

MySQL Master-Slaves 主从复制

1 环境

- MySQL5.7
- Centos7

主库主机地址：192.168.100.218

从库主机地址：192.168.100.219

3 主库配置

1 在主数据库上创建同步账号。

```
grant replication slave on *.* to 'repl'@'192.168.100.219' identified by 'Mike666!';
```

2 配置主节点，开启binlog

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

配置如下：开启binlog，设置节点id

```
[mysqld]
log-bin=mysql-bin    # 日志文件名前缀
server-id=1           # 在集群中的唯一id,值可以为1~2^32-1的整数
```

```
[mysqld]
log-bin=mysql-bin
server-id=1
#
# Remove leading # and set
```

重启mysql 服务

```
systemctl restart mysqld
```

查看主库状态

```
mysql > SHOW MASTER STATUS;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| File           | Position | Binlog_Do_DB | Binlog_Ignore_DB |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| mysql-bin.000003 | 73       | test         | manual,mysql      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

注意：

The following options have an impact on this procedure:

- if you omit [server-id](#) (or set it explicitly to its default value of 0), the master refuses any connections from slaves.
- For the greatest possible durability and consistency in a replication setup using [InnoDB](#) with transactions, you should use `innodb_flush_log_at_trx_commit=1` and `sync_binlog=1` in the master `my.cnf` file.
- Ensure that the [skip-networking](#) option is not enabled on your replication master. If networking has been disabled, the slave cannot communicate with the master and replication fails.

4 从库配置

从库可以多个，可以是主-从结构，也可是主-从-从结构，这里选择主-从结构。每个从库的配置是一样的。

1 配置从库server-id

```
vi /etc/my.cfg
```

```
[mysqld]
server-id=2      # 在集群中的唯一id,值可以为1~2^32-1的整数
```

重启mysql服务

```
systemctl restart mysqld
```

2 执行 CHANGE MASTER TO 语句设置同步的主库

```
mysql > CHANGE MASTER TO  
  MASTER_HOST='192.168.100.218',  
  MASTER_USER='rep1',  
  MASTER_PASSWORD='Mike666!';  
/* MASTER_PORT=3306,  
MASTER_LOG_FILE='master2-bin.001',  
MASTER_LOG_POS=4; */
```

3 开启从库

```
mysql > START SLAVE;
```

查看从库状态

```
mysql > SHOW SLAVE STATUS;
```

参考链接：

<https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/replication-setup-slaves.html>

<https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/change-master-to.html>

5 测试

1、创建数据库

在主库上分别创建 orders 数据库

```
CREATE DATABASE orders CHARACTER SET 'utf8';
```

2、在主库 orders 上创建表 t_order

```
CREATE TABLE t_order (  
    order_id    BIGINT PRIMARY KEY,  
    order_time  DATETIME,  
    customer_id BIGINT,  
    order_amount    DECIMAL(8,2)  
);
```

3、在主库orders上插入数据

```
INSERT INTO t_order VALUES (2,NOW(),1001,201);  
COMMIT;
```

4、查看从库上有没有orders库、t_order 表、以及数据。