

# 安装部署 nginx 负载均衡

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来源网站: [链滴](#)

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

使用两台虚拟机部署nginx:

安装依赖包:

```
<pre class="brush:csharp;gutter:true;"># yum install gcc gcc-c++ openssl-devel pcre-devel zlib-devel
</pre>
```

上传源码包到root下:

```
<pre class="brush:csharp;gutter:true;">nginx-1.12.2.tar.gz
</pre>
```

解压并进入nginx:

```
<pre class="brush:csharp;gutter:true;"># tar zxf nginx-1.12.2.tar.gz
# cd nginx-1.12.2</pre>
```

编译并安装:

```
<pre class="brush:csharp;gutter:true;"># ./configure && make && make install</pre>
```

启动nginx:

```
<pre class="brush:csharp;gutter:true;"># /usr/local/nginx/sbin/nginx
</pre>
```

查看80端口是否启动成功:

```
<pre class="brush:csharp;gutter:true;"># netstat -lptnu | grep 80
</pre>
```

启动成功查看网页是否显示nginx:

## Welcome to nginx!

If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and working. Further configuration is required.

<http://nginx.org/> For online documentation and support please refer to [nginx.org](http://nginx.org/).  
Commercial support is available at [nginx.com](http://nginx.com).

*Thank you for using nginx.*

安装keepalived:

```
<pre class="brush:csharp;gutter:true;"># yum install keepalived</pre>
```

修改其配置文件:

```
<pre class="brush:csharp;gutter:true;"># vi /etc/keepalived/keepalived.conf
```

! Configuration File for keepalived

```
global_defs {
    router_id LVS_DEVEL
}

vrrp_script check_nginx {
    script "pidof nginx"
    interval 2
    weight 20
}

vrrp_instance check_nginx {
    state BACKUP
    interface ens37
    virtual_router_id 98
    priority 99
    virtual_ipaddress {
        192.168.197.100/24
    }
    track_script {
        check_nginx
    }
}</pre>
```

启动keepalived:

```
<pre class="brush:csharp;gutter:true;"># systemctl start keepalived</pre>
```

查看是否配置成功:

```
<pre class="brush:csharp;gutter:true;"># ip a</pre>
```

```
ens37: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
link/ether 00:0c:29:0a:11:1d brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
inet 192.168.197.129/24 brd 192.168.197.255 scope global noprefixroute dynamic ens37
    valid_lft 1743sec preferred_lft 1743sec
inet 192.168.197.100/24 scope global secondary ens37
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
inet6 fe80::f80d:72ed:2cab:961c/64 scope link noprefixroute
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

```
ens37: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
link/ether 00:0c:29:fe:5e:03 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
inet 192.168.197.128/24 brd 192.168.197.255 scope global noprefixroute dynamic ens37
    valid_lft 1181sec preferred_lft 1181sec
inet6 fe80::4ff8:701f:547e:be4d/64 scope link noprefixroute
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

关闭第一台nginx:

```
<pre class="brush:csharp;gutter:true;"># netstat -lptnu |grep 80
tcp      0      0 0.0.0.0:80          0.0.0.0:*          LISTEN   3631/nginx: master
tcp      0      0 0.0.0.0:22         0.0.0.0:*          LISTEN   1080/sshd
tcp6     0      0 :::22              :::*              LISTEN   1080/sshd
# kill 3631
```

```
# netstat -lptnu |grep 80
tcp      0      0 0.0.0.0:22          0.0.0.0:*          LISTEN    1080/sshd
tcp6     0      0 :::22              :::*                LISTEN    1080/sshd
```

进行测试：查看 nginx VIP 是否跳转

```
ens37: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
link/ether 00:0c:29:0a:11:1d brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
inet 192.168.197.129/24 brd 192.168.197.255 scope global noprefixroute dynamic ens37
    valid_lft 1598sec preferred_lft 1598sec
inet6 fe80::f80d:72ed:2cab:961c/64 scope link noprefixroute
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

```
ens37: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
link/ether 00:0c:29:fe:5e:03 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
inet 192.168.197.128/24 brd 192.168.197.255 scope global noprefixroute dynamic ens37
    valid_lft 1712sec preferred_lft 1712sec
inet 192.168.197.100/24 scope global secondary ens37
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
inet6 fe80::4ff8:701f:547e:be4d/64 scope link noprefixroute
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

nginx 常见的负载均衡有哪几种：

### 1. 轮询（默认）

轮询是默认的方式，轮询的方法是通过按照时间顺序将请求往不同的后端服务器发送，来缓解服务器的压力。如果后台服务器上某一台宕机了，它可以自动剔除。缺点：可靠性低和负载分配不均衡。用于图片服务器和静态页面服务器集群。

### 2. weight

指定轮询几率，weight和访问比率成正比，用于后端服务器性能不均的情况。

```
<pre class="brush:csharp;gutter:true;">例如： <br/>upstream bakend {
    server 192.168.159.10 weight=10;
    server 192.168.159.11 weight=10;
}</pre>
```

### 3. ip\_hash

根据每个请求的ip的hash结果分配，因此每个固定ip能访问到同一个后端服务器，可以解决session问题。

```
<pre class="brush:csharp;gutter:true;">例如： <br/>upstream resinserver{
    ip_hash;
    server 192.168.159.10:8080;
    server 192.168.159.11:8080;
}</pre>
```

### 4. fair（第三方）

按照后端服务器的相应时间来分配请求，时间短的优先分配。

```
<pre class="brush:csharp;gutter:true;">例如： <br/>upstream resinserver{
    server server1;
    server server2;
    fair;
}</pre>
```

## 5. url\_hash (第三方)

按照访问url的hash结果来分配请求，每个固定的url访问同一个后端服务器。如果后端服务器是存时效率高。

<pre class="brush:csharp;gutter:true;">例如：在upstream中加入hash语句，server语句中不能入weight等其他的参数，hash\_method是使用的hash算法：

```
upstream resinserver{
    server squid1:3128;
    server squid2:3128;
    hash $request_uri;
    hash_method crc32;
}
```

tips:

```
upstream resinserver{    #定义负载均衡设备的IP及设备状态
ip_hash;
server 127.0.0.1:8000 down;
server 127.0.0.1:8080 weight=2;
server 127.0.0.1:6801;
server 127.0.0.1:6802 backup;
}
</pre>
```

Nginx不仅仅是一款优秀的负载均衡器/反向代理软件，它同时也是功能强大的Web应用服务器，可做七层的转发 URL和目录的转发都可以做：

<pre class="brush:php;gutter:true;">nginx工作在网络的第7层，所以它可以针对http应用本身来分流策略，比如针对域名、目录结构等  
nginx对网络的依赖较小，理论上只要ping得通，网页访问正常，nginx就能连得通  
nginx安装和配置比较简单，测试起来也很方便  
nginx可以检测到服务器内部的故障，比如根据服务器处理网页返回的状态码、超时等等，并且会把回错误的请求重新提交到另一个节点。 </pre>