

nginx静态资源双向实时同步方案

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一，双机高可用方案。

1，主机环境。

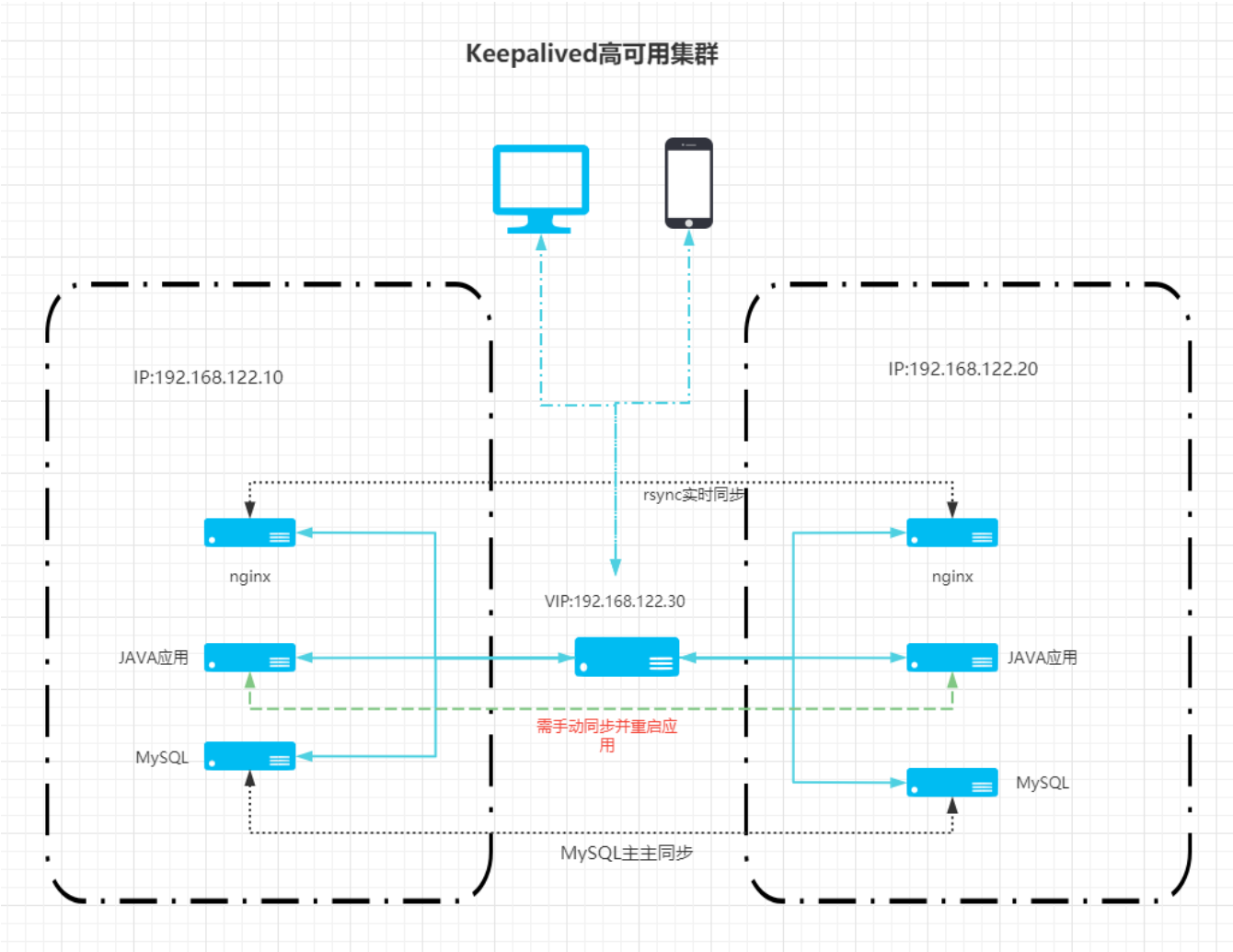
主机： IP: 192.168.122.10, Centos7, MySQL5.7, nginx, keepalived, rsync

备机： IP: 192.168.122.20, Centos7, MySQL5.7, nginx, keepalived, rsync

VIP: 192.168.122.30

实现效果：两台主机配置mysql双主同步， nginx+rsync实现web资源实时双向同步， vip提供高可用， JAVA应用需手动同步。

2，业务系统高可用拓扑图



二，nginx安装与实时同步

1, 安装nginx或是bt面板+nginx。

```
for i in vm10 vm20;do ssh $i 'rpm -ivh
http://nginx.org/packages/centos/7/noarch/RPMS/nginx-release-centos-7-0.el7ngx.noarch.rpm
&& yum -y install nginx && systemctl start nginx && systemctl enable nginx';done

# nginx的配置文件根据情况修改, 这里不再操作
```

2, 安装rsync+lsyncd同步软件。

```
for i in vm10 vm20;do ssh $i 'yum -y install epel-release && yum -y install lsyncd ';done
```

此处我就是采用root用户, 故而不进行创建新用户, 具体操作过程根据实际情况进行配置。

```
[root@vm10 ~]# cat /etc/rsyncd.conf
```

```
uid = root
```

```
gid = root
```

```
# 锁死目录
```

```
use chroot = no
```

```
# 最大连接数
```

```
max connections = 10000
```

```
# 端口号
```

```
port = 873
```

```
log file = /var/log/rsyncd.log
```

```
pid file = /var/run/rsyncd.pid
```

```
# 可读可写
```

```
read only = no
```

```
# 模块名
```

```
[nginx]
```

```
# 指定目录
```

```
path = /usr/share/nginx/html
```

```
# 可读可写
```

```
read only = no
```

```
# 授权用户
```

```
auth users = root
```

```
# 授权IP 指向另外一台主机ip
```

```
hosts allow = 192.168.122.20/32
```

```
# 授权用户的密码
```

```
secrets file = /root/.rsync_server.passwd
```

以上是/etc/rsyncd.conf配置文件内容, 这需同步的目录为nginx的目录根据情况添加或修改

两台主机都要配置, 根据情况修改配置文件内容。

```
[root@vm10 ~]# cat /root/.rsync_server.passwd
```

```
root:12345678
```

```
[root@vm10 ~]# cat /root/.rsync_client.passwd
```

```
12345678
```

创建密码文件, 需要填写系统账号与密码或是使用ssh互信, 并授权

```
[root@vm10 ~]# chmod 600 /root/.rsync_*
```

```
systemctl start rsyncd && systemctl enable rsyncd
```

#启用rsyncd服务

3, 配置lsyncd实时监控软件。

```
[root@vm10 ~]# cat /etc/lsyncd.conf
settings {
    logfile = "/var/log/lsyncd/lsyncd.log",
    statusFile = "/var/log/lsyncd/lsyncd.status",
    inotifyMode = "Closewrite",
    maxProcesses = 7,
}

sync {
    default.rsync,
    source = "/usr/share/nginx/html",
    target = "root@192.168.122.20::nginx",
    delete = true,
    exclude = { ".*" },
    delay = 1,
    rsync = {
        binary = "/usr/bin/rsync",
        archive = true,
        compress = true,
        verbose = true,
        password_file = "/root/.rsync_client.passwd",
        _extra = {"--bwlimit=200"}
    }
}

# 修改lsyncd.conf配置文件, 采用rsync方式同步数据, 两台主机都要配置, 只是target配置成对方主机信息。

systemctl start lsyncd && systemctl enable lsyncd
#启用服务
```

4, 配置firewalld防火墙规则并测试同步效果。

```
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=rsyncd
firewall-cmd --reload
# 配置防火墙规则

[root@vm10 ~]# echo 222255555 > /usr/share/nginx/html/1.html
#添加测试的html文件

[root@vm10 ~]# curl http://192.168.122.10/1.html
222255555
[root@vm10 ~]# curl http://192.168.122.20/1.html
222255555

# 经测试两台主机文件已经同步成功。
# 注意: 两台主机都要重启系统后测试是否正常同步。
```

