Centos7上Mycat安装

1环境准备

- 1. JDK1.7+ 此处使用的是 jdk-8u162-linux-x64.rpm
- 2. MySQL mysql-5.7.24-1.el7.x86_64.rpm-bundle.tar

下载镜像: http://mirrors.163.com/mysql/Downloads/MySQL-5.7/mysql-5.7.24-1.el7.x
86_64.rpm-bundle.tar

3. Mycat 下载地址: http://dl.mycat.io 当前最新版本:1.6.6.1

2 JDK安装

- 1. 上传jdk安装包到linux机器上
- 2. root用户身份安装,命令:

```
rpm -ivh jdk-8u162-linux-x64.rpm
```

3. jdk被安装在 /usr/java目录下

[root@localhost ~]# ls /usr/java
default jdk1.8.0_162 latest

4. 配置JAVA环境变量,命令:

```
vi /etc/profile
```

在文件末尾追加:

```
export JAVA_HOME=/usr/java/latest
export CLASSPATH=.:$JAVA_HOME/lib
export PATH=$JAVA_HOME/bin:$PATH
```

保存退出

使配置生效,命令:

source /etc/profile

5. 验证

```
java -version
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# java -version
java version "1.8.0_162"

Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_162-b12)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.162-b12, mixed mode)
```

3 MySQL安装

- 1. 上传MySQL安装包;
- 2. 在上传目录创建目录 mysql

mkdir mysql

```
[root@localhost ~]# ls
anaconda-ks.cfg
jdk-8u162-linux-x64.rpm
Mycat-server-1.6.6.1-release-20181031195535-linux.tar.gz
mysql-5.7.24-1.el7.x86_64.rpm-bundle.tar
[root@localhost ~]# mkdir mysql
```

3. 解压安装包

```
tar -xvf mysql-5.7.24-1.el7.x86_64.rpm-bundle.tar -C mysql
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# tar -xvf mysql-5.7.24-1.el7.x86_64.rpm-bundle.tar -C mysql mysql-community-common-5.7.24-1.el7.x86_64.rpm mysql-community-minimal-debuginfo-5.7.24-1.el7.x86_64.rpm mysql-community-embedded-compat-5.7.24-1.el7.x86_64.rpm mysql-community-embedded-devel-5.7.24-1.el7.x86_64.rpm mysql-community-embedded-5.7.24-1.el7.x86_64.rpm mysql-community-libs-5.7.24-1.el7.x86_64.rpm mysql-community-devel-5.7.24-1.el7.x86_64.rpm mysql-community-server-5.7.24-1.el7.x86_64.rpm mysql-community-libs-compat-5.7.24-1.el7.x86_64.rpm mysql-community-libs-compat-5.7.24-1.el7.x86_64.rpm mysql-community-client-5.7.24-1.el7.x86_64.rpm mysql-community-server-minimal-5.7.24-1.el7.x86_64.rpm mysql-community-test-5.7.24-1.el7.x86_64.rpm [root@localhost ~]#
```

4. 安装:

```
cd mysql
rm -f mysql-community-server-minimal-5.7.24-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
yum install mysql-community-{server,client,common,libs}-* mysql-5.*
```

5. 安装完成,安装过程中会创建用户 mysql, 所属组 mysql。mysql内容的目录分布情况:

Files or Resources	Location
Client programs and scripts	/usr/bin
mysqld server	/usr/sbin
Configuration file	/etc/my.cnf
Data directory	/var/lib/mysql
Error log file	For RHEL, Oracle Linux, CentOS or Fedora platforms: /var/log/mysqld.log For SLES: /var/log/mysql/mysqld.log
Value of secure_file_priv	/var/lib/mysql-files
System V init script	For RHEL, Oracle Linux, CentOS or Fedora platforms: /etc/init.d/mysqld For SLES: /etc/init.d/mysql
Systemd service	For RHEL, Oracle Linux, CentOS or Fedora platforms: mysqld For SLES: mysql
Pid file	/var/run/mysql/mysqld.pid
Socket	/var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock
Keyring directory	/var/lib/mysql-keyring
Unix manual pages	/usr/share/man
Include (header) files	/usr/include/mysql
Libraries	/usr/lib/mysql
Miscellaneous support files (for example, error messages, and character set files)	/usr/share/mysql

6. 注意:Linux 下部署安装MySQL,默认不忽略表名大小写,需要手动到/etc/my.cnf 下配置 lower_case_table_names=1 使Linux 环境下MySQL 忽略表名大小写,否则使用MyCAT 的 时候会提示找不到 表的错误!

```
vi /etc/my.cnf
```

```
log-error=/var/log/mysqld.log
pid-file=/var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid
lower_case_table_names=1
-- INSERT --
```

7. 启动mysql服务, 命令:

```
systemctl start mysqld
```

第一次启动过程将完成如下事项:

- 。 服务器被初始化。
- 。 在数据目录中生成SSL证书和密钥文件。
- validate_password已安装并启用。
- 。 超级用户帐户'root'@'localhost'被创建。超级用户的密码被设置并存储在错误日志文件中。要提取它,请对RHEL、Oracle Linux、CentOS和Fedora系统使用以下命令:

```
grep 'temporary password' /var/log/mysqld.log
```

```
[root@localhost mysql]#
[root@localhost mysql]# grep 'temporary password' /var/log/mysqld.log
2019-02-22T10:03:16.341230Z 1 [Note] A temporary password is generated for root@localhost: CgUhV-P
<a5*h
[root@localhost mysql]#</pre>
```

8. 修改root用户密码,用上面提取到的密码登录:

```
mysql -uroot -p

mysql> ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'MyNewPass4!';
```

9. 创建使用用户

```
mysql> grant all privileges on *.* to 'mike'@'%' identified by
'Mike666!';

mysql> flush privileges;
```

4 Mycat安装

1. 解压安装包到目标安装目录:

```
tar -zxvf Mycat-server-1.6.6.1-release-20181031195535-linux.tar.gz -C /usr/local/
```

mycat软件目录构成:

```
[root@localhost ~]# ls /usr/local/mycat
bin catlet conf lib logs version.txt
```

bin 程序目录,存放了window 版本和linux 版本,除了提供封装成服务的版本之外, 也提供了nowrap 的 shell 脚本命令,方便大家选择和修改:

```
[root@localhost ~]# ls /usr/local/mycat/bin
dataMigrate.sh mycat startup_nowrap.sh wrapper-linux-x86-32
init_zk_data.sh rehash.sh wrapper-linux-ppc-64 wrapper-linux-x86-64
```

conf 目录下存放配置文件, server.xml 是Mycat 服务器参数调整和用户授权的配置文件, schema.xml 是逻辑库定义和表以及分片定义的配置文件, rule.xml 是分片规则的配置文件, 分片规则的具体一些参数信息单独存放为文件, 也在这个目录下, 配置文件修改,需要重启Mycat 或者通过9066端口reload。

```
[root@localhost ~]# ls /usr/local/mycat/conf
autopartition-long.txt
                                                                sequence_distributed_conf.properties
sequence_time_conf.properties
                                migrateTables.properties
auto-sharding-long.txt
                                myid.properties
auto-sharding-rang-mod.txt
                                partition-hash-int.txt
                                                                server.xml
cacheservice.properties
                                partition-range-mod.txt
                                                                sharding-by-enum.txt
dbseq.sql
                                rule.xml
                                                                wrapper.conf
ehcache.xml
                                schema.xml
index_to_charset.properties
log4j2.xml
                                sequence_conf.properties
                                sequence_db_conf.properties
[root@localhost ~]#
```

- 。 lib 目录下主要存放mycat 依赖的一些jar 文件.
- 日志存放在logs/mycat.log 中,每天一个文件,日志的配置是在conf/log4j2.xml 中,根据自己的需要,可以调整输出级别为debug,debug级别下,会输出更多的信息,方便排查问题。
- 2. 配置环境变量MYCAT HOME=/usr/local/mycat

```
vi /etc/profile
```

```
export JAVA_HOME=/usr/java/latest export CLASSPATH=.:$JAVA_HOME/lib export PATH=$JAVA_HOME/bin:$PATH

export MYCAT_HOME=/usr/local/mycat _______ 追加这行
-- INSERT --
```

保存后,使其生效:

```
source /etc/profile
```

3. 新增用户mycat (建议不要用root用户来运行mycat):

```
useradd mycat
```

设置密码

```
passwd mycat
```

4. 修改mycat安装目录的所有者为mycat用户:

```
chown -R mycat:mycat /usr/local/mycat
```

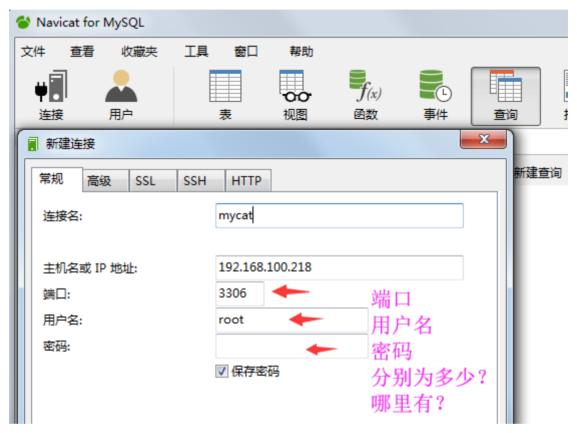
5. 尝试启动mycat服务

```
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# su mycat
[mycat@localhost root]$ cd /usr/local/mycat/bin
[mycat@localhost bin]$ ls
dataMigrate.sh mycat startup_nowrap.sh wrapper-linux-x86-32
init_zk_data.sh rehash.sh wrapper-linux-ppc-64 wrapper-linux-x86-64
[mycat@localhost bin]$ ./mycat
Usage: ./mycat { console | start | stop | restart | status | dump }
[mycat@localhost bin]$
```

```
./mycat start
```

6. 启动成功否?看看有没有mycat进程

7. 用mysql客户端尝试连接mycat服务:



到 conf/server.xml 中看看:

默认的服务端口为8066,管理端口为9066

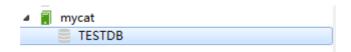
用户有:

```
<user name="root" defaultAccount="true">
   property name="password">123456
property>
   cproperty name="schemas">TESTDB</property>
   <!-- 表级 DML 权限设置 -->
   <!--
   <privileges check="false">
      <schema name="TESTDB" dml="0110" >
         </schema>
   </privileges>
</user>
<user name="user">
   property name="password">user
   cproperty name="schemas">TESTDB</property>
   roperty name="readOnly">true
</user>
```

看看用它们能连上不!



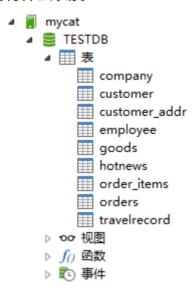
连接成功!



Mycat 对我们的应用来说,就是一个数据库!

疑问:TESTDB数据库怎么来的?

打开TESTDB数据库看看有什么表没!



疑问:表在哪里定义的?

看看表中有数据没!



不合法的数据源:0。

疑问:这里的数据源是什么?

这些疑问的答案从哪找?

conf/schema.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE mycat:schema SYSTEM "schema.dtd">
<mycat:schema xmlns:mycat="http://io.mycat/">
<schema name="TESTDB" checkSQLschema="false" sqlMaxLimit="100">
```

```
<!-- auto sharding by id (long) -->
        <table name="travelrecord" dataNode="dn1,dn2,dn3" rule="auto-
sharding-long" />
        <!-- global table is auto cloned to all defined data nodes ,so
can join
            with any table whose sharding node is in the same data
node -->
        <table name="company" primaryKey="ID" type="global"
dataNode="dn1,dn2,dn3" />
        <table name="goods" primaryKey="ID" type="global"
dataNode="dn1,dn2" />
        <!-- random sharding using mod sharind rule -->
        <table name="hotnews" primaryKey="ID" autoIncrement="true"
dataNode="dn1,dn2,dn3"
               rule="mod-long" />
        <table name="employee" primaryKey="ID" dataNode="dn1,dn2"
               rule="sharding-by-intfile" />
        <table name="customer" primaryKey="ID" dataNode="dn1,dn2"
               rule="sharding-by-intfile">
            <childTable name="orders" primaryKey="ID"</pre>
joinKey="customer_id"
                        parentKey="id">
                <childTable name="order_items" joinKey="order_id"</pre>
                            parentKey="id" />
            </childTable>
            <childTable name="customer_addr" primaryKey="ID"</pre>
joinKey="customer_id"
                        parentKey="id" />
        </schema>
    <dataNode name="dn1" dataHost="localhost1" database="db1" />
    <dataNode name="dn2" dataHost="localhost1" database="db2" />
    <dataNode name="dn3" dataHost="localhost1" database="db3" />
    <dataHost name="localhost1" maxCon="1000" minCon="10" balance="0"</pre>
              writeType="0" dbType="mysql" dbDriver="native"
switchType="1" slaveThreshold="100">
        <heartbeat>select user()</heartbeat>
        <!-- can have multi write hosts -->
        <writeHost host="hostM1" url="localhost:3306" user="root"</pre>
```

8. 安装完成!