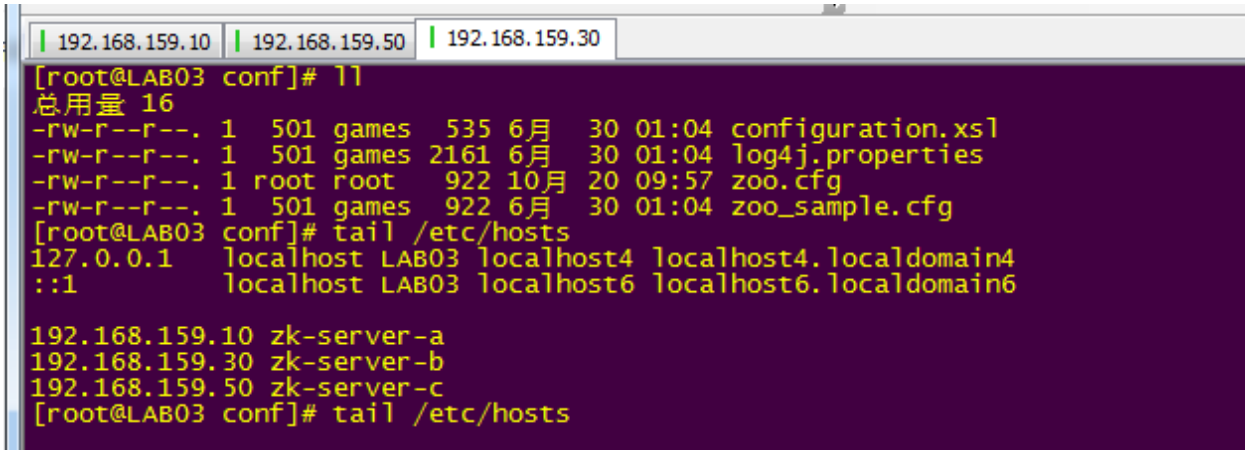
一.开始集群环境搭建前的配置:

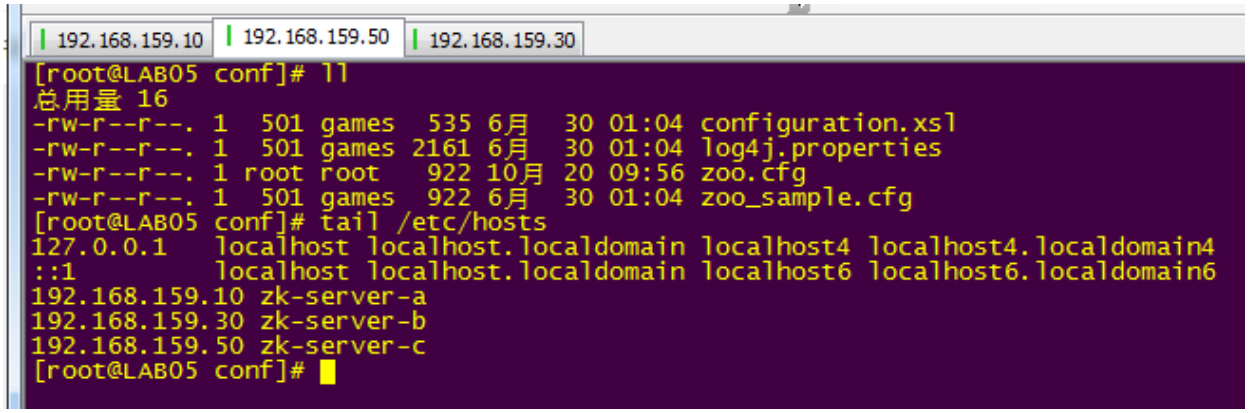
ZooKeeper是实际的运行环境之中,一定要以集群环境为主

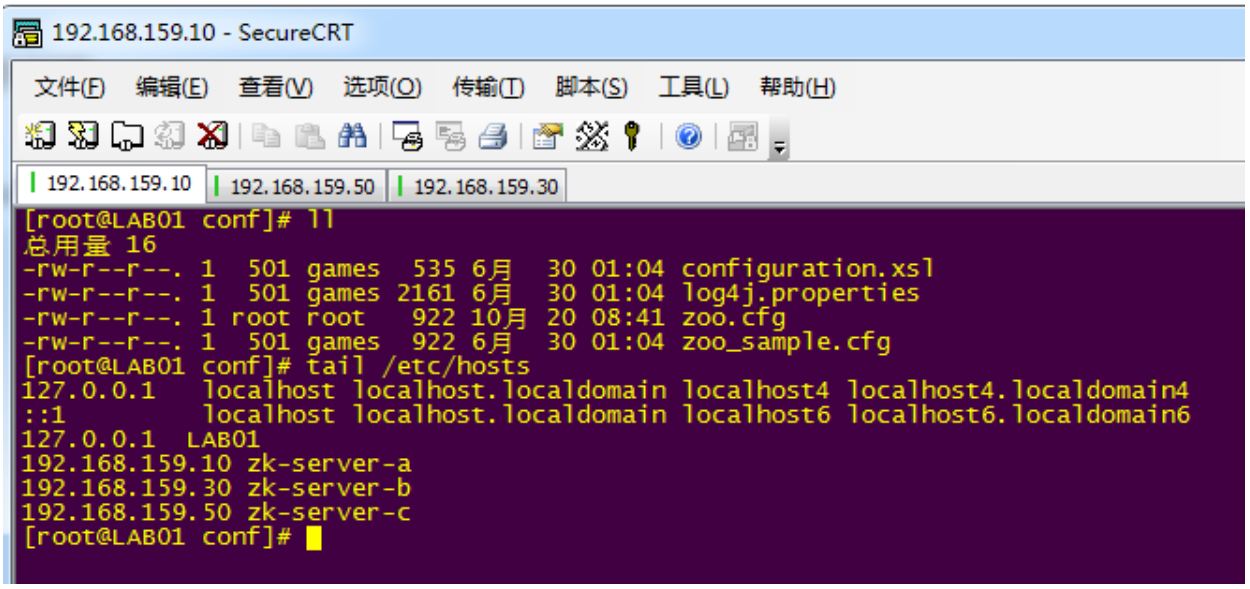
主机名称	ip
zk-server-a	192.168.159.10
zk-server-b	192.168.159.30
zk-server-c	192.168.159.50

本次三台主机,三台主机如上所示

1.zk-server-a主机,在实际的项目运行中,建议都以主机名称为主(IP也一样),所以为了保证三台主机的访问的主机名称没有任何问题,要首先统一hosts文件







2.所有zk-server-*都可以设置成免登陆处理,非必须,练习玩

a.如果本机已经有了ssh免登陆配置,先删除处理

rm -r ~/.ssh/

b.生成新的ssh授权文件:

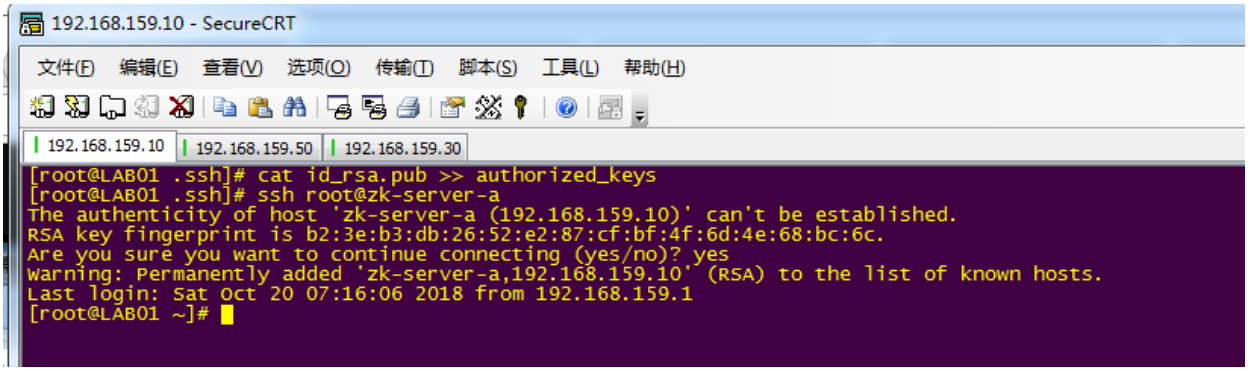
ssh-keygen -t rsa

```
[root@LAB05 ~]# ssh-keygen -t rsa
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/root/.ssh/id_rsa):
Created directory '/root/.ssh'.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_rsa.
Your public key has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub.
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:+ye9lRuqLel4vCFz6xvxDJFydBL3Uwnrog7AvBEQin0 root@LAB05
The key's randomart image is:
+---[RSA 2048]----+
|    o.      +.o.. o|
|... .     . = ..o |
|... E.   . +  .o  |
|    .o .   o ..   . |
|      =  S o. .    |
|       +  ..=.   . |
|      . .+o+oo +   |
|         o**=oo o  |
|         .=OB+..   |
+----[SHA256]-----+
[root@LAB05 ~]# ll
总用量 12
-rw-------. 1 root root 1817 9月  16 14:11 anaconda-ks.cfg
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 1865 9月  16 14:13 initial-setup-ks.cfg
-rw-------. 1 root root  414 9月  16 10:09 nohup.out
[root@LAB05 ~]# ll -a
总用量 48
dr-xr-x---.  6 root root  275 10月 20 10:25 .
dr-xr-xr-x. 17 root root  224 9月  16 14:10 ..
-rw-------.  1 root root 1817 9月  16 14:11 anaconda-ks.cfg
-rw-------.  1 root root 5414 10月 14 14:15 .bash_history
-rw-r--r--.  1 root root   18 12月 29 2013 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--.  1 root root  176 12月 29 2013 .bash_profile
-rw-r--r--.  1 root root  176 12月 29 2013 .bashrc
drwx------.  4 root root   31 9月  16 14:17 .cache
drwxr-xr-x.  3 root root   18 9月  16 14:17 .config
-rw-r--r--.  1 root root  100 12月 29 2013 .cshrc
drwx------.  3 root root   25 9月  16 14:12 .dbus
-rw-r--r--.  1 root root 1865 9月  16 14:13 initial-setup-ks.cfg
-rw-------.  1 root root  414 9月  16 10:09 nohup.out
-rw-------.  1 root root   31 10月 14 14:54 .rediscli_history
drwx------.  2 root root   38 10月 20 10:25 .ssh
-rw-r--r--.  1 root root  129 12月 29 2013 .tcshrc
-rw-------.  1 root root 2283 10月 20 09:37 .viminfo
[root@LAB05 ~]# cd .ssh/
[root@LAB05 .ssh]# ll
总用量 8
-rw-------. 1 root root 1679 10月 20 10:25 id_rsa
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root  392 10月 20 10:25 id_rsa.pub
[root@LAB05 .ssh]#
```

c.各自都生成ssh后,互相授权配置

.进行本机授权控制

cat id_rsa.pub >> authorized_keys

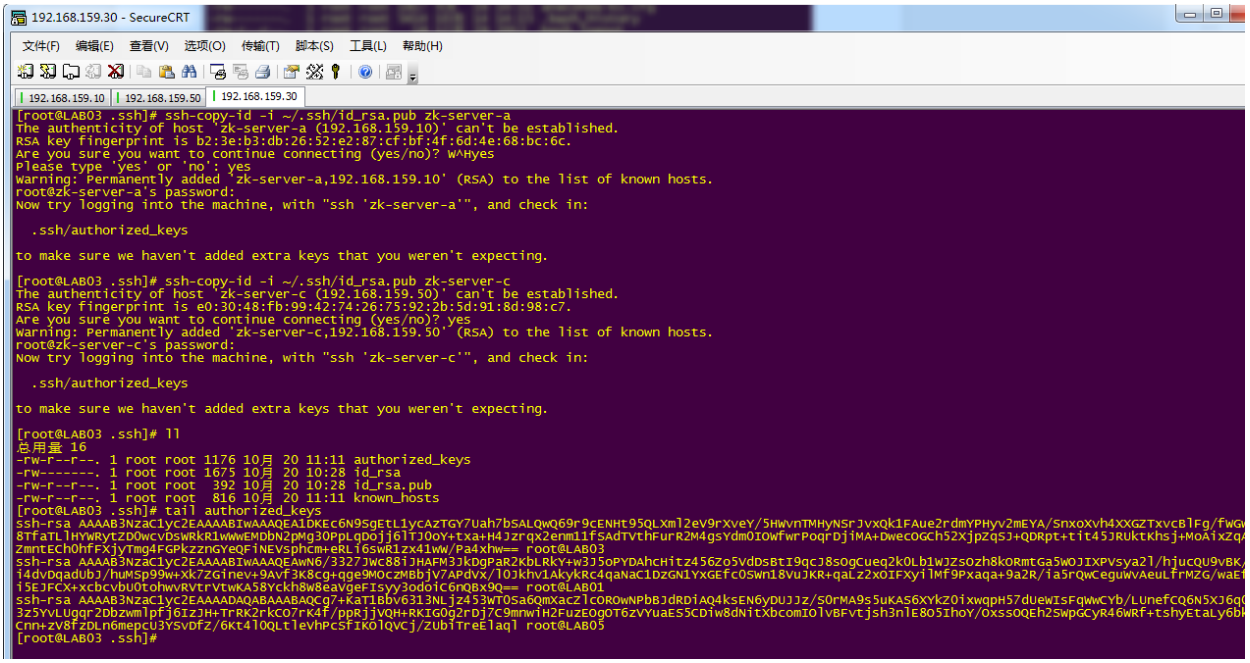


.进行其它主机的授权连接处理(互相配置)

将本机的公钥拷贝到其它主机

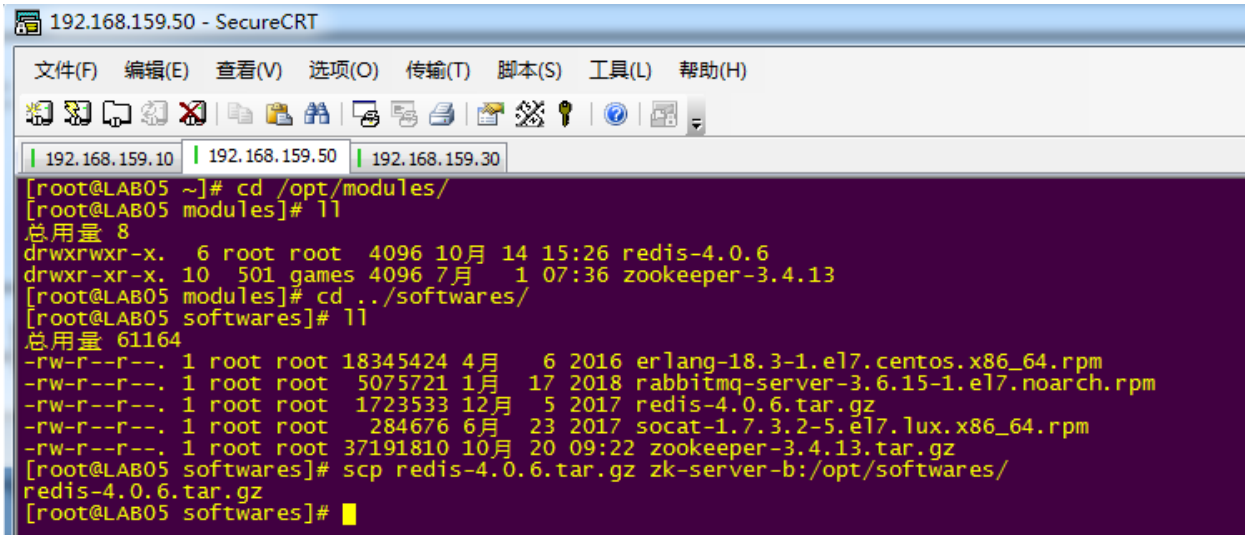
ssh-copy-id -i ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub zk-server-a

ssh-copy-id -i ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub zk-server-b



.将本机的ssh与其它的主机的ssh进行互相的授权配置

配置后可以相互传文件,免登陆了



二.正式搭建

1.上传zookeeper-3.4.13.tar.gz到指定目录

2.全部机器配置zk的环境变量并生效

3.都生成zoo.cfg文件

4.建立rookeeper的数据保存目录

mkdir -p /usr/data/zookeeper

5.修改a主机的配置文件zoo.cfg

修改前:

192.168.159.10 - SecureCRT

文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 选项(O) 传输(T) 脚本(S) 工具(L) 帮助(H)

192.168.159.10 | 192.168.159.50 | 192.168.159.30

```
[root@LAB01 bin]# cd ..
[root@LAB01 zookeeper-3.4.13]# cd conf/
[root@LAB01 conf]# cat zoo.cfg
# The number of milliseconds of each tick
tickTime=2000
# The number of ticks that the initial
# synchronization phase can take
initLimit=10
# The number of ticks that can pass between
# sending a request and getting an acknowledgement
syncLimit=5
# the directory where the snapshot is stored.
# do not use /tmp for storage, /tmp here is just
# example sakes.
dataDir=/tmp/zookeeper
# the port at which the clients will connect
clientPort=2181
# the maximum number of client connections.
# increase this if you need to handle more clients
#maxClientCnxns=60
#
# Be sure to read the maintenance section of the
# administrator guide before turning on autopurge.
#
# http://zookeeper.apache.org/doc/current/zookeeperAdmin.html#sc_maintenance
#
# The number of snapshots to retain in dataDir
#autopurge.snapRetainCount=3
# Purge task interval in hours
# Set to "0" to disable auto purge feature
#autopurge.purgeInterval=1
[root@LAB01 conf]#
```

修改部分:

数据文件的存储目录

192.168.159.30 - SecureCRT

文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 选项(O) 传输(T) 脚本(S) 工具(L) 帮助(H)

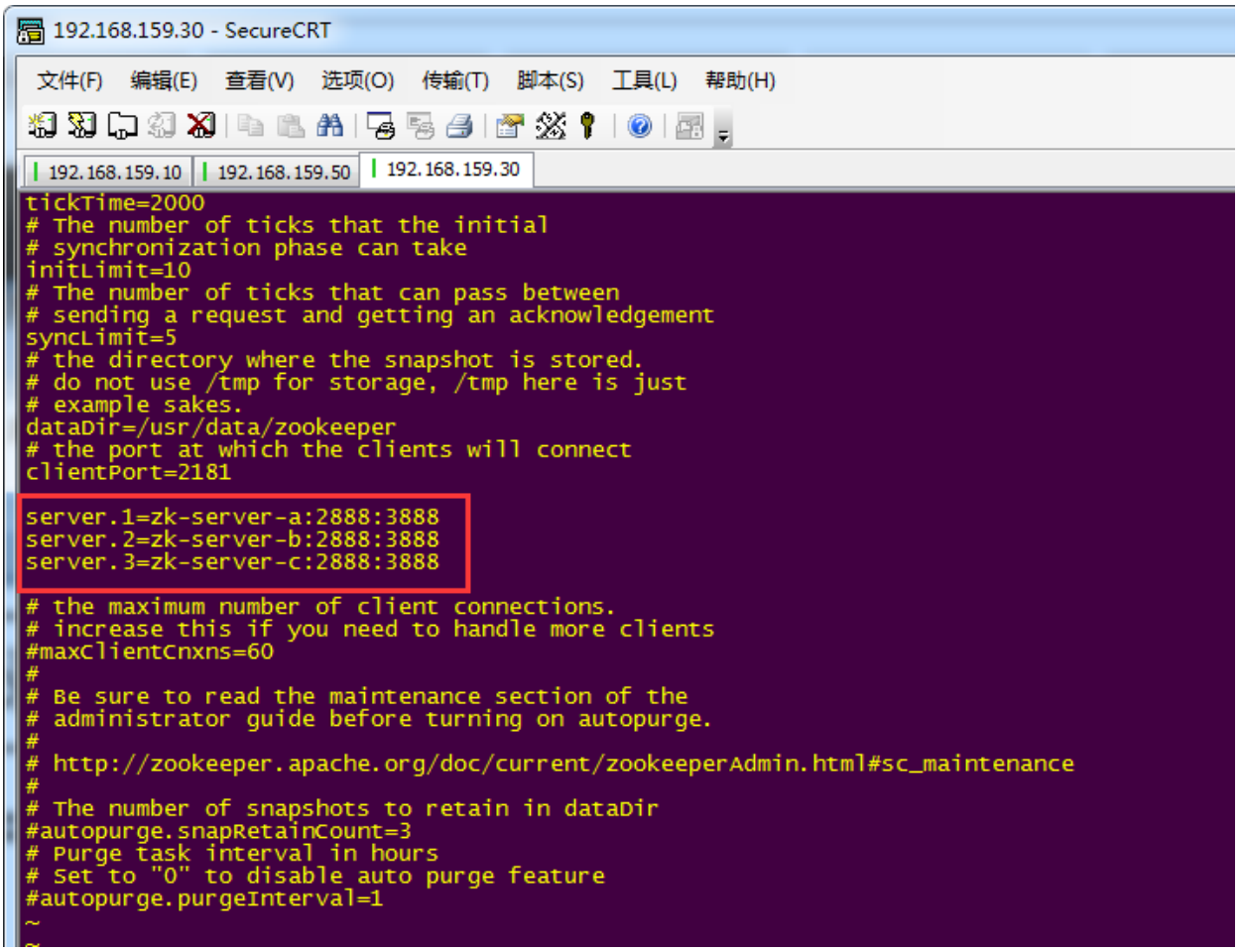
192.168.159.10 | 192.168.159.50 | 192.168.159.30

```
tickTime=2000
# The number of ticks that the initial
# synchronization phase can take
initLimit=10
# The number of ticks that can pass between
# sending a request and getting an acknowledgement
syncLimit=5
# the directory where the snapshot is stored.
# do not use /tmp for storage, /tmp here is just
# example sakes.
dataDir=/usr/data/zookeeper
# the port at which the clients will connect
clientPort=2181
# the maximum number of client connections.
# increase this if you need to handle more clients
#maxClientCnxns=60
#
# Be sure to read the maintenance section of the
# administrator guide before turning on autopurge.
#
# http://zookeeper.apache.org/doc/current/zookeeperAdmin.html#sc_maintenance
#
# The number of snapshots to retain in dataDir
#autopurge.snapRetainCount=3
# Purge task interval in hours
# Set to "0" to disable auto purge feature
#autopurge.purgeInterval=1
~
```

新增部分:

增加主机信息列表

server.主机编号=主机名:程序监听端口:程序选举端口



在ZooKeeper之中所有主机都在工作目录中以myid的形式出现

echo 1 >>/usr/data/zookeeper/myid

echo 2 >>/usr/data/zookeeper/myid