

# Python开发之运维架构

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# 高可用性集群KEEPALIVED

# 本章内容

- ◆高可用集群
- ◆ KeepAlived 组成
- ◆ keepAlived 配置





```
◆集群类型:
    LB lvs/nginx (http/upstream, stream/upstream)
    HA 高可用性
      SPoF: Single Point of Failure
    HPC
◆ 系统可用性的公式: A=MTBF/(MTBF+MTTR)
    (0,1), 95\%
    几个9(指标):99%,...,99.999%,99.9999%;
系统故障:
    硬件故障:设计缺陷、wear out(损耗)、自然灾害……
```

软件故障:设计缺陷



◆ 提升系统高用性的解决方案之降低MTTR:

手段: 冗余redundant active/passive 主备 active/active双主 active ---> HEARTBEAT ---> passive active <---> HEARTBEAT <---> active

◆高可用的是"服务":

HA nginx service:

vip/nginx process[/shared storage]

资源:组成一个高可用服务的"组件"

- (1) passive node的数量
- (2) 资源切换



shared storage :

NAS:文件共享服务器;

SAN:存储区域网络,块级别的共享

◆ Network partition:网络分区

quorum:法定人数

with quorum : > total/2

without quorum: <= total/2

隔离设备: fence

node: STONITH = Shooting The Other Node In The Head,断

#### 电重启

资源:断开存储的连接



TWO nodes Cluster

辅助设备: ping node, quorum disk

◆ Failover:故障切换,即某资源的主节点故障时,将资源转移至其它节点的操作

◆ Failback:故障移回,即某资源的主节点故障后重新修改上线后,将之前已转移 至其它节点的资源重新切回的过程

◆ HA Cluster实现方案:

ais:应用接口规范 完备复杂的HA集群

RHCS: Red Hat Cluster Suite红帽集群套件

heartbeat

corosync

vrrp协议实现:虚拟路由冗余协议

keepalived



keepalived :

vrrp协议: Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol

◆术语:

虚拟路由器: Virtual Router

虚拟路由器标识: VRID(0-255), 唯一标识虚拟路由器

物理路由器:

master:主设备

backup:备用设备

priority:优先级

VIP: Virtual IP

VMAC : Virutal MAC (00-00-5e-00-01-VRID)



- ◆通告:心跳,优先级等;周期性
- ◆工作方式:抢占式,非抢占式
- ◆安全工作:

认证:

无认证

简单字符认证:预共享密钥

MD5

◆工作模式:

主/备:单虚拟路径器

主/主:主/备(虚拟路径器1),备/主(虚拟路径器2)



- keepalived:
  - vrrp协议的软件实现,原生设计目的为了高可用ipvs服务
- ◆功能:
  - > vrrp协议完成地址流动
  - ➤ 为vip地址所在的节点生成ipvs规则(在配置文件中预先定义)
  - > 为ipvs集群的各RS做健康状态检测
  - ➤ 基于脚本调用接口通过执行脚本完成脚本中定义的功能,进而影响集群事务, 以此支持nginx、haproxy等服务

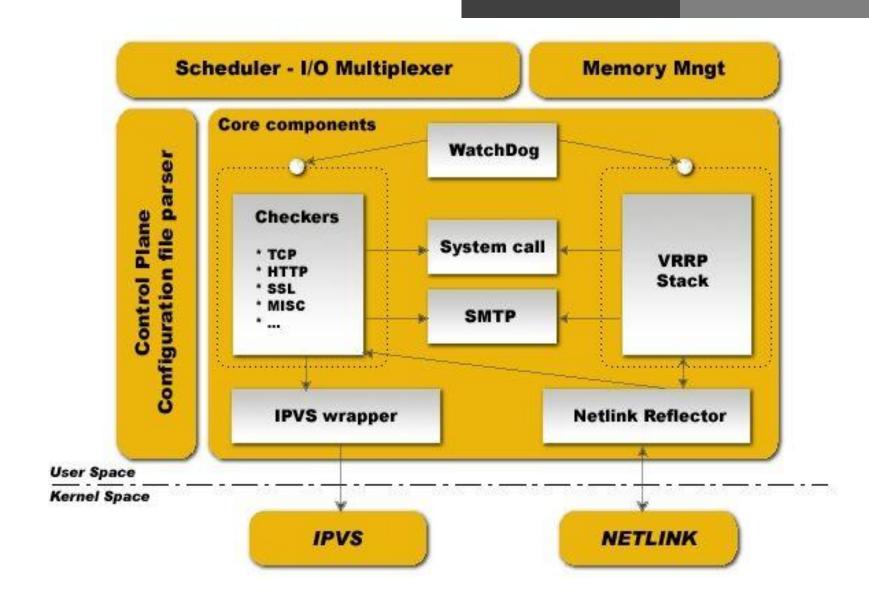
- ◆组件:
  - > 核心组件:

```
vrrp stack
ipvs wrapper
```

- checkers
- > 控制组件:配置文件分析器
- ▶ IO复用器
- > 内存管理组件









- ◆ HA Cluster 配置准备:
  - ➤ (1) 各节点时间必须同步 ntp, chrony
  - ➤ (2) 确保iptables及selinux不会成为阻碍
  - ➤ (3) 各节点之间可通过主机名互相通信(对KA并非必须) 建议使用/etc/hosts文件实现
  - ▶ (4) 各节点之间的root用户可以基于密钥认证的ssh服务完成互相通信(对KA并非必须)



- ◆ keepalived安装配置: CentOS 6.4+ Base源
- ◆程序环境:
  - ➤ 主配置文件: /etc/keepalived/keepalived.conf
  - ➤ 主程序文件:/usr/sbin/keepalived
  - ➤ Unit File: /usr/lib/systemd/system/keepalived.service
  - ➤ Unit File的环境配置文件:/etc/sysconfig/keepalived



- ◆配置文件组件部分:
- TOP HIERACHY

**GLOBAL CONFIGURATION** 

Global definitions

Static routes/addresses

VRRPD CONFIGURATION

VRRP synchronization group(s): vrrp同步组

VRRP instance(s):即一个vrrp虚拟路由器

LVS CONFIGURATION

Virtual server group(s)

Virtual server(s): ipvs集群的vs和rs



```
◆ 配置语法:
```

◆ 配置虚拟路由器:
vrrp\_instance <STRING> {
 ....
}

#### ◆ 专用参数:

state MASTER|BACKUP:当前节点在此虚拟路由器上的初始状态;只能有一个是MASTER,余下的都应该为BACKUP

interface IFACE\_NAME: 绑定为当前虚拟路由器使用的物理接口 virtual\_router\_id VRID: 当前虚拟路由器惟一标识,范围是0-255

priority 100: 当前物理节点在此虚拟路由器中的优先级;范围1-254

advert\_int 1: vrrp通告的时间间隔,默认1s



```
authentication { #认证机制
      auth_type AH|PASS
      auth_pass < PASSWORD > 仅前8位有效
virtual_ipaddress { #虚拟IP
      <IPADDR>/<MASK> brd <IPADDR> dev <STRING> scope <SCOPE> label
<LABEL>
      192.168.200.17/24 dev eth1
      192.168.200.18/24 dev eth2 label eth2:1
track_interface { #配置监控网络接口,一旦出现故障,则转为FAULT状态
      实现地址转移
      eth0
      eth1
```



- ◆ nopreempt:定义工作模式为非抢占模式
- ◆ preempt\_delay 300:抢占式模式,节点上线后触发新选举操作的延迟时长, 默认模式
- ◆ 定义通知脚本:

```
notify_master <STRING>|<QUOTED-STRING> :
    当前节点成为主节点时触发的脚本
notify_backup <STRING>|<QUOTED-STRING> :
    当前节点转为备节点时触发的脚本
notify_fault <STRING>|<QUOTED-STRING> :
    当前节点转为 "失败" 状态时触发的脚本
notify <STRING>|<QUOTED-STRING> :
    当前节点转为 "失败" 状态时触发的脚本
notify <STRING>|<QUOTED-STRING> :
    通用格式的通知触发机制 , 一个脚本可完成以上三种状态的转换时的
```

通知

## KeepAlived单主配置示例



◆ 单主配置示例: ! Configuration File for keepalived global\_defs { notification email { root@localhost notification\_email\_from keepalived@localhost smtp server 127.0.0.1 smtp connect timeout 30 router\_id node1 #主机名,在另一结点为node2 vrrp\_mcast\_group4 224.0.100.100

# KeepAlived单主配置示例



```
vrrp_instance VI_1 {
                  #在另一个结点上为BACKUP
     state MASTER
    interface eth0
    virtual_router_id 6 #多个节点必须相同
                 #在另一个结点上为90
     priority 100
                       #通告间隔1s
    advert_int 1
     authentication {
                           #预共享密钥认证
             auth_type PASS
             auth_pass 571f97b2
    virtual ipaddress {
             172.18.100.66/16 dev eth0 label eth0:0
    track_interface {
             eth0
```



```
双主模型示例:
! Configuration File for keepalived
global_defs {
       notification_email {
              root@localhost
       notification_email_from keepalived@localhost
       smtp_server 127.0.0.1
       smtp_connect_timeout 30
       router_id node1
       vrrp_mcast_group4 224.0.100.100
```

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```

```
vrrp_instance VI_1 {
       state MASTER
       interface eth0
       virtual_router_id 6
       priority 100
       advert_int 1
       authentication {
               auth_type PASS
               auth_pass 571f97b2
       virtual_ipaddress {
               172.16.0.10/16 dev eth0
```

```
vrrp_instance VI_2 {
       state BACKUP
       interface eth0
       virtual_router_id 8
       priority 98
       advert_int 1
       authentication {
               auth_type PASS
               auth_pass 578f07b2
       virtual_ipaddress {
               172.16.0.11/16 dev eth0
```



#### 示例通知脚本



```
#!/bin/bash
#
contact='root@localhost'
notify() {
           mailsubject="$(hostname) to be $1, vip floating"
           mailbody="$(date +'%F %T'): vrrp transition, $(hostname) changed to be $1"
           echo "$mailbody" | mail -s "$mailsubject" $contact
case $1 in
master)
           notify master
backup)
           notify backup
fault)
           notify fault
           ;;
*)
           echo "Usage: $(basename $0) {master|backup|fault}"
           exit 1
           ;;
esac
```



◆ 脚本的调用方法:

notify\_master "/etc/keepalived/notify.sh master" notify\_backup "/etc/keepalived/notify.sh backup" notify\_fault "/etc/keepalived/notify.sh fault"

# KeepAlived支持IPVS

```
◆虚拟服务器:
```

```
◆配置参数:
     virtual_server IP port |
     virtual_server fwmark int
            real_server {
```



#### 常用参数



- ◆ delay\_loop <INT>:检查后端服务器的时间间隔
- ◆ lb\_algo rr|wrr|lc|wlc|lblc|sh|dh:定义调度方法
- ◆ lb\_kind NAT|DR|TUN:集群的类型
- ◆ persistence\_timeout <INT>: 持久连接时长
- ◆ protocol TCP:服务协议,仅支持TCP
- ◆ sorry\_server <IPADDR> <PORT>: 所有RS故障时,备用服务器地址
- real\_server <IPADDR> <PORT>
  {

weight <INT> RS权重
notify\_up <STRING>|<QUOTED-STRING> RS上线通知脚本
notify\_down <STRING>|<QUOTED-STRING> RS下线通知脚本
HTTP\_GET|SSL\_GET|TCP\_CHECK|SMTP\_CHECK|MISC\_CHEC K { ... }:定义当前主

机的健康状态检测方法



```
HTTP_GET|SSL_GET:应用层检测
    HTTP_GET|SSL_GET {
         url {
           path < URL_PATH > : 定义要监控的URL
           status_code <INT>:判断上述检测机制为健康状态的响应码
           digest <STRING>:判断为健康状态的响应的内容的校验码
    connect_timeout <INTEGER>:连接请求的超时时长
    nb_get_retry <INT>: 重试次数
    delay_before_retry <INT>: 重试之前的延迟时长
    connect_ip <IP ADDRESS>:向当前RS哪个IP地址发起健康状态检测请求
    connect_port < PORT>:向当前RS的哪个PORT发起健康状态检测请求
    bindto <IP ADDRESS>: 发出健康状态检测请求时使用的源地址
    bind_port < PORT > : 发出健康状态检测请求时使用的源端口
```





```
◆ 高可用的ipvs集群示例:
! Configuration File for keepalived
global_defs {
      notification_email {
            root@localhost
      notification_email_from keepalived@localhost
      smtp_server 127.0.0.1
      smtp_connect_timeout 30
      router id node1
     vrrp_mcast_group4 224.0.100.10
```



```
vrrp_instance VI_1 {
        state MASTER
        interface eth0
        virtual_router_id 6
        priority 100
        advert_int 1
        authentication {
                auth_type PASS
                 auth_pass 571f97b2
        virtual_ipaddress {
                 172.16.0.10/16 dev eth0
        notify_master "/etc/keepalived/notify.sh master"
        notify_backup "/etc/keepalived/notify.sh backup"
        notify_fault "/etc/keepalived/notify.sh fault"
```



```
virtual_server 172.16.0.10 80 {
        delay_loop 3
        lb_algo rr
        lb_kind DR
        protocol TCP
        sorry_server 127.0.0.1 80
        real_server 172.16.0.11 80 {
                 weight 1
                 HTTP_GET {
                          url {
                                   path /
                                   status_code 200
                 connect_timeout 1
                 nb_get_retry 3
                 delay_before_retry 1
```

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```

```
real_server 172.16.0.12 80 {
      weight 1
      HTTP_GET {
            url {
                   path /
                  status_code 200
      connect_timeout 1
      nb_get_retry 3
      delay_before_retry 1
```

#### 双主模式的lvs集群



```
双主模式的lvs集群,拓扑、实现过程;
配置示例(一个节点):
      ! Configuration File for keepalived
      global_defs {
      notification_email {
      root@localhost
      notification_email_from kaadmin@localhost
      smtp_server 127.0.0.1
      smtp_connect_timeout 30
      router_id node1
      vrrp_mcast_group4 224.0.100.100
```

#### 双主模式的lvs集群



```
vrrp_instance VI_1 {
state MASTER
interface eth0
virtual_router_id 6
priority 100
advert_int 1
authentication {
       auth_type PASS
       auth_pass f1bf7fde
virtual_ipaddress {
       172.16.0.80/16 dev eth0 label eth0:0
```

#### 双主模式的lvs集群



```
track_interface {
        eth0
}
notify_master "/etc/keepalived/notify.sh master"
notify_backup "/etc/keepalived/notify.sh backup"
notify_fault "/etc/keepalived/notify.sh fault"
}
```

```
vrrp_instance VI_2 {
      state BACKUP
      interface eth0
      virtual_router_id 8
      priority 98
      advert_int 1
      authentication {
            auth_type PASS
            auth_pass f2bf7ade
```





```
virtual_ipaddress {
      172.16.0.90/16 dev eth0 label eth0:1
track_interface {
      eth0
notify_master "/etc/keepalived/notify.sh master"
notify_backup "/etc/keepalived/notify.sh backup"
notify_fault "/etc/keepalived/notify.sh fault"
```

```
virtual_server fwmark 3 {
delay_loop 2
lb_algo rr
lb_kind DR
nat_mask 255.255.0.0
protocol TCP
sorry_server 127.0.0.1 80
real_server 172.16.0.11 80 {
         weight 1
         HTTP_GET {
         url {
                  path /
                  status_code 200
         connect_timeout 2
         nb_get_retry 3
         delay_before_retry 3
```



```
real_server 172.16.0.12 80 {
      weight 1
      HTTP_GET {
             url {
                    path /
                    status_code 200
             connect_timeout 2
             nb_get_retry 3
             delay_before_retry 3
```



## keepalived调用脚本进行资源监控



- ◆ keepalived调用外部的辅助脚本进行资源监控,并根据监控的结果状态能实现优先动态调整
- ◆ vrrp\_script:自定义资源监控脚本, vrrp实例根据脚本返回值,公共定义,可被多个实例调用, 定义在vrrp实例之外
- ◆ track\_script:调用vrrp\_script定义的脚本去监控资源,定义在实例之内,调用事先定义的 vrrp\_script
- ◆ 分两步:(1) 先定义一个脚本;(2) 调用此脚本 vrrp script <SCRIPT NAME> { script "" interval INT weight -INT track\_script { SCRIPT NAME 1 SCRIPT\_NAME\_2

## 示例:高可用nginx服务



```
! Configuration File for keepalived
global_defs {
      notification_email {
            root@localhost
      notification_email_from keepalived@localhost
      smtp_server 127.0.0.1
      smtp_connect_timeout 30
      router id node1
      vrrp_mcast_group4 224.0.100.100
```

## 示例:高可用nginx服务



```
vrrp_script chk_down {
      script "[[ -f /etc/keepalived/down ]] && exit 1 || exit 0"
      interval 1
      weight -20
vrrp_script chk_nginx {
      script "killall -0 nginx && exit 0 || exit 1"
      interval 1
      weight -20
      fall 2 #2次检测失败为失败
      rise 1 #1次检测成功为成功
```

## 示例:高可用nginx服务



```
vrrp_instance VI_1 {
          state MASTER
          interface eth0
          virtual_router_id 14
          priority 100
          advert_int 1
          authentication {
                    auth_type PASS
                    auth_pass 571f97b2
          virtual_ipaddress {
                    172.18.0.93/16 dev eth0
          track_script {
                    chk_down
                    chk_nginx
          notify_master "/etc/keepalived/notify.sh master"
          notify_backup "/etc/keepalived/notify.sh backup"
          notify_fault "/etc/keepalived/notify.sh fault"
```

#### 同步组



◆ LVS NAT模型VIP和DIP需要同步,需要同步组

```
vrrp_sync_group VG_1 {
      group {
              VI_1 # name of vrrp_instance (below)
              VI 2 # One for each moveable IP.
 vrrp_instance VI_1 {
       eth0
       vip
 vrrp_instance VI_2 {
       eth1
      dip
```

### 作业



- ◆ keepalived 单实例,高可用性IPVS集群 IPVS集群提供php,如phpwind
- ◆ keepalived双主nginx
- ◆ vrrp\_script 高可用性nginx

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