## 二、Redis多实例部署

单实例单线程的redis进程不足以高效率使用cpu和内存资源,所以一般来讲redis在同一台机器上要启动多个进程完成多实例部署;默认占用6379的情况下无法直接的3个实例启动,这里我们需要了解如何通过制定配置文件,将多实例部署在linux上

启动redis服务的命令redis-server,没有加载任何配置文件指定各种各样的配置信息(端口指定,ip绑定,后台运行)

例如在根目录存在一个配置文件的模板(大部分与默认启动的配置相同),即redis.conf配置文件(在启动时指定的配置文件、核心的配置文件)

/redis根目录/redis.conf

```
1 root root 92766 Sep 21 22:20 00-RELEASENOTES
 1 root root 53 Sep 21 22:20 BUGS
1 root root 1805 Sep 21 22:20 CONTRIBUTING
 1 root root 1487 Sep 21 22:20 COPYING
 7 root root 4096 Jan 16 16:15 deps
                273 Jan 17 10:33 dump.rdb
 1 root root
                11 Sep 21 22:20 INSTALL
 1 root root
               151 Sep 21 22:20 Makefile
 1 root root
 1 root root 4223 Sep 21 22:20 MANIFEST0
1 root root 6834 Sep 21 22:20 README.md
 1 root root 46695 Sep 21 22:20 redis.conf
 1 root root
               271 Sep 21 22:20 runtest
                280 Sep 21 22:20 runtest-cluster
 1 root root
 1 root root 281 Sep 21 22:20 runtest-sentinel
 1 root root 7606 Sep 21 22:20 sentinel.conf
 2 root root 4096 Jan 16 16:16 src
10 root root 4096 Sep 21 22:20 tests
7 root root 4096 Sep 21 22:20 utils
62-65 redis-3.2.11]#
```

```
# Note on units: when memory size is needed, it is possible to $ # it in the usual form of 1k 5GB 4M and so forth:

# 1k => 1000 bytes
# 1kb => 1024 bytes
# 1m => 10000000 bytes
# 1mb => 1024*1024 bytes
# 1g => 10000000000 bytes
# 1gb => 1024*1024*1024 bytes
# units are case insensitive so 1GB 1Gb 1gB are all the same.

—个redis实例默认占用所有物理内存(上限是物理内存大小),在实际使用中需要限制大小配置文件的修改内容
p61 bind 用#注释掉
```

```
IF YOU ARE SURE YOU WANT YOUR INSTANCE
  JUST COMMENT THE FOLLOWING LINE.
 bind 127.0.0.1
如果需要绑定监听的ip(客户端只有通过被绑定的ip才可以利用redis-cli -h ip地址链接服务
bind 127.0.0.1 106.75.101.219 (外网可访问当前服务器的ip)
bind一旦使用#注释掉,没有任何的限制,都可以链接服务器(初学者建议注释掉)
p80 保护模式不启动
 76 # By default protected mode is enabled. You should d
 77 # you are sure you want clients from other hosts to
 78 # even if no authentication is configured, nor a spec
 79 # are explicitly listed using the "bind" directive.
 80 protected-mode no
保护模式开启,需要登录密码,教学环境改成no
p84 6379是默认端口 (要启动其他的redis实例需要修改端口)
83 # If port 0 is specified Redis will not listen on a TCP socket.
84 port 6379
   # TCP listen() backlog
p105 当客户端空闲时间达到一小时,就会自动断开连接,0秒表示不启用超时配置
 104 # Close the connection after a client is idle for N seconds (0 to disab
    le)
 105 timeout 3600
p128 daemonize 设置成yes让redis服务器启动有守护进程管理
(后台执行)
 126 # By default Redis does not run as a daemon. Use 'yes' if you
 127 # Note that Redis will write a pid file in /var/run/redis.pid
    onized.
 128 daemonize yes
p150 对应不同的redis实例,pid的文件名称需要和端口同名的每个进程在linux或者其他操作
系统中都会占用pid号,当系统中的进程较多时,需要查找redis进程号可能叫麻烦,直接打开
pid文件查看
 148 # Creating a pid file is best effort: if Redis is not able to cr
 149 # nothing bad happens, the server will start and run normally.
 150 pidfile /var/run/redis_6379.pid
 151
 152 # Specify the server verbosity level.
p163 logfile 需要指定,利用端口号命名,放到redis根目录
# output for logging but
```

# output for logging but
null
logfile "log6379.log"

save 900(秒) 1 (变动的数据条数) 当900以内,至少有1条数据变动,flush保存数据到文件 300秒以内至少10条数据变动,保存文件

save 60 10000

```
198 # like in the following example:
199 #
200 # save ""
201
202 save 900 1
203 save 300 10
204 save 60 10000
205
```

p237左右,指定dump的持久化文件,每个服务单独指向一个文件 重启时,数据不会错乱

# tell the loading code to :
rdbchecksum yes

## # The filename where to dumpdbfilename dump6379.rdb

启动第二个和第三个redis实例

redis-server redis.conf (指定启动文件)

复制一份redis.conf, 命名为redis6380.conf

编辑利用vim的替换命令

:%s/6379/6380/g 该命令为匹配到6379,将其替换为6380

## 需要第二个实例的配置文件

需要第三个实例的配置文件

拷贝redis.conf,用redis6380.conf,redis6381.conf

```
root 16942 1 0 11:23 ? 00:00:00 redis-server *:6379 root 16948 14903 0 11:23 pts/1 00:00:00 grep redis [root@10-9-62-65 redis-3.2.11]# cp redis.conf redis6380.conf [root@10-9-62-65 redis-3.2.11]# cp redis.conf redis6381.conf [root@10-9-62-65 redis-3.2.11]#
```

将拷贝的文件中只修改与端口有关内容

port

```
# Accept connections on the sp
# If port 0 is specified Redis
port 6380
```

pid文件

```
# Creating a pid file is best effort:
# nothing bad happens, the server will
pidfile /var/run/redis_6380.pid
# Creation the common content level
```

6381的略

## 启动另外两个节点 #redis-server redis6380.conf #redis-server redis6381.conf #ps -eflgrep redis

```
[root@10-9-62-65 redis-3.2.11]# cp redis.cont redis6380.cont [root@10-9-62-65 redis-3.2.11]# cp redis.conf redis6381.conf
[root@10-9-62-65 redis-3.2.11]# vim redis6380.conf
[root@10-9-62-65 redis-3.2.11]# vim redis6381.conf
[root@10-9-62-65 redis-3.2.11]# redis-server redis6380.conf
[root@10-9-62-65 redis-3.2.11]# redis-server redis6381.conf
[root@10-9-62-65 redis-3.2.11]# ps -eflarep redis
                      1 0 11:23 ?
1 0 11:29 ?
                                              00:00:00 redis-server *:6379
root
                                              00:00:00 redis-server *:6380
00:00:00 redis-server *:6381
root
          17022
                      1 0 11:30 ?
          17026
root
          17036 14903 0 11:30 pts/1
                                              00:00:00 grep redis
root
[root@10-9-62-65 redis-3.2.11]#
```

指定端口登录客户端redis-cli -p [端口号] -h [ip]

#redis-cli -p 6380

```
Last login: Wed Jan 17 08:53:06 2018 from 60.247.62.254 [root@10-9-62-65 ~]# redis-cli -p 6380 127.0.0.1:6380>
```

#redis-cli -p 6381