

学习请参考: <https://blog.51cto.com/13570193/2161637>

搭建请参考: <https://www.cnblogs.com/northeastTycoon/p/10292050.html>

一、准备工作

- (1) 需要两台服务器 192.168.1.129 和 192.168.1.131 (公司服务器)
- (2) 在两台服务器安装 nginx
- (3) 在两台服务器安装 keepalived

二、安装Nginx

为知笔记地址: [CentOS7 下安装nginx](#)

GitHub地址:

<https://github.com/wangliu1102/StudyNotes/tree/master/%E5%B0%9A%E7%A1%85%E8%B0%B7J%EA%B7%A7%E3%80%81Nginx/%E5%AE%89%E8%A3%85>

在192.168.1.129 和 192.168.1.131两台服务器上安装相同的Nginx, Nginx配置文件设置相同。

三、安装 keepalived

方法一: 使用yum命令安装, 需要联网, 安装之后, 在 etc 里面生成目录 keepalived, 有文件 keepalived.conf

```
yum install keepalived -y

#centos7 启动keepalived服务
# 开启自启
systemctl enable keepalived
#启动
systemctl start keepalived

#centos6 启动keepalived服务
/etc/init.d/keepalived start

#查看进程
ps -ef|grep keepalived
```

方法二: 离线安装, 需要下载压缩包

keepalived安装需要某些依赖:

gcc、openssl (<https://www.openssl.org/>)、libnl和kernel-headers和libnl-devel (<https://pkgs.org/>)、libnfnetlink-devel (<https://pkgs.org/>)

依次下载openssl-xxx.tar.gz, libnl-xxx.rpm和kernel-headers-xxx.rpm和libnl-devel-xxx.rpm, libnfnetlink-devel-xxx.rpm

openssl-xxx.tar.gz解压缩使用编译命令安装, 参考[CentOS 7.4下安装nginx](#)中OpenSSL源码安装。

gcc安装参考[CentOS 7.4下安装nginx](#)中gcc安装。

libnl和kernel-headers和libnl-devel-xxx.rpm和libnfnetlink-devel-xxx.rpm使用如下命令安装:

```
rpm -ivh libnl-1.1.4-3.el7.x86_64.rpm
rpm -ivh kernel-headers-3.10.0-1127.el7.x86_64.rpm
rpm -ivh libnl-devel-1.1.4-3.el7.x86_64.rpm
rpm -ivh libnfnetlink-devel-1.0.1-4.el7.x86_64.rpm
```

安装过程出现错误, 加上忽略依赖--force --nodeps即可

```
rpm -ivh xxx.rpm --force --nodeps
```

在线安装:

```
yum -y install libnl libnl-devel
yum install -y libnfnetlink-devel
```

安装keepalived:

在<https://www.keepalived.org/software/> 中下载keepalived压缩包, 放到服务器上, 使用如下命令解压缩 (keepalived-2.0.20) :

百度云:

链接: <https://pan.baidu.com/s/1jCdFuabjyKnQmkzX3GDI4Q>

提取码: je2y

```
tar -xzvf keepalived-2.0.20.tar.gz
```

进入解压缩目录下:

```
cd keepalived-2.0.20
```

执行如下命令安装:

```
./configure --prefix=/usr/local/keepalived
```

报错:

```
checking for pipe2... yes
checking whether ETHERTYPE_IPV6 is declared... yes
checking openssl/ssl.h usability... no
checking openssl/ssl.h presence... no
checking for openssl/ssl.h... no
configure: error:
!!! OpenSSL is not properly installed on your system. !!!
!!! Can not include OpenSSL headers files. !!!
```

```
# 指明openssl安装后的include目录，默认安装到/usr/local/ssl/include
# 这里我们使用openssl源码安装，目录如下
CFLAGS="$CFLAGS -I /home/nginx/openssl-1.0.2n/include" ./configure --
prefix=/usr/local/keepalived
```

使用如下命令编译执行：

```
make && make install

# 查看安装后的keepalived目录信息
whereis keepalived
```

然后，设置快捷方式到keepalived的默认路径下/etc/keepalived：

```
mkdir /etc/keepalived

cp /usr/local/keepalived/etc/keepalived/keepalived.conf
/etc/keepalived/keepalived.conf
cp /usr/local/keepalived/etc/sysconfig/keepalived /etc/sysconfig/keepalived
cp /usr/local/keepalived/sbin/keepalived /usr/sbin/

# 这个从keepalived源码目录复制，安装目录中没有
cp /home/nginx/keepalived-2.0.20/keepalived/etc/init.d/keepalived
/etc/init.d/keepalived
```

设置开机自启：

```
chkconfig keepalived on
chmod +x /etc/init.d/keepalived
```

然后使用如下命令即可启动、停止、重启keepalived：

```
service keepalived start    # 启动服务

service keepalived stop     # 停止服务

service keepalived restart  # 重启服务

service keepalived status   # 查看服务
```

启动过程发生的问题： error while loading shared libraries: libssl.so.1.x: cannot open shared object file: No such file or directory

默认libssl.so.1.x(openssl组件) 会安装在/usr/local/lib64下面；需要通过软连接放置到/usr/lib64下面：

```
ln -s /usr/local/lib64/libssl.so.1.x /usr/lib64/libssl.so.1.x
ln -s /usr/local/lib64/libcrypto.so.1.x /usr/lib64/libcrypto.so.1.x

# 例如libssl.so.1.0.2k libcrypto.so.1.0.2k
```

启动过程发生的问题：keepalived启动不成功,状态一直是inactive(dead) 的解决办法

```
# 查看ip和网卡  
ifconfig
```

```
[root@localhost init.d]# ifconfig  
ens33: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500  
    inet 192.168.1.129 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.1.255  
    inet6 fe80::ec2:d3c5:ab83:260 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>  
    ether 00:0c:29:42:a0:fc txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)  
    RX packets 1613453 bytes 717633673 (684.3 MiB)  
    RX errors 0 dropped 20 overruns 0 frame 0  
    TX packets 3463198 bytes 5173857505 (4.8 GiB)  
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0  
  
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536  
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0  
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>  
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)  
    RX packets 2 bytes 304 (304.0 B)  
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0  
    TX packets 2 bytes 304 (304.0 B)  
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

```
#打开配置文件 ,在 /etc/keepalived/keepalived.conf 里面修改网卡为ens33  
# 如下图, 保存退出后就可重新启动  
service keepalived start  
# 查看  
service keepalived status  
ps -ef |grep keepalived  
  
# 若启动时报错service keepalived status查看: Active: failed (Result: timeout)  
Failed to start LVS and VRRP High Availability Monitor  
# ps -ef |grep keepalived查看进程, kill -9 进程号后再重新启动即可
```

```
! Configuration File for keepalived

global_defs {
    notification_email {
        acassen@firewall.loc
        failover@firewall.loc
        sysadmin@firewall.loc
    }
    notification_email_from Alexandre.Cassen@firewall.loc
    smtp_server 192.168.200.1
    smtp_connect_timeout 30
    router_id LVS_DEVEL
    vrrp_skip_check_adv_addr
    vrrp_strict
    vrrp_garp_interval 0
    vrrp_gna_interval 0
}

vrrp_instance VI_1 {
    state MASTER
    interface ens33
    virtual_router_id 51
    priority 100
    advert_int 1
    authentication {
        auth_type PASS
        auth_pass 1111
    }
    virtual_ipaddress {
        192.168.200.16
        192.168.200.17
        192.168.200.18
    }
}
```

```
[root@localhost init.d]# service keepalived status
● keepalived.service - LVS and VRRP High Availability Monitor
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/keepalived.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since 2020-05-27 18:40:18 CST; 3s ago
     Process: 68440 ExecStart=/usr/local/keepalived/sbin/keepalived $KEEPALIVED_OPTIONS (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
    Main PID: 68441 (keepalived)
   CGroup: /system.slice/keepalived.service
           └─68441 /usr/local/keepalived/sbin/keepalived -D
             └─68442 /usr/local/keepalived/sbin/keepalived -D
               └─68443 /usr/local/keepalived/sbin/keepalived -D

May 27 18:40:18 localhost.localdomain Keepalived_healthcheckers[68442]: Activating healthchecker for service [192.168.201.100]:tcp:443 for VS [192.168.200.100]:tcp:4
May 27 18:40:18 localhost.localdomain Keepalived_healthcheckers[68442]: Activating healthchecker for service [192.168.200.2]:tcp:1358 for VS [10.10.10.2]:tcp:1358
May 27 18:40:18 localhost.localdomain Keepalived_healthcheckers[68442]: Activating healthchecker for service [192.168.200.3]:tcp:1358 for VS [10.10.10.2]:tcp:1358
May 27 18:40:18 localhost.localdomain Keepalived_healthcheckers[68442]: Activating healthchecker for service [192.168.200.4]:tcp:1358 for VS [10.10.10.3]:tcp:1358
May 27 18:40:18 localhost.localdomain Keepalived_healthcheckers[68442]: Activating healthchecker for service [192.168.200.5]:tcp:1358 for VS [10.10.10.3]:tcp:1358
May 27 18:40:18 localhost.localdomain Keepalived_vrrp[68443]: Registering gratuitous ARP shared channel
May 27 18:40:18 localhost.localdomain Keepalived_vrrp[68443]: (VI_1) removing VIPs.
May 27 18:40:18 localhost.localdomain Keepalived_vrrp[68443]: (VI_1) removing firewall drop rule
May 27 18:40:18 localhost.localdomain Keepalived_vrrp[68443]: (VI_1) Entering BACKUP STATE (init)
May 27 18:40:18 localhost.localdomain Keepalived_vrrp[68443]: VRRP sockpool: [ifindex(2), family(IPv4), proto(112), unicast(0), fd(11,12)]

[root@localhost init.d]#
[root@localhost init.d]#
[root@localhost init.d]#
[root@localhost init.d]#
[root@localhost init.d]#
[root@localhost init.d]#
[root@localhost init.d]# ps -ef |grep keepalived
root      68441      1  0 18:40 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/keepalived/sbin/keepalived -D
root      68442  68441  0 18:40 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/keepalived/sbin/keepalived -D
root      68443  68441  3 18:40 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/keepalived/sbin/keepalived -D
root      68491  68445 19 18:40 pts/0    00:00:00 grep  --color=auto keepalived
[root@localhost init.d]#
```

分别在192.168.1.129 和 192.168.1.131两台服务器上安装好keepalived。

四、搭建高可用（主从模式）

1、主节点192.168.1.129

(1) 修改/etc/keepalived/keepalived.conf

使用如下命令进入编辑：

```
vim /etc/keepalived/keepalived.conf
```

配置文件部分如下（放到配置文件中注释删掉）：

```
#全局配置
global_defs {
    notification_email {
        acassen@firewall.loc
        failover@firewall.loc
        sysadmin@firewall.loc
    }
    notification_email_from Alexandre.Cassen@firewall.loc c
    smtp_server 192.168.1.129
    smtp_connect_timeout 30
    router_id 192.168.1.129 # 修改为主机ip
}

#脚本配置,当Nginx服务down掉, 需要执行脚本内的机制重启nginx或停止keepalived（只有
keepalived被关闭时, 从节点才能切换成主节点提供服务）
vrrp_script chk_http_port {
    script "/usr/local/src/nginx_check.sh"
    interval 2 # （检测脚本执行的间隔）
    weight -20 #httpd进程出现异常后, 该节点keepalived的权值减少20, 原本权值为100。为了保
证weight的值能够保证脚本在成功与失败后触发主备切换, 通常设置weight的绝对值大于主备节点
priority之差
}

#虚拟IP配置
vrrp_instance VI_1 {
    state MASTER # 备份服务器上 将 MASTER 改为 BACKUP
    interface ens33 # 网卡
    virtual_router_id 233 # 主、备机的 virtual_router_id 必须相同
    priority 100 # 主、备机取不同的优先级, 主机值较大, 备份机值较小
    advert_int 1
    authentication {
        auth_type PASS # 验证类型为密码认证
        auth_pass 1111 # 验证密码, 需要注意密码最大长度为8位
    }

    track_script {
        chk_http_port
    }

    virtual_ipaddress {
        192.168.1.233 #虚拟地址, 主、备机的虚拟地址必须相同
    }
}
```

(2) 在/usr/local/src添加检测脚本nginx_check.sh, 并授权

```
#!/bin/bash
A=`ps -C nginx --no-header |wc -l`
if [ $A -eq 0 ];then
    /usr/local/nginx/sbin/nginx
    sleep 2
    if [ `ps -C nginx --no-header |wc -l` -eq 0 ];then
        service keepalived stop
    fi
fi
```

```
chmod +x /usr/local/src/nginx_check.sh
```

2、从节点192.168.1.131

(1) 修改/etc/keepalived/keepalived.conf

使用如下命令进入编辑：

```
vim /etc/keepalived/keepalived.conf
```

配置文件部分如下（放到配置文件中注释删掉）：

```
#全局配置
global_defs {
    notification_email {
        acassen@firewall.loc
        failover@firewall.loc
        sysadmin@firewall.loc
    }
    notification_email_from Alexandre.Cassen@firewall.loc c
    smtp_server 192.168.1.131
    smtp_connect_timeout 30
    router_id 192.168.1.131 # 修改为主机ip
}

#脚本配置,当Nginx服务down掉, 需要执行脚本内的机制重启nginx或停止keepalived（只有
keepalived被关闭时, 从节点才能切换成主节点提供服务）
vrrp_script chk_http_port {
    script "/usr/local/src/nginx_check.sh"
    interval 2 # （检测脚本执行的间隔）
    weight -20 #httpd进程出现异常后, 该节点keepalived的权值减少20, 原本权值为100。为了保
证weight的值能够保证脚本在成功与失败后触发主备切换, 通常设置weight的绝对值大于主备节点
priority之差
}

#虚拟IP配置
vrrp_instance VI_1 {
    state BACKUP # 主服务器上 将 BACKUP 改为 MASTER
    interface ens33 # 网卡
    virtual_router_id 233 # 主、备机的 virtual_router_id 必须相同
    priority 90 # 主、备机取不同的优先级, 主机值较大, 备份机值较小
```

```

advert_int 1
authentication {
    auth_type PASS # 验证类型为密码认证
    auth_pass 1111 # 验证密码, 需要注意密码最大长度为8位
}

track_script {
    chk_http_port
}

virtual _ipaddress {
    192.168.1.233 #虚拟地址, 主、备机的虚拟地址必须相同
}
}

```

(2) 在/usr/local/src添加检测脚本nginx_check.sh, 并授权

```

#!/bin/bash
A=`ps -C nginx --no-header |wc -l`
if [ $A -eq 0 ];then
    /usr/local/nginx/sbin/nginx
    sleep 2
    if [ `ps -C nginx --no-header |wc -l` -eq 0 ];then
        service keepalived stop
    fi
fi

```

```

chmod +x /usr/local/src/nginx_check.sh

```

3、启动两台服务器上的nginx和keepalived

(1) 启动nginx, 使用如下命令 (需要配置环境变量)

修改全局的环境变量, 使得nginx命令在任意目录下都能执行,例如: 停止nginx -s stop ,重新加载:
nginx -s reload ,启动: nginx

```

[root@VM_2_13_centos ~]# vim /etc/profile

export PATH=$PATH:/usr/local/nginx/sbin

# 生效
source /etc/profile

```

```

nginx -s stop #停止
nginx # 启动
nginx -s reload # 重新加载

```

(2) 启动keepalived


```
service keepalived start    # 启动服务

service keepalived stop    # 停止服务

service keepalived restart  # 重启服务
```

(3) 使用如下命令查看主节点192.168.1.129的虚拟IP：192.168.1.233是否配置成功，从节点没有

```
ip a
```

```
[root@localhost keepalived]# ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:42:a0:fc brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.1.129/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global noprefixroute ens33
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet 192.168.1.233/32 scope global ens33
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::fecf:d3c5:ab83:260/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

```
[root@server1 keepalived]# ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:49:ea:4f brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.1.131/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global noprefixroute ens33
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::dfb8:99bb:e3bd:c06c/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
[root@server1 keepalived]#
```

4、测试

浏览器访问192.168.1.129或192.168.1.131，都可访问到Nginx页面

← → 🔍 不安全 | 192.168.1.129

Welcome to nginx!

If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and working. Further configuration is required.

For online documentation and support please refer to nginx.org.
Commercial support is available at nginx.com.

Thank you for using nginx.

此时，通过虚拟IP：192.168.1.233也可访问。

注意：nginx配置过的端口，这里都可以通过虚拟ip:端口访问。比如nginx配置了8080端口的服务，这里通过192.168.1.233:8080就能访问服务。

← → 🔍 不安全 | 192.168.1.233

Welcome to nginx!

If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and working. Further configuration is required.

For online documentation and support please refer to nginx.org.
Commercial support is available at nginx.com.

Thank you for using nginx.

主节点192.168.1.129关闭keepalived: service keepalived stop, 从节点192.168.1.131抢占了虚拟ip, 通过虚拟IP: 192.168.1.233也可访问

```
[root@localhost keepalived]# service keepalived stop
Stopping keepalived (via systemctl): [ 确定 ]
[root@localhost keepalived]# ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:42:a0:fc brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.1.129/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global noprefixroute ens33
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::fecf:d3c5:ab83:260/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
[root@localhost keepalived]#
```

```
[root@server1 keepalived]# ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:49:ea:4f brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.1.131/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global noprefixroute ens33
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet 192.168.1.233/32 scope global ens33
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::dfb8:99bb:e3bd:c06c/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
[root@server1 keepalived]#
```

主节点192.168.1.129再次开启keepalived: service keepalived start, 主节点192.168.1.129又抢占了虚拟ip, 从节点192.168.1.131虚拟ip消失, 通过虚拟IP: 192.168.1.233也可访问

```
[root@localhost keepalived]# service keepalived start
Starting keepalived (via systemctl): [ 确定 ]
[root@localhost keepalived]# ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:42:a0:fc brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.1.129/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global noprefixroute ens33
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet 192.168.1.233/32 scope global ens33
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::fecf:d3c5:ab83:260/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
[root@localhost keepalived]#
```

```
[root@server1 keepalived]# ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:49:ea:4f brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.1.131/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global noprefixroute ens33
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::dfb8:99bb:e3bd:c06c/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
[root@server1 keepalived]#
```

5、防火墙配置

Keepalived是一个轻量级的HA集群解决方案, 但开启防火墙后各节点无法感知其它节点的状态, 各自都绑定了虚拟IP。网上很多文章讲要配置防火墙放过tcp/112, 在CentOS7下是无效的, 正确的做法是配置放过vrrp协议, 方法如下:

```
# centos7防火墙配置
firewall-cmd --direct --permanent --add-rule ipv4 filter INPUT 0 --destination 224.0.0.18 --protocol vrrp -j ACCEPT
firewall-cmd --direct --permanent --add-rule ipv4 filter OUTPUT 0 --destination 224.0.0.18 --protocol vrrp -j ACCEPT
firewall-cmd --reload
```

Keepalived使用vrrp组播，默认地址是224.0.0.18，因此要配置防火墙放过。

完成后再用ip a查看，集群已经正常了，只有主节点绑定虚拟IP，备份节点不会绑定了。

五、搭建高可用（主主模式）

还是按照上面的环境继续做实验，只是修改 LB 节点上面的 keepalived 服务的配置文件即可。此时 192.168.1.129节点即为 Keepalived 的主节点也为备节点，192.168.1.131 节点同样即为 Keepalived 的主节点也为备节点。

192.168.1.129节点默认的主节点 VIP（192.168.1.233），192.168.1.131 节点默认的主节点 VIP（192.168.1.244）

1、即主也从节点192.168.1.129

(1) 修改/etc/keepalived/keepalived.conf

使用如下命令进入编辑：

```
vim /etc/keepalived/keepalived.conf
```

配置文件部分如下（放到配置文件中注释删掉）：

```
#全局配置
global_defs {
    notification_email {
        acassen@firewall.loc
        failover@firewall.loc
        sysadmin@firewall.loc
    }
    notification_email_from Alexandre.Cassen@firewall.loc c
    smtp_server 192.168.1.129
    smtp_connect_timeout 30
    router_id 192.168.1.129 # 修改为主机ip
}

#脚本配置,当Nginx服务down掉，需要执行脚本内的机制重启nginx或停止keepalived（只有keepalived被关闭时，从节点才能切换成主节点提供服务）
vrrp_script chk_http_port {
    script "/usr/local/src/nginx_check.sh"
    interval 2 # （检测脚本执行的间隔）
    weight -20 #httpd进程出现异常后，该节点keepalived的权值减少20，原本权值为100。为了保证weight的值能够保证脚本在成功与失败后触发主备切换，通常设置weight的绝对值大于主备节点priority之差
}

#虚拟IP配置
vrrp_instance VI_1 {
```

```

state MASTER # 备份服务器上 将 MASTER 改为 BACKUP
interface ens33 # 网卡
virtual_router_id 233 # 主、备机的 virtual_router_id 必须相同
priority 100 # 主、备机取不同的优先级, 主机值较大, 备份机值较小
advert_int 1
authentication {
    auth_type PASS # 验证类型为密码认证
    auth_pass 1111 # 验证密码, 需要注意密码最大长度为8位
}

track_script {
    chk_http_port
}

virtual_ipaddress {
    192.168.1.233 # 虚拟地址, 主、备机的虚拟地址必须相同
    # 虚拟ip网段要和real server 真实ip的网络地址一致, 比如 192.168.171.128, 那么虚拟ip必须是 192.168.171.* , 否则虚拟ip无法访问
}
}

vrrp_instance VI_2 {
    state BACKUP
    interface ens33 # 网卡
    virtual_router_id 244 # 主、备机的 virtual_router_id 必须相同
    priority 90 # 主、备机取不同的优先级, 主机值较大, 备份机值较小
    advert_int 1
    authentication {
        auth_type PASS # 验证类型为密码认证
        auth_pass 1111 # 验证密码, 需要注意密码最大长度为8位
    }

    track_script {
        chk_http_port
    }

    virtual_ipaddress {
        192.168.1.244 # 虚拟地址, 主、备机的虚拟地址必须相同
    }
}

```

(2) 在/usr/local/src 添加检测脚本nginx_check.sh, 并授权

```

#!/bin/bash
A=`ps -C nginx --no-header |wc -l`
if [ $A -eq 0 ];then
    /usr/local/nginx/sbin/nginx
    sleep 2
    if [ `ps -C nginx --no-header |wc -l` -eq 0 ];then
        service keepalived stop
    fi
fi

```

```
chmod +x /usr/local/src/nginx_check.sh
```

2、即主也从节点192.168.1.131

(1) 修改/etc/keepalived/keepalived.conf

使用如下命令进入编辑：

```
vim /etc/keepalived/keepalived.conf
```

配置文件部分如下（放到配置文件中注释删掉）：

```
#全局配置
global_defs {
    notification_email {
        acassen@firewall.loc
        failover@firewall.loc
        sysadmin@firewall.loc
    }
    notification_email_from Alexandre.Cassen@firewall.loc c
    smtp_server 192.168.1.131
    smtp_connect_timeout 30
    router_id 192.168.1.131 # 修改为主机ip
}

#脚本配置,当Nginx服务down掉, 需要执行脚本内的机制重启nginx或停止keepalived（只有
keepalived被关闭时, 从节点才能切换成主节点提供服务）
vrrp_script chk_http_port {
    script "/usr/local/src/nginx_check.sh"
    interval 2 # （检测脚本执行的间隔）
    weight -20 #httpd进程出现异常后, 该节点keepalived的权值减少20, 原本权值为100。为了保
证weight的值能够保证脚本在成功与失败后触发主备切换, 通常设置weight的绝对值大于主备节点
priority之差
}

#虚拟IP配置
vrrp_instance VI_1 {
    state BACKUP # 主服务器上 将 BACKUP 改为 MASTER
    interface ens33 # 网卡
    virtual_router_id 233 # 主、备机的 virtual_router_id 必须相同
    priority 90 # 主、备机取不同的优先级, 主机值较大, 备份机值较小
    advert_int 1
    authentication {
        auth_type PASS # 验证类型为密码认证
        auth_pass 1111 # 验证密码, 需要注意密码最大长度为8位
    }

    track_script {
        chk_http_port
    }

    virtual_ipaddress {
        192.168.1.233 #虚拟地址, 主、备机的虚拟地址必须相同
    }
}
```

```

# 虚拟ip网段要和real server 真实ip的网络地址一致,比如 192.168.171.128,那么虚拟ip必须是 192.168.171.* ,否则虚拟ip无法访问
}
}

vrrp_instance VI_2 {
    state MASTER
    interface ens33 # 网卡
    virtual_router_id 244 # 主、备机的 virtual_router_id 必须相同
    priority 100 # 主、备机取不同的优先级,主机值较大,备份机值较小
    advert_int 1
    authentication {
        auth_type PASS # 验证类型为密码认证
        auth_pass 1111 # 验证密码,需要注意密码最大长度为8位
    }

    track_script {
        chk_http_port
    }

    virtual_ipaddress {
        192.168.1.244 #虚拟地址,主、备机的虚拟地址必须相同
    }
}

```

(2) 在/usr/local/src添加检测脚本nginx_check.sh,并授权

```

#!/bin/bash
A=`ps -C nginx --no-header |wc -l`
if [ $A -eq 0 ];then
    /usr/local/nginx/sbin/nginx
    sleep 2
    if [ `ps -C nginx --no-header |wc -l` -eq 0 ];then
        service keepalived stop
    fi
fi

```

```

chmod +x /usr/local/src/nginx_check.sh

```

3、启动两台服务器上的nginx和keepalived

(1) 启动nginx,使用如下命令(需要配置环境变量)

修改全局的环境变量,使得nginx命令在任意目录下都能执行,例如: 停止nginx -s stop ,重新加载: nginx -s reload ,启动: nginx

```

[root@VM_2_13_centos ~]# vim /etc/profile

export PATH=$PATH:/usr/local/nginx/sbin

```

```
nginx -s stop #停止
nginx # 启动
nginx -s reload # 重新加载
```

(2) 启动keepalived

```
service keepalived start # 启动服务

service keepalived stop # 停止服务

service keepalived restart # 重启服务
```

(3) 使用如下命令查看主节点虚拟IP：192.168.1.233和192.168.1.244是否配置成功

```
ip a
```

```
[root@localhost keepalived]# ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:42:a0:fc brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.1.129/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global noprefixroute ens33
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet 192.168.1.233/32 scope global ens33
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::fecf:d3c5:ab83:260/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

```
[root@server1 keepalived]# ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:49:ea:4f brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.1.131/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global noprefixroute ens33
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet 192.168.1.244/32 scope global ens33
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::dfb8:99bb:e3bd:c06c/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
[root@server1 keepalived]#
```

4、测试

浏览器访问192.168.1.129或192.168.1.131，都可访问到Nginx页面

← → ↻ ① 不安全 | 192.168.1.129

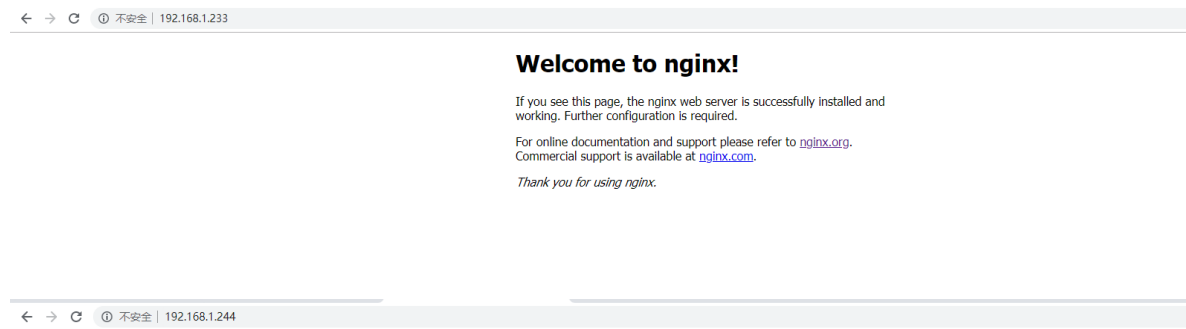
Welcome to nginx!

If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and working. Further configuration is required.

For online documentation and support please refer to nginx.org.
Commercial support is available at nginx.com.

Thank you for using nginx.

此时，通过虚拟IP：192.168.1.233或192.168.1.244也可访问



5、防火墙配置

Keepalived是一个轻量级的HA集群解决方案，但开启防火墙后各节点无法感知其它节点的状态，各自都绑定了虚拟IP。网上很多文章讲要配置防火墙放过tcp/112，在CentOS7下是无效的，正确的做法是配置放过vrrp协议，方法如下：

```
# centos7防火墙配置
firewall-cmd --direct --permanent --add-rule ipv4 filter INPUT 0 --destination 224.0.0.18 --protocol vrrp -j ACCEPT
firewall-cmd --direct --permanent --add-rule ipv4 filter OUTPUT 0 --destination 224.0.0.18 --protocol vrrp -j ACCEPT
firewall-cmd --reload
```

Keepalived使用vrrp组播，默认地址是224.0.0.18，因此要配置防火墙放过。

完成后再用ip a查看，集群已经正常了，只有主节点绑定虚拟IP，备份节点不会绑定了。

六、keepalived实现高可用ipvs(未能搞通)

keepalived的另一个重要的配置段是关于LVS的配置，LVS配置段是实现LVS高可用功能。该配置段以virtual_server为开始标识。

LVS配置段参数	具体含义
virtual_server	LVS配置段开始标识，格式为virtual_server vip port {...}
delay_loop	对后端服务器集群进行健康状态监测的时间间隔，单位是秒
lb_algo	定义负载均衡的调度算法，有rr, wrr, lc, wlc, lbrc, sh, dh等
lb_kind	定义LVS的工作模式，有NAT、DR和TUN三种模式
persistence_timeout	定义ipvs的持久连接时长
protocol	ipvs服务的协议类型，目前keepalived仅支持ipvs的TCP协议
sorry_server	指定备用后端服务器的IP地址，仅在所有real server失效后，备用节点才会生效，格式为sorryserver ip port
real_server	后端真实服务器的配置段的开始标识，格式为realserver ip port {...}

算法	说明
rr	轮询算法，它将请求依次分配给不同的rs节点，也就是RS节点中均摊分配。这种算法简单，但只适合于RS节点处理性能差不多的情况
wrr	加权轮训调度，它将依据不同RS的权值分配任务。权值较高的RS将优先获得任务，并且分配到的连接数将比权值低的RS更多。相同权值的RS得到相同数目的连接数。
Wlc	加权最小连接数调度，假设各台RS的全职依次为Wi，当前tcp连接数依次为Ti，依次去Ti/Wi为最小的RS作为下一个分配的RS
Dh	目的地址哈希调度（destination hashing）以目的地址为关键字查找一个静态hash表来获得需要的RS
SH	源地址哈希调度（source hashing）以源地址为关键字查找一个静态hash表来获得需要的RS
Lc	最小连接数调度（least-connection），IPVS表存储了所有活动的连接。LB会比较将连接请求发送到当前连接最少的RS。
Lbrc	基于地址的最小连接数调度（locality-based least-connection）：将来自同一个目的地址的请求分配给同一台RS，此时这台服务器是尚未满负荷的。否则就将这个请求分配给连接数最小的RS，并以它作为下一次分配的首先考虑。

官方三种负载均衡技术比较总结表：

工作模式	VS/NAT	VS/TUN	VS/DR
Real server** (节点服务器) **	Config dr gw	Tunneling	Non-arp device/tie vip
Server Network	Private	LAN/WAN	LAN
Server number** (节点数量) **	Low 10-20	High 100	High 100
Real server gateway	Load balance	Own router	Own router
优点	地址和端口转换	Wan环境加密数据	性能最高
缺点	效率低	需要隧道支持	不能跨域LAN

real_server段配置参数	具体含义
weight	设置后端服务器节点的权值，数字越大权值越大
notify_up	当后端节点切换为UP状态触发的脚本，格式为 <code>notifyup scriptlocation arg1 arg2 ...</code> ，功能类似于notify_master参数
notify_down	当后端节点切换为DOWN状态触发的脚本
健康监测段配置	HTTP_GET、SSL_GET、TCP_CHECK、SMTP_CHECK、MISC_CHECK

健康监测端配置参数	具体含义
HTTP_GET、SSL_GET	这两个参数是基于应用层的检测方式，格式为HTTP_GET {...}
TCP_CHECK	基于四层的监测方式，格式为TCP_CHECK {...}

应用层检测配置段的参数： HTTP_GET | SSL_GET { url { path /index.html status_code 200 digest xxxxxxxx }

nb_get_retry 3 delay_before_retry 2 connect_ip connect_port bindto bind_port connect_timeout } url: 指定HTTP/SSL监控的URL信息. path: 定义要监控的详细的URL status_code: 指定返回http检测正常的状态码类型，就是当返回指定的状态码时即可认定节点正常，一般为200。digest: status_code定义的状态码并不准确，即使返回200的状态码，还是有网页内容被篡改的可能，这样就无法发现错误信息，因此加入了digest参数，对网页内容的摘要信息进行比对，如果一致则认为页面没有发生改变。该摘要信息可以使用命令genhash生成。

```
genhash -s 192.168.239.129 -p 80 -u /index.html
```

nb_get_retry: 重试的次数 delay_before_retry: 重试之前等待的时间延迟,即两次重试之间的间隔，单位是秒 上边的两个参数是在检测到错误信息之后才会生效。 connect_ip: 向当前RS的哪个IP地址发送健康状态监测信息 connect_port: 向当前RS的哪个端口发送健康状态监测信息 如果connect_ip和connect_port都没有指定，则默认使用real_server参数指定的IP和port。 bindto: 指定负载均衡器对

RS发送健康状态监测的源IP地址 bind_port: 指定负载均衡器对RS发送健康状态监测的源端口
connect_timeout: 定义健康状态监测的连接超时时间 **基于四层监测配置段参数**: TCP_CHECK {
connect_ip connect_port bindto bind_port connect_timeout }

根据需求, 在两台服务器的/etc/keepalived/keepalived.conf 配置文件中添加如下的内容 (**主从模式**):

```
virtual_server 192.168.1.233 80 {
    delay_loop 6
    lb_algo wrr
    lb_kind DR
    persistence_timeout 50
    protocol TCP

    real_server 192.168.1.129 80 {
        weight 1
        HTTP_GET {
            url {
                path /
                status_code 200
            }
            connect_timeout 3
            nb_get_retry 3
            delay_before_retry 3
        }
    }
    real_server 192.168.1.131 80 {
        weight 1
        HTTP_GET {
            url {
                path /
                status_code 200
            }
            connect_timeout 3
            nb_get_retry 3
            delay_before_retry 3
        }
    }
}
```

```
yum -y install ipvsadm
ipvsadm -Ln
#想知道当前测试机的访问请求被转发到那个服务器去了, 可以在 ipvsadm 命令后带一个选项, 其完整形式为:
ipvsadm -lcn | grep 192.168.1.233
```

编写脚本 vim lvs_dr.sh

```
#!/bin/bash
#虚拟ip
vip=192.168.1.233
mask='255.255.255.255'
dev=lo:1
case $1 in
start)
    echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp_ignore
    echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/lo/arp_ignore
    echo 2 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp_announce
    echo 2 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/lo/arp_announce
    ifconfig $dev $vip netmask $mask #broadcast $vip up
    #route add -host $vip dev $dev
    echo "The RS Server is Ready!"
    ;;
stop)
    ifconfig $dev down
    echo 0 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp_ignore
    echo 0 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/lo/arp_ignore
    echo 0 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/arp_announce
    echo 0 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/lo/arp_announce
    echo "The RS Server is Canceled!"
    ;;
*)
    echo "Usage: $(basename $0) start|stop"
    exit 1
    ;;
esac
```

```
#授权
chmod u+x lvs_dr.sh
#执行
bash -x lvs_dr.sh start

# 重启后生效
service keepalived restart
```