SolrCollectionDistributionOperationsOutline

This document describes the ssh/rsync based replication available since Solr1.1 **This mechanism only works on systems that support removing open hard links**.

⚠ These Scripts were superseded by the ReplicationHandler Java implementation of index replication that works over HTTP and was introduced in Solr1.4 , and are no longer actively maintained. ⚠

- master Solr server
- slave Solr server

All distribution scripts reside in **solr/bin**. All distribution configuration files reside in **solr/conf**. For more information on the distribution scripts and configuartion files, see SolrCollectionDistributionScripts. A more detailed description of the replication process can be found on CollectionDistribution. To learn how to monitor and debug that part of the system, see SolrCollectionDistributionStatusStats.

master Solr server

- Enable the rsyncd daemon by running **rsyncd-enable**.
- Start the rsync daemon by running **rsyncd-start**.
- Snapshots are taken by the Solr server after each commit and optimize request. They can also be taken manually by running **snapshooter**.
- Snapshots older than a certain number of days old can be removed automatically by configuring cron to run **snapcleaner** regularly. If necessary, additional cleanup can be done by running **snapcleaner** manually.

slave Solr server

- The user id under which the Solr distribution scripts run must be able to ssh/scp from the slave Solr server to the master Solr server without being prompted for a password. ssh is used to determine the lastest snapshot available on the master. scp is used to transfer distribution status and statistics back to the master.
- Enable the **snappuller** by running **snappuller-enable**.
- Configure cron to run **snappuller** regularly. It can also be run manually to pull the latest snapshot from the master on demand.
- Install the latest snapshot into Solr by running **snapinstaller**.
- Snapshots older than a certain number of days old can be removed automatically by configuring cron to run **snapcleaner** regularly. If necessary, additional cleanup can be done by running **snapcleaner** manually.