Celery

Celery是一个使用Python开发的分布式任务调度模块,因此对于大量使用Python构建的系统,使用起来方便。Celery目前版本4.x,仅支持Diango 1.8以上版本。Celery 3.1只可以支持Diango 1.8以下版本。

优点

• 简单:调用接口简单易用

• 高可用:客户端、Worker之间连接自动重试,Broker自身支持HA

• 快速: 单个Celery进程每分钟可以数以百万计的任务

• 灵活: Celery的每一个部分都能扩展,或直接使用,或用户自己定义。

常见应用

Celery可以支持实时实时异步任务处理,也支持任务的定时调度。

1. 异步发邮件 celery执行队列

2. 间隔半小时同步天气信息等 celery定时操作

角色

任务Task:对应一个Python函数队列Queue: 待执行任务的队列

• 工人Worker: 一个新的进程, 负责执行任务

• 代理人Broker: 负责调度,在任务环境中使用RabbitMQ、Redis等

Celery需要依靠RabbitMQ等作为消息代理,同时也支持Redis甚至是Mysql、Mongo等,当然,官方默认推荐的是RabbitMQ,如果使用Redis需要配置。

本次采用Redis来作为Broker,也是Redis存储任务结果。

安装

```
$ pip install celery==4.2.0
安装对redis的支持,并自动升级相关依赖。安装Redis作为Broker,通过配置把结果也放到Redis中
$ pip install -U "celery[redis]"
```

测试

Celery库使用前,必须初始化,所得实例叫做"应用application或app"。应用是线程安全的。不同应用在同一进程中,可以使用不同配置、不同组件、不同结果

```
from celery import Celery

app = Celery('mytask')
```

```
print(app)

@app.task

def add(x, y):
    return x + y

print(add) # <@task: mytask.add of mytask at 0x1a30c4ad400>
print(app.tasks) # {'mytask.add': <@task: mytask.add of mytask at 0x1a30c4ad400>, ....省略}

print(add.name) # mytask.add
print(app.conf)
print(*list(app.conf.items()), sep='\n')
```

```
默认使用amqp连接到本地amqp://guest:**@localhost:5672//
```

本次使用Redis

Redis安装配置

使用Epel源的rpm安装

```
redis安装,使用提供的rpm安装,redis依赖jemalloc

# yum install jemalloc-3.6.0-1.el7.x86_64.rpm redis-3.2.12-2.el7.x86_64.rpm

# rpm -pql redis-3.2.12-2.el7.x86_64.rpm
/etc/logrotate.d/redis
/etc/redis-sentinel.conf
/etc/redis.conf
/usr/bin/redis-sentinel
/usr/bin/redis-sentinel
/usr/bin/redis-server
/usr/lib/systemd/system/redis-sentinel.service
/usr/lib/systemd/system/redis.service

编辑redis配置文件
# vi /etc/redis.conf
bind 192.168.142.131
protected-mode no
```

启动、停止redis服务

```
# systemctl start redis
# systemctl stop redis
```

broker配置使用

redis连接字符串格式 redis://:password@hostname:port/db_number

```
app.conf.broker_url = 'redis://192.168.142.131:6379/0'
# 意思是,指定服务器的redis端口6379,使用0号库
```

Celery使用

生成任务

```
# test1.py 注意模块名,后面命令中用
from celery import Celery
import time
app = Celery('mytask')
app.conf.broker_url = 'redis://192.168.142.131:6379/0' # 0号库存执行任务队列
# 重复执行问题解决
# 如果超过visibility timeout, Celery会认为此任务失败
# 会重分配其他worker执行该任务,这样会造成重复执行。visibility_timeout这个值大一些
# 注意,如果慢任务执行时长超过visibility_timeout依然会多执行
app.conf.broker_transport_options = {'visibility_timeout': 43200} # 12 hours
app.conf.result backend = 'redis://192.168.142.131:6379/1' # 1号库存执行结果
app.conf.update(
   enable utc = True,
   timezone = 'Asia/Shanghai'
)
#@app.task
@app.task(name="firsttask")
#@app.task(ignore_result=True) # 不关心执行的结果
def add(x, y):
   print('in add. ~~~~')
   time.sleep(5)
   print('in add, timeout 5s. ~~~~')
   return x + y
if name == ' main ':
   #添加任务到Broker中
   print('in main. Send task')
   add.delay(4, 5)
   add.apply_async((10, 30), countdown=5) # 5秒后执行
   print('end ~~~~')
```

注意,上面代码执行,使用add.delay等加入任务到Redis中。在启动celery命令消费Redis的任务,执行并返回结果到Redis中。

```
# 增加任务的常用方法
T.delay(arg, kwarg=value)
always a shortcut to .apply_async.

T.apply_async((arg, ), {'kwarg': value})

T.apply_async(countdown=10)
executes 10 seconds from now.
```

执行任务

如果在Linux下可能出现下面的问题,可如下配置

```
from celery import platforms
# Linux下,默认不允许root用户启动celery,可使用下面的配置
platforms.C_FORCE_ROOT = True
```

使用命令执行Redis中的任务

```
-A APP, --app APP 指定app名称, APP是模块名
worker 指定worker工作
--loglevel 指定日志级别
-n 名称, %n指主机名
--concurrency 指定并发多进程数, 缺省CPU数

$ celery -A test1 worker --loglevel=INFO --concurrency=5 -n worker1@%n
```

windows下可能下面问题

```
[ERROR/MainProcess] Task handler raised error: ValueError('not enough values to unpack (expected
3, got 0)',)
Traceback (most recent call last):
   File "e:\classprojects\venvs\p18test\lib\site-packages\billiard\pool.py", line 358, in
workloop
    result = (True, prepare_result(fun(*args, **kwargs)))
   File "e:\classprojects\venvs\p18test\lib\site-packages\celery\app\trace.py", line 537, in
_fast_trace_task
    tasks, accept, hostname = _loc
ValueError: not enough values to unpack (expected 3, got 0)
```

安装eventlet解决问题

```
$ pip install eventlet
```

重新执行任务

```
-P, --pool 指定进程池实现, 默认prefork, windows下使用eventlet
$ celery -A test1 worker -P eventlet --loglevel=INFO --concurrency=5 -n worker1@%n
2任务,运行日志如下
[2018-03-27 10:08:23,598: INFO/MainProcess] Connected to redis://192.168.142.131:6379/0
[2018-03-27 10:08:23,607: INFO/MainProcess] mingle: searching for neighbors
[2018-03-27 10:08:24,661: INFO/MainProcess] mingle: all alone
[2018-03-27 10:08:24,676: INFO/MainProcess] worker@DESKTOP-D34H5HF ready.
[2018-03-27 10:08:24,689: INFO/MainProcess] pidbox: Connected to redis://192.168.142.131:6379/0.
[2018-03-27 10:08:25,102: INFO/MainProcess] Received task: firsttask[b642b80a-1180-4525-b3c7-
d4a89474d4del
[2018-03-27 10:08:25,103: WARNING/MainProcess] in add. ~~~~~
[2018-03-27 10:08:25,104: INFO/MainProcess] Received task: firsttask[9e624d2d-8116-46ce-af03-
4dd00ab93466] ETA:[2018-03-27 10:07:50.606347+08:00]
[2018-03-27 10:08:25,105: WARNING/MainProcess] in add. ~~~~~
[2018-03-27 10:08:30,101: WARNING/MainProcess] in add, timeout 5s. ~~~~~
[2018-03-27 10:08:30,105: WARNING/MainProcess] in add, timeout 5s. ~~~~~
[2018-03-27 10:08:30,106: INFO/MainProcess] Task firsttask[b642b80a-1180-4525-b3c7-d4a89474d4de]
succeeded in 5.01499999999418s: 9
[2018-03-27 10:08:30,109: INFO/MainProcess] Task firsttask[9e624d2d-8116-46ce-af03-4dd00ab93466]
succeeded in 5.0s: 40
在redis的1号库当中也能看到运行的结果
```

发邮件

在用户注册完激活时,或修改了用户信息,或遇到故障等情况时,都会发送邮件或发送短信息,这些业务场景不需要一直阻塞等待这些发送任务完成,一般都会采用异步执行。也就是说,都会向队列中添加一个任务后,直接返回。

Django中发送邮件需要在settings.py中配置,如下

```
# settings.py
# magedu.com设置
# SMTP

EMAIL_BACKEND = 'django.core.mail.backends.smtp.EmailBackend'

EMAIL_HOST = "smtp.exmail.qq.com"

EMAIL_PORT = 465 #缺省25, SSL的一般465

EMAIL_USE_SSL = True #缺省False

EMAIL_HOST_USER = "magetest@magedu.com"

EMAIL_HOST_PASSWORD = "Python123"

EMAIL_USE_TLS = False #缺省False
```

注意,不同邮箱服务器配置不太一样

邮件发送测试代码如下

```
#https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/1.11/topics/email/
# 使用 SMTP
# 这个函数测试时,可以写在任意模块中,需要时被调用就可以了
from django.core.mail import send_mail
```

```
def email():
   send_mail(
       'first test email',
       'Right here waiting',
       settings.EMAIL_HOST_USER,
       ['wei.xu@magedu.com'],
       fail silently=False,
       html message="<h1>test title<a href='http://www.magedu.com'</pre>
target='_blank'>magedu.com</a></h1>"
   # 测试用的视图函数
def test1(request):
   try:
       email()
   except Exception as e:
       print(e)
       return HttpResponseBadRequest()
   return HttpResponse('test1 ok')
```

Celery集成

新版Celery集成到Django方式改变了。

目录结构

```
blogpro
blog
    __init__.py
    settings.py
    celery.py
    urls.py
app1
    __init__.py
    tasks.py
    view.py
    models.py
```

在Django全局目录中 (settings.py所在目录)

1、定义一个celery.py

```
from __future__ import absolute_import, unicode_literals
import os
from celery import Celery
```

```
# set the default Django settings module for the 'celery' program.
os.environ.setdefault('DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE', 'blog.settings')
app = Celery('blog')
# Using a string here means the worker doesn't have to serialize
# the configuration object to child processes.
# - namespace='CELERY' means all celery-related configuration keys
# should have a `CELERY ` prefix.
app.config from object('django.conf:settings', namespace='CELERY')
# Load task modules from all registered Django app configs.
app.autodiscover tasks()
# 增加以下内容配置
app.conf.broker url = 'redis://192.168.142.131:6379/0'
# 如果超过visibility timeout, Celery会认为此任务失败
# 会重分配其他worker执行该任务,这样会造成重复执行。visibility_timeout这个值大一些
#注意,如果慢任务执行时长超过visibility_timeout依然会多执行
app.conf.broker transport options = {'visibility timeout': 43200} # 12 hours
app.conf.result backend = 'redis://192.168.142.131:6379/1' # 执行结果存储
app.conf.update(
   enable utc = True,
   timezone = 'Asia/Shanghai'
)
```

2、修改__init__.py

```
from __future__ import absolute_import, unicode_literals
# This will make sure the app is always imported when
# Django starts so that shared_task will use this app.
from .celery import app as celery_app

__all__ = ('celery_app',)
```

在user应用下

1, urls.py

```
from django.conf.urls import url
from .views import reg, login, test, logout, test1, testsendmail

urlpatterns = [
    url(r'^reg$', reg),
    url(r'^login$', login),
    url(r'^test$', test),
    url(r'^test1$', test1),
    url(r'^nail$', testsendmail) # 测试发邮件
]
```

2、views.py

```
from .tasks import sendmail

def testsendmail(request):
    try:
        # 用户注册了,注册信息保存了,然后发邮件给他,里面写
        sendmail.delay() # 阻塞效果 => 非阻塞的异步调用

except Exception as e:
    print(e, '~~~~~~')
    return HttpResponseBadRequest()

return HttpResponse('邮件已发送,请等待5分钟查收')
```

3、tasks.py

```
# Create your tasks here
from __future__ import absolute_import, unicode_literals
from blog.celery import app
from django.core.mail import send mail
from django.conf import settings
import datetime
# celery -A blog worker -P eventlet -l INFO -c 5 -n worker@%n
@app.task(name='sendemail')
def sendmail():
   send mail(
       '发邮件测试',
       '测试用',
       settings.EMAIL_HOST_USER, #'from@example.com', # 谁发的
       ['wei.xu@magedu.com'], # 发给谁们
       fail_silently=False,
       html_message="这是一封测试邮件 {:%Y%m%d-%H:%M:%S}<br /><a href='{}' target='_blank'>官
网</a>".format(
          datetime.datetime.now(), 'http://www.magedu.com')
```

访问http://127.0.0.1:8000/user/mail 会调用test1视图函数,会执行email.delay(),会在redis中增加任务。

执行任务

```
$ celery -A blog -P eventlet worker --loglevel=INFO --concurrency=5 -n worker@%n
```