Linux HA群集安装与基本配置



概述

- ▶ 规划设计
- ▶ 操作系统安装
- ▶ 群集组件安装
- 群集节点准备
- 群集的创建



- ◆规划设计
- 规划设计的考虑点
- 群集拓扑结构



规划设计的考虑点

▶ 软件

- ▶ 群集类型: A/P , A/A....
- 操作系统: Redhat/CentOS, Suse, Ubuntu....
- ▶ 群集软件: Pacemaker+Corosync,
- 群集配置:群集名称、资源依赖、次序等约束

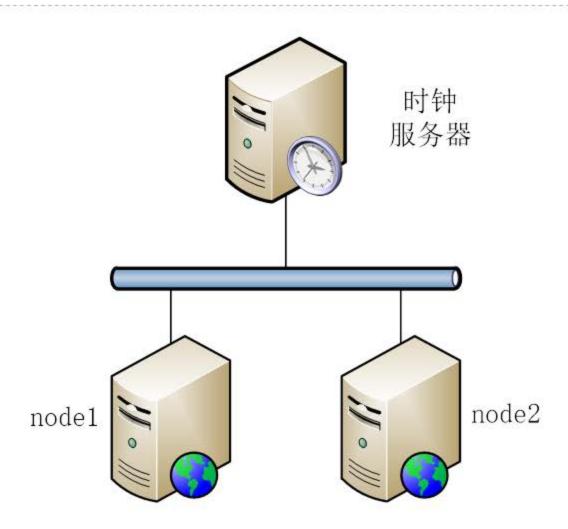
▶ 硬件

- ▶ 服务器:
 - ▶ HCL、带外管理、冗余电源.....
- 网络:
 - 将业务、心跳、存储、带外管理网络分开
 - 网卡的捆绑、冗余
- 存储:
 - ▶ 控制器、接口、RAID级别....
 - > 空间规划



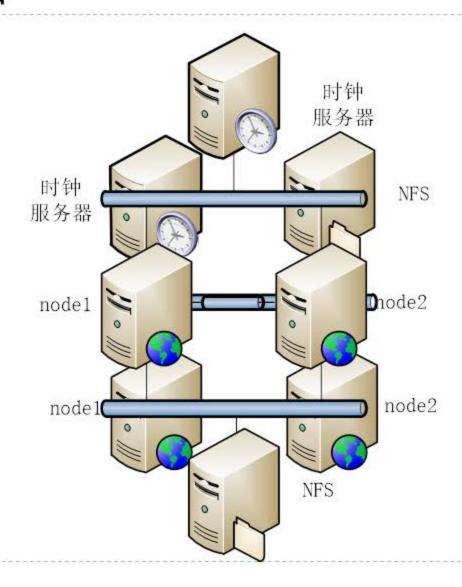


小型环境



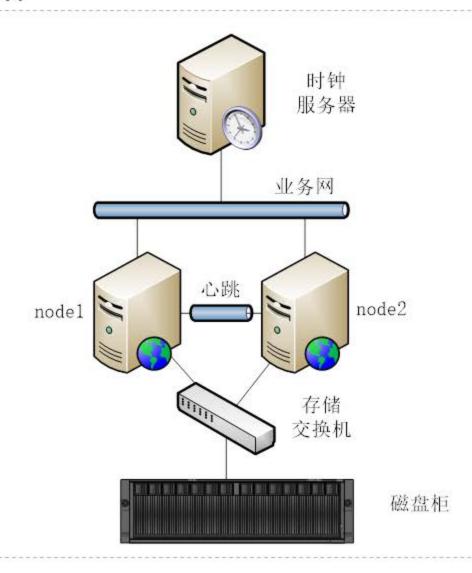


使用NFS共享存储



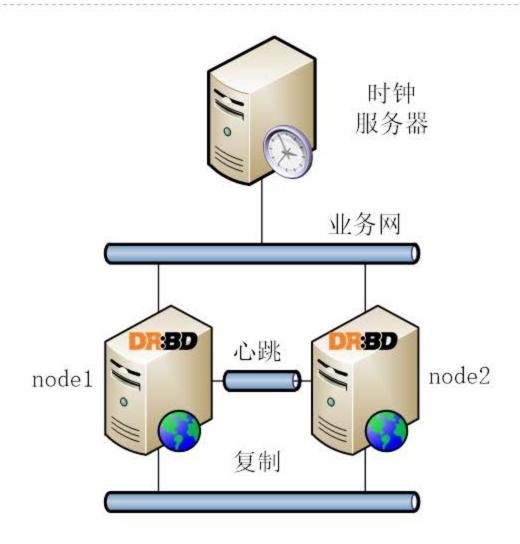


使用SAN共享存储





使用DRBD复制

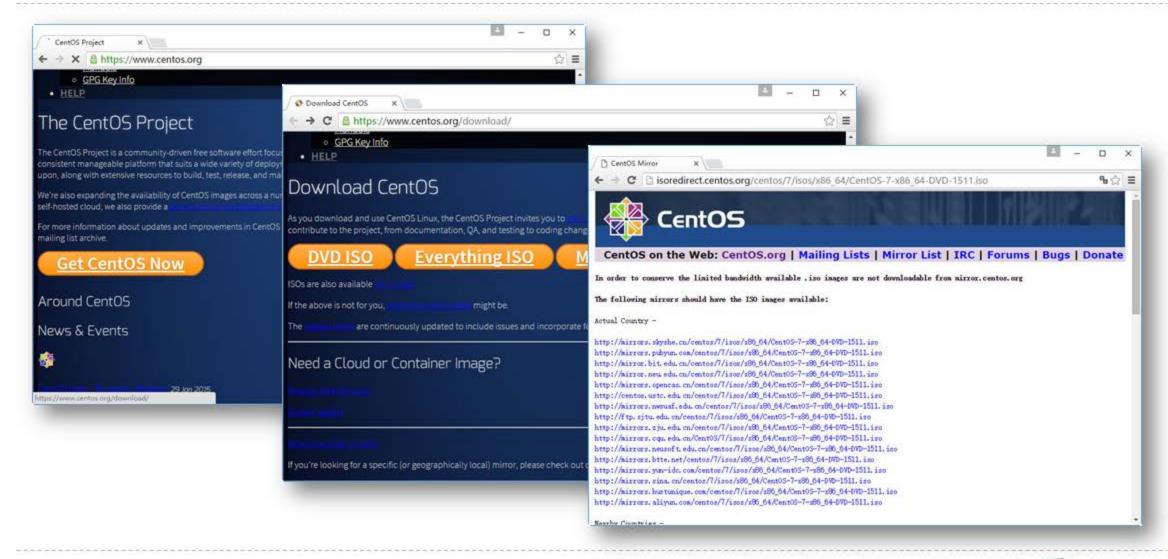




- ◆操作系统安装
- ▶ 操作系统安装
- ▶ 通过kickstart简化安装
- ▶ 操作系统升级



CentOS 7 安装ISO文件下载





CentOS 操作系统安装-GUI







启用网络连接

```
CentOS Linux 7 (Core)
Kernel 3.10.0-327.el7.x86 64 on an x86 64
localhost login: root
Password:
[root@localhost ~1# ifconfig
eno16777736: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
       ether 00:0c:29:cb:09:89 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
       RX packets 8 bytes 480 (480.0 B)
       RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
       TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
       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 0 (Local Loopback)
       RX packets 128 bytes 11136 (10.8 KiB)
       RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
       TX packets 128 bytes 11136 (10.8 KiB)
       TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
virbr0: flags=4099<UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
       inet 192.168.122.1 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.122.255
       ether 52:54:00:8d:c0:c2 txqueuelen 0 (Ethernet)
       RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
       RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
       TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
       TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
[root@localhost ~1#
```

```
TYPE=Ethernet
BOOTPROTO=dhcp
DEFROUTE=yes
PEERDNS=yes
PEERROUTES=yes
IPV4 FAILURE FATAL=no
IPV6INIT=ues
IPV6 AUTOCONF=yes
IPV6 DEFROUTE=yes
IPV6 PEERDNS=yes
IPV6 PEERROUTES=yes
IPU6 FAILURE FATAL=no
NAME=eno16777736
UUID=51ca47f2-49c8-47af-a26c-f82d4ea6a120
DEVICE=eno16777736
ONBOOT=yes -
```



通过kickstart来简单安装







- ◆群集组件安装
- ▶ 配置yum库
- > 安装 Pacemaker 等群集组件



配置yum使用本地CDROM

```
# cd /etc/yum.repos.d/
# 1s
CentOS-Base.repo CentOS-CR.repo CentOS-Debuginfo.repo CentOS-fasttrack.repo
CentOS-Media.repo CentOS-Sources.repo CentOS-Vault.repo
# mkdir bak
# mv *.repo bak/
# cp bak/CentOS-Media.repo .
# vi /etc/yum.repos.d/CentOS-Media.repo
[c7-media]
name=CentOS-$releasever - Media
baseurl=file:///media/CentOS/
       file:///media/cdrom/
        file:///media/cdrecorder/
apacheck=1
enabled=0 ← 将0修改1,以启用本地CDROM
apakey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-apa/RPM-GPG-KEY-CentOS-7
# mkdir /media/CentOS
# mount /dev/cdrom /media/CentOS/
```



安装 Pacemaker 配置工具

▶ 通过yum来安装软件包,会自动安装其依赖的软件包

```
# yum -y install pacemaker corosync pcs \
psmisc policycoreutils-python fence-agents-all
```

了解一个每个软件包的用途,是一个好的学习习惯

```
# rpm -qi corosync
```



◆群集节点准备

- 配置主机名及解析
- ▶ 配置SSH Key互信(可选)
- ▶ 配置时钟
- ▶ 配置iptables 防火墙允许集群组件运行
- ▶ 配置pcs守护程序
- ▶ 配置hacluster账户密码
- ▶ 集群配置文件



配置主机名及解析

▶ 使用相对短的名称,在所有节点上配置主机名

hostnamectl set-hostname node1

▶ 配置DNS服务器或hosts文件进行名称解析

vi /etc/hosts

添加如下内容

192.168.206.91 node1

192.168.206.92 node2



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配置SSH Key互信(可选)

- ▶ 创建ssh key来免去登入要输入密码的麻烦
- 节点1

```
# ssh-keygen -t rsa -P ''
# ls ~/.ssh/*
/root/.ssh/id_rsa
/root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
/root/.ssh/known_hosts
# ssh-copy-id -i ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub root@node2
```







▶ 节点2

cat ~/.ssh/authorized_keys



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配置时钟

- 群集中各个节点的时钟要一致
- ▶ 部署企业自有的NTP服务器
 - ▶ Linux NTP服务器
 - Windows域控制器
- ▶ 修改cron表,通过NTP服务器来校时

```
# /sbin/ntpdate time.windows.com

# crontab -e
添加如下一行,每30分钟同步一次时钟。
*/30 * * * * /sbin/ntpdate time.windows.com &> /dev/null
检查一下两个节点的时钟是否一致。
# ssh node2 'date'; date
```





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配置 iptables 防火墙允许集群组件运行

需要为进入的流量启用以下端口:

▶ TCP:端口2224、3121、21064

▶ UD P:端口 5405

▶ DLM (如果使用 cLVM/GFS2 的DLM 锁管理器) : 端口 21064



▶ 添加防火墙规则

```
# firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=high-availability
# firewall-cmd --add-service=high-availability
# firewall-cmd --reload
```



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配置 pcs守护程序

▶ pcs软件包包括守护程序、命令行工具、GUI (Web)工具

```
# rpm -qi pcs
.....
Description :
pcs is a corosync and pacemaker configuration tool. It permits users
to easily view, modify and created pacemaker based clusters.
```

- ▶ pcs daemon , 同步群集中所有节点的corosync的配置
- ▶ 所有节点的pcs daemon必须设置为自动启动,而且起动

```
# systemctl start pcsd
# systemctl enable pcsd
pcsd与pcsd.services一样
# systemctl status pcsd.service
```



pcs命令行工具概述

```
# pcs --help
Usage: pcs [-f file] [-h] [commands]...
Control and configure pacemaker and corosync.
```

有以下命令

▶ cluster 配置集群选项和节点

▶ resource 创建和管理集群资源

stonith 将 fence 设备配置为与 Pacemaker 一同使用

constraint 管理资源限制

property 设定 Pacemaker 属性

▶ status 查看当前集群和资源状态

▶ config 以用户可读格式显示完整集群配置



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配置hacluster账户密码

▶ 安装群集软件包时,会创建一个账户hacluster,它的密码是禁用的。

```
# tail -n 2 /etc/passwd
hacluster:x:189:189:cluster user:/home/hacluster:/sbin/nologin
unbound:x:994:991:Unbound DNS resolver:/etc/unbound:/sbin/nologin
# tail -n 2 /etc/shadow
hacluster:!!:17058:::::
unbound:!!:17058:::::
```

- 此账户用于群集间通信时的身份验证
- 必须在每个节点上设置其密码以启用此账户

```
# echo "linuxplus" | passwd --stdin hacluster
Changing password for user hacluster.
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
```





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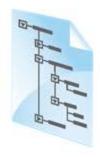


集群及 Pacemaker 配置文件

▶ 配置文件为 corosync.conf 和 cib .xml。默认不存在

```
# ls /etc/corosync/
corosync.conf.example corosync.conf.example.udpu corosync.xml.example
uidgid.d/
# ls /var/lib/pacemaker/cib/cib.xml
ls: cannot access /var/lib/pacemaker/cib/cib.xml: No such file or directory
```

- corosync.conf 文件提供 corosync 使用的集群参数
- ▶ cib .xml 是 XML 文件,存储集群配置及所有资源的的信息。pcsd守护程序负责在整个集群节点上同步 CIB 的内容
- 最佳策略
 - 虽然可以手工创建、修改,但建议通过pcs工具进行管理和维护





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◆群集的创建

按照以下步骤创建运行的集群:

认证组成集群的节点

```
# pcs cluster auth [node] [...] [-u username] [-p password]
```

配置和同步集群节点

```
# pcs cluster setup [--start] [--local] --name cluster_ name node1 [node2] [...]
```

在集群节点中启动集群服务

```
# pcs cluster start [--all] [node] [...]
```



认证组成集群的节点

- ▶ 在任意一个节点上验证所有的节点
- ▶ 使用前面设置的hacluster账户
- 注意iptables规则设置,

```
# pcs cluster auth [node] [...] [-u username] [-p password]

# pcs cluster auth node1 node2
Username: hacluster
Password: **********
node2: Authorized
node1: Authorized
```



配置和同步集群节点

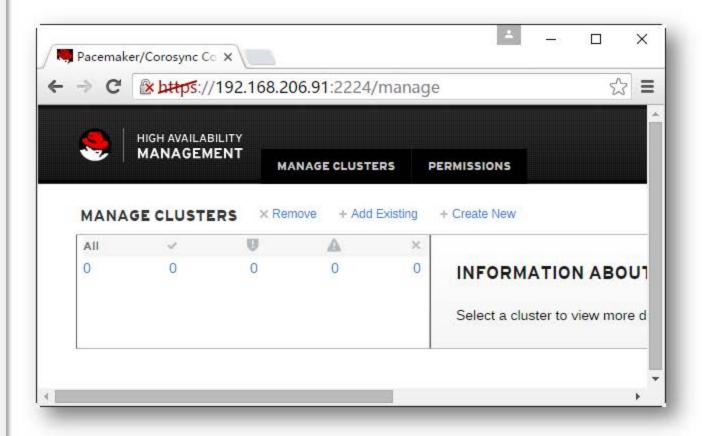
- ▶ 创建配置文件/etc/corosync/corosync.conf:
 - ▶ 手工创建:参考example文件
 - ▶ 自动生成:通过pcs setup命令

```
# pcs cluster setup --name cluster1 node1 node2
Shutting down pacemaker/corosync services...
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl stop pacemaker.service
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl stop corosync.service
Killing any remaining services...
Removing all cluster configuration files ...
node1: Succeeded
node2: Succeeded
Synchronizing pcsd certificates on nodes node1, node2...
nodel: Success
node2: Success
Restaring posd on the nodes in order to reload the certificates ...
nodel: Success
node2: Success
# cat /etc/corosync/corosync.conf
```



考察操作的结果

```
# cat /etc/corosync/corosync.conf
totem {
   version: 2
    secauth: off
    cluster name: cluster1
    transport: udpu
nodelist {
   node {
       ringO addr: node1
       nodeid: 1
   node |
       ringO addr: node2
       nodeid: 2
quorum {
   provider: corosync votequorum
    two node: 1
logging {
    to logfile: yes
   logfile: /var/log/cluster/corosync.log
    to syslog: yes
```





启动集群

corosync: active/disabled pacemaker: active/disabled

pcsd: active/enabled

```
# pcs status
Error: cluster is not currently running on this node
# pcs cluster start --all
# pcs status
Cluster name: cluster1
WARNING: no stonith devices and stonith-enabled is not false
crmd on node1
Stack: unknown
Current DC: NONE
2 nodes and 0 resources configured
Node node1: UNCLEAN (offline)
Node node2: UNCLEAN (offline)
Full list of resources:
PCSD Status:
 node1: Online
 node2: Online
Daemon Status:
```



总结

- ▶ 规划设计
- ▶ 操作系统安装
- ▶ 群集组件安装
- 群集节点准备
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