



Redis搭建主从复用

Redis支持主从复用。数据可以从主服务器向任意数量的从服务器上同步，同步使用的是发布/订阅机制。Master Slave的模式，从Slave向Master发起SYNC命令。

可以是1 Master 多Slave，可以分层，Slave下可以再接Slave，可扩展成树状结构。

因为没有两台电脑，所以只能在一台机器上搭建两个Redis服务端。

这里使用单机来模拟redis 主从服务器，实现读写分离配置。

读写分离

创建三个目录（数据文件、日志文件、配置文件）

```
[root@localhost local]# mkdir -p /opt/redis/data
[root@localhost local]# mkdir -p /opt/redis/log
[root@localhost local]# mkdir -p /opt/redis/conf
[root@localhost local]# ls /opt/redis/
conf  data  log
```

复制redis.conf至/opt/redis/conf目录下

```
[root@localhost redis-4.0.10]# cp redis.conf /opt/redis/conf/redis-common.conf
[root@localhost redis-4.0.10]# ls /opt/redis/conf/
redis-common.conf
```

修改redis-common.conf公共配置文件

注释掉bind 127.0.0.1

```
66 # IF YOU ARE SURE YOU WANT YOUR INSTANCE TO LISTEN TO ALL THE INTERFACES
67 # JUST COMMENT THE FOLLOWING LINE.
68 # ~~~~~
69 #bind 127.0.0.1
```

关闭保护模式，修改为no



```
84 # By default protected mode is enabled. You should disable it only if
85 # you are sure you want clients from other hosts to connect to Redis
86 # even if no authentication is configured, nor a specific set of interfaces
87 # are explicitly listed using the "bind" directive.
88 protected-mode no
```

注释公共配置端口

```
90 # Accept connections on the specified port, default is 6379 (IANA #815344).
91 # If port 0 is specified Redis will not listen on a TCP socket.
92 #port 6379
```

修改为后台启动

```
134 # By default Redis does not run as a daemon. Use 'yes' if you need it.
135 # Note that Redis will write a pid file in /var/run/redis.pid when daemonized.
136 daemonize yes
```

注释进程编号记录文件

```
156 # Creating a pid file is best effort: if Redis is not able to create it
157 # nothing bad happens, the server will start and run normally.
158 #pidfile /var/run/redis_6379.pid
```

注释公共配置日志文件

```
168 # Specify the log file name. Also the empty string can be used to force
169 # Redis to log on the standard output. Note that if you use standard
170 # output for logging but daemonize, logs will be sent to /dev/null
171 #logfile ""
```

注释公共配置数据文件、修改数据文件路径

在默认情况下, Redis 将数据库快照保存在名字为 `dump.rdb` 的二进制文件中。当然, 这里可以通过修改 `redis.conf` 配置文件来对数据存储条件进行定义, 规定在“N 秒内数据集至少有 M 个改动”这一条件被满足时, 自动保存一次数据集。也可以通过调用 `save` 或 `bgsave` 手动让 Redis 进行数据集保存操作

`dbfilename` 和 `dir` 组合使用, `dbfilename` 找 `dir` 路径生成数据文件



```
252 # The filename where to dump the DB
253 #dbfilename dump.rdb
254
255 # The working directory.
256 #
257 # The DB will be written inside this directory, with the filename specified
258 # above using the 'dbfilename' configuration directive.
259 #
260 # The Append Only File will also be created inside this directory.
261 #
262 # Note that you must specify a directory here, not a file name.
263 dir /opt/redis/data
```

添加从服务器访问主服务器认证

```
283 # If the master is password protected (using the "requirepass" configuration
284 # directive below) it is possible to tell the slave to authenticate before
285 # starting the replication synchronization process, otherwise the master will
286 # refuse the slave request.
287 #
288 # masterauth <master-password>
289 masterauth root
```

添加访问认证

```
496 # Warning: since Redis is pretty fast an outside user can try up to
497 # 150k passwords per second against a good box. This means that you should
498 # use a very strong password otherwise it will be very easy to break.
499 #
500 requirepass root
```

注释公共配置追加文件

根据需求配置是否打开追加文件选项

appendonly yes -> 每当Redis执行一个改变数据集的命令时（比如 SET），这个命令就会被追加到 AOF 文件的末尾。这样的话，当Redis重新启时，程序就可以通过重新执行 AOF文件中的命令来达到重建数据集的目的

```
667 # AOF and RDB persistence can be enabled at the same time without problems.
668 # If the AOF is enabled on startup Redis will load the AOF, that is the file
669 # with the better durability guarantees.
670 #
671 # Please check http://redis.io/topics/persistence for more information.
672
673 appendonly no
```

appendfilename和dir组合使用，找dir(/opt/redis/data)路径生成数据文件



```
674 # The name of the append only file (default: "appendonly.aof")
675
676 #appendfilename "appendonly.aof"
```

从服务器默认是只读不允许写操作(不用修改)

```
312 # Note: read only slaves are not designed to be exposed to untrusted clients
313 # on the internet. It's just a protection layer against misuse of the instance.
314 # Still a read only slave exports by default all the administrative commands
315 # such as CONFIG, DEBUG, and so forth. To a limited extent you can improve
316 # security of read only slaves using 'rename-command' to shadow all the
317 # administrative / dangerous commands.
318 slave-read-only yes
```

添加3个服务的私有配置文件

touch 或者 vi 都可以创建空白文件

touch 直接创建空白文件, vi 创建并且进入编辑模式, :wq 创建成功, 否则不创建

```
[root@localhost conf]# pwd
/opt/redis/conf
[root@localhost conf]# ll
总用量 60
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 58785 8月  2 17:42 redis-common.conf
[root@localhost conf]# touch redis-6379.conf
[root@localhost conf]# touch redis-6380.conf
[root@localhost conf]# touch redis-6381.conf
[root@localhost conf]# ll
总用量 60
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    0 8月  2 17:51 redis-6379.conf
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    0 8月  2 17:51 redis-6380.conf
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    0 8月  2 17:51 redis-6381.conf
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 58785 8月  2 17:42 redis-common.conf
```

redis-6379.conf

```
#引用公共配置
include /opt/redis/conf/redis-common.conf
#进程编号记录文件
pidfile /var/run/redis-6379.pid
#进程端口号
port 6379
#日志记录文件
logfile "/opt/redis/log/redis-6379.log"
#数据记录文件
dbfilename dump-6379.rdb
#追加文件名称
appendfilename "appendonly-6379.aof"
#下面的配置无需在6379里配置
#备份服务器从属于6379推荐配置配局域网IP
slaveof 192.168.10.100 6379
```



复制redis-6379.conf的内容至redis-6380.conf, redis-6381.conf并且修改其内容, 将6379替换即可。

