# Nginx + Keepalived一高可用

# 1、环境简介:

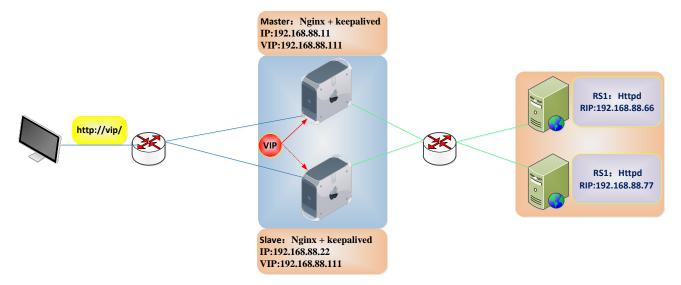
```
VS1: CentOS 6.8 + Keepalived v1.2.13 + nginx/1.10.2 + eth0:192.168.88.11

VS2: CentOS 6.8 + Keepalived v1.2.13 + nginx/1.10.2 + eth0:192.168.88.22

RS1: CentOS 6.8 + Apache/2.2.15 + eth0:192.168.88.66

RS2: CentOS 6.8 + Apache/2.2.15 + eth0:192.168.88.77
```

## 2、网络拓扑:



# 3、实验前准备:

注: 需配置好本地 yum 源,以下操作需在各主机上进行

## (1)修改各主机的/etc/hosts 文件,实现主机名解析:

```
[root@vs1 ~] #cat /etc/hosts

192.168.88.11    vs1.maochen.com   vs1

192.168.88.22    vs2.maochen.com   vs2

192.168.88.66    rs1.maochen.com   rs1

192.168.88.77    rs2.maochen.com   rs2
```

## (2)添加主机秘钥,实现各主机无秘钥登录:

```
[root@vs1 ~]#cat key.sh
#/bin/bash
HOST=('vs1' 'vs2' 'rs1' 'rs2')
for i in {0..3}
do
```

```
NAME=${HOST[$i]}

[ -e /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub ] || ssh-keygen -f /root/.ssh/id_rsa -P ""

ssh-copy-id -i /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub root@${NAME}

scp /etc/hosts ${NAME}:/etc/

done

[root@vs1 ~]#sh key.sh
```

(3)确保各个主机的时间同步(不一定准时,但必须相同):

```
[root@vs1 ~]#service ntpd start
[root@vs2 ~]#ntpdate vs2
[root@vs1 ~]#date;ssh vs2 "date" #检测时间是否同步
```

## (4)确保 iptables 和 selinux 关闭:

```
[root@vs1 ~]#service iptables start
[root@vs1 ~]#sed -i `s/SELINUX=.*/SELINUX=disabled/g' /etc/sysconfig/selinux
[root@vs1 ~]#setenforce 0 ##临时关闭 selinux,上一条为永久关闭
```

### (5)安装 keepalived 软件(本实验选择 yum 安装)

```
[root@vs1 ~] #yum install keepalived nginx -y
[root@rs1 ~] #yum install httpd -y
```

#### 4、修改配置文件:

(1)修改/etc/keepalived/keepalived.conf 配置文件,在 master 上的设置如下,在 slave 上的设置 仅修改红线部分的

```
! Configuration File for keepalived
global defs {
notification email {
                             ###定义节点状态发生变化时发送通知的目标邮箱地址
root@localhost
notification_email_from keepalived_test@nwc.com ###定义发件人的信息
                             ###定义邮箱服务器地址
smtp server 127.0.0.1
                            ###定义邮箱服务器的链接超时时间
smtp connect timeout 30
                            ###定义本机的路由器 ID, 自定义即可
router id node72
                            ###定义心跳信息通告的组播地址,同一个集群的组播地址一样
vrrp mcast group4 224.0.32.18
vrrp script check {
     script "killall -0 nginx" ###定义判断 nginx 服务是否正常的脚本,script 后可加脚本路径
                             ###检测时间间隔
     interval 1
                             ###脚本执行失败则节点优先级减 10
     weight -10
```

```
fail 2
                             ###检测两次才算失败
                             ###检测一次成功就算成功
     rise 1
                     ###定义一个虚拟路由器的实例,实例名称为 VI_1
vrrp_instance VI_1 {
                     ###定义本节点在该虚拟路由器实例中的初始角色,MASTER 还是 BACKUP
state MASTER
                     ###虚拟路由器的工作的接口
interface eth0
                     ###虚拟路由器 ID(也就是 VRID),用以区别不同的虚拟路由器实例
virtual_router_id 32
priority 100
                     ###定义当前节点在该虚拟路由器实例中优先级, MASTER 要比 BACKUP 节点的优先级高
                     ###定义通告信息发送的时间间隔
advert_int 1
                     ###定义认证机制和认证的秘钥
authentication {
                     ###PASS 为简单字符认证,建议使用 PASS 即可
  auth type PASS
                     ###认证的秘钥,最大有效值为8位长度
  auth pass 12345678
track script {
                     ###在 vrrp 实例内部调用 track script 追踪脚本的执行
  check
virtual ipaddress { ###定义该虚拟路由器的 VIP
  192.168.88.111/24 dev eth0 label eth0:0
  ### VIP 为 192.168.88.111, 定义在 eth0 接口的 eth0:0 别名上
track interface {
###定义要监控的接口,接口出现故障,则节点会转为 FAULT 状态,触发重新选举,实现资源转移
       eth0
notify master "/etc/keepalived/script/notify.sh master"
                                                   #状态转化为 master 触发脚本
notify backup "/etc/keepalived/script/notify.sh backup"
                                                   #状态转化为 slave 触发脚本
notify fault "/etc/keepalived/script/notify.sh fault"
                                                   #状态转化 fault 触发脚本
```

(2)修改/etc/nginx/conf.d/default.conf 配置文件,在 master 和 slave 上的修改相同。主要是利用 nginx 的代理功能(upstream 模块)

```
location / {
    proxy_pass http://web;
    root /usr/share/nginx/html;
    index index.html;
}
```

## 5、在 keepalived 中调用自定义的脚本实现节点状态转移时的通知机制

```
[root@vs1 ~]mkdir /etc/keepalived/script
[root@vs1 ~]vim /etc/keepalived/script/notify.sh
#!/bin/bash
receiver='root@localhost'
notify() {
   mailsubject="$(hostname) to $1,vip floating."
   content="$(date + '%F %T') vrrp state transion, $(hostname) changed to be $1"
   echo "$content" | mail -s "$mailsubject" $receiver
case $1 in
master)
   notify master;;
backup)
   notify backup;;
fault)
   notify fault;;
*)
   echo "Usage $(basename $0) {master|backup|fault}"
   exit 1;;
[root@vs1 ~]chmod +x /etc/keepalived/script/notify.sh
```

#### 7、在 Real Server 上的配置:

```
[root@rs1 ~] #echo "<h1>RS1</h1>" > /var/www/html/index.html
[root@rs1 ~] #service httpd restart
[root@rs2 ~] #echo "<h1>RS2</h1>" > /var/www/html/index.html
[root@rs2 ~] #service httpd restart
```

## 8、启动服务,模拟故障,检测 IP 可用

##开启 keepalived 服务:

```
[root@vs1 ~]#service keepalived start
[root@vs2 ~]#service keepalived start
[root@test ~]#curl http://192.168.88.111
[root@test ~]#curl http://192.168.88.111
##模拟故障, 关闭 vs1 的 keepalived:
[root@vs1 ~]#service keepalived stop (或者 service nginx stop)
[root@vs1 ~]#ip a
##检测 web 服务是否可用
[root@test ~]# curl http://192.168.88.111
```

参考链接: http://www.178linux.com/56546