered protocols (TCP, UDP, SCTP, AH, ESP)
9 23:10:27 hadoop02 kernel: IPVS: love loaded.
9 23:10:27 hadoop02 kernel: IPVS: ipvs loaded.
9 23:10:27 hadoop02 kernel: IPVS: ipvs loaded.
9 23:10:27 hadoop02 Keepalived_healthcheckers[2754]: Netlink reflector reports IP fe80::a
9 23:10:27 hadoop02 Keepalived_healthcheckers[2754]: Netlink reflector reports IP fe80::a
9 23:10:27 hadoop02 Keepalived_healthcheckers[2754]: Registering Kernel netlink reflector
9 23:10:27 hadoop02 Keepalived_healthcheckers[2754]: Registering Kernel netlink reflector
9 23:10:29 hadoop02 Keepalived_healthcheckers[2754]: Registering Kernel netlink reflector
9 23:10:29 hadoop02 Keepalived_vrrp[2755]: URNP instance(VI i) Entering BACKUP STATE
9 23:10:29 hadoop02 Keepalived_vrrp[2755]: VRNP sockpool: [ifindex(2), proto(112), unicas
9 23:10:29 hadoop02 Keepalived_vrrp[2755]: VRNP sockpool: [ifindex(2), proto(112), unicas
9 23:10:29 hadoop02 Keepalived_vrrp[2755]: VRNP sockpool: [ifindex(2), proto(112), unicas
9 23:10:29 hadoop02 Keepalived_healthcheckers[2754]: Using LinkWatch kernel netlink reflector
9 23:10:29 hadoop02 Keepalived_healthcheckers[2754]: Using LinkWatch kernel
   Aua
Aug
   Aug
```

当我们把master上的keepalived停掉(模拟宕机),再来看下keepalived日志

原master (192.168.0.221):

```
9 23:01:49 hadoopl Keepalived[4845]: Starting Keepalived v1.2.13 (03/19,2015)
9 23:01:49 hadoopl Keepalived[4846]: Starting Healthcheck child process, pid=4848
9 23:01:49 hadoopl Keepalived[4846]: Starting VRRP child process, pid=4849
9 23:01:49 hadoopl Keepalived_vrrp[4849]: Netlink reflector reports IP 192.168.0.221 adde
9 23:01:49 hadoopl Keepalived_vrrp[4849]: Netlink reflector reports IP 192.168.0.221 adde
9 23:01:49 hadoopl Keepalived_vrrp[4849]: Registering Kernel netlink reflector
9 23:01:49 hadoopl Keepalived_vrrp[4849]: Registering Kernel netlink command channel
9 23:01:49 hadoopl Keepalived_vrrp[4849]: Registering gratuitous ARP shared channel
9 23:01:50 hadoopl Kernel: IPVS: Registered protocols (TCP, UDP, SCTP, AH, ESP)
9 23:01:50 hadoopl kernel: IPVS: connection hash table configured (size=4096, memory=32Kb)
9 23:01:50 hadoopl Keepalived_healthcheckers[4848]: Netlink reflector reports IP 192.168.
9 23:01:50 hadoopl Keepalived_healthcheckers[4848]: Netlink reflector reports IP fe80::a6
9 23:01:50 hadoopl Keepalived_healthcheckers[4848]: Registering Kernel netlink reflector
9 23:01:51 hadoopl Keepalived_healthcheckers[4848]: Registering Kernel netlink reflector
9 23:01:51 hadoopl Keepalived_healthcheckers[4848]: Registering Kernel netlink command ch
9 23:01:51 hadoopl Keepalived_vrrp[4849]: Opening file '/etc/keepalived/keepalived/keepalived.
9 23:01:51 hadoopl Keepalived_vrrp[4849]: Configuration is using: 38886 Bytes
9 23:01:51 hadoopl Keepalived_vrrp[4849]: VRRP_instance(VI_i) ransition is using: 6829 Bytes
9 23:01:51 hadoopl Keepalived_vrrp[4849]: VRRP_Script(chk http_port) succeeded
9 23:01:53 hadoopl Keepalived_vrrp[4849]: VRRP_Instance(VI_i) Transition to MASTER STATE
9 23:01:53 hadoopl Keepalived_vrrp[4849]: VRRP_Instance(VI_i) Transition to MASTER STATE
9 23:01:53 hadoopl Keepalived_vrrp[4849]: VRRP_Instance(VI_i) Sending gratuitous ARPs on
9 23:02:23 hadoopl Keepalived_vrrp[4849]: VRRP_Instance(VI_i) Sending gratuitous ARPs on
9 23:02:23 hadoopl Keepalived_vrrp[4849]: VRRP_Instance(VI_i) S
                                                         3:01:49 hadoop1 Keepalived[4845]: Starting Keepalived v1.2.13 (03/19,2015)
                                   9 23:01:49 hadoop1 Keepalived[4846]: Starting Healthcheck child process, pid=4848
 Aug
Aug
Aug
Aug
 Aug
Aug
 Aug
Aug
 Aua
Aug
```

原backup (192.168.0.222):

```
9 21:03:52 hadoop02 ntpd[1637]: 0.0.0.0 0638 08 no_sys_peer
9 21:26:02 hadoop02 ntpd[1637]: 0.0.0.0 0648 08 no_sys_peer
9 22:50:47 hadoop02 ntpd[1637]: 0.0.0.0 0658 08 no_sys_peer
9 23:10:27 hadoop02 Keepalived[2751]: Starting Keepalived v1.2.13 (03/19,2015)
9 23:10:27 hadoop02 Keepalived[2752]: Starting Healthcheck child process, pid=2754
9 23:10:27 hadoop02 Keepalived[2752]: Starting VRRP child process, pid=2755
9 23:10:27 hadoop02 Keepalived_vrrp[2755]: Netlink reflector reports IP 192.168.0.222 add
9 23:10:27 hadoop02 Keepalived_vrrp[2755]: Netlink reflector reports IP fe80::a00:27ff:fe
9 23:10:27 hadoop02 Keepalived_vrrp[2755]: Registering Kernel netlink reflector
9 23:10:27 hadoop02 Keepalived_vrrp[2755]: Registering Kernel netlink command channel
9 23:10:27 hadoop02 Keepalived_vrrp[2755]: Registering Kernel netlink command channel
9 23:10:27 hadoop02 Kernel: IPVS: Registered protocols (TCP, UDP, SCTP, AH, ESP)
9 23:10:27 hadoop02 kernel: IPVS: Connection hash table configured (size=4096, memory=32K)
9 23:10:27 hadoop02 kernel: IPVS: ipvs loaded.
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                                   9 23:10:27 hadoop02 kernel: IPVS: ipvs loaded.
                                   9 23:10:27 hadoop02 Keepalived_healthcheckers[2754]: Netlink reflector reports IP 192.168
9 23:10:27 hadoop02 Keepalived_healthcheckers[2754]: Netlink reflector reports IP fe80::a
9 23:10:27 hadoop02 Keepalived_healthcheckers[2754]: Registering Kernel netlink reflector
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                            9 23:10:27 hadoop02 Keepalived_healthcheckers[2754]: Registering Kernel netlink reflector
9 23:10:27 hadoop02 Keepalived_healthcheckers[2754]: Registering Kernel netlink command c
9 23:10:29 hadoop02 Keepalived_vrrp[2755]: Opening file '/etc/keepalived/keepalived.conf'
9 23:10:29 hadoop02 Keepalived_vrrp[2755]: Configuration is using : 38884 Bytes
9 23:10:29 hadoop02 Keepalived_vrrp[2755]: Using LinkWatch kernel netlink reflector...
9 23:10:29 hadoop02 Keepalived_vrrp[2755]: VRRP_Instance(VI_1) Entering BACKUP STATE
9 23:10:29 hadoop02 Keepalived_vrrp[2755]: VRRP sockpool: [findex(2), proto(112), unicas
9 23:10:29 hadoop02 Keepalived_healthcheckers[2754]: Opening file '/etc/keepalived/keepal
9 23:10:29 hadoop02 Keepalived_healthcheckers[2754]: Onfiguration is using : 6827 Bytes
9 23:10:29 hadoop02 Keepalived_healthcheckers[2754]: Using LinkWatch kernel netlink refle
9 23:10:29 hadoop02 Keepalived_healthcheckers[2754]: Using LinkWatch kernel netlink refle
9 23:28:13 hadoop02 Keepalived_vrrp[2755]: VRRP_Script(chk_http_port) succeeded
9 23:28:13 hadoop02 Keepalived_vrrp[2755]: VRRP_Instance(VI_1) Transition to MASTER STATE
9 23:28:14 hadoop02 Keepalived_vrrp[2755]: VRRP_Instance(VI_1) Sending gratuitous ARPs on
9 23:28:14 hadoop02 Keepalived_vrrp[2755]: VRRP_Instance(VI_1) Sending gratuitous ARPs on
9 23:28:15 hadoop02 Keepalived_vrrp[2755]: VRRP_Instance(VI_1) Sending gratuitous ARPs on
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通过VIP可以正常访问服务,前端请求感受不到后端nginx的切换;重新唤醒原 master (192.168.0.221) 的测试这里就不进行了, 大家自行测试

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1、执行脚本时报错: /bin/sh^M: bad interpreter: 没有那个文件或目录

因为操作系统是windows,我在windows下编辑的脚本,所以有可能有不可见字符。脚本文件是DOS格 式的,即每一行的行尾以回车符和换行符来标识,其ASCII码分别是0x0D,0x0A。可以有很多种办法看这个文件是 DOS格式的还是UNIX格式的, 还是MAC格式的

解决方法:

vim filename

:set ff? #可以看到dos或unix的字样. 如果的确是dos格式的。

:set ff=unix #把它强制为unix格式的, 然后存盘退出。

再次运行脚本。

从windows编辑文件再拷贝到linux时要特别注意,另外,脚本需要赋予可执行权限才能执行,可执行文件的一种直观表现就是文件本身呈绿色。

2、负载均衡最好进行多浏览器测试,有些浏览器会缓存,会产生没有负载均衡的效果,例如我这次测试中谷歌 浏览器就出现了类似的情况(还没搞清楚是否是缓存的原因),火狐,360、IE浏览器都是正常的负载均衡效果。

3、请求走向

访问虚拟IP(VIP),keepalived将请求映射到本地nginx,nginx将请求转发至tomcat,例如: http://192.168.0.200/myWeb/,被映射成http://192.168.0.200/myWeb/,被映射成http://192.168.0.221/myWeb/,端口是80,而221上nginx的端口正好是80,映射到nginx上后,nginx再进行请求的转发。

keepalived服务器的ip情况

```
[root@hadoop1 sbin]# ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN
   link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00
   inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
   inet6 ::1/128 scope host
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UNKNOWN qlen 1000
   link/ether 08:00:27:82:27:aa brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
   inet 192.168.0.221/24 brd 192.168.0.255 scope global eth0
   inet6 te80::a00:27ff:fe82:27aa/64 scope link
   valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

VIP总会在keepalived服务器中的某一台上,也只会在其中的某一台上;VIP绑定的服务器上的nginx就是master,当VIP所在的服务器宕机了,keepalived会将VIP转移到backup上,并将backup提升为master。

4、VIP也称浮动ip,是公网ip,与域名进行映射,对外提供服务; 其他ip—般而言都是内网ip, 外部是直接访问不了的

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参考

《大型网站技术架构_核心原理与案例分析》

keepalived+nginx双机热备+负载均衡

<u>浮动IP (FLOAT IP)</u>

分类: 大型网站技术架构

标签: nginx, keepalived, 负载均衡, 主从热备





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好文章。

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总结的很好。

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@ youzhibing2904
www.cnblogs.com/youzhibing/p/7327342.html

绑定虚拟IP哪里不太明白,我只有外网IP

支持(1) 反对(0)

#15楼[楼主] 2018-03-13 08:51 | youzhibing2904

@ 情缘不悔

几台服务器,服务器之间有没有内网ip

支持(0) 反对(0)

#16楼 2018-05-29 17:13 | 农码一生

支持 支持

支持(0) 反对(0)

#17楼[楼主] 2018-05-29 18:21 | youzhibing2904

@ 农码一生

兄弟, 你这捧场可以的

支持(0) 反对(0)

#18楼 2018-09-17 12:17 | xiahui400951

这篇文章KEEPALIVED和NGINX使用同一台服务器,通过VIP映射到NGINX,然后通过NGINX转发到后端服务器,确实挺不错的。对比LVS + keepalived + nginx + tomcat 实现主从热备 + 负载均衡,那个是NGINX和TOMCAT放在同一台服务器。我觉得都可以实现负载均衡,那么我对比的话,发现此篇文章不需要执行realserver脚本文件了,因为keepalived不需要转发到下一台服务器而是通过NGINX转发,只需要执行keepalived那个判断NGINX是否存活的脚本即可。不知道我的理解是否有误?

支持(0) 反对(0)

#19楼 2018-09-17 12:20 | xiahui400951

还有我发现,我们公司现在的架构和你这篇文章差不多一样,keepalived和nginx放在同一台服务器,后端单独的tomcat,唯一不同的是,没有动静分离。借鉴你这篇文章,对我工作很有帮助,谢谢!

支持(0) 反对(0)

#20楼[楼主] 2018-09-17 13:13 | youzhibing2904

@ xiahui400951

客气了, 有帮助就好

支持(0) 反对(0)

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