

持久化之AOF

```
1  提出一个问题，
2    设置key1=10，即set key1 10；
3    做自增一次，即incr key1；
4    做数值操作增加5，即incrby key1 5，
5    问，key1的值是多少？ 10 + 1 + 5 = 16。
6    对数据更新的操作都称为写操作，那么只要将所有的写操作都存储下来，那么是不是可以推导出key1结果？
7    可以此时记录的变更数是 3 次。
8    如果此时，key1自增5次，那么就要记录7次变更操作，这是不是太多了？那么有没有什么可以优化的地方呢？
9    将，5次incr 优化成 1次 incrby 5 即可。
10   此时，key1的结果依旧记录下来了，但是变更操作从7次变为了3次。
11   --->上述便是aof生效的核心原理（本质上是记录每一次变更结果，记录之后可能记录数量非常的多，会有压缩或者转变它存储的过程，但是做种的结果保持不变。）
```

AOF (Append Only File)

```
1  以日志的形式记录服务器所处理的每一个更改操作，
2  但操作过多，aof文件过大时，加载文件恢复数据会非常慢，为解决这个问题，Redis支持aof文件重写，通过重写aof，可以生成一个恢复当前数据的最少命令集。
3  所以整个流程大体分为两步，
4      一是命令的实时写入，
5      二是对aof文件的重写。
6  命令写入流程： 命令写入 -> 追加到aof_buf -> 同步到aof磁盘（考虑到磁盘IO性能增加了缓冲）
7  其中，aof重写可以手动或者自动触发。
8      命令触发：bgrewriteaof
9      自动触发：根据配置规则来触发（整体时间还跟Redis的定时任务频率有关系）在写入aof日志文件时，如果redis服务器宕机，则日志文件会出格式错误，重启服务器时，服务器会拒绝载入这个aof文件，此时可以通过以下命令修复aof并恢复数据。 redis -check-aof -fix file.aof
```

AOF配置

```
1  693 # AOF and RDB persistence can be enabled at the same time without problems.
2  694 # If the AOF is enabled on startup Redis will load the AOF, that is the file
3  695 # with the better durability guarantees.
4  696 #
5  697 # Please check http://redis.io/topics/persistence for more information.
6  698
7  699 appendonly no
8  * 表明aof的开关默认是关闭的。在默认的配置中使用的是rdb，那么如果两个同时开启会有问题吗？
9  * 可以共用
10  701 # The name of the append only file (default: "appendonly.aof")
11  702
12  703 appendfilename "appendonly.aof"
13  * 开启后，默认将日志写在 appendonly.aof 文件中
```

演示效果

此时并没有appendonly.aof

```
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 232 7月 4 10:14 dump.rdb
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root root 11 10月 17 2018 INSTALL
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root root 151 10月 17 2018 Makefile
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root root 4223 10月 17 2018 MANIFESTO
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root root 20555 10月 17 2018 README.md
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root root 62155 10月 17 2018 redis.conf
-rwxrwxr-x 1 root root 275 10月 17 2018 runtest
-rwxrwxr-x 1 root root 280 10月 17 2018 runtest-cluster
-rwxrwxr-x 1 root root 281 10月 17 2018 runtest-sentinel
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root root 9710 10月 17 2018 sentinel.conf
drwxrwxr-x 3 root root 4096 7月 4 09:04 src
drwxrwxr-x 10 root root 4096 10月 17 2018 tests
drwxrwxr-x 8 root root 4096 10月 17 2018 utils
```

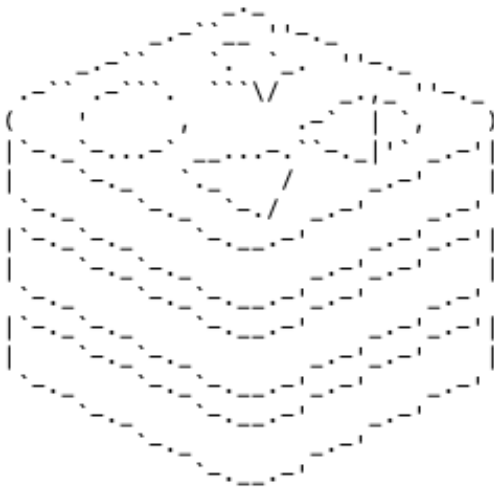
使用配置文件开启redis-server

```
[root@VM-0-10-centos src]# redis-server /root/备份/redis-5.0.0/redis.conf
```

```
*** FATAL CONFIG FILE ERROR ***
Reading the configuration file, at line 194
>>> 'always-show-logo yes'
Bad directive or wrong number of arguments
```

```
[root@VM-0-10-centos src]# ./redis-server /root/备份/redis-5.0.0/redis.conf
```

```
32017:C 15 Jul 2021 20:23:21.251 # oOoOoOoOoOoOo Redis is starting oOoOoOoOoOoOo
32017:C 15 Jul 2021 20:23:21.251 # Redis version=5.0.0, bits=64, commit=00000000, modified=0,
pid=32017, just started
32017:C 15 Jul 2021 20:23:21.251 # Configuration loaded
```



Redis 5.0.0 (00000000/0) 64 bit

Running in standalone mode
Port: 6379
PID: 32017

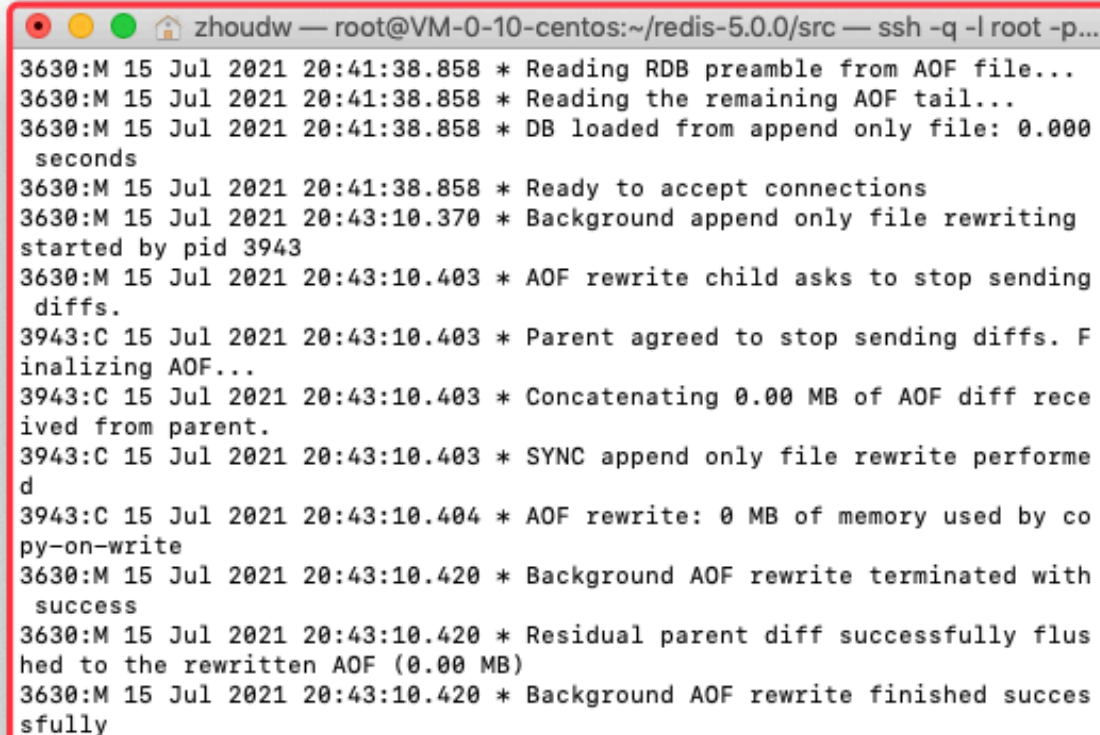
<http://redis.io>

使用配置文件打开redis-server的时候，
最好是指定路径的打开，
因为不指定路径的话，
使用的是环境变量中的，
而环境变量中的Redis版本不一定是同一个Redis版本，
那么版本之间出现冲突，就会出现上述的报错。

```
32017:M 15 Jul 2021 20:23:21.253 # Server initialized
32017:M 15 Jul 2021 20:23:21.253 # WARNING you have Transparent Huge Pages (THP) support enabled in your kernel. This will create latency and memory usage issues with Redis. To fix this issue run the command 'echo never > /sys/kernel/mm/transparent_hugepage/enabled' as root, and add it to your /etc/rc.local in order to retain the setting after a reboot. Redis must be restarted after THP is disabled.
32017:M 15 Jul 2021 20:23:21.253 * Ready to accept connections
```

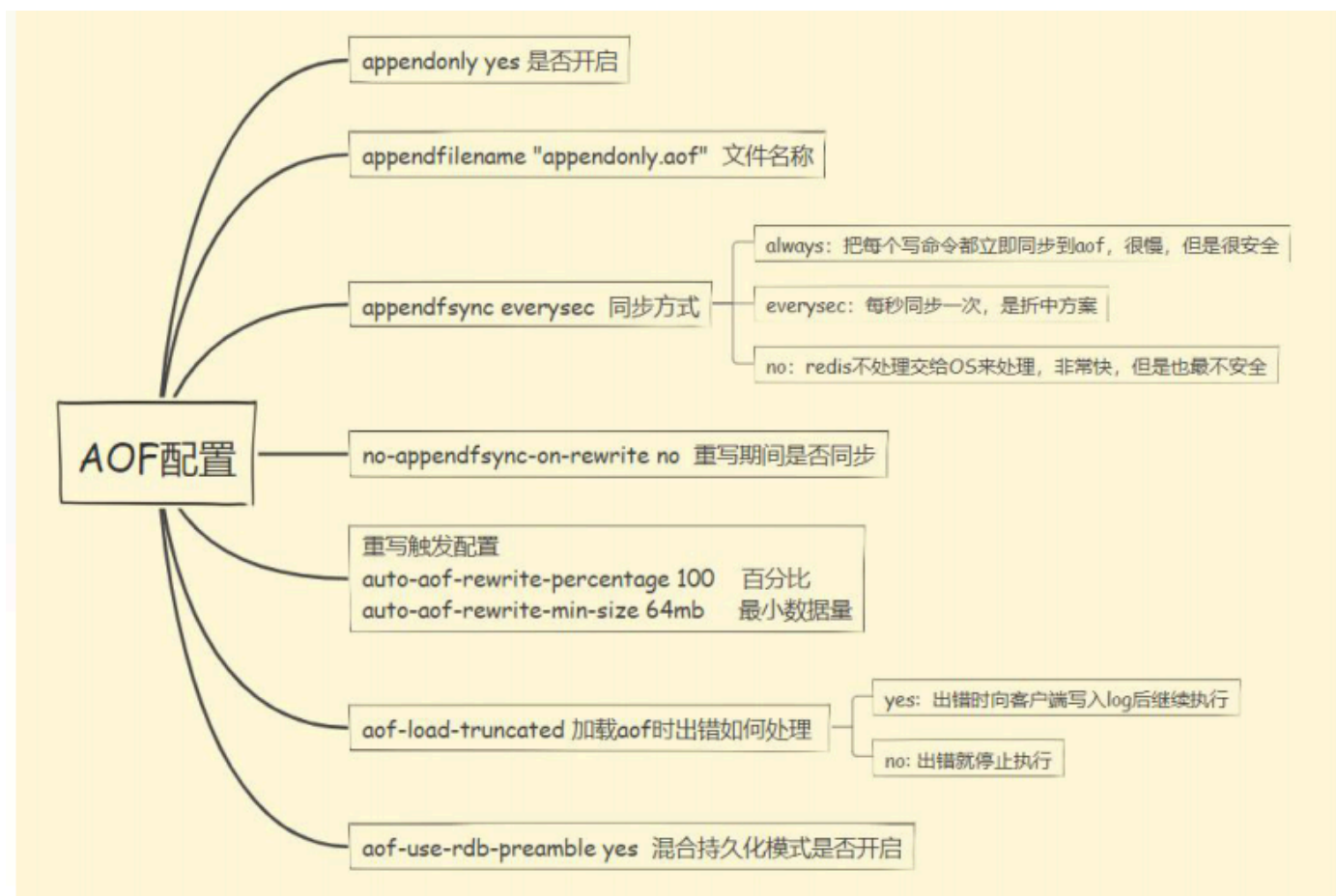
手动触发aof

```
127.0.0.1:6379> bgrewriteaof  
Background append only file rewriting started  
127.0.0.1:6379> 
```



```
zhoudw — root@VM-0-10-centos:~/redis-5.0.0/src — ssh -q -l root -p...  
3630:M 15 Jul 2021 20:41:38.858 * Reading RDB preamble from AOF file...  
3630:M 15 Jul 2021 20:41:38.858 * Reading the remaining AOF tail...  
3630:M 15 Jul 2021 20:41:38.858 * DB loaded from append only file: 0.000  
seconds  
3630:M 15 Jul 2021 20:41:38.858 * Ready to accept connections  
3630:M 15 Jul 2021 20:43:10.370 * Background append only file rewriting  
started by pid 3943  
3630:M 15 Jul 2021 20:43:10.403 * AOF rewrite child asks to stop sending  
diffs.  
3943:C 15 Jul 2021 20:43:10.403 * Parent agreed to stop sending diffs. F  
inalizing AOF...  
3943:C 15 Jul 2021 20:43:10.403 * Concatenating 0.00 MB of AOF diff rece  
ived from parent.  
3943:C 15 Jul 2021 20:43:10.403 * SYNC append only file rewrite performe  
d  
3943:C 15 Jul 2021 20:43:10.404 * AOF rewrite: 0 MB of memory used by co  
py-on-write  
3630:M 15 Jul 2021 20:43:10.420 * Background AOF rewrite terminated with  
success  
3630:M 15 Jul 2021 20:43:10.420 * Residual parent diff successfully flus  
hed to the rewritten AOF (0.00 MB)  
3630:M 15 Jul 2021 20:43:10.420 * Background AOF rewrite finished succes  
sfully
```

AOF配置思维导图



写入方式appendfsync

```

1 705 # The fsync() call tells the Operating System to actually write data on disk
2 706 # instead of waiting for more data in the output buffer. Some OS will really
flush
3 707 # data on disk, some other OS will just try to do it ASAP.
4 708 #
5 709 # Redis supports three different modes:
6 710 #
7 711 # no: don't fsync, just let the OS flush the data when it wants. Faster.
8 * 服务器不负责什么时候写入，而是由操作系统决定什么时候写入数据，很快，也很不安全，一般不建议使用，一个事情如果不能由我们自己主导是不是就很不安全呀。
9 712 # always: fsync after every write to the append only log. Slow, Safest.
10 * 每一次有写操作都将其写入append only日志，慢（过来一条命令就写一条，很占IO性能）但是最安全
11 713 # everysec: fsync only one time every second. Compromise.
12 * 每秒钟写入一次aof（最坏情况是上一秒种刚写完，断电了，这个时候就丢失了一秒以内的数据。这个还是可以接受的）—— 适中的。
13 714 #
14 715 # The default is "everysec", as that's usually the right compromise between
15 716 # speed and data safety. It's up to you to understand if you can relax this to
16 717 # "no" that will let the operating system flush the output buffer when
17 718 # it wants, for better performances (but if you can live with the idea of
18 719 # some data loss consider the default persistence mode that's snapshotting),
19 720 # or on the contrary, use "always" that's very slow but a bit safer than
20 721 # everysec.

```

```
21 722 #
22 723 # More details please check the following article:
23 724 # http://antirez.com/post/redis-persistence-demystified.html
24 725 #
25 726 # If unsure, use "everysec".
26 727
27 728 # appendfsync always
28 729 appendfsync everysec # 默认的
29 730 # appendfsync no
```

重写方式

```
1 * 除了将命令写入aof (appendonly.aof) , 还有一个很重要的过程 — 重写。
2 * 重写的目的, 是为了让aof文件尽量的小一点。
3
4 732 # When the AOF fsync policy is set to always or everysec, and a background
5 733 # saving process (a background save or AOF log background rewriting) is
6 734 # performing a lot of I/O against the disk, in some Linux configurations
7 735 # Redis may block too long on the fsync() call. Note that there is no fix for
8 736 # this currently, as even performing fsync in a different thread will block
9 737 # our synchronous write(2) call.
10 738 #
11 739 # In order to mitigate this problem it's possible to use the following option
12 740 # that will prevent fsync() from being called in the main process while a
13 741 # BGSAVE or BGREWRITEAOF is in progress.
14 742 #
15 743 # This means that while another child is saving, the durability of Redis is
16 744 # the same as "appendfsync none". In practical terms, this means that it is
17 745 # possible to lose up to 30 seconds of log in the worst scenario (with the
18 746 # default Linux settings).
19 747 #
20 748 # If you have latency problems turn this to "yes". Otherwise leave it as
21 749 # "no" that is the safest pick from the point of view of durability.
22 750
23 751 no-appendfsync-on-rewrite no
24 * 在重写期间是否同步, 也就是说, 在重写的时候, 是否对新过来的写操作进行同步。默认是不同步的。这样就可以等重写完成之后, 再处理新进来的写操作。这样能够尽量提升一部分性能。
```

重写触发配置

```
1 对于aof重写的触发, 不仅可以通过命令触发, 还可以通过配置文件触发。
2
3 753 # Automatic rewrite of the append only file.
4 754 # Redis is able to automatically rewrite the log file implicitly calling
5 755 # BGREWRITEAOF when the AOF log size grows by the specified percentage.
6 756 #
7 757 # This is how it works: Redis remembers the size of the AOF file after the
8 758 # latest rewrite (if no rewrite has happened since the restart, the size of
```

```

9      759 # the AOF at startup is used).
10     * Redis会记录距离当前最近的, 重写的aof文件的大小。然后比较, 现在aof文件的大小, 是否超过上次aof
      重写的文件的大小。如果超过了, 超过了多少。如果超过了100%, 那么就会进行重写。(也就是, 现在重写文件
      的大小是上次的二倍, 那么就会触发重写。 )
11     760 #
12     761 # This base size is compared to the current size. If the current size is
13     762 # bigger than the specified percentage, the rewrite is triggered. Also
14     763 # you need to specify a minimal size for the AOF file to be rewritten, this
15     764 # is useful to avoid rewriting the AOF file even if the percentage increase
16     765 # is reached but it is still pretty small.
17     766 #
18     767 # Specify a percentage of zero in order to disable the automatic AOF
19     768 # rewrite feature.
20     769
21     770 auto-aof-rewrite-percentage 100
22     771 auto-aof-rewrite-min-size 64mb
23     * 允许重写的最小aof文件的大小。也就是说, 如果现在超过了2倍, 但是还没有超过64M, 那么这个时候不重
      写, 一定要等到64M以上去重写, 以避免文件太小, 达到了百分比去频繁的重写。

```

加载aof文件出错的处理方式

```

1     * aof这个文件本身是有可能不完整的, 当我们在备份过程中, 出现一些意外的时候, 那么aof文件可能写一半,
      这个时候这个文件就是有问题的。在Redis启动的时候, 会将aof文件加载到内存中, 然后发现这个文件是有问题的,
      怎么办?
2     * 处理方式, 取决于这个配置项:
3     * yes: 尽可能多的加载aof中的数据, 知道加载到某些错误的日志时, 不继续加载。
4     * no: 不加载, 快速失败。需要我们手动修改这个aof文件了。
5     手动修复说明如下:
6         在写入aof日志文件时, 如果redis服务器宕机, 则日志文件会出格式错误, 重启服务器时, 服务器会拒绝载
      入这个aof文件, 此时可以通过该命令修复aof并恢复数据。 redis -check-aof -fix file.aof
7
8     773 # An AOF file may be found to be truncated at the end during the Redis
9     774 # startup process, when the AOF data gets loaded back into memory.
10    775 # This may happen when the system where Redis is running
11    776 # crashes, especially when an ext4 filesystem is mounted without the
12    777 # data=ordered option (however this can't happen when Redis itself
13    778 # crashes or aborts but the operating system still works correctly).
14    779 #
15    780 # Redis can either exit with an error when this happens, or load as much
16    781 # data as possible (the default now) and start if the AOF file is found
17    782 # to be truncated at the end. The following option controls this behavior.
18    783 #
19    784 # If aof-load-truncated is set to yes, a truncated AOF file is loaded and
20    785 # the Redis server starts emitting a log to inform the user of the event.
21    786 # Otherwise if the option is set to no, the server aborts with an error
22    787 # and refuses to start. When the option is set to no, the user requires
23    788 # to fix the AOF file using the "redis-check-aof" utility before to restart
24    789 # the server.
25    790 #

```

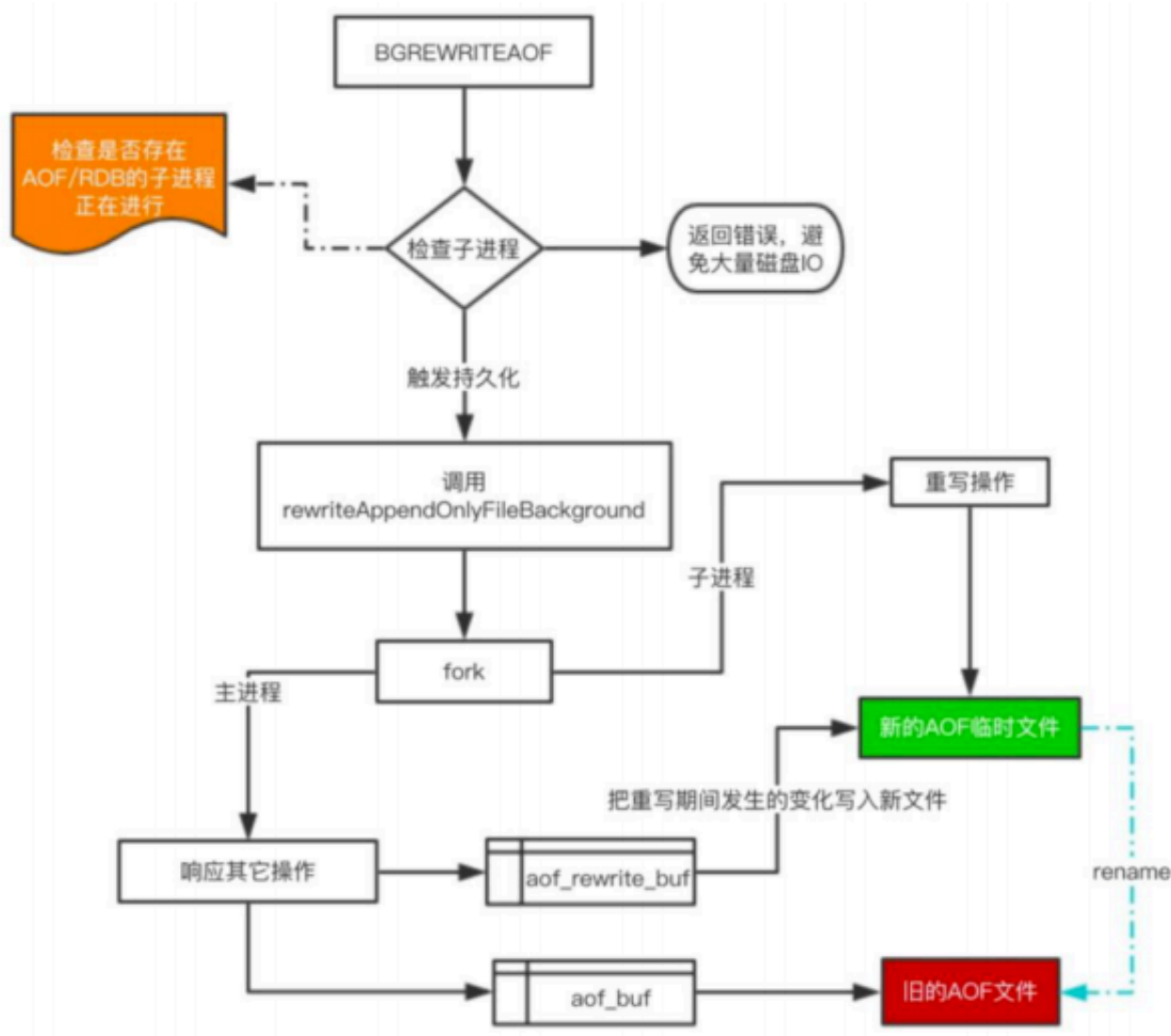


```
26 791 # Note that if the AOF file will be found to be corrupted in the middle
27 792 # the server will still exit with an error. This option only applies when
28 793 # Redis will try to read more data from the AOF file but not enough bytes
29 794 # will be found.
30 795 aof-load-truncated yes
```

混合持久化模式是否开启

```
1 * 新的配置项, Redis 4.0 以前是看不到的。
2 * rdb和aof的混合持久化模式。开启了混合持久化之后, aof产生的重写文件同时包含rdb格式的内容和aof格
  式的内容。rdb格式的内容会记录已经有的数据, 而aof格式的内容会记录最新发生的变化的数据。这样Redis就
  可以同时有rdb持久化和aof持久化的优点了。
3
4 797 # When rewriting the AOF file, Redis is able to use an RDB preamble in the
5 798 # AOF file for faster rewrites and recoveries. When this option is turned
6 799 # on the rewritten AOF file is composed of two different stanzas:
7 800 #
8 801 #    [RDB file][AOF tail]
9 802 #
10 803 # When loading Redis recognizes that the AOF file starts with the "REDIS"
11 804 # string and loads the prefixed RDB file, and continues loading the AOF
12 805 # tail.
13 806 aof-use-rdb-preamble yes
```

AOF原理



- 1 * 我们输入bgrewriteaof命令后，发生了什么？
- 2 * 检查当前的子进程是否在进行，如果没有，那么触发一次持久化。这个持久化的触发，也会触发到fork函数中，fork函数会从主进程中，新建一个子进程出来。子进程就是进行重写操作。而主进程还是进行响应其他的读写操作。
- 3 * 真正在重写的时候，会新建一份aof临时文件，然后将重写过程中发生的变化也写入到这个新的aof临时文件中，直到写完，写完之后，会将这个文件重命名为旧的aof文件，覆盖原先的aof文件，以保证只有一份aof文件。
- 4 ---
- 5 * 在重写期间，主进程依然在响应命令，为了保证最终备份的完整性，因此数据不仅新的AOF临时文件中，而且也写入旧的AOF file中，如果重写失败，能够保证数据不丢失。
- 6 * 为了把重写期间响应的写入信息也写入到新的文件中，因此也会为子进程保留一个buf，防止新写的file丢失数据。
- 7 * 重写的本质：重写是直接把当前内存的数据生成对应命令，并不需要读取老的AOF文件进行分析、命令合并。
- 8 * AOF文件直接采用的文本协议，主要是兼容性好、追加方便、可读性高、可人为修改修复
- 9 ---
- 10 AOF的原理本质上就是：有子进程和主进程。在不影响主进程处理其他的读写操作的时候，有一个子进程，一直在重写文件。而重写的逻辑是，与其进行命令的分析、合并，倒不如直接拿到这些命令执行完的值，直接set key value，一条命令，便解决了前面的所有操作了，是最简化的一种压缩方式。然后，重写完的aof文件，就形如一个文本文件，我们可以直接查看。

AOF性能分析

□ 优点

- * AOF只是追加日志文件，因此对服务器性能影响较小，速度比RDB要快，消耗的内存较少。
- * 数据安全性较高。

□ 缺点

- * AOF方式生成的日志文件太大，即使通过AFO重写，文件体积仍然很大。
- * 恢复数据的速度比RDB慢。

当RDB与AOF两种方式都开启时，Redis启动时会优先使用AOF日志来恢复数据，因为AOF保存的文件比RDB文件更完整。

Redis 4.0提供了一个混合持久化的选择，将rdb文件的内容和增量的aof 日志存在一起，重启时先加载rdb，再重放aof，以达到最大效率。