Kafka集群搭建

Kafka集群搭建步骤

之前的已经介绍了Kafka相关的基本概念,现在开始搭建一个Kafka集群,集群是把状态保存在Zookeeper中的,所以在安装Kafka之前要搭建一个Zookeeper集群。

1、软件环境

主机名	IP	安装的软件
myj04	192.168.2.84	Jdk 、Zookeeper 、Kafka
myj05	192.168.2.85	Jdk、Zookeeper、Kafka
myj06	192.168.2.86	Jdk . Zookeeper . Kafka

2、安装Zookeeper

先选定一台机器安装zookeeper,安装后直接拷贝到其他两台机器。

2.1、解压zookeeper

tar -zxvf /home/tar/zookeeper-3.4.8.tar.gz -C /home/cluster/

2.2、创建配置zoo.cfg并修改

切换到zookeeper的conf目录下,复制zoo_sample.cfg并重命名为zoo.cfg

cd /home/cluster/zookeeper-3.4.8/conf/

cp zoo_sample.cfg zoo.cfg

编辑zoo.cfg配置中的内容,将dataDir的目录改为(需提前创建data目录)

dataDir=/home/cluster/zookeeper-3.4.8/data

并在文件末尾添加如下内容

server.1=myj04:2888:3888

server.2=myj05:2888:3888

server.3=myj06:2888:3888

```
[root@myj06 conf]# more 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=/home/cluster/zookeeper-3.4.8/data
# 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
server.1=myj04:2888:3888
server.2=myj05:2888:3888
server.3=myj06:2888:3888
     2.3、创建文件myid
       切换到/home/cluster/zookeeper-3.4.8/data目录,创建文件myid,在文件中输入1后保
     存退出 (1表示server.1=myj04:2888:3888 中的1)
       cd /home/cluster/zookeeper-3.4.8/data
       touch myid
```

vim myid

<u>[root@myj</u>04 data]# more myid

2.4、拷贝zookeeper到另外两台几点

scp -r /home/cluster/zookeeper-3.4.8/ root@myj05:/home/cluster/

scp -r /home/cluster/zookeeper-3.4.8/ root@myj06:/home/cluster/

2.5、修改这两台节点中的myid文件

分别修改myj05、myj06上的/home/cluster/zookeeper-3.4.8/data下myid的内容分别为2 和3

vim myid

[root@myj05 ~]# more /home/cluster/zookeeper-3.4.8/data/myid

[root@myj06 data]# more /home/cluster/zookeeper-3.4.8/data/myid

2.5、启动zookeeper

cd /home/cluster/zookeeper-3.4.8/bin ./zkServer.sh start

[root@myj04 data]# cd /home/cluster/zookeeper-3.4.8/bin
[root@myj04 bin]# ./zkServer.sh start
ZooKeeper JMX enabled by default
Using config: /home/cluster/zookeeper-3.4.8/bin/../conf/zoo.cfg
Starting zookeeper_... STARTED

2.5、验证zookeeper是否启动成功

验证zookeeper启动是否成功可以使用命令查看zookeeper的状态,如果启动成功,其中两台机器为follower角色,一台为leader角色

/home/cluster/zookeeper-3.4.8/bin/zkServer.sh status

[root@myj06 bin]# /home/cluster/zookeeper-3.4.8/bin/zkServer.sh status ZooKeeper JMX enabled by default Using config: /home/cluster/zookeeper-3.4.8/bin/../conf/zoo.cfg Mode: leader

[root@myj05 bin]# /home/cluster/zookeeper-3.4.8/bin/zkServer.sh status ZooKeeper JMX enabled by default Using config: /home/cluster/zookeeper-3.4.8/bin/../conf/zoo.cfg Mode: follower _ ___

[root@myj04 bin]# /home/cluster/zookeeper-3.4.8/bin/zkServer.sh status ZooKeeper JMX enabled by default Using config: /home/cluster/zookeeper-3.4.8/bin/../conf/zoo.cfg Mode: follower

3、安装Kafka

安装zookeeper成功后开始安装Kafka,同样先选定一台机器安装后直接拷贝到其他两台机器。

3.1、解压Kafka

tar -zxf /home/tar/kafka 2.11-1.0.0.tgz -C /home/cluster/

3.2、修改配置文件server.properties

vim /home/cluster/kafka 2.11-1.0.0/config/server.properties

修改后的配置文件如下

```
<u>|root@mvi04 config|# more server properties</u>
broker.id=1
port=9092
host.name=mvi04
num.network.threads=3
num.io.threads=8
socket.send.buffer.bytes=102400
socket.receive.buffer.bytes=102400
socket.request.max.bytes=104857600
log.dirs=/home/cluster/kafka_2.11-1.0.0/kafka-logs
num.partitions=1
default.replication.factor=2
num.recovery.threads.per.data.dir=1
log.retention.hours=168
log.segment.bytes=1073741824
loa.retention.check.interval.ms=300000
zookeeper.connect=myj04:2181,myj05:2181,myj06:2181
zookeeper.connection.timeout.ms=6000
[root@myj04 config]# ■
     其中我们主要修改的参数如下:
     broker.id=1
     port=9092
     host.name=myj04
     log.dirs=/home/cluster/kafka 2.11-1.0.0/kafka-logs
     zookeeper.connect=myj04:2181,myj05:2181,myj06:2181
     配置文件解释如下:
     #当前机器在集群中的唯一标识,和zookeeper的myid性质一样
     broker.id=1
     #当前kafka对外提供服务的端口默认是9092
     port=9092
     #这个参数默认是关闭的,在0.8.1有个bug,DNS解析问题,失败率的问题。
     host.name=myj04
     #这个是borker进行网络处理的线程数
     num.network.threads=3
     #这个是borker进行I/O处理的线程数
     num.io.threads=8
     #发送缓中区buffer大小,数据不是一下子就发送的,先回存储型缓中区了到达一定的大小后在发送,能提高性能
     socket.send.buffer.bytes=102400
     #kafka接收缓冲区大小, 当数据到达一定大小后在序列化到磁盘
     socket.receive.buffer.bytes=102400
     #这个参数是向kafka请求消息或者向kafka发送消息的请请求的最大数,这个值不能超过java的堆栈大小
     socket.request.max.bytes=104857600
     #消息存放的目录
     log.dirs=/home/cluster/kafka 2.11-1.0.0/kafka-logs
     #默认的分区数,一个topic默认1个分区数
     num.partitions=1
     #kafka保存消息的副本数,如果一个副本失效了,另一个还可以继续提供服务
     default.replication.factor=2
     num.recovery.threads.per.data.dir=1
     #默认消息的最大持久化时间,168小时,7天
     log.retention.hours=168
     log.segment.bytes=1073741824
     log.retention.check.interval.ms=300000
     #设置zookeeper的连接端口
```

3.3、拷贝Kafka到另外两台几点

cd /home/cluster/kafka 2.11-1.0.0/

./bin/kafka-server-start.sh -daemon config/server.properties &

```
scp -r /home/cluster/kafka 2.11-1.0.0/ root@myj05:/home/cluster/
      scp -r /home/cluster/kafka 2.11-1.0.0/ root@myj06:/home/cluster/
      需要注意的点是分别修改这两台机器中的配置文件server.properties 中的broker.id的值
    分别配置为2、3, host.name的值分别配置myj05、myj06, log.dirs必须保证目录存在,修
    改后的配置文件如下:
myj05的配置文件:
[root@myi05 kafka_2.11-1.0.0]# more config/server.properties
broker.id=2
port=9092
host.name=myj05
num.network.threads=3
num.io.threads=8
socket.send.buffer.bytes=102400
socket.receive.buffer.bytes=102400
socket.request.max.bytes=104857600
log.dirs=/home/cluster/kafka_2.11-1.0.0/kafka-logs
num.partitions=1
default.replication.factor=2
num.recovery.threads.per.data.dir=1
log.retention.hours=168
log.segment.bytes=1073741824
log.retention.check.interval.ms=300000
zookeeper.connect=myj04:2181,myj05:2181,myj06:2181
zookeeper.connection.timeout.ms=6000
    myi06的配置文件:
[root@mvi06_kafka_2.11-1.0.0]# more config/server.properties
broker.id=3
port=9092
host.name=myj06
num.network.threads=3
num.io.threads=8
socket.send.buffer.bytes=102400
socket.receive.buffer.bytes=102400
socket.request.max.bytes=104857600
log.dirs=/home/cluster/kafka_2.11-1.0.0/kafka-logs
num.partitions=1
default.replication.factor=2
num.recovery.threads.per.data.dir=1
log.retention.hours=168
log.segment.bytes=1073741824
log.retention.check.interval.ms=300000
zookeeper.connect=myj04:2181,myj05:2181,myj06:2181
zookeeper.connection.timeout.ms=6000
    3.4、启动Kafka
      启动kafka集群,进入kafka目录,执行如下命令:
```

[root@mvj04_kafka_2.11-1.0.0]# jps 84961 Kafka 35044 Jps 32519 QuorumPeerMain

3.5、验证是否启动成功

#创建Topic

/home/cluster/kafka_2.11-1.0.0/bin/kafka-topics.sh --create --zookeeper myj04:2181 --replication-factor 2 -partitions 1 --topic testCreateTopic

- #上述命令解释
- --replication-factor 2 #复制两份
- --partitions 1 #创建1个分区
- --topic #主题为testCreateTopic

#查看Topic list

/home/cluster/kafka 2.11-1.0.0/bin/kafka-topics.sh --list --zookeeper myj04:2181,myj05:2181,myj05:2181

#在一台机器上创建一个发布者

/home/cluster/kafka 2.11-1.0.0/bin/kafka-console-producer.sh --broker-list myj04:9092,myj05:9092,myj06:9092 -topic testCreateTopic

#在一台服务器上创建一个订阅者

/home/cluster/kafka 2.11-1.0.0/bin/kafka-console-consumer.sh --zookeeper myj04:2181,myj05:2181,myj06:2181

解對息如下图

[root@myj05 config]# /home/cluster/kafka_2.11-1.0.0/bin/kafka-console-consumer.sh --zookeeper myj04:2181,myj05:2181,myj05:2181 --topic testcreateTopic --from-beginning
Using the ConsoleConsumer with old consumer is deprecated and will be removed in a future major release. Consider using the new consumer by passing [bootstrap-server] instead of [zookeeper].

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4、Java操作Kafka

上面已在控制台中演示了向Kafka集群发送消息和从Kafka中消费消息,下面用Java演示如何向Kafka主题发送消息和如何订阅 Kafka主题中的消息。

首先在项目中加入Kafka的Maven依赖

- <dependency>
- <groupId>org.apache.kafka</groupId>
- <artifactId>kafka-clients</artifactId>
- <version>1.0.0</version>

4.1、发布消息

```
package com.myj.test.producer;
           import org.apache.kafka.clients.producer.KafkaProducer;
           import org.apache.kafka.clients.producer.ProducerRecord;
           import java.util.Properties;
           public class TestProducer {
             public static void main(String[] args) {
               Properties props = new Properties();
               props.put("bootstrap.servers", "myj04:9092,myj05:9092,myj06:9092");//该地址是集群的子集,用来探测集群。
               props.put("acks", "all");// 记录完整提交, 最慢的但是最大可能的持久化
               props.put("retries", 3);// 请求失败重试的次数
               props.put("batch.size", 16384);// batch的大小
               props.put("linger.ms", 1);// 默认情况即使缓冲区有剩余的空间,也会立即发送请求,设置一段时间用来等待从而将缓
冲区填的更多,单位为毫秒,producer发送数据会延迟1ms,可以减少发送到kafka服务器的请求数据
               props.put("buffer.memory", 33554432);// 提供给生产者缓冲内存总量
               props.put("key.serializer", "org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringSerializer");// 序列化的方
式, ByteArraySerializer或者StringSerializer
               props.put("value.serializer", "org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringSerializer");
               KafkaProducer<String, String> kafkaProducer = new KafkaProducer<>(props);
               for (int i = 1; i <= 10; i++) {
                 //三个参数分别为topic, key,value, send()是异步的,添加到缓冲区立即返回,更高效。
                 kafkaProducer.send(new ProducerRecord < String, String > ("testCreateTopic", "key-" + Integer.to String(i),
"value-"+Integer.toString(i)));
               kafkaProducer.close();
             }
           }
       4.2、订阅消息
           package com.myj.test.consumer;
           import org.apache.kafka.clients.consumer.ConsumerRecord;
           import org.apache.kafka.clients.consumer.ConsumerRecords;
           import org.apache.kafka.clients.consumer.KafkaConsumer;
           import java.util.Arrays;
           import java.util.Properties;
           public class TestConsumer {
             public static void main(String[] args) {
```

props.put("bootstrap.servers", "myj04:9092,myj05:9092,myj06:9092");//该地址是集群的子集,用来探测集群。

Properties props = new Properties();

```
props.put("group.id", "group1");// cousumer的分组id
               props.put("enable.auto.commit", "true");// 自动提交offsets
               props.put("auto.commit.interval.ms", "1000");// 每隔1s, 自动提交offsets
               props.put("session.timeout.ms", "30000");// Consumer向集群发送自己的心跳, 超时则认为Consumer已经死
了, kafka会把它的分区分配给其他进程
               props.put("key.deserializer", "org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringDeserializer");// 反序列化器
               props.put ("value.deserializer"," or g. apache.kafka.common.serialization. String Deserializer");\\
               KafkaConsumer<String> consumer = new KafkaConsumer<>(props);
               consumer.subscribe(Arrays.asList("testCreateTopic"));// 订阅的topic,可以多个
               while (true) {
                  ConsumerRecords < String > records = consumer.poll(100);
                  for (ConsumerRecord < String > record : records) {
                    System.out.printf("offset = %d, key = %s, value = %s",
                        record.offset(), record.key(), record.value());
                    System.out.println();
                 }
               }
             }
```

}