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1. 实验：集群组件服务故障诊断处理 Ganglia 安装与配置

1.1. 实验目的

完成本实验，您应该能够：

- 掌握安装 Ganglia 的步骤
- 掌握 Ganglia 监控端安装
- 掌握监控 HBase 组件信息
- 掌握监控 Hive 组件信息
- 掌握监控 Flume 组件信息
- 掌握监控 kafka 组件信息

1.2. 实验要求

- 熟悉安装 ganglia 的步骤
- 熟悉 Linux 操作系统命令
- 熟悉 hadoop 组件基本安装

1.3. 实验环境

本实验所需之主要资源环境如表 1-1 所示。

表 1-1 资源环境

服务器集群	三个以上节点，机器最低配置：双核 CPU、8GB 内存、100G 硬盘
运行环境	CentOS 7.4
用户名/密码	root/password hadoop/password
服务和组件	服务和组件根据实验需求安装 Ganglia 3.7.2

1.4. 实验过程

1.4.1. 实验任务一：安装 ganglia 所需依赖

1.4.1.1. 步骤一：关闭 selinux（子节点也要）

```
[root@master ~]# setenforce 0
```

1.4.1.2. 步骤二：安装依赖包（子节点也要）

这步要保证全部依赖安装完成，不然后面会出问题。

```
[root@master ~]# yum -y install gcc glibc glibc-common rrdtool rrdtool-devel apr apr-devel expat expat-devel  pcre pcre-devel dejavu-lgc-sans-mono-fonts
```

```
dejavu-sans-mono-fonts zlib zlib-devel libconfuse libconfuse-devel
```

1.4.2. 实验任务二：监控端安装 gmetad,gmond,ganglia-web, nginx,php

1.4.2.1. 步骤一：监控端安装 gmond 及 gmeta

将下载后的 ganglia-3.7.2.tar.gz 放至/root 目录下，然后执行以下操作

```
[root@master ~]#  tar -zxvf /opt/software/ganglia-3.7.2.tar.gz
[root@master ~]#  mv ganglia-3.7.2 /usr/local/src/ganglia
[root@master ~]#  cd /usr/local/src/ganglia
[root@master ganglia]#  ./configure --prefix=/usr/local/src/ganglia_make --with-gmetad --enable-gexec
[root@master ganglia]# make && make install
```

1.4.2.2. 步骤二：安装 nginx

```
[root@master ~]#  yum install nginx -y
[root@master ~]#  chkconfig nginx on
```

启动时有可能出现 80 端口冲突导致无法启动 nginx 服务，解决方法：查看哪个服务占用了 80 端口

```
[root@master ~]#  netstat -ntlp
```

关闭占用 80 端口的服务

```
[root@master ~]#  systemctl stop httpd.service
```

启动 nginx

```
[root@master ~]#  systemctl start nginx
```

1.4.2.3. 步骤三：安装 php

```
[root@master ~]#  yum --enablerepo=remi,remi-php55 install php-fpm php-common php-devel php-mysqlnd php-mbstring php-mcrypt
[root@master ~]#  chkconfig php-fpm on
[root@master ~]#  systemctl start php-fpm
```

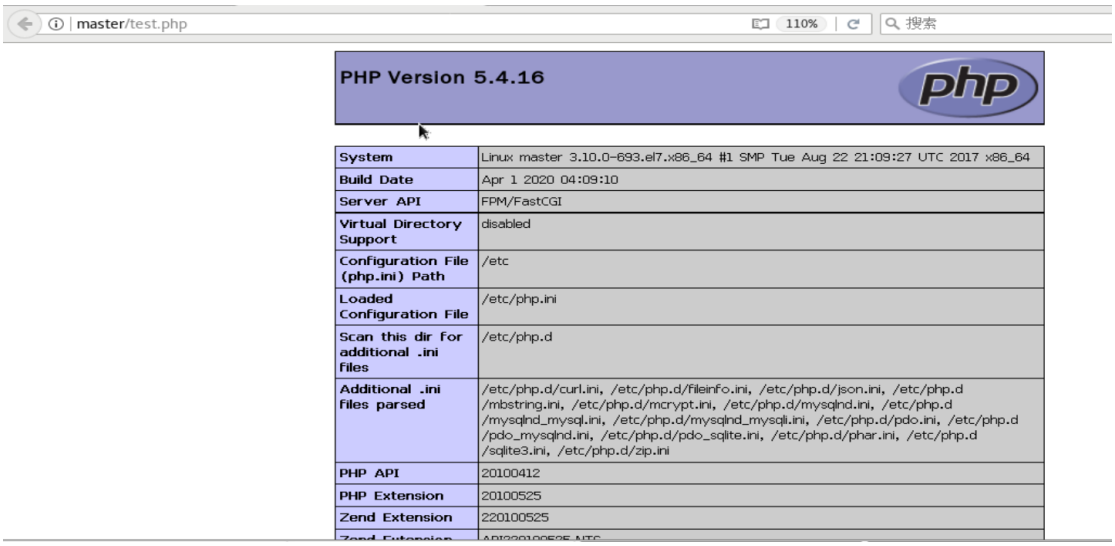
1.4.2.4. 步骤四：配置 nginx 代理访问 php

```
[root@master ~]#  vim /etc/nginx/nginx.conf

## server 处增加 location 配置块:

location ~ \.php$ {
        root           /var/www;
        fastcgi_pass   127.0.0.1:9000;
        fastcgi_index  index.php;
        fastcgi_param  SCRIPT_FILENAME  $document_root/$fastcgi_script_name;
        include        fastcgi_params;
      }

##重启 nginx
[root@master ~]#  systemctl restart nginx
```

1.4.2.5. w 步骤五：测试 PHP+Nginx

```
[root@master ~]#  mkdir /var/www
[root@master ~]#  cd /var/www
[root@master www]#  vim test.php
<?php
phpinfo();
?>
```

访问：master/test.php，出现如下界面即为调试成功



1.4.2.6. 步骤六：配置 gmeta

```
[root@master www]# cd
[root@master ~]#  mkdir -p /var/lib/ganglia/rrds
[root@master ~]#  chown nobody:nobody /var/lib/ganglia/rrds
[root@master ~]#  cd /usr/local/src/ganglia
[root@master ganglia]# cp ./gmetad/gmetad.init  /etc/init.d/gmetad
```

修改 gmetad，具体值通过“find / -name ’gmetad’ -print”查

```
[root@master ganglia]# vim /etc/init.d/gmetad
 GMETAD=/usr/local/src/ganglia_make/sbin/gmetad
```

修改 gmetad.conf 配置文件

如果文件不存在：cp ./gmetad/gmetad.conf /usr/local/src/ganglia_make/etc

```
[root@master ganglia]# vim  /usr/local/src/ganglia_make/etc/gmetad.conf
   #需要在原文档的 data_source 前加个#注释掉
   data_source "my grid" master
   xml_port  8651
   interactive_port  8652
   rrd_rootdir  "/var/lib/ganglia/rrds"
   case_sensitive_hostnames  0
[root@master ganglia]# chkconfig --add gmetad
[root@master ganglia]# mkdir -p /usr/local/src/ganglia_make/var/run/
[root@master ganglia]# cd /usr/local/src/ganglia_make/var/run/
```

新建 gmetad.pid 文件

```
[root@master run]# vim gmetad.pid
[root@master run]# service gmetad restart
```

可以通过日志 tail -f /var/log/messages 查看启动情况

1.4.2.7. 步骤七：配置 gmond

```
[root@master run]# cd /usr/local/src/ganglia
[root@master ganglia]# cp ./gmond/gmond.init  /etc/init.d/gmond
[root@master ganglia]# ./gmond/gmond -t > /usr/local/src/ganglia_make/etc/gmond.conf
```

修改 gmond 配置

```
[root@master ganglia]# vim  /etc/init.d/gmond
   GMOND=/usr/local/src/ganglia_make/sbin/gmond
```

修改 gmond.conf 配置

```
[root@master ganglia]# vim  /usr/local/src/ganglia_make/etc/gmond.conf
   cluster {
     name = "my grid" #要与 gmated.conf 中 data_source 的名称相同
     owner = "nobody"
     latlong = "unspecified"
     url = "unspecified"
   }

   ##配置网络（多播，单播）
   udp_send_channel {
     #bind_hostname = yes # Highly recommended, soon to be default.
                   # This option tells gmond to use a source address
                   # that resolves to the machine's hostname.  Without
                   # this, the metrics may appear to come from any
                   # interface and the DNS names associated with
                   # those IPs will be used to create the RRDs.
     mcast_join = master
     port = 8649
     ttl = 1
   }

   udp_recv_channel {
     #mcast_join = 239.2.11.71
     port = 8649
     #bind = 239.2.11.71
     retry_bind = true
     # Size of the UDP buffer. If you are handling lots of metrics you really
     # should bump it up to e.g. 10MB or even higher.
     # buffer = 10485760
   }

   tcp_accept_channel {
     port = 8649
     # If you want to gzip XML output
     gzip_output = no
   }
```

重启 gmond

```
[root@master ganglia]# service gmond restart
```

1.4.2.8. 步骤八：安装 Ganglia Web

```
[root@master ~]# tar -zxvf /opt/software/ganglia-web-3.7.2.tar.gz -C /usr/local/src/
[root@master ~]# cd /usr/local/src/ganglia-web-3.7.2
[root@master ganglia-web-3.7.2]# vim Makefile
GDESTDIR = /var/www/ganglia
APACHE_USER = apache  # 与 /etc/php-fpm.d/www.conf 中user保持一致
[root@master ganglia-web-3.7.2]# make install
```

1.4.2.9. 步骤九：配置 nginx 访问 ganglia

Nginx 新增 ganglia 文件目录访问配置

```
[root@master ganglia-web-3.7.2]# vim /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
location /ganglia {
   root   /var/www;
   index  index.html index.htm index.php;
}
[root@master ganglia-web-3.7.2]# cd /var/www
[root@master www]# chown -R apache:apache ganglia/
[root@master www]# mkdir /var/www/ganglia/dwoo/compiled
[root@master www]# mkdir /var/www/ganglia/dwoo/cache
[root@master www]# chmod 777 /var/www/ganglia/dwoo/compiled
[root@master www]# chmod 777 /var/www/ganglia/dwoo/cache
```

1.4.2.10. 步骤十一：配置 Ganglia Web

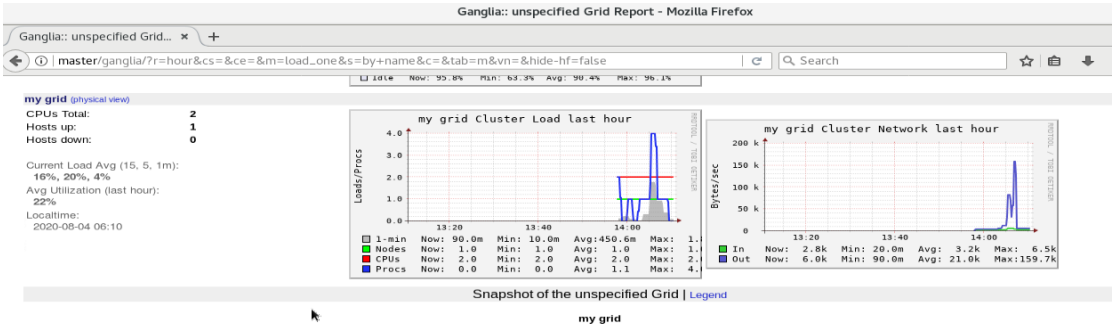
```
[root@master www]# cd /var/www/ganglia
[root@master ganglia]# cp conf_default.php conf.php
[root@master ganglia]# vim conf.php
conf.php 中有些默认配置和以上设置不一样的需要进行修改:
==================================================
$conf['gweb_root'] = "/var/www/ganglia";
$conf['gweb_confdir'] = "/var/www/ganglia";

include_once $conf['gweb_root'] . "/version.php";

#
# 'readonly': No authentication is required.  All users may view all resources.  No edits are allowed.
#  'enabled': Guest users may view public clusters.  Login is required to make changes.
#           An administrator must configure an authentication scheme and ACL rules.
# 'disabled': Guest users may perform any actions, including edits.  No authentication is required.
$conf['auth_system'] = 'readonly';

#
# The name of the directory in "./templates" which contains the
# templates that you want to use. Templates are like a skin for the
# site that can alter its look and feel.
#
$conf['template_name'] = "default";
```

```
#
# If you installed gmetad in a directory other than the default
# make sure you change it here.
#

# Where gmetad stores the rrd archives.
$conf['gmetad_root'] = "/var/lib/ganglia";
$conf['rrds'] = "${conf['gmetad_root']}/rrds";

# Where Dwoo (PHP templating engine) store compiled templates
$conf['dwoo_compiled_dir'] = "${conf['gweb_confdir']}/dwoo/compiled";   ##
如果不存在可以手动创建并注意权限
$conf['dwoo_cache_dir'] = "${conf['gweb_confdir']}/dwoo/cache";

# Where to store web-based configuration
$conf['views_dir'] = $conf['gweb_confdir'] . '/conf';
$conf['conf_dir'] = $conf['gweb_confdir'] . '/conf';

# Where to find filter configuration files, if not set filtering
# will be disabled
#$conf['filter_dir'] = "${conf['gweb_confdir']}/filters";

# Leave this alone if rrdtool is installed in $conf['gmetad_root'],
# otherwise, change it if it is installed elsewhere (like /usr/bin)
$conf['rrdtool'] = "/bin/rrdtool";    ##通过命令 which rrdtool 查看
```

1.4.2.11. 步骤十二：重启服务并查看结果

```
[root@master ganglia]# cd
[root@master ~]# service gmond start
[root@master ~]# service gmetad start
[root@master ~]# systemctl restart php-fpm
[root@master ~]# systemctl restart nginx
```

访问页面 http://master/ganglia/



1.4.3. 实验任务三：被监控端安装 gmond

```
[root@slave1 ~]# yum -y install ganglia-gmond
[root@slave2 ~]# yum -y install ganglia-gmond
```

Master 复制配置文件进被监控机器

```
[root@master ~]# scp /usr/local/src/ganglia_make/etc/gmond.conf slave1:/et
c/ganglia/
[root@master ~]# scp /usr/local/src/ganglia_make/etc/gmond.conf slave2:/et
```

```
c/ganglia/
    [root@slave1 ~]# service gmond start
    [root@slave2 ~]# service gmond start
```

至此，ganglia 安装完成

1.4.4. 实验任务四：Ganglia 监控 hbase

1.4.4.1. 步骤一：修改 ganglia-monitor 的配置文件，每台机器上都进行如下配置

```
    [root@master ~]# vim /usr/local/src/ganglia_make/etc/gmond.conf
    [root@slave1 ~]# vim /etc/ganglia/gmond.conf
    [root@slave2 ~]# vim /etc/ganglia/gmond.conf
    #修改
    cluster {
      name = "hbase"
      owner = "nobody"
      latlong = "unspecified"
      url = "unspecified"
    }
```

1.4.4.2. 步骤二：Ganglia 主节点配置

```
    [root@master ~]# vim  /usr/local/src/ganglia_make/etc/gmetad.conf
    #需要在原文档的 data_source 前加上#注释掉
    data_source "hbase" 3 master:8649 slave1:8649 slave2:8649
```

1.4.4.3. 步骤三：在所有的 hbase 节点中均配置 hadoop-metrics2-hbase.properties

注意：这个也一定先将配置文件中没有是 # 开头的配置文件全部加上 # 将其注释掉，这点很重要！然后再在文件最后添加如下内容

```
    [root@master ~]# vim /usr/local/src/hbase/conf/hadoop-metrics2-hbase.prope
rties
    [root@slave1 ~]# vim /usr/local/src/hbase/conf/hadoop-metrics2-hbase.prope
rties
    [root@slave2 ~]# vim /usr/local/src/hbase/conf/hadoop-metrics2-hbase.prope
rties

    *.sink.ganglia.class=org.apache.hadoop.metrics2.sink.ganglia.GangliaSink3
1
    *.sink.ganglia.period=10
    hbase.sink.ganglia.period=10
    hbase.sink.ganglia.servers=master:8649

    hbase.class=org.apache.hadoop.metrics2.sink.ganglia.GangliaSink31
    hbase.period=10
    hbase.servers==master:8649

    jvm.class=org.apache.hadoop.metrics2.sink.ganglia.GangliaSink31
    jvm.period=10
    jvm.servers==master:8649

    rpc.class=org.apache.hadoop.metrics2.sink.ganglia.GangliaSink31
    rpc.period=10
```

```
rpc.servers==master:8649
```

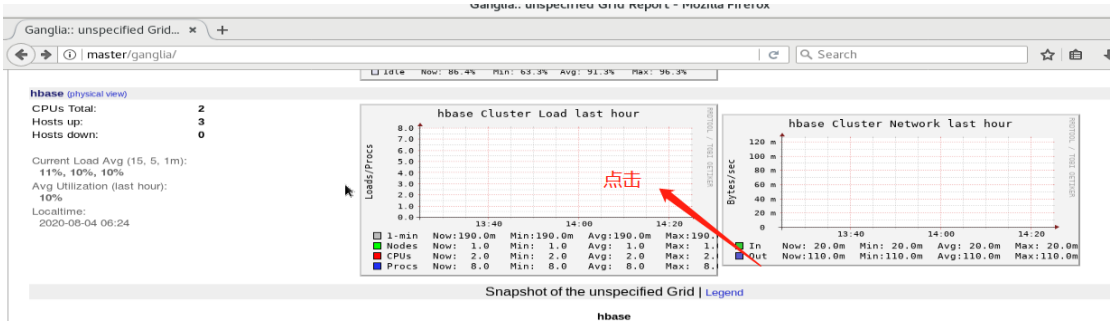
1.4.4.4. 步骤四：重启 hbase

```
[root@master ~]# su - hadoop
[hadoop@master ~]# cd /usr/local/src/hbase/bin
[hadoop@master bin]$ ./stop-hbase.sh
[hadoop@master bin]$ ./start-hbase.sh
[hadoop@master bin]$ su  root
```

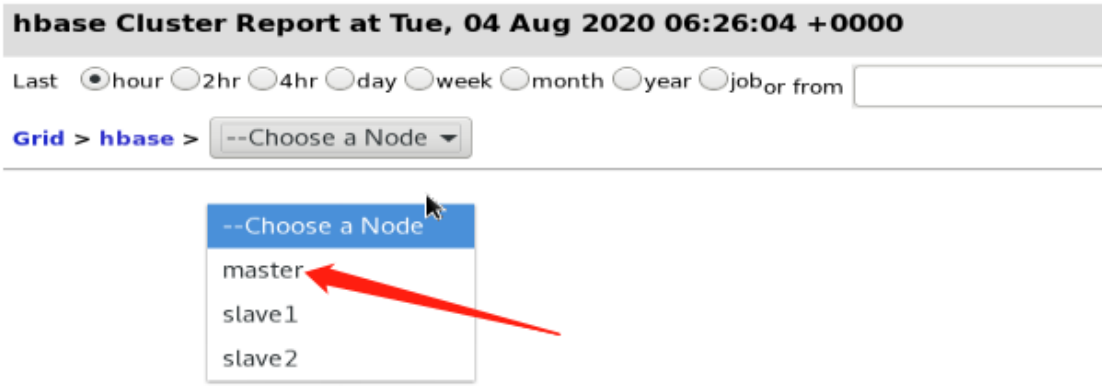
1.4.4.5. 步骤五：重启所有服务

```
[root@slave1 ~]# service gmond restart
[root@slave2 ~]# service gmond restart
[root@master bin]# service gmond restart
[root@master bin]# service gmetad restart
[root@master bin]# service nginx restart
```

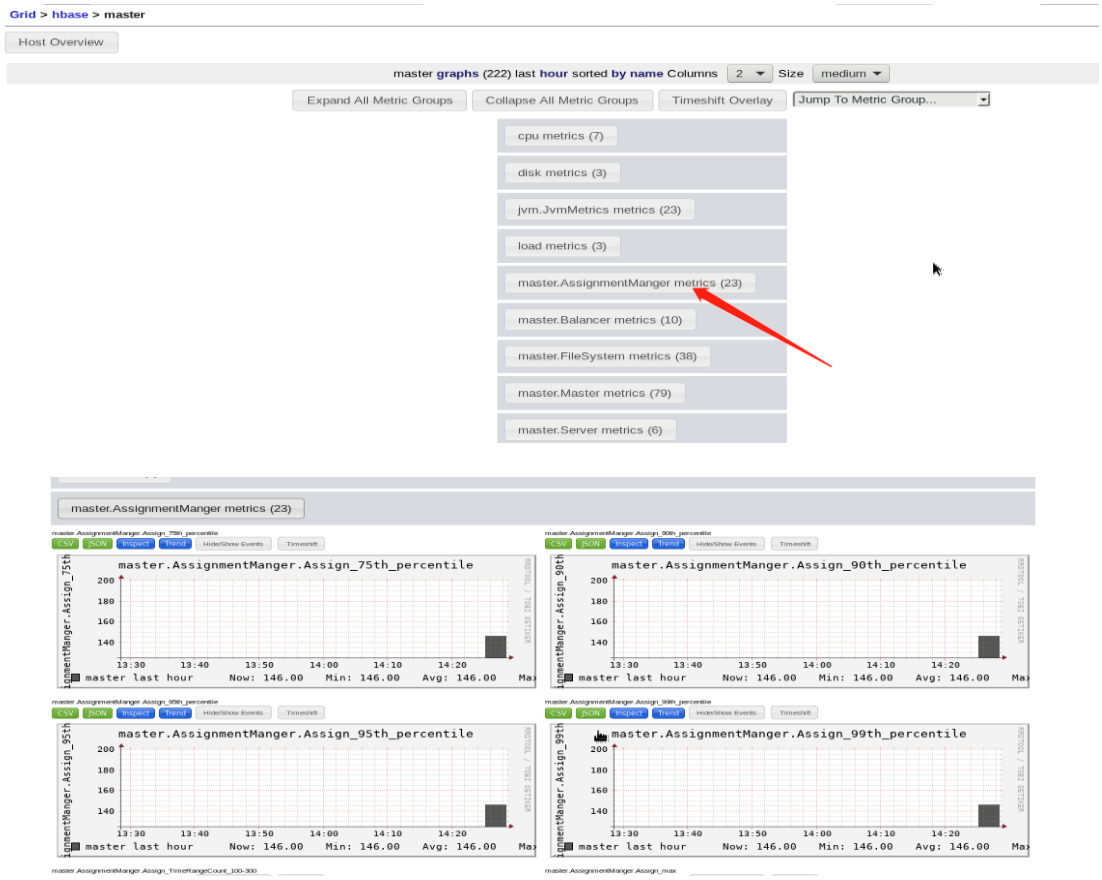
访问页面 http://master/ganglia/ 查看各机器节点信息



选择不同的节点查看信息



点击即可看到对应的图表



1.4.5. 实验任务五：Ganglia 监控 hadoop 集群

1.4.5.1. 步骤一：修改 ganglia-monitor 的配置文件，每台机器上都进行如下配置

```
[root@master ~]# vim /usr/local/src/ganglia_make/etc/gmond.conf
[root@slave1 ~]# vim /etc/ganglia/gmond.conf
[root@slave2 ~]# vim /etc/ganglia/gmond.conf
#将对应的配置项修改为以下,大括号中的配置要一模一样
cluster {
  name = "hadoop"
  owner = "nobody"
  latlong = "unspecified"
  url = "unspecified"
}

udp_send_channel {
 #the host who gather this cluster's monitoring data and send these data   t
o gmetad node
  host = master
  port = 8649
}

udp_recv_channel {
   port = 8649
}

tcp_accept_channel {
```

```
      port = 8649
   }
```

1.4.5.2. 步骤二：主节点配置

```
   [root@master ~]# vim  /usr/local/src/ganglia_make/etc/gmetad.conf
   #需要在原文档的 data_source 前加上#注释掉
   data_source "hadoop" 3 master:8649 slave1:8649 slave2:8649
```

1.4.5.3. 步骤三：修改 Hadoop 的配置文件/etc/hadoop/hadoop-metrics2.properties，根据文件中的说明，修改三处：

```
   [root@master ~]# vim /usr/local/src/hadoop/etc/hadoop/hadoop-metrics2.prop
erties
   #将文档原有的配置注释掉，添加以下配置
   namenode.sink.ganglia.servers=master:8649
   resourcemanager.sink.ganglia.servers=master:8649
   mrappmaster.sink.ganglia.servers=master:8649
   jobhistoryserver.sink.ganglia.servers=master:8649
   *.sink.ganglia.class=org.apache.hadoop.metrics2.sink.ganglia.GangliaSink3
1
   *.sink.ganglia.period=10
   *.sink.ganglia.supportsparse=true
   *.sink.ganglia.slope=jvm.metrics.gcCount=zero,jvm.metrics.memHeapUsedM=bo
th
   *.sink.ganglia.dmax=jvm.metrics.threadsBlocked=70,jvm.metrics.memHeapUsed
M=40

   [root@slave1 ~]# vim /usr/local/src/hadoop/etc/hadoop/hadoop-metrics2.prop
erties
   [root@slave2 ~]# vim /usr/local/src/hadoop/etc/hadoop/hadoop-metrics2.prop
erties
    #将文档原有的配置注释掉，添加以下配置
   datanode.sink.ganglia.servers=master:8649
   nodemanager.sink.ganglia.servers=master:8649
   *.sink.ganglia.class=org.apache.hadoop.metrics2.sink.ganglia.GangliaSink3
1
   *.sink.ganglia.period=10
   *.sink.ganglia.supportsparse=true
   *.sink.ganglia.slope=jvm.metrics.gcCount=zero,jvm.metrics.memHeapUsedM=bo
th
   *.sink.ganglia.dmax=jvm.metrics.threadsBlocked=70,jvm.metrics.memHeapUsed
M=4
```

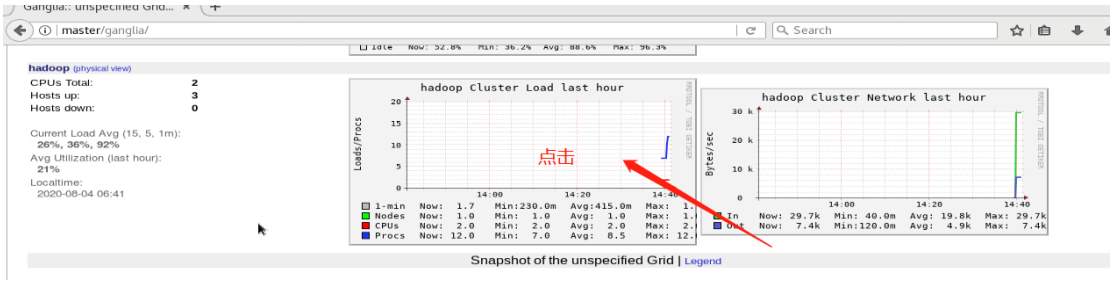
1.4.5.4. 步骤四：重启所有服务

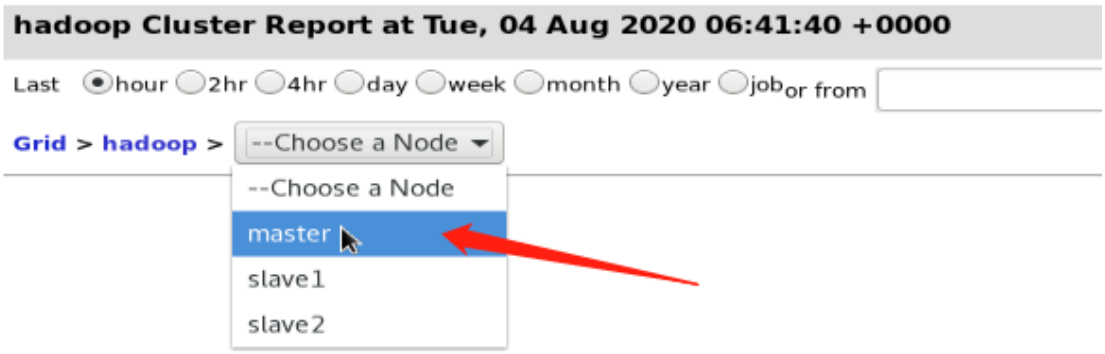
```
   [root@slave1 ~]# systemctl stop firewalld
   [root@slave2 ~]# systemctl stop firewalld
   [root@master ~]# systemctl stop firewalld
   [root@slave1 ~]# service gmond restart
   [root@slave2 ~]# service gmond restart
   [root@master ~]# service gmond restart
   [root@master ~]# service gmetad restart
   [root@master ~]# service nginx restart
```

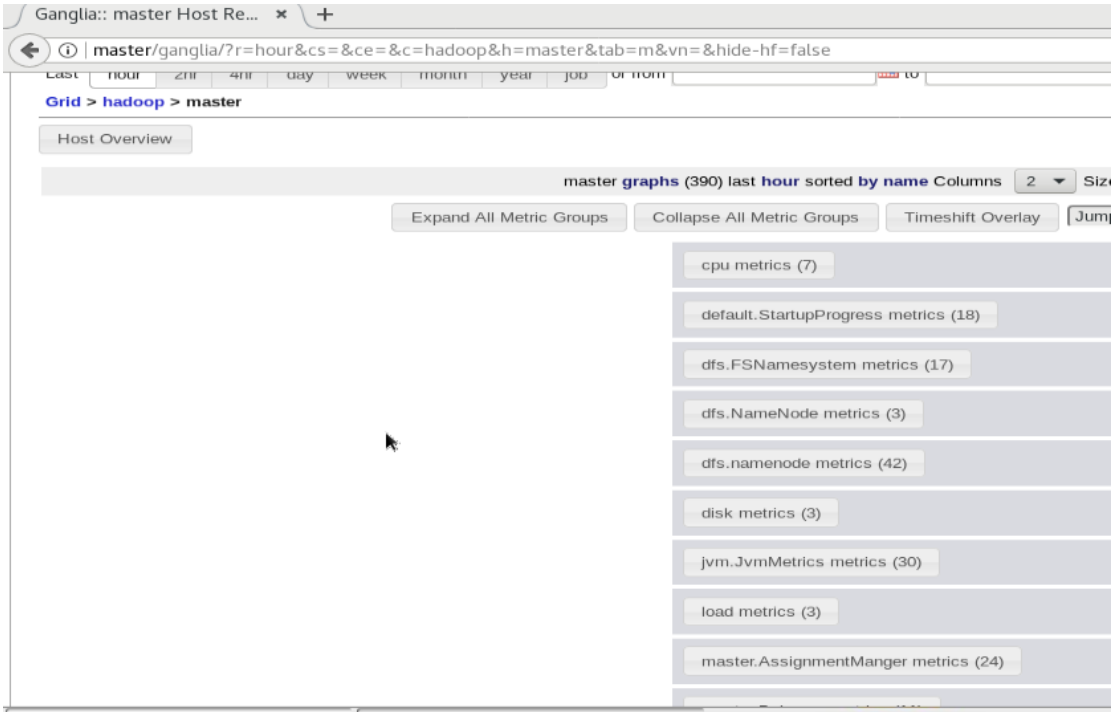
1.4.5.5. 步骤五：重启 hadoop

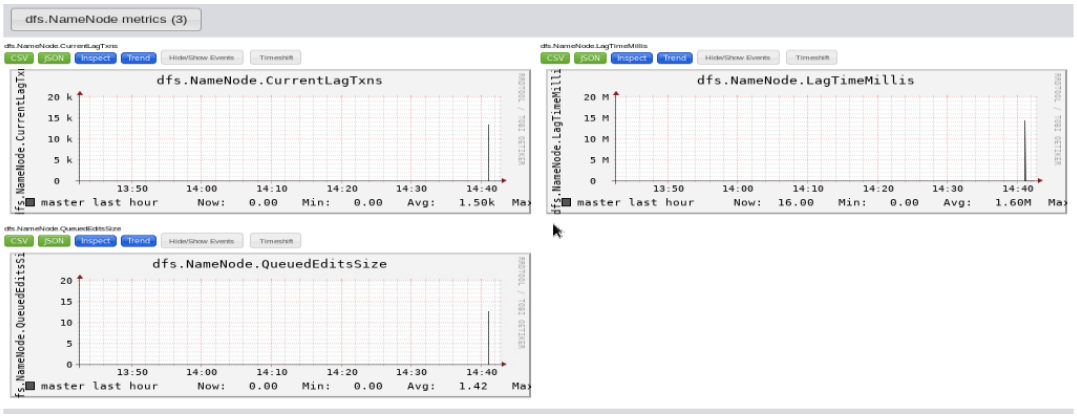
```
[root@master ~]# su hadoop
[hadoop@master sbin]$ cd /usr/local/src/hadoop/sbin/
[hadoop@master sbin]$ ./stop-all.sh
[hadoop@master sbin]$ ./start-all.sh
```

访问页面 http://master/ganglia/ 查看各机器节点信息









1.4.6. 实验任务六：Ganglia 监控 flume

1.4.6.1. 步骤一：主节点配置

```
[root@master ~]# vim /usr/local/src/ganglia_make/etc/gmetad.conf
#原文档的 data_source 需要注释掉
data_source "flume" master
```

1.4.6.2. 步骤二：主节点修改 ganglia-monitor 的配置文件

```
[root@master ~]# vim /usr/local/src/ganglia_make/etc/gmond.conf
cluster {
  name = "flume"
  owner = "nobody"
  latlong = "unspecified"
  url = "unspecified"
}
```

1.4.6.3. 步骤三：重启服务

```
[root@master ~]# service gmond restart
[root@master ~]# service gmetad restart
[root@master ~]# service nginx restart
```

1.4.6.4. 步骤四：配置 flume

```
#hadoop 用户下新建 netcat-conf.properties 配置文件
[root@master ~]# su - hadoop
[hadoop@master ~]$ cd /usr/local/src/flume
[hadoop@master flume]$ vim conf/netcat-conf.properties
a1.sources = r1
 a1.channels = c1
 a1.sinks = k1
 a1.sources.r1.type = netcat
 a1.sources.r1.bind = localhost
 a1.sources.r1.port = 4444
 a1.sources.r1.channels = c1
 a1.sinks.k1.type = logger
 a1.sinks.k1.channel = c1
 a1.channels.c1.type = memory
 a1.channels.c1.capacity = 100
 a1.channels.c1.transactionCapacity = 100
```

1.4.6.5. 步骤五：修改/安装目录/flume/conf 目录下的 flume-env.sh 配置：

```
[hadoop@master flume]$ vim conf/flume-env.sh
export JAVA_OPTS="-Dflume.monitoring.type=ganglia -Dflume.monitoring.hosts=master:8649 -Xms100m -Xmx200m -Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote"
```

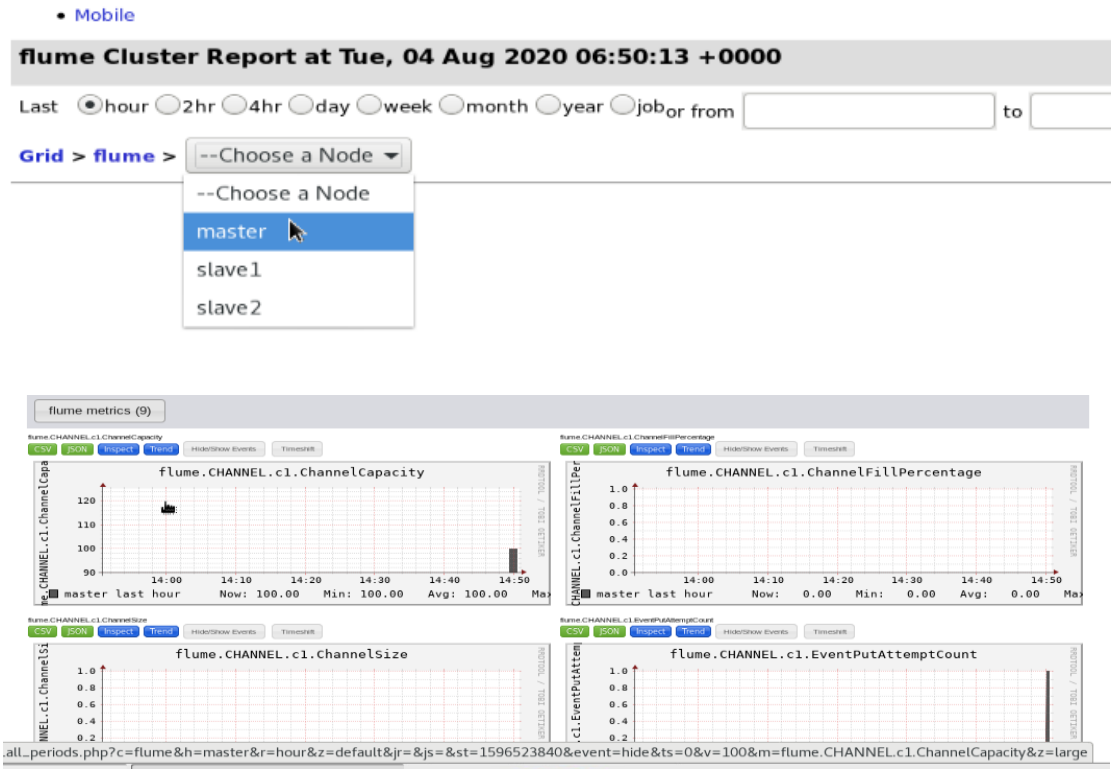
1.4.6.6. 步骤六：启动 flume

```
[hadoop@master flume]# ./bin/flume-ng agent --conf conf/ --name a1 --conf-file conf/netcat-conf.properties -Dflume.root.logger==INFO,console
```

1.4.6.7. 步骤七：在 Flume 监听页面观察接收数据情况：

```
#打开一个新终端
[hadoop@master flume]$ telnet localhost 4444
```

访问页面 http://master/ganglia/ 查看各机器节点信息



1.4.7. 实验任务七：Ganglia 监控 kafka

1.4.7.1. 步骤一：将 jar 包导入 kafka 的 lib 目录

```
[root@master target]# cp /opt/software/kafka-ganglia-2.0.2.jar /usr/local/src/kafka/libs/
[root@master target]# scp /opt/software/kafka-ganglia-2.0.2.jar slave1:/usr/local/src/kafka/libs/
[root@master target]# scp /opt/software/kafka-ganglia-2.0.2.jar slave2:/usr/local/src/kafka/libs/
[root@master ~]# cp /opt/software/metrics-ganglia-2.1.3.jar /usr/local/src/kafka/libs/
[root@master ~]# scp /opt/software/metrics-ganglia-2.1.3.jar slave1:/usr/local/src/kafka/libs/
[root@master ~]# scp /opt/software/metrics-ganglia-2.1.3.jar slave2:/usr/l
```

```
ocal/src/kafka/libs/
```

1.4.7.2. 步骤二：修改 kafka 配置

```
[root@master ~]# vim /usr/local/src/kafka/config/server.properties
[root@slave1 ~]# vim /usr/local/src/kafka/config/server.properties
[root@slave2 ~]# vim /usr/local/src/kafka/config/server.properties
#添加如下配置
kafka.metrics.reporters=com.criteo.kafka.KafkaGangliaMetricsReporter
kafka.ganglia.metrics.reporter.enabled=true
```

1.4.7.3. 步骤三：启动 kafka

```
[root@master ~]# chown -R hadoop:hadoop /tmp/kafka-logs
[root@slave1 ~]# chown -R hadoop:hadoop /tmp/kafka-logs
[root@slave2 ~]# chown -R hadoop:hadoop /tmp/kafka-logs
[root@master ~]# su hadoop
[root@slave1 ~]# su hadoop
[root@slave2 ~]# su hadoop
 [hadoop@master ~]# cd /usr/local/src/kafka
 [hadoop@slave1 ~]# cd /usr/local/src/kafka
 [hadoop@slave2 ~]# cd /usr/local/src/kafka
[hadoop@master kafka]# bin/kafka-server-start.sh config/server.properties
[hadoop@slave1 kafka]# bin/kafka-server-start.sh config/server.properties
[hadoop@slave2 kafka]# bin/kafka-server-start.sh config/server.properties
```

若出现错误提示：

Java Hotspot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM warning: INFO: os::commit_memory(0x00000000c5330000, 986513408, 0) failed; error='Cannot allocate memory' (errno=12)

#

There is insufficient memory for the Java Runtime Environment to continue.

Native memory allocation (malloc) failed to allocate 986513408 bytes for committing reserved memory.

An error report file with more information is saved as:

hs_err_pid5535.log

解决办法：

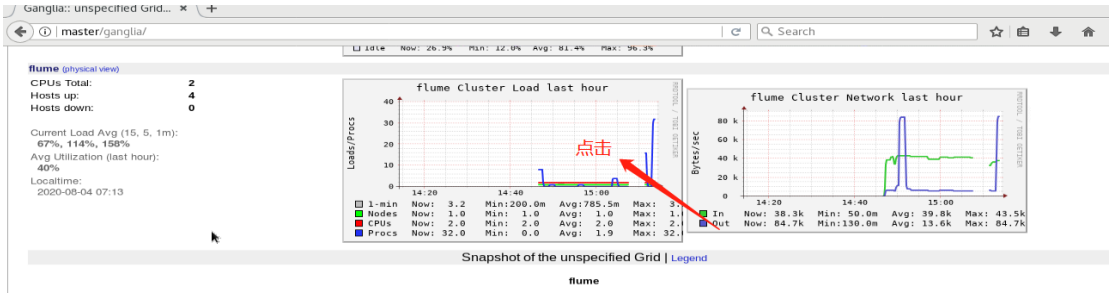
将 bin/kafka-server-start.sh 的

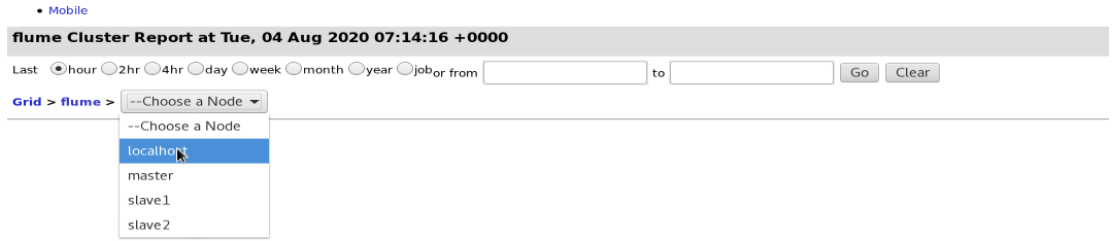
export KAFKA_HEAP_OPTS="-Xmx1G -Xms1G"

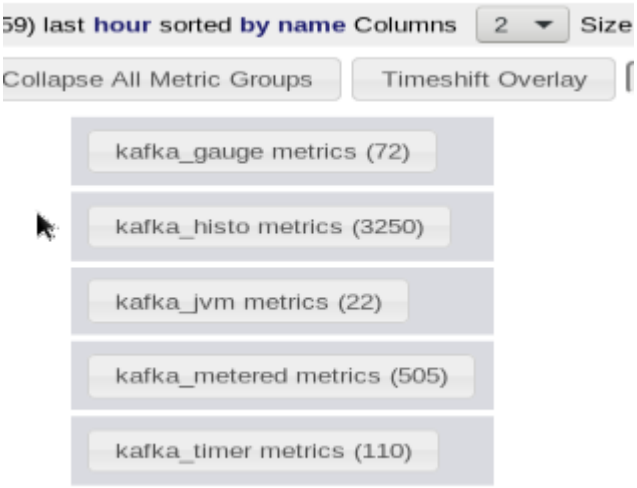
修改为

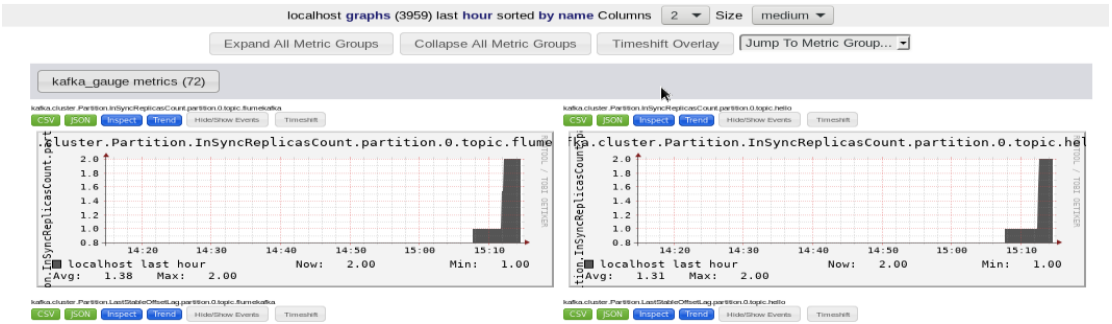
export KAFKA_HEAP_OPTS="-Xmx256M -Xms128M"

访问页面 http://master/ganglia/ 查看各机器节点信息


Ganglia:: unspecified Grid...
master/ganglia/
Search
flume (physical view)
CPUs Total: 2
Hosts up: 4
Hosts down: 0
Current Load Avg (15, 5, 1m):
67%, 114%, 158%
Avg Utilization (last hour):
40%
Localtime:
2020-08-04 07:13
flume Cluster Load last hour
Loads/Procs
点击
1-min Now: 3.2 Min:200.0m Avg:785.5m Max:
Nodes Now: 1.0 Min: 1.0 Avg: 1.0 Max:
CPUs Now: 2.0 Min: 2.0 Avg: 2.0 Max:
Procs Now: 32.0 Min: 0.0 Avg: 1.9 Max: 32.
flume Cluster Network last hour
Bytes/sec
In Now: 38.3k Min: 50.0m Avg: 39.8k Max: 43.5k
Out Now: 84.7k Min:130.0m Avg: 13.6k Max: 84.7k
Snapshot of the unspecified Grid | Legend
flume


Mobile
flume Cluster Report at Tue, 04 Aug 2020 07:14:16 +0000
Last hour 2hr 4hr day week month year job or from to Go Clear
Grid > flume > --Choose a Node
--Choose a Node
localhost
master
slave1
slave2


59) last hour sorted by name Columns 2 Size
Collapse All Metric Groups
Timeshift Overlay
kafka_gauge metrics (72)
kafka_histo metrics (3250)
kafka_jvm metrics (22)
kafka_metered metrics (505)
kafka_timer metrics (110)


localhost graphs (3959) last hour sorted by name Columns 2 Size medium
Expand All Metric Groups
Collapse All Metric Groups
Timeshift Overlay
Jump To Metric Group...
kafka_gauge metrics (72)
CSV JSON Inspect Trend Hide/Show Events Timeshift
.cluster.Partition.InSyncReplicasCount.partition.0.topic.flume
localhost last hour Now: 2.00 Min: 1.00
Avg: 1.38 Max: 2.00
.cluster.Partition.InSyncReplicasCount.partition.0.topic.hel
localhost last hour Now: 2.00 Min: 1.00
Avg: 1.31 Max: 2.00