NSD DBA2 DAY05

1. 案例1: 搭建mycat 分片服务器

1 案例1:搭建mycat 分片服务器

1.1 问题

- 数据库主机 192.168.4.55 使用db1库存储数据
- 数据库主机 192.168.4.56 使用db2库存储数据
- 主机 192.168.4.54 运行mycat服务,逻辑库名称为test,连接用户名为admin,密码123456
- 在主机 192.168.4.254 访问测试配置

1.

1.2 方案

准备四台主机,搭建mycat分片服务器,通过某种特定条件,将存放在一个数据库(主机)中的数据,分散存放到多个数据库(主机)中,已达到分散单台设备负载的效果。其中192.168.4.56作为mycat服务器,192.168.4.54和192.168.4.55作为数据库服务器,192.168.4.254作为客户端。如图-1所示:

拓扑名称	主机名	角色	数据库名	IP地址
hostA	client	客户端	无	192.168.4.254/24
hostB	mycat	mycat服务器	无	192.168.4.56/24
hostC	c1	数据库服务器	db1	192.168.4.55/24
hostD	c2	数据库服务器	db2	192.168.4.54/24

图-1

数据分片的拓扑如图-2所示:

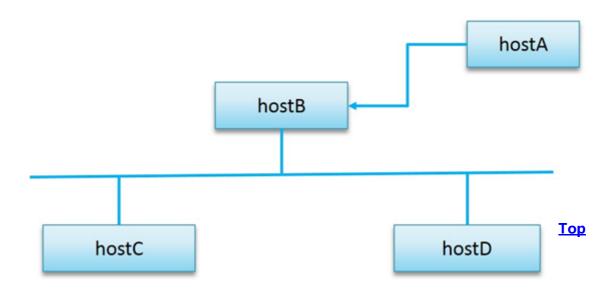


图-2

CASE

1.3 步骤

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

步骤一:公共配置

- 1)关闭防火墙和selinux,配置yum源(系统源),这里不再操作
- 2)把54,55还原成独立数据库服务器,且只保留默认4个库其他都删除,停止56主机的mha管理服务,下载mycat 软件到56主机
 - 3)在54(主机c2)和55(主机c1)上面创建db1和db2库

```
01. [root@c1 ~] # my sql - u root - p123456
```

- 02. my sql> create database db1; //c1上面创建db1库
- 03. Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

04.

- 05. [root@c2 ~] # my sql u root p123456
- 06. my sql> create database db2; //c2上面创建db2库
- 07. Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

在54上面授权一个用户

- 01. my sql> grant all on *.* to admin@"%" identified by "123456";
- 02. Query OK, 0 rows affected, 1 warning (0.00 sec)

在55上面授权一个用户

- 01. my sql> grant all on *.* to admin@"%" identified by "123456";
- 02. Query OK, 0 rows affected, 1 warning (0.00 sec)

4)修改数据库的配置文件

注意:1代表不区分表名的大小写,0为区分大小写

主机c1上面:

- 01. [root@c1~] # v im /etc/my.cnf
- 02. [my sqld]

Top

- 03. lower_case_table_names=1 //表名忽略大小写
- 04. [root@c1~] # sy stemctl restart my sqld

主机c2上面:

```
01. [root@c2 ~] # v im /etc/my .cnf
02. [my sqld]
03. lower_case_table_names=1
04. [root@c2 ~] # sy stemctl restart my sqld
05.
```

5)在56主机上面安装JDK

```
01. [root@my cat ~] # rpm - qa | grep - i jdk //安装自带的即可
02. jav a- 1.8.0- openjdk- 1.8.0.131- 11.b12.el7.x86_64
03. jav a- 1.8.0- openjdk- headless- 1.8.0.131- 11.b12.el7.x86_64
04. copy - jdk- configs- 2.2- 3.el7.noarch
05. [root@my cat ~] # y um - y install jav a- 1.8.0- openjdk
```

6)在56主机上面安装mycat

```
01.
       [root@my cat ~] # cd my sql/
02.
       [root@my cat my sql] # tar - xf My cat- serv er- 1.4 beta- 20150604171601- linux.tar.gz //失
03.
       [root@my cat my sql] # mv my cat / /usr/local/
04.
       [root@my cat my sql] # ls /usr/local/my cat/
05.
       bin catlet conf lib logs version.txt
06.
       [root@my cat my sql] # cd /usr/local/my cat/
07.
       [root@my cat my cat] #./bin/my cat -- help
       Usage: ./bin/my cat { console | start | stop | restart | status | dump }
08.
```

7)修改配置文件

目录结构说明:

bin mycat命令,如启动停止等

catlet 扩展功能

conf 配置文件

lib mycat使用的jar

log mycat启动日志和运行日志

wrapper.log mycat服务启动日志

<u>Top</u>

```
mycat.log 记录SQL脚本执行后的报错内容
重要配置文件说明:
server.xml 设置连mycat的账号信息
schema.xml 配置mycat的真实库表
rule.xml 定义mycat分片规则
配置标签说明
<user>....</user> 定义连mycat用户信息
<datanode>....</datanode> 指定数据节点
<datahost>....</datahost> 指定数据库地址及用户信息
查看server.xml配置文件
```

```
01.
     [root@mycat mycat] # cd conf/
02.
     [root@mycat conf]#vim server.xml
03.
         </system>
04.
         <user name="test">
                            //连接my cat服务时使用的用户名 test
05.
             property name="password">test/property>
06.
     //使用test用户连接my cat用户时使用的密码
07.
             property name="schemas">TESTDB/property>
08.
     //连接上my cat服务后,可以看到的库名多个时,使用逗号分隔 (是逻辑上的库名,服务
09.
         </user>
10.
11.
12.
         <user name="user">
13.
             property name="password">user
14.
             property name="schemas">TESTDB</property>
15.
             property name="readOnly">true/property>
16.
     //定义只读权限,使用定义的user用户连接my cat服务后只有读记录的权限,不写这一行!
17.
         </user>
```

修改schema.xml配置文件

```
01. [root@my cat conf] # v im schema.xml
02. <a href="travelrecord" dataNode="dn1,dn2" rule="auto-sharding-long" />
03. //travelrecord (逻辑上的,名字不能随便写,一般不动) 表分片到数据节点dn1和dn2,
04. <a href="table name="company" primary Key="ID" ty pe="global" dataNode="dn1,dn2" />
05. <a href="table name="hotnews" primary Key="ID" dataNode="dn1,dn2" rule="mod-long"/>
06. <a href="dataNode name="dn1" dataHost="c1" database="db1" />
07. //数据节点对应的服务器 name="dn1"名称要与上面的对应 dataHost="c1"写本机主机名
```

```
08.
      <dataNode name="dn2" dataHost="c2" database="db2" />
09.
      //定义分片使用的库,所在的物理主机,真正存储数据的db1库在物理主机my sql55上
10.
11.
12.
13.
      指定c1名称主机对应的ip地址
      <dataHost name="c1" maxCon="1000" minCon="10" balance="0"</pre>
14.
15.
                writeTy pe="0" dbTy pe="my sql" dbDriv er="native" switchTy pe="1" slav eThresh
16.
                    <heartbeat>select user() </heartbeat>
17.
                <!-- can have multi write hosts -->
18.
                <writeHost host="c1" url="192,168,4,55; 3306" user="admin"</pre>
19.
                    password="123456">
20.
      //访问数据库时,my cat服务连接数据库服务器时使用的用户名和密码
21.
                    <!-- can have multi read hosts -->
22.
23.
                </writeHost>
24.
           </dataHost>
25.
26.
27.
      指定c2名称主机对应的ip地址
28.
           <dataHost name="c2" maxCon="1000" minCon="10" balance="0"</pre>
                writeTy pe="0" dbTy pe="my sql" dbDriv er="nativ e" switchTy pe="1" slav eThres
29.
                    <heartbeat>select user()/heartbeat>
30.
                <!-- can have multi write hosts-->
31.
32.
                <writeHost host="c2" url="192,168,4,54;3306" user="admin"</pre>
33.
                     password="123456">
      //访问数据库时,mycat服务连接数据库服务器时使用的用户名和密码
34.
35.
                    <!-- can have multi read hosts -->
36.
37.
                </writeHost>
38.
           </dataHost>
```

8)添加PATH路径

```
01. [root@my cat conf]# export PATH=/usr/local/my cat/bin: $PATH
02. [root@my cat conf]# echo "PATH=/usr/local/my cat/bin: $PATH" >>> /etc/profile
03. [root@my cat conf]# source /etc/profile
04. [root@my cat conf]# echo $PATH
05. /usr/local/my cat/bin: /usr/local/my cat/bin: /usr/local/bin: /usr/sbin: /usr
```

- 06. [root@my cat conf] # which my cat
- 07. /usr/local/my cat/bin/my cat

9)启动服务并查看端口

```
01.
       [root@my cat conf] # my cat start
02.
       Starting My cat-server...
03.
       [root@my cat conf] # netstat - antup | grep: 8066
04.
       tcp6
                   0:::8066
                                         :::*
                                                   LISTEN
                                                              6421/jav a
05.
       [root@my cat conf] # ps - C jav a
                      TIME CMD
06.
        PID TTY
07.
       6421?
                   00:00:04 jav a
```

用admin用户登录

```
01.
     [root@client ~] # my sql - h192.168.4.54 - uadmin - p123456
02.
     my sql> show processlist;
03.
     +---+----+----+----+----+----
04.
     | Id | User | Host | db | Command | Time | State | Info
05.
     +---+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
     3 admin | 192.168.4.56:34580 | db2 | Sleep | 80 |
06.
                                                         NULL
     4 admin | 192.168.4.56:34570 | db2 | Sleep | 100 |
07.
                                                         NULL
08.
     5 admin | 192.168.4.56:34572 | db2 | Sleep |
                                                40
                                                         NULL
09.
     6 admin 192.168.4.56:34562 db2 Sleep
                                                30
                                                         NULL
     7 admin | 192.168.4.56:34564 | db2 | Sleep | 90 |
10.
                                                         NULL
11.
     8 admin | 192.168.4.56: 34566 | db2 | Sleep | 60 |
                                                         NULL
12.
     9 admin | 192.168.4.56:34574 | db2 | Sleep | 70 |
                                                         NULL
13.
     | 10 | admin | 192.168.4.56:34576 | db2 | Sleep | 10 |
                                                         NULL
14.
     | 11 | admin | 192.168.4.56:34578 | db2 | Sleep |
                                                20
                                                         NULL
15.
     | 12 | admin | 192.168.4.56; 34568 | db2 | Sleep | 50 |
                                                         NULL
16.
     | 14 | admin | 192.168.4.51:58354 | NULL | Query | 0 | starting | show processlist |
17.
     +---+----+----+-----+-----+-----+-----
18.
     11 rows in set (0.00 sec)
19.
20.
21.
                                                                  Top
22.
     [root@client ~] # my sql - h192.168.4.55 - uadmin - p123456
23.
     my sql> show processlist;
```

```
24.
25.
     Id User Host
                       | db | Command | Time | State | Info
26.
27.
     3 root localhost NULL Sleep 2352
                                                   NULL
28.
     4 admin 192.168.4.56:45148 db1 Sleep
                                                       NULL
29.
     5 admin | 192.168.4.56:45150 db1 | Sleep |
                                               62 l
                                                       NULL
     6 admin | 192.168.4.56:45160 | db1 | Sleep |
30.
                                               12
                                                       NULL
31.
     7 admin | 192.168.4.56:45162 | db1 | Sleep |
                                                       NULL
                                               92
32.
     8 admin | 192.168.4.56:45152 | db1 | Sleep |
                                               32
                                                       NULL
33.
     9 admin | 192.168.4.56:45154 | db1 | Sleep | 42 |
                                                       NULL
34.
     | 10 | admin | 192.168.4.56; 45156 | db1 | Sleep | 22 |
                                                       NULL
35.
     11 | admin | 192.168.4.56:45158 | db1 | Sleep | 82 |
                                                       NULL
36.
     | 12 | admin | 192.168.4.56:45164 | db1 | Sleep |
                                               52
                                                       NULL
37.
     | 13 | admin | 192.168.4.56; 45166 | db1 | Sleep | 72 |
                                                       NULL
     | 14 | admin | 192.168.4.51:32796 | NULL | Query | 0 | starting | show processlist |
38.
39.
     40.
     12 rows in set (0.00 sec)
41.
42.
     [root@my cat conf] # ls /usr/local/my cat/logs/
43.
     my cat.log my cat.pid wrapper.log
                                   //wrapper.log为错误日志
     [root@my cat conf] # Idconfig - v //更新加载的模块
44.
```

10)客户端访问

命令: mysql -hmycat主机的IP -P端口号 -u用户 -p密码

```
01.
      [root@clent ~] # my sql - h192. 168. 4. 56 - P8066 - utest - ptest
02.
      my sql> show databases;
03.
      +----+
04.
      DATABASE
      +----+
05.
06.
      TESTDB
07.
      +----+
08.
      1 row in set (0.00 sec)
09.
10.
      my sql> USE TEST DB;
11.
       Reading table information for completion of table and column names
12.
      You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with - A
                                                                              Top
13.
14.
       Database changed
```

```
15.
     my sql>
16.
     my sql> show tables;
17.
     +----+
18.
     Tables in TESTDB
19.
     +----+
20.
     company
21.
     customer
22.
    customer_addr
23.
     employ ee
24.
     goods
25.
    hotnews
26.
     orders
27.
     order_items
28.
     travelrecord
29.
     +----+
30.
     9 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

11) 客户端测试:

```
01.
      my sql> create table employ ee( id int not null primary key, name v archar( 100), sharding_id i
02.
      Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.10 sec)
03.
04.
      my sql> insert into employ ee(id, name, sharding_id) values(1, "bob", 10000);
05.
      Query OK, 1 row affected (0.03 sec)
06.
07.
      my sql> insert into employ ee(id, name, sharding_id) values(1, "lucy ", 10010);
08.
      Query OK, 1 row affected (0.02 sec)
09.
10.
      my sql> select * from employ ee;
11.
      +---+
12.
     id name sharding_id
     +---+
13.
14.
     1 bob 10000
15.
     1 lucy
                  10010
16.
     +---+
17.
     2 rows in set (0.06 sec)
```

12)在c1上面查看结果

<u>Top</u> →

```
01.
     my sql> show databases;
02.
     +----+
03.
     Database
04.
     +----+
    information_schema
05.
06.
    db1
07.
     my sql
08.
    performance_schema
09.
     sy s
     +----+
10.
11.
     5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
12.
13.
     my sql> use db1;
14.
     Reading table information for completion of table and column names
15.
     You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with - A
16.
17.
     Database changed
18.
     my sql> show tables;
19.
     +----+
20.
     Tables_in_db1
21.
     +----+
22.
     employ ee
23.
     +----+
24.
     1 row in set (0.00 sec)
25.
26.
     my sql> select * from employ ee;
                             //查看结果
27.
     +---+
28.
     id name sharding_id
29.
     +---+
30.
     1 bob 10000
31.
     +---+
32.
     1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

13)在c2上面查看结果

```
      01.
      my sql> show databases;

      02.
      + - - - +

      03.
      | Database |

      04.
      + - - - +

      05.
      | inf ormation_schema |
```

```
06.
     db2
07.
     my sql
08.
     performance_schema
09.
     Sy S
10.
     +----+
11.
     5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
12.
13.
     my sql> use db2;
14.
     Reading table information for completion of table and column names
15.
     You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with - A
16.
17.
     Database changed
18.
     my sql> show tables;
19.
     +----+
20.
     Tables_in_db2
21.
     +----+
22.
     employ ee
23.
     +----+
24.
     1 row in set (0.00 sec)
25.
26.
     my sql> select * from employ ee;
27.
     +---+
28.
     id name sharding_id
29.
     +---+
30.
     1 lucy 10010
     +---+
31.
32.
     1 row in set ( 0.00 sec)
```