NOSQL DAY02

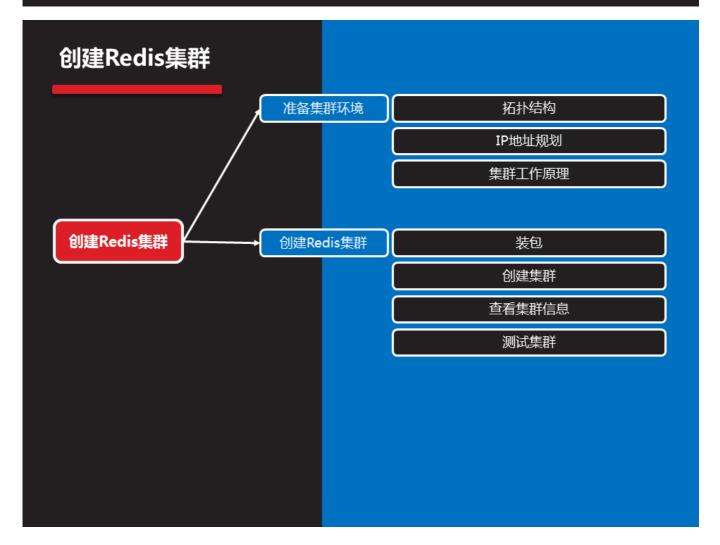


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	09:00 ~ 09:30	作业讲解和回顾	
上午	09:30 ~ 10:20	· 创建Redis集群	
	10:30 ~ 11:20		
	11:30 ~ 12:00		
	14:00 ~ 14:50		
下 午	15:00 ~ 15:50	→ 管理集群	
	16:10 ~ 17:00		
	17:10 ~ 18:00	总结和答疑	





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IP地址规划



知识讲解

· redis 服务器 IP 地址及端口规划

- redisA 192.168.4.51 6351

- redisB 192.168.4.52 6352

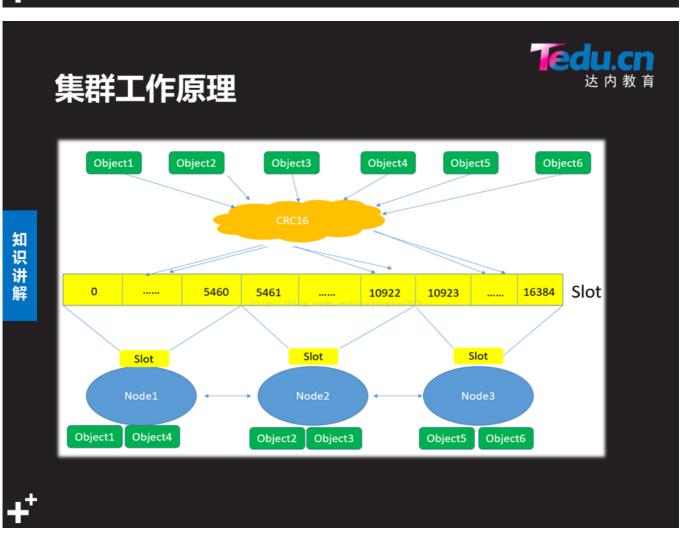
- redisC 192.168.4.53 6353

- redisD 192.168.4.54 6354

- redisE 192.168.4.55 6355

- redisF 192.168.4.56 6356





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创建Redis集群

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装包

• 为6台主机安装并运行redis服务

```
# yum -y install gcc gcc-c++
# tar -zxvf redis-4.0.8.tar.gz
# cd redis-4.0.8/
# make
# make install
# ./utils/install_server.sh
```

• 调整配置文件

```
# vim /etc/redis/redis.conf
bind IP地址
daemonize yes
port xxxx
cluster-enabled yes
cluster-config-file nodes-xxxx.conf
cluster-node-timeout 5000
```

```
//只写物理接口IP地址
//守护进程方式运行
//端口号不要使用默认的6379
//启用集群
//指定集群信息文件
//请求超时 5 秒
```



知识

分讲解

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装包(续1)

• 查看服务信息

[root@host51 ~]# /etc/init.d/redis_6379 status Redis is running (21201) [root@host51 ~]# [root@host51 ~]# netstat -utnlp | grep redis-server

21201/redis-server

tcp 0 0 192.168.4.51:16351 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN

21201/redis-server [root@host51 ~]#

集群通信端口 默认服务端口+10000



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识讲解

装包(续2)

• 查看集群信息

[root@host51 ~]# redis-cli -h 192.168.4.51 -p 6351 192.168.4.50:6350 > cluster info

cluster state:fail

cluster_slots_assigned:0

cluster slots ok:0

cluster slots pfail:0

cluster slots fail:0

cluster_known_nodes:1

cluster_size:0

.....

192.168.4.50:6350>

192.168.4.50:6350> cluster nodes

e081313ec843655d9bc5a17f3bed3de1dccb1d2b

192.168.4.50:6350@16350 myself,master - 0 1530781129976 11

connected

192.168.4.50:6350>



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讲



创建集群

- 在选中的一台redis服务器上,执行创建集群脚本
 - 部署ruby脚本运行环境
 - 创建集群

```
# yum -y install ruby rubygems
# rpm -ivh --nodeps ruby-devel-2.0.0.648-30.el7.x86_64.rpm
# gem install redis-3.2.1.gem
```

```
# cd redis-3.2.0/src/
# ./redis-trib.rb create --replicas 1 host:port host:port ......
```

--replicas 1 ,自动为每一个master节点分配一个slave节点



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创建集群(续1)

创建集群

```
[root@host51 ~]# redis-trib.rb create --replicas 1 \ 192.168.4.51:6351 192.168.4.52:6352 \ 192.168.4.53:6353 192.168.4.54:6354 \ 192.168.4.55:6355 192.168.4.56:6356 \ >>> Creating cluster \ >>> Performing hash slots allocation on 6 nodes... Using 3 masters: 192.168.4.51:6351 192.168.4.52:6352 192.168.4.53:6353 .......
[OK] All nodes agree about slots configuration. >>> Check for open slots...
```

++

>>> Check slots coverage... [OK] All 16384 slots covered.

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分讲解

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查看集群信息

任意一台主机访问本机的redis服务查看即可

> cluster info //查看集群信息

> cluster nodes //查看集群节点信息

redis-cli -h 192.168.4.52 -p 6352 192.168.4.52:6352> cluster info cluster_state:ok cluster_slots_assigned:16384 cluster slots ok:16384 cluster_known_nodes:6 cluster_size:3





查看集群信息(续1)

任意一台主机访问本机的redis服务查看即可

> cluster info //查看集群信息

> cluster nodes //查看集群节点信息

redis-cli -h 192.168.4.52 -p 6352 192.168.4.52:6352> cluster nodes 6e841e2610c3d4d...... 192.168.4.51:6351@16351 master 2de5136be52a327...... 192.168.4.54:6354@16354 slave 3198014263d26a6...... 192.168.4.56:6356@16356 master 82781de818fb83cc..... 192.168.4.53:6353@16353 master b52feba0e6422b44..... 192.168.4.52:6352@16352 myself,slave a0c8e18619828487..... 192.168.4.55:6355@16355 slave



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八讲解

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测试集群

- 在客户端访问任意一台master主机存数据
 - redis-cli -c -h ip地址 -p 端口
 - > set key values //存数据

[root@host51 ~]# redis-cli -c -h 192.168.4.51 -p 6351 192.168.4.51:6351> set school tarena

-> Redirected to slot [8455] located at 192.168.4.52:6352

OK

192.168.4.52:6352> set class linux

ОК

192.168.4.52:6352> set pay 26800

-> Redirected to slot [4013] located at 192.168.4.51:6351





测试集群(续1)

- 在客户端访问任意一台master主机取数据
 - redis-cli -c -h ip地址 -p 端口
 - > get key //取数据

[root@host51 ~]# redis-cli -c -h 192.168.4.53 -p 6353 192.168.4.53:6353 > get name

-> Redirected to slot [5798] located at 192.168.4.52:6352

192.168.4.52:6352> keys *

- 1) "school"
- 2) "name"
- 3) "class"
- 4) "age"

192.168.4.52:6352> get age "19"

http://tts.tmooc.cn/ttsPage/LINUX/NSDTN201801/NOSQL/DAY02/COURSE/ppt.html



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讲

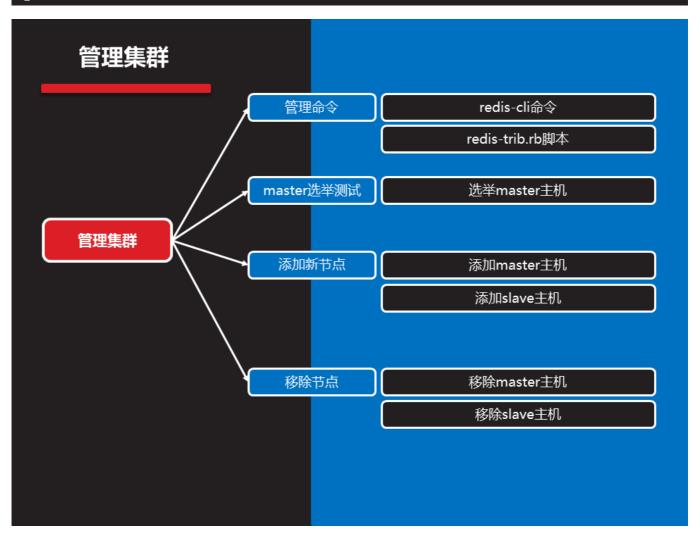


案例1:部署redis集群

具体要求如下:

- 准备集群环境
- 安装redis并创建集群
- 查看集群信息







管理命令

redis-cli命令



- 查看命令帮助
 - redis-cli -h
- 常用选项
 - -h IP地址
 - -p 端口
 - -c 集群模式

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知识讲解



redis-trib.rb脚本

- 语法格式
 - redis-trib.rb 选项 参数
- 选项
 - add-node 添加master主机
 - check 检测集群
 - reshard 重新分片
 - add-node --slave 添加slave主机
 - del-node 删除主机



知识讲解



master选举测试

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选举master主机

- 停止master 主机的 Redis服务
 - master宕机后对应的slave自动被选举为master
 - 原master启动后 会自动配置为当前master的slave
- 查看集群主机信息
 - redis-cli -h master_ip -p master_port

[root@host51 ~]# redis-cli -h 192.168.4.51 -p 6351 192.168.4.51:6351> cluster info



知识讲解



添加新节点

添加master主机



知识讲解

• 部署一台新redis服务器

- 装包
- 初始化
- 启用集群配置
- 重启服务
- 添加master主机步骤
 - 添加master主机
 - 检查主机
 - 重新分片



知识

讲解



添加master主机(续1)

- · 添加master主机
 - 添加时不指定主机角色,默认新主机被选为master
 - _ ./redis-trib.rb add-node 新主机IP:端口 192.168.4.51:6351

[root@host51 ~]# redis-trib.rb add-node 192.168.4.50:6350 192.168.4.51:6351

>>> Adding node 192.168.4.50:6350 to cluster 192.168.4.51:6351

[OK] All nodes agree about slots configuration.

>>> Check for open slots...

>>> Check slots coverage...

[OK] All 16384 slots covered.

>>> Send CLUSTER MEET to node 192.168.4.50:6350 to make it join the cluster.

[OK] New node added correctly.



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八讲解

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添加master主机(续2)

- 检测集群主机
 - ./redis-trib.rb check 192.168.4.51:6351
 - 主机角色为master
 - 无槽位数量

[root@host51 ~]# redis-trib.rb check 192.168.4.51:6351 >>> Performing Cluster Check (using node 192.168.4.51:6351)

M: e081313ec843655d9bc5a17f3bed3de1dccb1d2b

192.168.4.50:6350

slots: (0 slots) master 0 additional replica(s)





添加master主机(续3)

- 重新分片
 - ./redis-trib.rb reshard 192.168.4.51:6351
 - 指定移出hast槽个数、指定接收hash槽主机ID
 - 指定移出hash槽主机ID

[root@host51 ~]# redis-trib.rb reshard 192.168.4.51:6351 How many slots do you want to move (from 1 to 16384)? 4096 What is the receiving node ID?

e081313ec843655d9bc5a17f3bed3de1dccb1d2b

Source node #1:3550af084c94889ae2d01103e6da5793fdd851fc Source node #2:done

Do you want to proceed with the proposed reshard plan (yes/no)? yes



知识

讲解



添加slave主机

- 部署一台新redis服务器
 - 装包
 - 初始化
 - 启用集群配置
 - 运行服务
- · 添加slave主机

#./redis-trib.rb add-node --slave [--master-id id 值] ip地址:端口 192.168.4.51:6351

如果不指定主节点的id 的话,会把新节点 随机添加为 从节点 最少的主的从



添加slave主机(续1)



· 添加slave主机

[root@host51 ~]# redis-trib.rb add-node --slave 192.168.4.57:6357 192.168.4.51:6351 >>> Adding node 192.168.4.57:6357 to cluster

192.168.4.51:6351 >>> Performing Cluster Check (using node 192.168.4.51:6351)

•••••

.....

[OK] All 16384 slots covered.

Automatically selected master 192.168.4.51:6351

>>> Send CLUSTER MEET to node 192.168.4.57:6357 to make it join the cluster.

Waiting for the cluster to join.

>>> Configure node as replica of 192.168.4.51:6351.

[OK] New node added correctly.



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移除节点

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移除master主机

- 配置步骤
 - 重新分片释放占用的hash槽
 - 移除master主机

redis-trib.rb reshard 192.168.4.51:6351

redis-trib.rb del-node 192.168.4.51:6351 maste主机id值

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知识讲解

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移除master主机(续1)

- 重新分片释放占用的hash槽
 - 指定移出hash槽个数
 - 指定接收hash槽主机ID
 - 指定移出hash槽主机ID

[root@host51 ~]# redis-trib.rb reshard 192.168.4.51:6351 How many slots do you want to move (from 1 to 16384)? 4096 What is the receiving node ID? 4361720c3978aa02347076218580a103c60a6d7f

Please enter all the source node IDs.

Type 'all' to use all the nodes as source nodes for the hash slots.

Type 'done' once you entered all the source nodes IDs.

Source node #1:e081313ec843655d9bc5a17f3bed3de1dccb1d2b Source node #2:done

Do you want to proceed with the proposed reshard plan (yes/no)? yes

移除master主机(续2)



- 移除master主机
 - # redis-trib.rb del-node 192.168.4.51:6351 maste主机id值

[root@host51 ~]# redis-trib.rb del-node 192.168.4.51:6351 \ e081313ec843655d9bc5a17f3bed3de1dccb1d2b

>>> Removing node

e081313ec843655d9bc5a17f3bed3de1dccb1d2b from cluster 192.168.4.51:6351

>>> Sending CLUSTER FORGET messages to the cluster...

>>> SHUTDOWN the node.

[root@host51 ~]#



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移除slave主机

- · 移除slave主机
 - 从节点主机没有槽位范围,直接移除即可
 - redis-trib.rb del-node 192.168.4.51:6351 主机id值

redis-trib.rb del-node 192.168.4.51:6351 \ f6649ea99b2f01faca26217691222c17a3854381

- >>> Removing node f6649ea99b2f01faca26217691222c17a3854381 from cluster 192.168.4.51:6351
- >>> Sending CLUSTER FORGET messages to the cluster...
- >>> SHUTDOWN the node.





案例2:管理redis集群

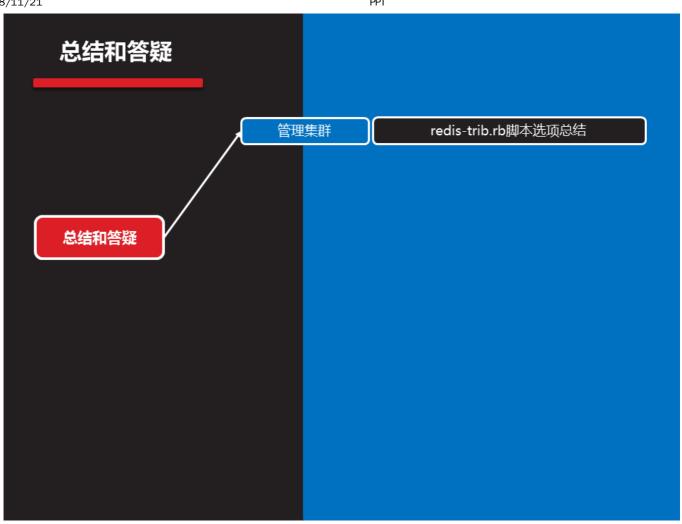
具体要求如下:

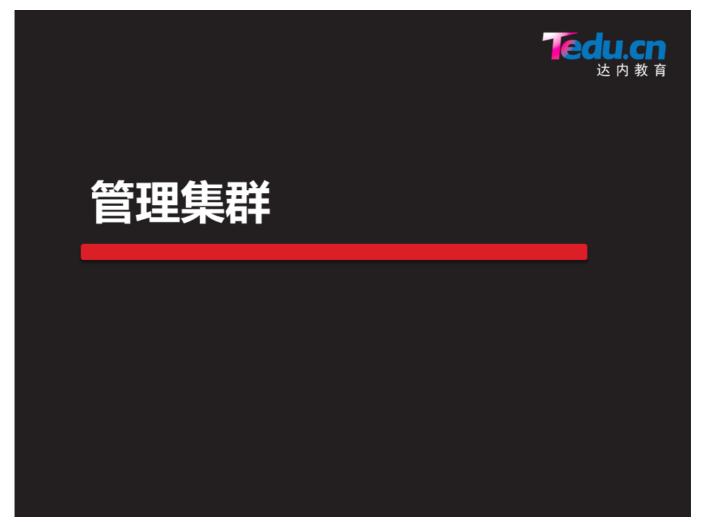
- 练习添加主机
- 练习删除主机



课堂练习

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redis-trib.rb脚本选项总结

• redis-trib.rb 常用选项

知识讲解

选项	作用
create	创建集群
check	检查集群
reshard	重新分片
del-node	删除主机
add-nodeslave	添加slave主机
add-node	添加master主机

