Kafka

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安装

下载地址: http://kafka.apache.org/downloads

DOWNLOAD

2.6.0 is the latest release. The current stable version is 2.6.0.

You can verify your download by following these $\underline{\text{procedures}}$ and using these $\underline{\text{KEYS}}$.

2.6.0

- Released Aug 3, 2020
- Release Notes
- Source download: kafka-2.6.0-src.tgz (asc, sha512)
- Binary downloads:

```
    Scala 2.12 - <u>kafka_2.12-2.6.0.tgz</u> (asc, sha512)
    Scala 2.13 - <u>kafka_2.13-2.6.0.tgz</u> (asc, sha512)
```

下载 kafka_2.12-2.6.0.tgz 和 kafka_2.12-2.6.0.tgz.sha512 到~/big_data_tools 并验证压缩包的完成性。

复制 kafka 2.12-2.6.0.tgz 到/apps 下,并进行解压

```
cp ~/big_data_tools/kafka_2.12-2.6.0.tgz /apps/
cd /apps
tar zxvf kafka_2.12-2.6.0.tgz
```

重命名 kafka_2.12-2.6.0 为 kafka, 删除压缩包 kafka_2.12-2.6.0.tgz

```
mv kafka_2.12-2.6.0 kafka
rm kafka_2.12-2.6.0.tgz
```

使用 Kafka

启动 ZooKeeper 服务

Kafka 自带了 ZooKeeper, 直接使用脚本启动单节点的 ZooKeeper 即可。

```
cd /apps/kafka
bin/zookeeper-server-start.sh -daemon config/zookeeper.properties
```

加-daemon 参数,可以在后台启动 Zookeeper,输出的信息保存在执行目录的 logs/zookeeper.out 文件中。

启动 Kafka 服务

```
bin/kafka-server-start.sh config/server.properties
```

创建一个主题

另外打开一个终端, 创建一个名为 "first_topic" 的主题, 只包含一个分区, 只有一个副本,

命令如下:

```
bin/kafka-topics.sh --create \
  --bootstrap-server localhost:9092 \
  --replication-factor 1 \
  --partitions 1 \
  --topic first_topic
```

```
lei@ubuntu:/apps/kafka$ bin/kafka-topics.sh --create --bootstrap-server localhos
t:9092 --replication-factor 1 --partitions 1 --topic first_topic
WARNING: Due to limitations in metric names, topics with a period ('.') or under
score ('_') could collide. To avoid issues it is best to use either, but not bot
h.
Created topic first topic.
```

查看创建的主题

查看 Kafka 中有哪些已创建的主题, 可以用以下命令

```
bin/kafka-topics.sh --list \
  --bootstrap-server localhost:9092
```

```
lei@ubuntu:/apps/kafka$ bin/kafka-topics.sh --list --bootstrap-server localhost:
9092
__consumer_offsets
first_topic
```

删除主题 (跳过这一步, 需要时再删除)

```
bin/kafka-topics.sh --delete \
   --bootstrap-server localhost:9092 \
   --topic first_topic
```

发送消息到服务中

运行生产者,然后输入一些消息发送到服务器。默认情况下,每行将作为单独的消息发送。

```
bin/kafka-console-producer.sh \
--broker-list localhost:9092 \
--topic first_topic
```

```
lei@ubuntu:/apps/kafka$ bin/kafka-console-producer.sh --broker-list localhost:90
92 --topic first_topic
>Hello kafka!
>This is a message!
```

从服务中获取消息

再打开一个终端运行消费者,从服务中获取已有的消息。

```
bin/kafka-console-consumer.sh \
--bootstrap-server localhost:9092 \
--topic first_topic \
--from-beginning
```

```
lei@ubuntu:/apps/kafka$ bin/kafka-console-consumer.sh --bootstrap-server localho
st:9092 --topic first_topic --from-beginning
Hello kafka!
This is a message!
```

查看运行信息

另外再打开一个终端,运行以下命令查看运行信息

```
bin/kafka-topics.sh --describe \
   --bootstrap-server localhost:9092 \
   --topic first_topic
```

第一个行显示所有 Partition 的一个总结,以下每一行给出一个 Partition 中的信息,我们只有一个 Partition,所以只显示一行。

Leader: 是在给出的所有 Partitons 中负责读写的节点,每个节点都有可能成为 Leader Replicas: 显示给定 Partiton 所有副本所存储节点的节点列表,不管该节点是否是 Leader 或者是否存活。

Isr: 副本都已同步的的节点集合,这个集合中的所有节点都是存活状态,并且跟 Leader 同步

下面是一个具有三个分区的例子

```
Topic:test PartitionCount:3
                              ReplicationFactor:3 Configs:
                Partition: 0 Leader: 0
                                           Replicas: 0,1,2
   Topic: test
                                                            Isr: 0,2,1
   Topic: test
                Partition: 1
                               Leader: 1
                                           Replicas: 1,2,0
                                                            Isr: 1,2,0
                                           Replicas: 2,0,1
   Topic: test
                Partition: 2
                               Leader: 2
                                                            Isr: 2,0,1
```

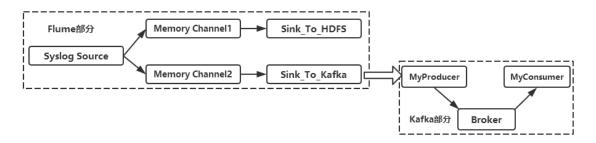
关闭 Zookeeper

需要时再关闭,这里可以先不关闭。

bin/zookeeper-server-stop.sh -daemon config/zookeeper.properties

Flume 传输数据给 Kafka

新建 Flume 的配置文件/apps/flume/conf/syslog_mem_hdfskafka.conf, 使用 Flume 抓取 syslog 端口的日志数据,使用 mem 作为 Channel,一个输出是将数据存储到 HDFS 中的/myflume/目录下,作为持久存储;另一个输出是将数据传递给 Kafka 进行使用,Kafka端启用 console-consumer 来消费数据,并输出到屏幕上。



创建 Flume 的配置文件/apps/flume/conf/syslog_mem_hdfsandkafka.conf

```
#定义各个组件
agent1.sources = src
agent1.channels = ch hdfs ch kafka
agent1.sinks = des hdfs des kafka
#把组件关联起来
agent1.sources.src.channels = ch hdfs ch kafka
agent1.sinks.des hdfs.channel = ch hdfs
agent1.sinks.des kafka.channel = ch kafka
#配置 source
agent1.sources.src.type = syslogtcp
agent1.sources.src.bind = localhost
agent1.sources.src.port = 6666
#配置 channel
agent1.channels.ch hdfs.type = memory
agent1.channels.ch kafka.type = memory
#配置 hdfs sink
```

```
agent1.sinks.des_hdfs.type = hdfs
agent1.sinks.des_hdfs.hdfs.path = hdfs://localhost:9000/myflume/
agent1.sinks.des_hdfs.hdfs.useLocalTimeStamp = true
#设置 flume 临时文件的前缀为_
agent1.sinks.des_hdfs.hdfs.inUsePrefix=_
#设置 flume 写入文件的前缀
agent1.sinks.des_hdfs.hdfs.filePrefix = q7
agent1.sinks.des_hdfs.hdfs.fileType = DataStream
agent1.sinks.des_hdfs.hdfs.writeFormat = Text

#配置 kafka sink
agent1.sinks.des_kafka.type = org.apache.flume.sink.kafka.KafkaSink
agent1.sinks.des_kafka.brokerList = localhost:9092
agent1.sinks.des_kafka.topic = flumekafka
agent1.sinks.des_kafka.batchSize=100
agent1.sinks.des_kafka.requiredAcks=1
```

启动 Hadoop

```
/apps/hadoop/sbin/start-all.sh
```

启动 Zookeeper

```
cd /apps/kafka
/bin/zookeeper-server-start.sh \
-daemon config/zookeeper.properties
```

启动 kafka-server

```
cd /apps/kafka
bin/kafka-server-start.sh config/server.properties
```

创建 topic

再打开一个终端,在 Kafka 中创建名为 flumekafka 的 topic

```
cd /apps/kafka
bin/kafka-topics.sh --create \
  --bootstrap-server localhost:9092 \
  --replication-factor 1 \
  --partitions 1 \
  --topic flumekafka
```

```
lei@ubuntu:/apps/kafka$ bin/kafka-topics.sh --create --bootstrap-server localhos
t:9092 --replication-factor 1 --partitions 1 --topic flumekafka
Created topic flumekafka.
```

启动 Flume

```
cd /apps/flume
flume-ng agent --conf conf \
    --conf-file /apps/flume/conf/syslog_mem_hdfsandkafka.conf \
    --name agent1 \
    -Dflume.root.logger=DEBUG,console
```

启动 consumer

另外打开一个终端, 启动 Kafka 的 console consumer 来消费数据。

```
cd /apps/kafka
bin/kafka-console-consumer.sh \
--bootstrap-server localhost:9092 \
--topic flumekafka \
--from-beginning
```

发送数据

再打开一个终端使用 nc 命令向 6666 端口发送数据

```
echo "hello can you hear me?" | nc localhost 6666
```

查看 consumer 输出

查看 Kafka 的 console consumer 是否有内容输出

```
lei@ubuntu:/apps/kafka$ bin/kafka-console-consumer.sh \
> --bootstrap-server localhost:9092 \
> --topic flumekafka \
> --from-beginning
hello can you hear me?
```

查看 Flume-ng 输出

```
2020-11-20 21:51:54,333 INFO hdfs.BucketWriter: Creating hdfs://localhost:9000/m
yflume//_q7.1605880313955.tmp
2020-11-20 21:51:54,341 INFO clients.Metadata: Cluster ID: ecDPtJ5NR5y1isjQVMvBv
A
2020-11-20 21:52:26,996 INFO hdfs.HDFSEventSink: Writer callback called.
2020-11-20 21:52:26,996 INFO hdfs.BucketWriter: Closing hdfs://localhost:9000/my
flume//_q7.1605880313955.tmp
2020-11-20 21:52:27,065 INFO hdfs.BucketWriter: Renaming hdfs://localhost:9000/m
yflume/ q7.1605880313955.tmp to hdfs://localhost:9000/myflume/q7.1605880313955
```

查看 HDFS 结果

hadoop fs -cat /myflume/*

```
lei@ubuntu:/apps/kafka$ hadoop fs -cat /myflume/*
SLF4J: Class path contains multiple SLF4J bindings.
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/apps/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/slf4j-log
4j12-1.7.25.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/apps/hive/lib/log4j-slf4j-impl-2.6.2.jar!/org
/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: See http://www.slf4j.org/codes.html#multiple_bindings for an explanation.
SLF4J: Actual binding is of type [org.slf4j.impl.Log4jLoggerFactory]
hello can you hear me?
```