Kafka+Flume配置文档

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一　Kafka

1 版本选择

CDH-3.7.5 的组件版本：KAFKA-3.1.0-1.3.1.0.p0.35

2 集群搭建规划

	Manager	Namenode	Datanode
ZooKeeper	是	是	是
Kafka(broker)	是	是	是
Flume(agent)	是	---	---

【注意：必须配置好主机（免密登录、修改 host 主机名）】

3 修改 Kafka 相关配置文件

第一步：

cd /opt/cloudera/parcels/KAFKA-3.1.0-1.3.1.0.p0.35/etc/kafka/conf.dist

第二步：

vi server.properties

第三步：（主要修改其中的 6 个参数）

broker.id=0 //标示符（三台主机的 id 分别为 0,1,2）

host.name=manager //绑定的主机

log.dirs=/usr/local/soft/kafka/kafka-logs //数据保存的位置

log.retention.hours=168 //数据的保留时间(168 hours=7 天)

zookeeper.connect=manager:2181,namenode:2181,datanode:2181

delete.topic.enable=true //可以删除已创建主题

4 配置全局变量

（1）vi .bashrc

（2）添加配置

export KAFKA_HOME=/opt/cloudera/parcels/KAFKA-3.1.0-1.3.1.0.p0.35

export PATH=$PATH:$KAFKA_HOME/bin

```
export KAFKA_HOME=/opt/cloudera/parcels/KAFKA-3.1.0-1.3.1.0.p0.35/lib/kafka
export PATH=$PATH:$KAFKA_HOME/bin

export ZOOKEEPER_HOME=/opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH-5.7.5-1.cdh5.7.5.p0.3/lib/zookeeper
export PATH=$PATH:$ZOOKEEPER_HOME/bin

export FLUME_HOME=/opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH-5.7.5-1.cdh5.7.5.p0.3/lib/flume-ng
export PATH=$PATH:$FLUME_HOME/bin

export HADOOP_HOME=/opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH-5.7.5-1.cdh5.7.5.p0.3/lib/hadoop
export PATH=$PATH:$HADOOP_HOME/bin

export HIVE_HOME=/opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH-5.7.5-1.cdh5.7.5.p0.3/lib/hive
export PATH=$PATH:$HIVE_HOME/bin

export HBASE_HOME=/opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH-5.7.5-1.cdh5.7.5.p0.3/lib/hbase
export PATH=$PATH:$HBASE_HOME/bin

export SPARK_HOME=/opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH-5.7.5-1.cdh5.7.5.p0.3/lib/spark
export PATH=$PATH:$SPARK_HOME/bin

export SQOOP_HOME=/opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH-5.7.5-1.cdh5.7.5.p0.3/lib/sqoop
export PATH=$PATH:$SQOOP_HOME/bin
```

（3）：退出保存，执行以下命令

```
[root@manager ~]# source .bashrc
```

（4）：将配置好的.bashrc 文件分发给 Namenode、DataNode 主机

scp -r .bashrc namenode:$PWD

scp -r .bashrc datanode:$PWD

5 启动 Kafka 集群

（1）启动命令：

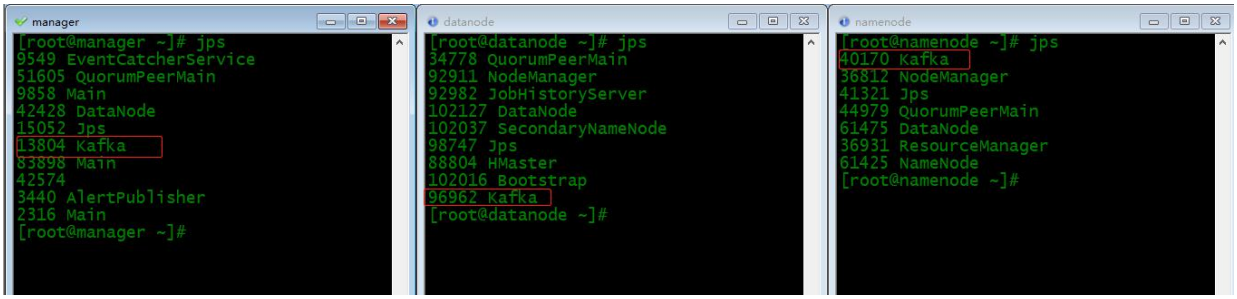
```
[root@manager ~]# kafka-server-start.sh /opt/cloudera/parcels/KAFKA-3.1.0-1.3.1.0.p0.35/etc/kafka/conf.dist/server.propert
ies
```

kafka-server-start.sh /opt/cloudera/parcels/KAFKA-3.1.0-1.3.1.0.p0.35/etc/kafka/conf.dist/server.properties

（2）启动成功：

```
[2018-07-19 17:23:17,149] INFO [ExpirationReaper-0-Heartbeat]: Starting (kafka.server.DelayedOperationPurgatory$ExpiredOpe
rationReaper)
[2018-07-19 17:23:17,317] INFO Creating /controller (is it secure? false) (kafka.utils.ZKCheckedEphemeral)
[2018-07-19 17:23:17,329] INFO [GroupCoordinator 0]: Starting up. (kafka.coordinator.group.GroupCoordinator)
[2018-07-19 17:23:17,343] INFO [GroupCoordinator 0]: Startup complete. (kafka.coordinator.group.GroupCoordinator)
[2018-07-19 17:23:17,498] INFO Result of znode creation is: OK (kafka.utils.ZKCheckedEphemeral)
[2018-07-19 17:23:17,511] INFO [GroupMetadataManager brokerId=0] Removed 0 expired offsets in 18 milliseconds. (kafka.coor
dinator.group.GroupMetadataManager)
[2018-07-19 17:23:17,637] INFO [ProducerId Manager 0]: Acquired new producerId block (brokerId:0,blockStartProducerId:2300
0,blockEndProducerId:23999) by writing to Zk with path version 24 (kafka.coordinator.transaction.ProducerIdManager)
[2018-07-19 17:23:18,001] INFO [TransactionCoordinator id=0] Starting up. (kafka.coordinator.transaction.TransactionCoordi
nator)
[2018-07-19 17:23:18,017] INFO [TransactionCoordinator id=0] Startup complete. (kafka.coordinator.transaction.TransactionC
oordinator)
[2018-07-19 17:23:18,022] INFO [Transaction Marker Channel Manager 0]: Starting (kafka.coordinator.transaction.Transaction
MarkerChannelManager)
[2018-07-19 17:23:18,584] INFO Creating /brokers/ids/0 (is it secure? false) (kafka.utils.ZKCheckedEphemeral)
[2018-07-19 17:23:18,607] INFO Result of znode creation is: OK (kafka.utils.ZKCheckedEphemeral)
[2018-07-19 17:23:18,640] INFO Registered broker 0 at path /brokers/ids/0 with addresses: EndPoint(manager,9092,ListenerNa
me(PLAINTEXT),PLAINTEXT) (kafka.utils.ZkUtils)
[2018-07-19 17:23:18,660] WARN No meta.properties file under dir /usr/local/soft/kafka/kafka-logs/meta.properties (kafka.s
erver.BrokerMetadataCheckpoint)
[2018-07-19 17:23:18,781] INFO Kafka version : 1.0.1-kafka-3.1.0-SNAPSHOT (org.apache.kafka.common.utils.AppInfoParser)
[2018-07-19 17:23:18,782] INFO Kafka commitId : unknown (org.apache.kafka.common.utils.AppInfoParser)
[2018-07-19 17:23:18,788] INFO [KafkaServer id=0] started (kafka.server.KafkaServer)
```

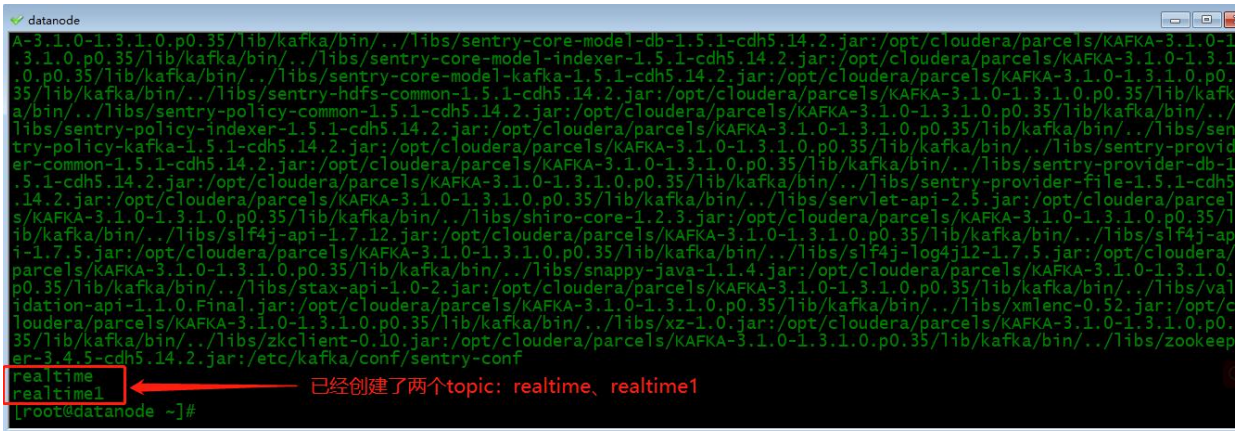
（3）使用 jps 命令查看



6 测试数据

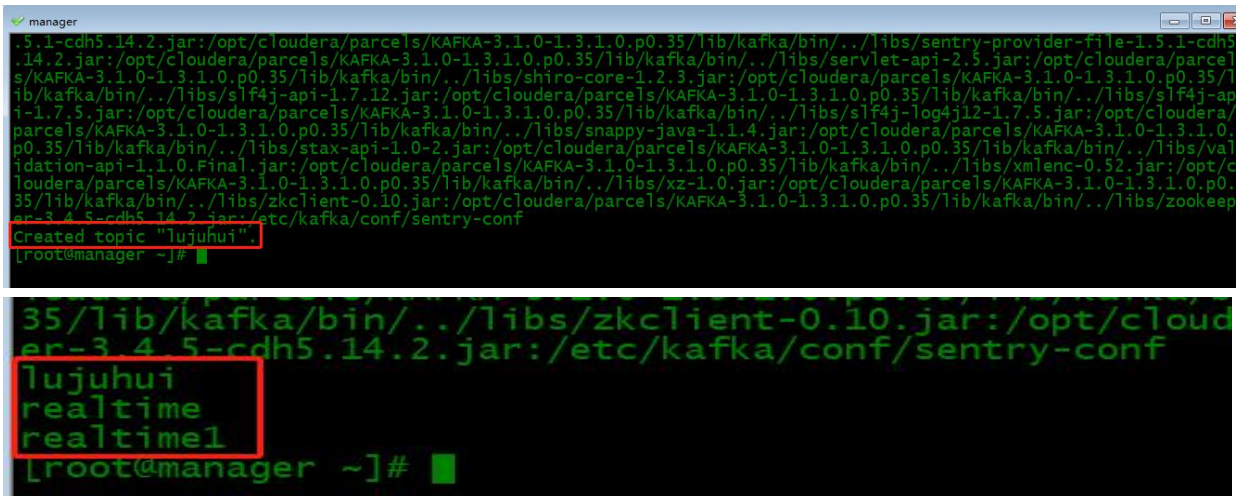
（1）查看当前有哪些主题命令(此处选择 manager 主机的 zk)：

kafka-topics.sh --list --zookeeper manager:2181



（2）创建新的主题命令（设置为 3 个副本,1 个分区）：

kafka-topics.sh --create --zookeeper manager:2181,namenode:2181,datanode:2181 --replication-factor 2 --partitions 1 --topic lujuhui



（3）在 manager 上模拟，往 kafka 的 lujuhui 主题里面发送数据，然后 datanode 上去消

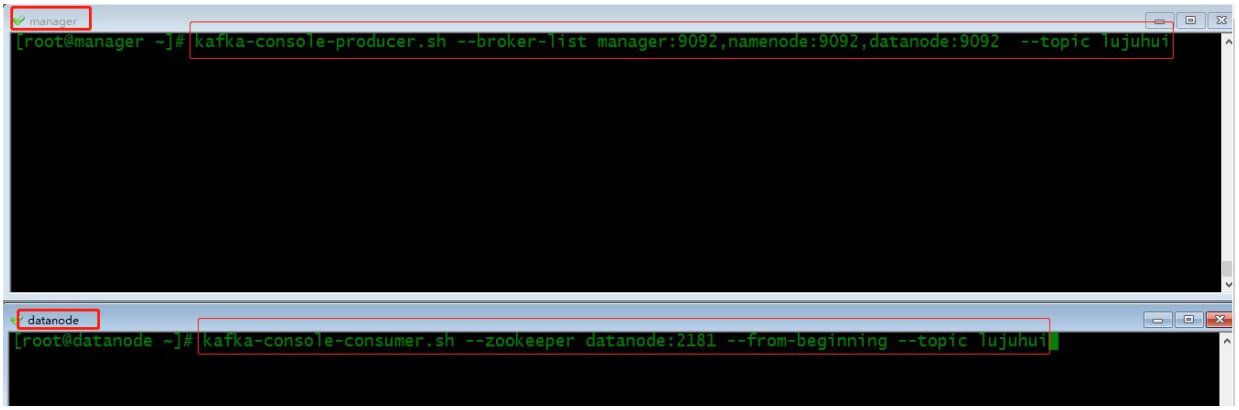
费这个数据:

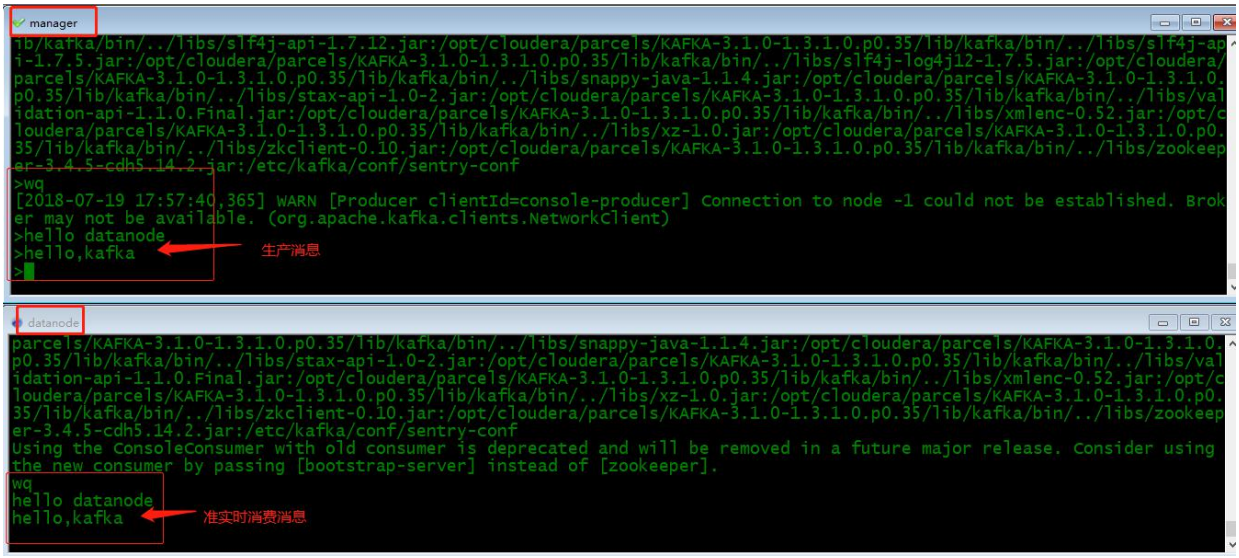
Manager 发送数据命令:

kafka-console-producer.sh --broker-list manager:9092,namenode:9092,datanode:9092 --topic lujuhui

Datanode 消费数据命令:

kafka-console-consumer.sh --zookeeper datanode:2181 --from-beginning --topic lujuhui





（4）删除主题命令：

kafka-topics --delete --topic realtime --zookeeper manager:2181

二 Flume

1 版本选择

CDH-3.7.5 的组件版本

2 修改 Flume 相关配置文件

（1）首先，进入 flume 的配置目录：

/opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH-5.7.5-1.cdh5.7.5.p0.3/etc/flume-ng/conf.empty

（2）其次，新建一个文件：

flume-conf.properties

[注意：如果文件中有 flume.conf,可以直接删除，新建的文件名字可以随意取，但是后缀必须是.properties]

（3）在 flume-conf.properties 文件中添加链接 kafka 的配置：

```
a1.sources = r1
a1.sinks = s1
a1.channels = c1

#sources 消息生产
a1.sources.r1.type = spooldir
a1.sources.r1.channels = c1
a1.sources.r1.spoolDir = /usr/local/soft/flume/flume_dir //用于存放收集的日志
a1.sources.r1.fileHeader = false
a1.sources.r1.interceptors = i1
a1.sources.r1.interceptors.i1.type = timestamp

#channels 消息传递
a1.channels.c1.type = memory
a1.channels.c1.capacity = 1000
```

```
a1.channels.c1.transactionCapacity = 100


#sinks 消息消费
a1.sinks.s1.type = org.apache.flume.sink.kafka.KafkaSink
a1.sinks.s1.brokerList = manager:9092,namenode:9092,datanode:9092 //链接 kafka
a1.sinks.s1.topics = lujuhui//flume 收集的日志分发给 kafka 的对应主题名称
a1.sinks.s1.requiredAcks = 1
a1.sinks.s1.batchSize = 20
a1.sinks.s1.channel = c1  //注意这里是 channel 不是 channels
```

3 配置全局变量

(1) 回到根目录输入命令：

vi .bashrc

(2) 添加配置：

export FLUME_HOME=/opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH-5.7.5-1.cdh5.7.5.p0.3/lib/flume-ng

export PATH=$PATH:$FLUME_HOME/bin

(3) 保存 --> 退出 --> 更新

source .bashrc

4 启动 Flume

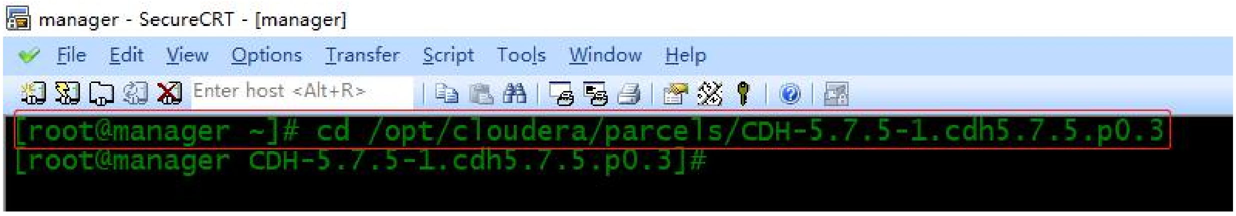
（1）分别启动 zookeeper 集群、kafka 集群：

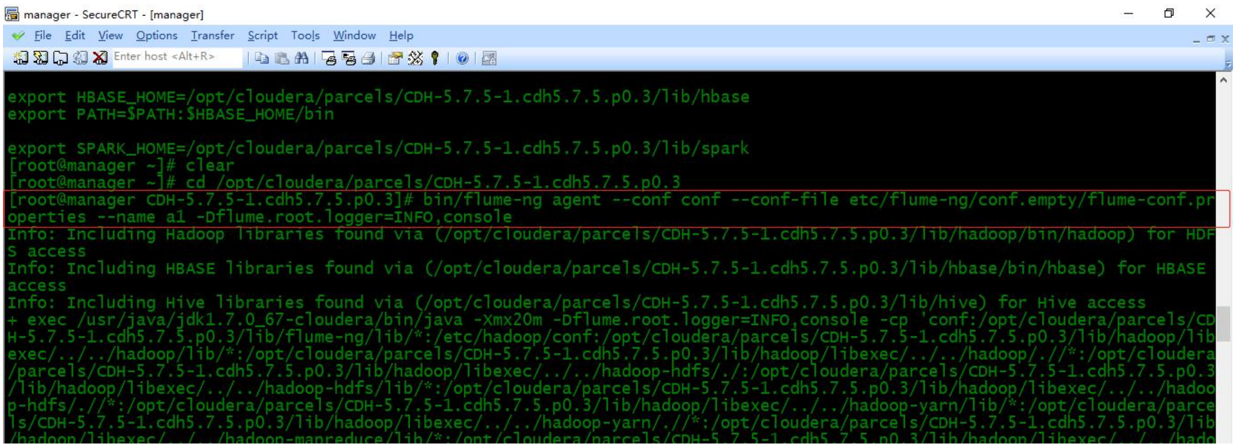
因为是在 Cloudera Manager 上直接添加的服务组件，所以可以直接在 CM 上启动。

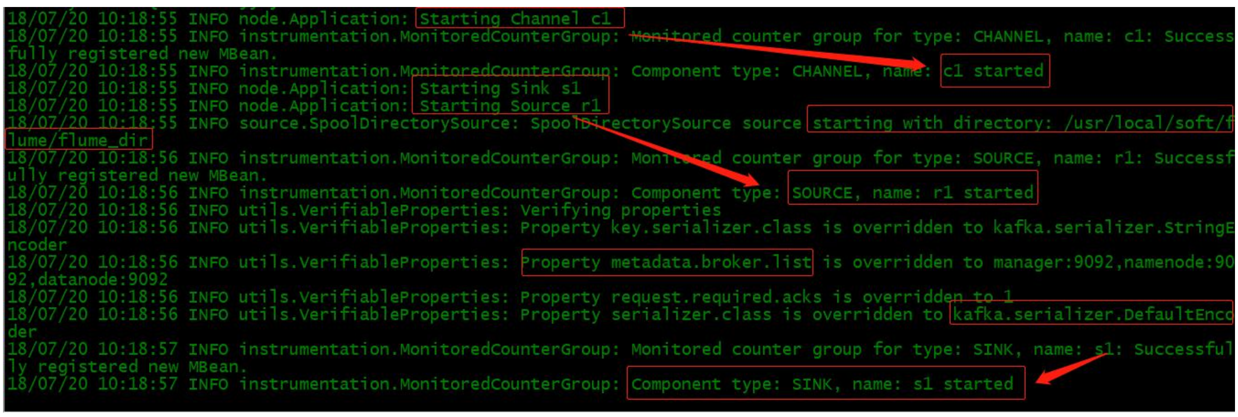
（2）因为是在主机 manager 上配置的 flume，因此启动 manager 主机上的 flume，启动命令如下：

1）cd /opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH-5.7.5-1.cdh5.7.5.p0.3

2)bin/flume-ng agent --conf conf --conf-file etc/flume-ng/conf.empty/flume-conf.properties --name a1 -Dflume.root.logger=INFO,console

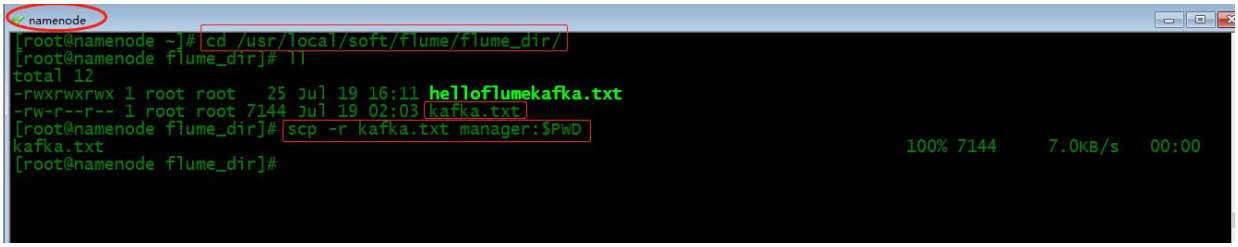


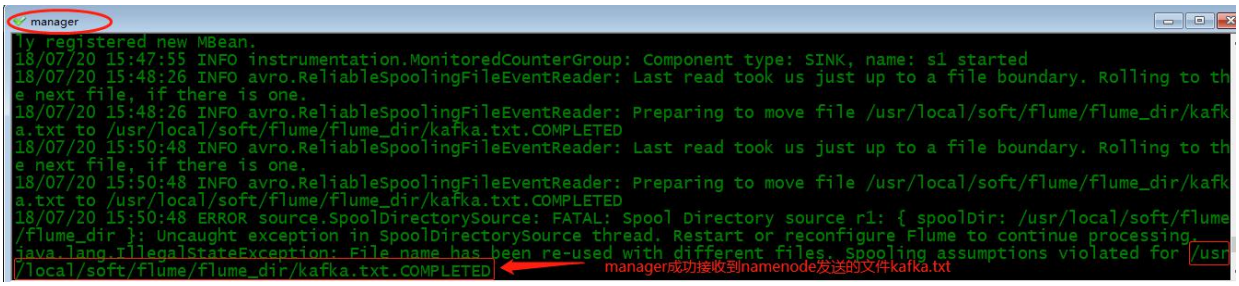


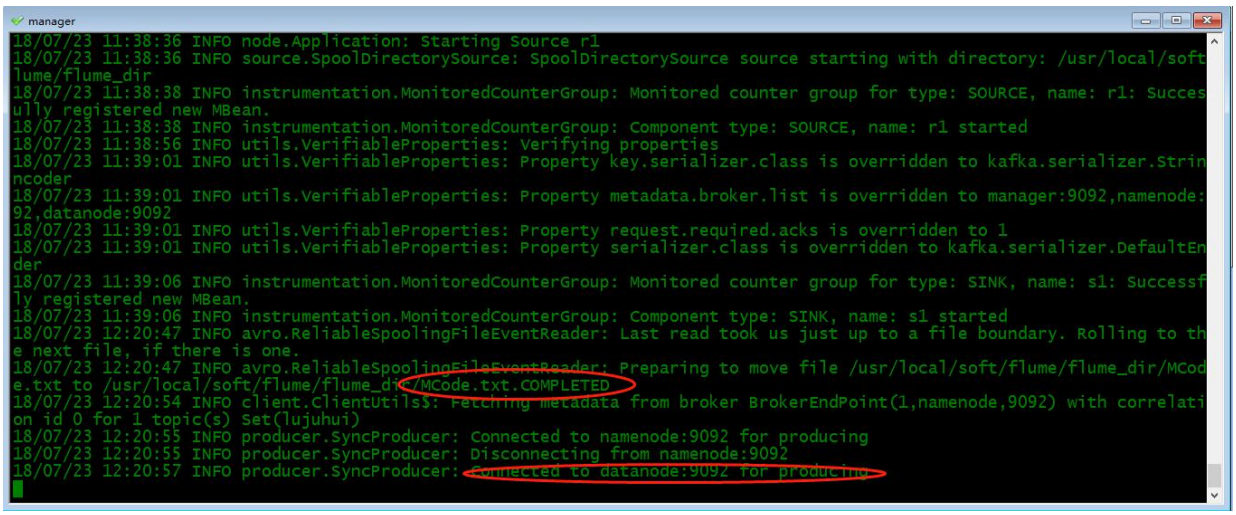


5 测试数据

(1) 在 namenode 主机上添加一个 kafka.txt 文件，然后发送到 manager 主机上的 /usr/local/soft/flume/flume_dir 目录中,这时可以发现 manager 主机上发生如下变化：

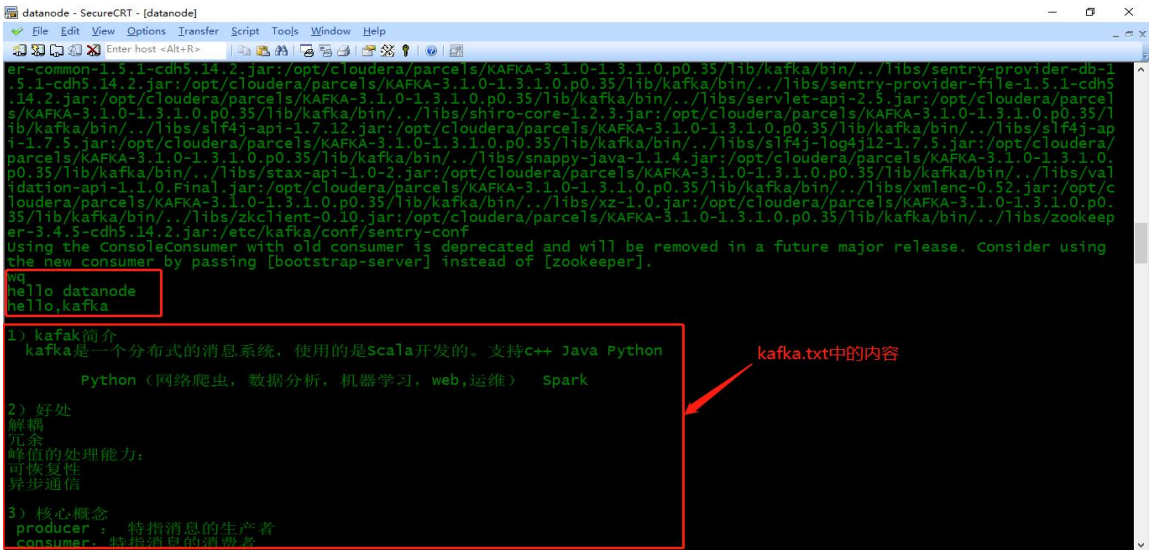




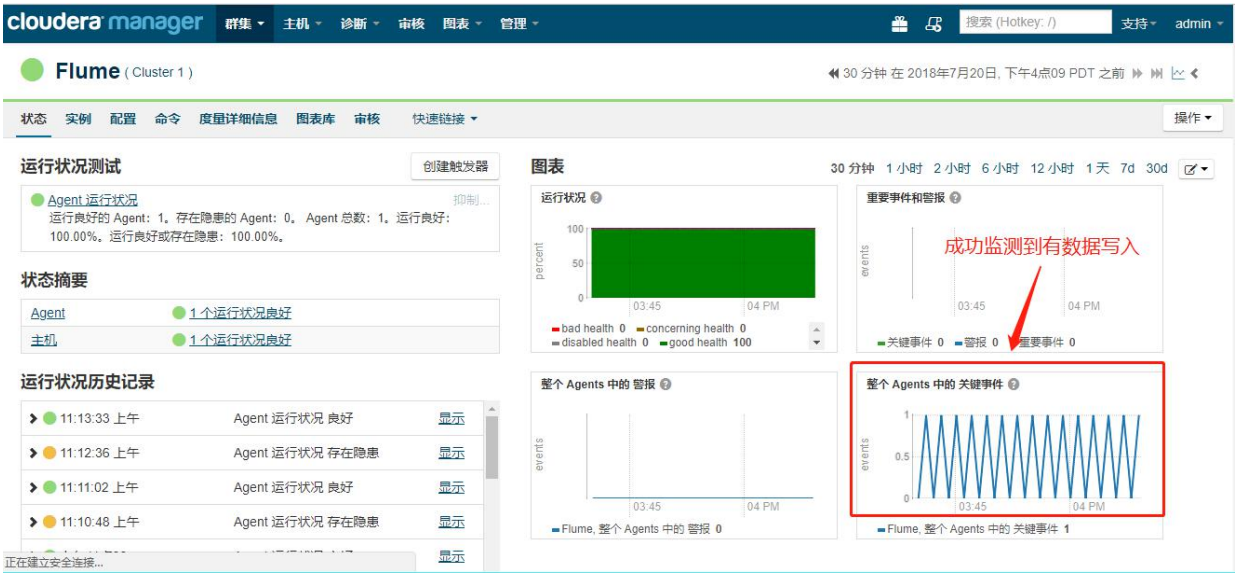


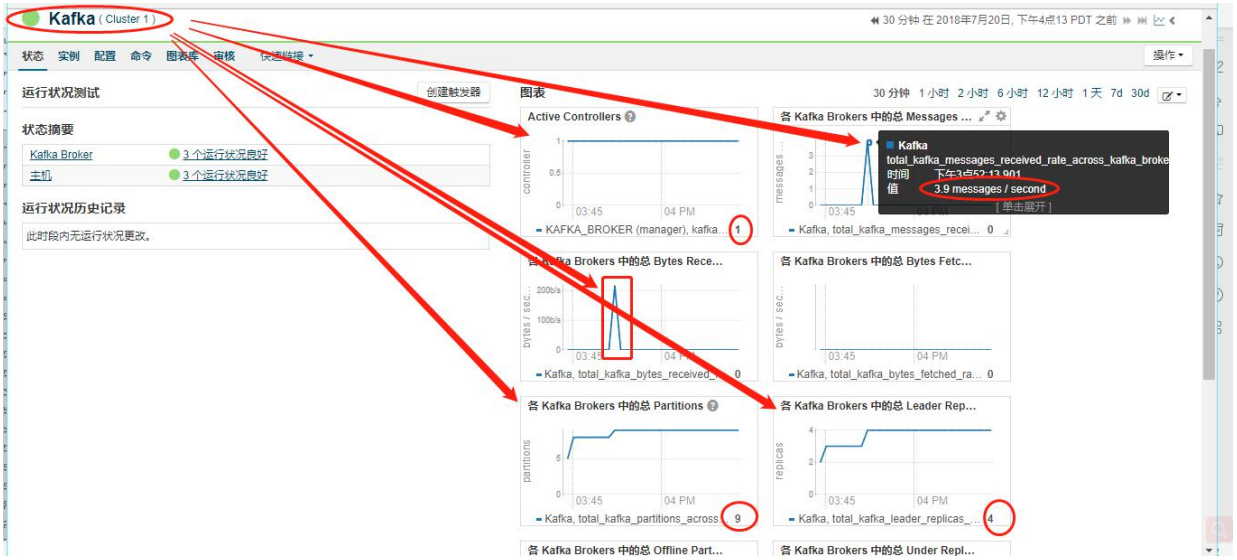
（2）随机选择 dataNode 主机，查看从 manager 主机上的 flume 传过来的数据:

1）kafka-console-consumer.sh --zookeeper manager:2181,namenode:2181,datanode:2181 --from-beginning --topic lujuhui



（3）Cloudera Manager 上的监控状态





三 Flume + Kafka 测试启动命令

1 Flume 启动测试命令

1）cd /opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH-5.7.5-1.cdh5.7.5.p0.3

2) bin/flume-ng agent --conf conf

--conf-file etc/flume-ng/conf.empty/flume-conf.properties --name

a1 -Dflume.root.logger=INFO,console

2 Kafaka 启动测试命令

1）cd /opt/cloudera/parcels/KAFKA-3.1.0-1.3.1.0.p0.35/lib/kafka/bin

2)kafka-console-consumer.sh --zookeeper

manager:2181,namenode:2181,datanode:2181 --from-beginning --topic lujuhui