



链滴

Redis 主从 + 哨兵模式配置

作者: [ymxfi](#)

原文链接: <https://ld246.com/article/1573182736802>

来源网站: 链滴

许可协议: [署名-相同方式共享 4.0 国际 \(CC BY-SA 4.0\)](#)



1. 解压redis

```
$ tar-zxvf redis-4.0.10.tar.gz  
#(主redis)  
$ mv redis-4.0.10 redisMaster
```

2. 进入redisMaster目录执行make命令

```
$ cd redisMaster  
$ make
```

3. 复制redisMaster作为从redis

```
$ cp -r redisMaster redisSlave
```

4. 编辑redis.conf

```
$ cd redisMaster  
$ mv redis.conf 6379.conf  
$ vi 6379.conf
```

修改bind127.0.0.1 为bind 192.168.109.100 (本机ip)

新增requirepass redis

新增 masterauth redis

修改protected-mode 为 no

修改daemonize 为yes #启用守护模式

默认情况下，redis node和sentinel的protected-mode都是yes，在搭建集群时，若想从远程连接redis集群，需要将redis node和sentinel的protected-mode修改为no，若只修改redis node，从远程连接sentinel后，依然是无法正常使用的，且sentinel的配置文件中没有protected-mode配置项，需要手工添加。依据redis文档的说明，若protected-mode设置为no后，需要增加密码验证或是IP限制等保机制，否则是极度危险的。

同样修改redisSlave里的配置。

```
$ cd redisSlave
```

```
$ mv redis.conf 6380.conf
```

```
$ vi 6380.conf
```

修改 bind 127.0.0.1 为bind 192.168.109.100,

修改protected-mode 为 no,

修改port 6379 为 6380

新增requirepass redis

修改daemonize 为yes #启用守护模式

新增masterauth redis

修改pidfile 为/var/run/redis_6380.pid

新增 slaveof 127.0.0.1 6379(主redis的ip和端口)

至此redis的主从模式配置完成

5.启动主从redis

```
$ cd redisMaster/src
```

```
# 启动主redis
```

```
$ ./redis-server ../6379.conf
```

```
$ cd redisSlave/src
```

```
# 启动从redis
```

```
$ ./redis-server ../6380.conf
```

6.测试主从

```
$ cd /redisMaster/src
```

执行登录命令

```
$. ./redis-cli -a redis -p 6379 -h 192.168.109.100  
# 参数说明: -a: 密码, -p 端口, -h ip地址
```

登录成功之后 存入一条数据测试

```
[redis2@localhost src]$ ./redis-cli -a redisMaster -p 6379 -h 192.168.109.100  
Warning: Using a password with '-a' option on the command line interface may not be safe.  
192.168.109.100:6379> keys *  
(empty list or set)  
192.168.109.100:6379> set a a  
OK  
192.168.109.100:6379> get a  
"a"  
192.168.109.100:6379>
```

登录从redis

```
$. cd redisSlave/src
```

登录查看

```
[redis2@localhost src]$ ./redis-cli -a redisSlave -p 6380 -h 192.168.109.100  
Warning: Using a password with '-a' option on the command line interface may not be safe.  
192.168.109.100:6380> keys *  
1) "a"  
192.168.109.100:6380> get a  
"a"
```

7.配置哨兵模式

重新安装一个redis命名为redisSentinel

```
$. cd redisSentinel
```

修改sentinel.conf配置文件内容如下

修改protected-mode 为 no

port 26379

daemonize yes

sentinel monitor mymaster 192.168.109.100 6379 1 #哨兵监控的master

sentinel down-after-milliseconds mymaster 5000 #master或者slave多少时间（默认30秒）不能用标记为down状态

sentinel failover-timeout mymaster 9000 #若哨兵在配置值内未能完成故障转移操作，则任务本故障转移失败。

sentinel auth-pass mymaster redis #如果redis配置了密码，那这里必须配置认证，否则不能自动换

8.启动哨兵

```
$. cd redisSentinel/src
```

```
./redis-sentinel ./sentinel.conf
```

9.查看哨兵信息

```
$ cd redisSentinel/src
```

```
$ ./redis-cli -p 26379 -h 192.168.109.100
```

输入info

```
# Sentinel
sentinel_masters:1
sentinel_tilt:0
sentinel_running_scripts:0
sentinel_scripts_queue_length:0
sentinel_simulate_failure_flags:0
master0:name=mymaster,status=ok,address=192.168.109.100:6379,slaves=1,sentinels=1
192.168.109.100:26379>
```

10.将redis启动命令添加到系统命令(选配)

- 10.1设置redis.conf中daemonize为yes,确保守护进程开启,也就是在后台可以运行

#vi编辑redis安装目录里面的redis.conf文件

```
[root@localhost /]$ vi redis.conf
```

```
##### GENERAL #####
# By default Redis does not run as a daemon. Use 'yes' if you need it.
# Note that Redis will write a pid file in /var/run/redis.pid when daemonized.
daemonize yes
# If you run Redis from upstart or systemd, Redis can interact with your
# supervision tree. Options:
# supervised no      - no supervision interaction
# supervised upstart - signal upstart by putting Redis into SIGSTOP mode
# supervised systemd - signal systemd by writing READY=1 to $NOTIFY_SOCKET
# supervised auto   - detect upstart or systemd method based on
#                   UPSTART_JOB or NOTIFY_SOCKET environment variables
```

- 10.2 复制redis配置文件(启动脚本需要用到配置文件内容,所以要复制)

#1.在/etc下新建redis文件夹

```
[root@localhost /]$ mkdir /etc/redis
```

#2.把安装redis目录里面的redis.conf文件复制到/etc/redis/6379.conf里面,

6379.conf是取的文件名称,启动脚本里面的变量会读取这个名称,所以要是redis的端口号改了,这里也修改

```
[root@localhost redis]$ cp /home/redis/redis/redis.conf /etc/redis/6379.conf
```

- 10.3复制redis启动脚本

#1.redis启动脚本一般在redis根目录的utils,如果不知道路径,可以先查看路径

```
[root@localhost redis]$ find / -name redis_init_script
```

```
/home/redis/redis/utils/redis_init_script
```

#2.复制启动脚本到/etc/init.d/redis文件中

```
[root@localhost redis]$ cp /home/redis/redis//utils/redis_init_script /etc/init.d/redis
```

10.4 修改启动脚本参数

```
[root@localhost redis]$ vi /etc/init.d/redis
```

#在/etc/init.d/redis文件的头部添加下面两行注释代码,也就是在文件中#!/bin/sh的下方添加

```
# chkconfig: 2345 10 90
```

```
# description: Start and Stop redis
```

#同时还要修改参数,指定redis的安装路径, ip和密码

```
## END INIT INFO
REDISAUTH=redis          ← 密码和端口
REDISPORT=6379          ←
EXEC=/home/redis/redis1/src/redis-server ← 启动命令和客户端命令
CLIEXC=/home/redis/redis1/src/redis-cli ←
REDISADDR=192.168.200.129 ← redis.conf里bind的ip地址
PIDFILE=/var/run/redis_${REDISPORT}.pid
CONF="/etc/redis/${REDISPORT}.conf"

e
PID=$(cat $PIDFILE)      ← 修改启动脚本, 添加ip、port和auth参数
echo "Stopping ..." ←
$CLIEXC -h $REDISADDR -p $REDISPORT -a $REDISAUTH shutdown
while [ -x /proc/${PID} ]
do
```

• 10.5 启动redis

打开redis命令:service redis start

关闭redis命令:service redis stop

设为开机启动:chkconfig redis on

设为开机关闭:chkconfig redis off