# Zookeeper

## ZK集群搭建

1:安装jdK,并检查jdk是否安装成功!

2:在每一个虚拟机中传zk包,并解压

3:配置zk环境变量

# zookeeper

export ZK\_HOME=/usr/local/zookeeper-3.4.11

export PATH=$ZK\_HOME/bin:$PATH

4:配置zoo.cfg

dataDir=/var/zookeeper/data

server.0=192.168.192.128:2888:3888

server.1=192.168.192.129:2888:3888

server.2=192.168.192.130:2888:3888

5:在dataDir下创建myid,并赋值

6:刷新环境变量/etc/profile

7:开启2888/3888端口

[root@localhost zookeeper-3.4.11]# firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=2888/tcp --permanent

success

[root@localhost zookeeper-3.4.11]# firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=3888/tcp --permanent

success

[root@localhost zookeeper-3.4.11]# systemctl restart firewalld

8:最后关闭防火墙

systemctl stop firewalld.service #停止firewall

systemctl disable firewalld.service #禁止firewall开机启动

firewall-cmd --state #查看默认防火墙状态（关闭后显示notrunning，开启后显示running）

9:开启zk服务

zkServer.sh start

10:查看状态

zkServer.sh status

备注:

1:安装telnet,进行对zk是否启动的验证

yum install telnet

telnet 192.168.106.41 2181

stat

2: 开启服务 zkServer.sh start

关闭服务 zkServer.sh stop

重启服务 zkServer.sh restart

3:参考: https://www.cnblogs.com/LUA123/p/7222216.html