Kafka C++客户端库 librdkafka 笔记

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1. 前言

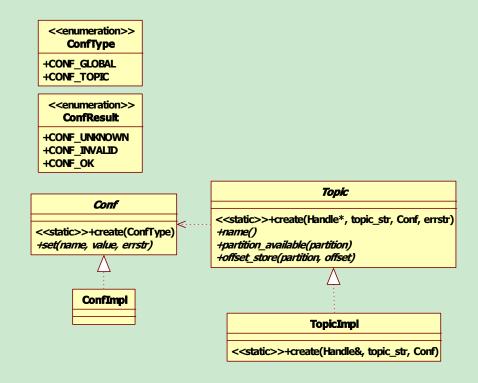
librdkafka 提供的异步的生产接口,异步的消费接口和同步的消息接口,没有同步的生产接口。

2. 缩略语

缩略语	缩略语全称	示例或说明
rd	Rapid Development	rd.h
rk	RdKafka	
toppar	Topic Partition	struct rd_kafka_toppar_t
		{
		};
rep	Reply,	struct rd_kafka_t {
		rd_kafka_q_t *rk_ rep
		};
msgq	Message Queue	struct rd_kafka_ msgq _t {
		};
rkb	RdKafka Broker	Kafka 代理
rko	RdKafka Operation	Kafka 操作
rkm	RdKafka Message	Kafka 消息
payload		存在 Kafka 上的消息 (或叫 Log)

3. 配置和主题

3.1. 配置和主题结构



3.1.1.Conf

配置接口,配置分两种:全局的和主题的。

3.1.2.ConfImpl

配置的实现。

3.1.3.Topic

主题接口。

3.1.4.TopicImpl

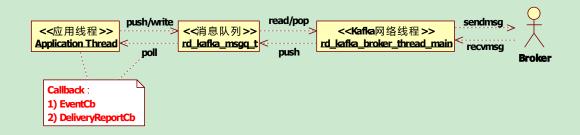
主题的实现。

4. 线程

RdKafka 编程涉及到三类线程:

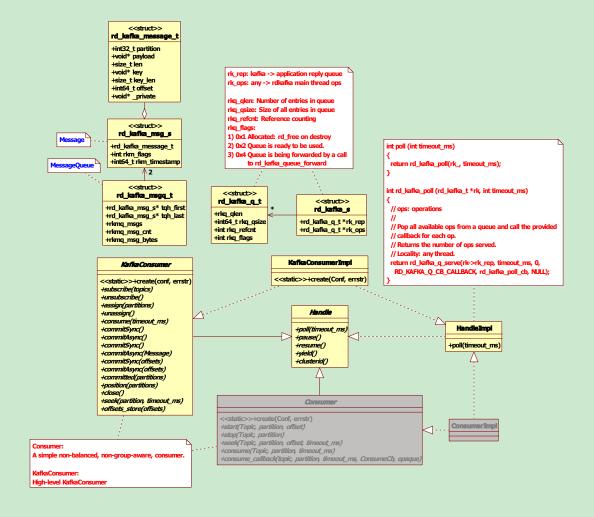
- 1) 应用线程,业务代码的实现
- 2) Kafka Broker 线程 rd_kafka_broker_thread_main, 负责与 Broker 通讯, 多个
- 3) Kafka Handler 线程 rd_kafka_thread_main,每创建一个 consumer 或 producer 即会创建一个 Handler 线程。

<<Kafka Handler线程>> rd_kafka_thread_main



5. 消费者

5.1. 消费者结构



5.1.1.Handle

定义了 poll 等接口,它的实现者为 HandleImpl。

5.1.2. Handle Impl

实现了消费者和生产者均使用的 poll 等,其中 poll 的作用为:

- 1) 为生产者回调消息发送结果;
- 2) 为生产者和消费者回调事件。

```
class Handle {
   /**
    * @brief Polls the provided kafka handle for events.
```

```
*

* Events will trigger application provided callbacks to be called.

*

* The \p timeout_ms argument specifies the maximum amount of time

* (in milliseconds) that the call will block waiting for events.

* For non-blocking calls, provide 0 as \p timeout_ms.

* To wait indefinately for events, provide -1.

*

* Events:

* - delivery report callbacks (if an RdKafka::DeliveryCb is configured) [producer]

* - event callbacks (if an RdKafka::EventCb is configured) [producer & consumer]

*

* @remark An application should make sure to call poll() at regular

* intervals to serve any queued callbacks waiting to be called.

*

* @warning This method MUST NOT be used with the RdKafka::KafkaConsumer,

* use its RdKafka::KafkaConsumer::consume() instead.

*

* @returns the number of events served.

*/

virtual int poll(int timeout_ms) = 0;

}:
```

5.1.3.ConsumeCb

只针对消费者的 Callback。

5.1.4.RebalanceCb

只针对消费者的 Callback。

5.1.5.EventCb

消费者和生产者均可设置 EventCb, 如: _global_conf->set("event_cb", &_event_cb, errmsg);。

```
/**

* @brief Event callback class

*

* Events are a generic interface for propagating errors, statistics, logs, etc

* from librdkafka to the application.

*

* @sa RdKafka::Event
```

```
*/
class RD_EXPORT EventCb {
public:
 /**
   * @brief Event callback
  * @sa RdKafka::Event
 virtual void event cb (Event &event) = 0;
 virtual ~EventCb() { }
};
/**
* @brief Event object class as passed to the EventCb callback.
class RD_EXPORT Event {
public:
 /** @brief Event type */
 enum Type {
                   /**< Event is an error condition */
   EVENT_ERROR,
   EVENT_STATS,
                   /**< Event is a statistics JSON document */
   EVENT_LOG,
                   /**< Event is a log message */
   EVENT_THROTTLE /**< Event is a throttle level signaling from the broker */
 };
```

5.1.6.Consumer

简单消息者,一般不使用,而是使用 KafkaConsumer。

5.1.7.KafkaConsumer

消费者和生产者均采用多重继承方式,其中 KafkaConsumer 为消费者接口, KafkaConsumerImpl 为消费者实现。

${\bf 5.1.8. Kafka Consumer Impl}\\$

KafkaConsumerImpl 为消费者实现。

5.1.9.rd_kafka_message_t

消息结构。

5.1.10. rd_kafka_msg_s

消息结构,但消息数据实际存储在 rd_kafka_message_t,结构大致如下:

```
struct rd_kafka_msg_s
{
   rd_kafka_message_t rkm_rkmessage;
   struct
   {
      rd_kafka_msg_s* tqe_next;
      rd_kafka_msg_s** tqe_prev;
      int64_t rkm_timestamp;
      rd_kafka_timestamp_type_t rkm_tstype;
   } rkm_link;
};
```

5.1.11. rd_kafka_msgq_t

存储消息的消息队列,生产者生产的消息并不直接 socket 发送到 brokers,而是放入了这个队列,结构大致如下:

```
struct rd_kafka_msgq_t
{
   struct
   {
     rd_kafka_msg_s* tqh_first; // 队首
     rd_kafka_msg_s* tqh_last; // 队尾
   };

   // 消息个数
   rd_atomic32_t rkmq_msg_cnt;
   // 所有消息加起来的字节数
   rd_atomic64_t rkmq_msg_bytes;
};
```

5.1.12. rd_kafka_toppar_t

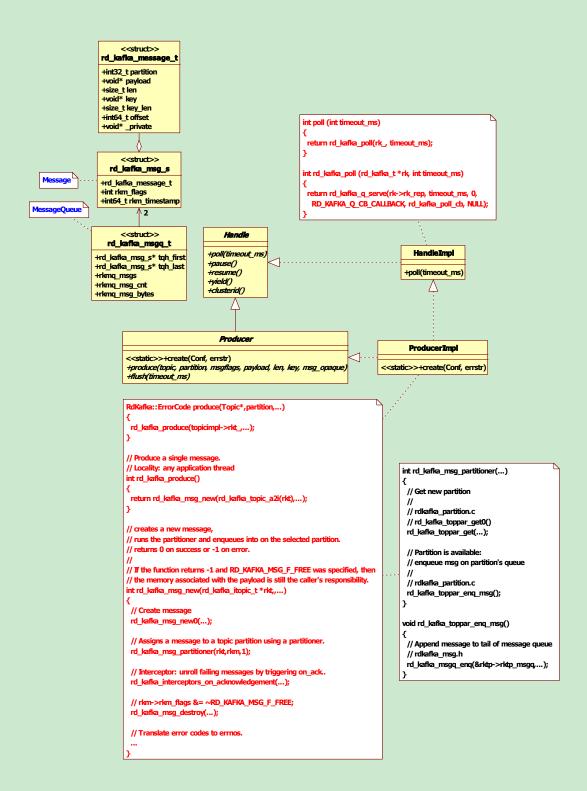
Topic-Partition 队列,很复杂的一个结构,部分内容如下:

```
// Topic + Partition combination
```

```
typedef struct rd_kafka_toppar_s
 struct
  {
   rd_kafka_toppar_s* tqe_next;
   rd_kafka_toppar_s** tqe_prev;
 }rktp_rklink;
 struct
 {
   rd_kafka_toppar_s* tqe_next;
   rd_kafka_toppar_s** tqe_prev;
 }rktp_rkblink;
 struct
   rd_kafka_toppar_s* cqe_next;
   rd_kafka_toppar_s* cqe_prev;
 }rktp_fetchlink;
  struct
  {
   rd_kafka_toppar_s* tqe_next;
   rd_kafka_toppar_s** tqe_prev;
 }rktp_rktlink;
 struct
 {
   rd_kafka_toppar_s* tqe_next;
   rd_kafka_toppar_s** tqe_prev;
 }rktp_cgrplink;
 rd_kafka_itopic_t* rktp_rkt;
 int32_t rktp_partition;
  int32_t rktp_leader_id;
 rd_kafka_broker_t* rktp_leader;
 rd_kafka_broker_t* rktp_next_leader;
 rd_refcnt_t rktp_refcnt;
 rd_kafka_msgq_t rktp_msgq; // application->rdkafka queue
}rd_kafka_toppar_t;
```

6. 生产者

6.1. 生产者结构



6.1.1.DeliveryReportCb

消息已经成功递送到 Broker 时回调,只针对生产者有效。

6.1.2.PartitionerCb

计算分区号回调函数,只针对生产者有效。

6.1.3.Producer

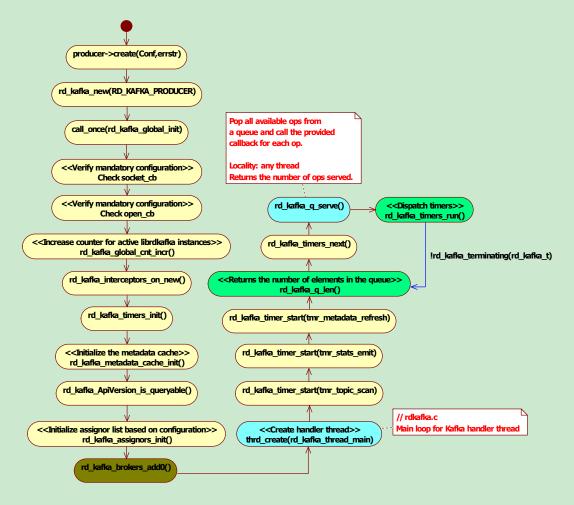
Producer 为生产者接口,它的实现者为 ProducerImpl。

6.1.4.ProduceImpl

ProducerImpl 为生产者的实现。

6.2.生产者启动过程 1

启动时会创建两组线程: 一组 Broker 线程(rd_kafka_broker_thread_main,多个),实为与 Broker 间的网络 IO 线程; 一组 Handler 线程(rd_kafka_thread_main,单个),每调用一次 RdKafka::Producer::create 或 rd_kafka_new 即创建一 Handler 线程。



Handler 线程调用栈:

```
(gdb) t 17

[Switching to thread 17 (Thread 0x7ff7059d3700 (LWP 16765))]

#0 0x00007ff7091e6cf2 in pthread_cond_timedwait@@GLIBC_2.3.2 () from /lib64/libpthread.so.0 (gdb) bt

#0 0x00007ff7091e6cf2 in pthread_cond_timedwait@@GLIBC_2.3.2 () from /lib64/libpthread.so.0 #1 0x00000000005b4d2f in cnd_timedwait_ms (cnd=0x1517748, mtx=0x1517720, timeout_ms=898) at tinycthread.c:501

#2 0x000000000580e16 in rd_kafka_q_serve (rkq=0x1517720, timeout_ms=898, max_cnt=0, cb_type=RD_KAFKA_Q_CB_CALLBACK, callback=0x0, opaque=0x0) at rdkafka_queue.c:440

#3 0x000000000054ee9b in rd_kafka_thread_main (arg=0x1516df0) at rdkafka.c:1227

#4 0x000000000005b4e0f in _thrd_wrapper_function (aArg=0x15179d0) at tinycthread.c:624

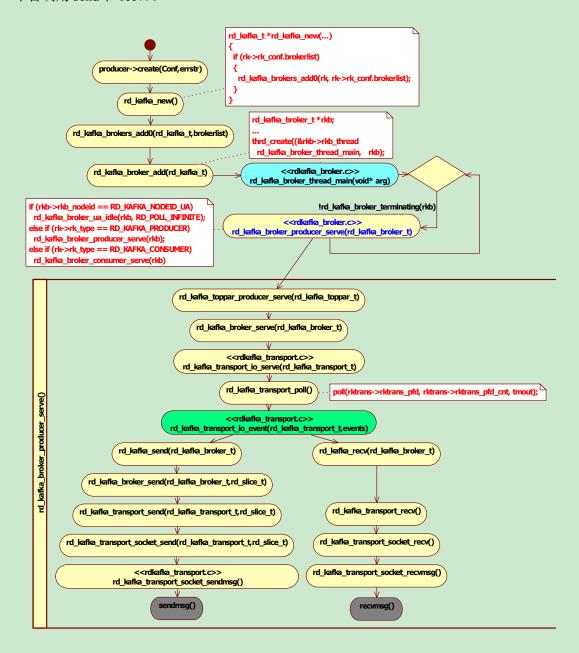
#5 0x00007ff7091e2e25 in start_thread () from /lib64/libpthread.so.0

#6 0x00007ff7082d135d in clone () from /lib64/libc.so.6
```

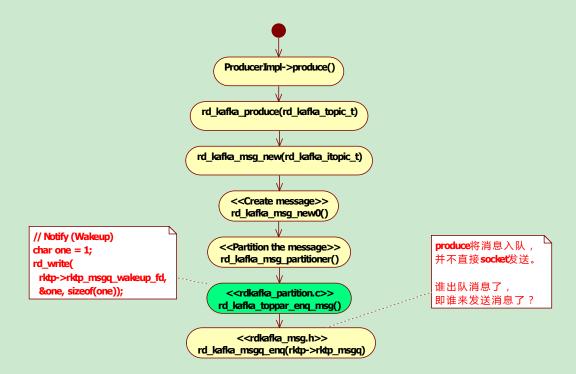
6.3. 生产者启动过程 2

创建网络 IO 线程, 消费者启动过程类似, 只是一个调用rd_kafka_broker_producer_serve(rkb), 另一个调用rd_kafka_broker_consumer_serve(rkb)。

IO 线程负责消息的收和发,发送底层调用的是 sendmsg, 收调用的是 recvmsg(但 MSVC 平台调用 send 和 recv)。



6.4. 生产者生产过程



生产者生产的消息并不直接 socket 发送到 brokers,而是放入队列 **rd_kafka_msgq_t** 中。Broker 线程(rd kafka broker thread main)消费这个队列。

Broker 线程同时监控与 Broker 间的网络连接,又要监控队列中是否有数据,如何实现的?这个队列和管道绑定在一起的,绑定的是管道写端(rktp->rktp_msgq_wakeup_fd = rkb->rkb toppar wakeup fd; rkb->rkb toppar wakeup fd=rkb->rkb wakeup fd[1])。

这样 Broker 线程即可同时监听网络数据和管道数据。

```
// int rd kafka msg partitioner(rd kafka itopic t *rkt, rd kafka msg t *rkm, int do lock)
(gdb) p *rkm
$7 = {rkm_rkmessage = {err = RD_KAFKA_RESP_ERR_NO_ERROR, rkt = 0x1590c10, partition = 1, payload
= 0x7f48c4001260, len = 203, key = 0x7f48c400132b, key_len = 14, offset = 0,
           _{\text{private}} = 0x0}, _{\text{rkm\_link}} = \{_{\text{tqe\_next}} = 0x5b5d47554245445b}, _{\text{tqe\_prev}} = 0x6361667265746e69}},
rkm flags = 196610, rkm timestamp = 1524829399009,
    rkm_tstype = RD_KAFKA_TIMESTAMP_CREATE_TIME, rkm_u = {producer = {ts_timeout = 16074575505526,
ts_enq = 16074275505526\}\}
(gdb) p rkm->rkm_rkmessage
$8 = {err = RD_KAFKA_RESP_ERR_NO_ERROR, rkt = 0x1590c10, partition = 1, payload = 0x7f48c4001260,
len = 203, key = 0x7f48c400132b, key_len = 14, offset = 0, _private = 0x0}
(gdb) p rkm->rkm_rkmessage->payload
$9 = (void *) 0x7f48c4001260
(gdb) p (char*)rkm->rkm_rkmessage->payload
$10
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        0x7f48c4001260
"\{ "p": "f", "o": 1, "d": "m", "d": "m", "i": "f2", "ip": "127.0.0.1", "pt": 2018, "g1" | 127.0.0.1", "g1" | 127.0.0.0.1", "g1" | 127.0.0.1", "g1" | 127.0.0.0.1", "g1" | 127.0.0.1", "g1" | 127.0.0.0.1", "g1" | 127.0.0.1", "g1" | 127.0.0.0.1", "g1" | 127.0.0.1", "g1" | 127.0.0.0.1", "g1" | 127.0.0.1", "g1" | 127.0.0.0.1", "g1" | 127.0.0.0.0.1", "g1" | 127.0.0.0.0.0.1", "g1" | 127.0.0.
\"sc\":0,\"fc\":1,\"tc\":0,\"acc\":395,\"mcc\":395,\"cd\":\"test\",\"cmd\":\"tester\",\"cf\"
```

7. poll 过程

poll 的作用是触发回调,生产者即使不调用 poll,消息也会发送出去,但是如果不通过 poll 触发回调,则不能确定消息发送状态(成功或失败等)。

消费队列 rd_kafka_t->rk_rep, rk_rep 为响应队列, 类型为 rd_kafka_q_t 或 rd_kafka_q_s:

