

## 第 4 章 Zookeeper 实战

### 4.1 分布式安装部署

#### 0) 集群规划

在 hadoop102、hadoop103 和 hadoop104 三个节点上部署 Zookeeper。

#### 1) 解压安装

(1) 解压 zookeeper 安装包到/opt/module/目录下

```
[atguigu@hadoop102 software]$ tar -zxvf zookeeper-3.4.10.tar.gz -C /opt/module/
```

(2) 在/opt/module/zookeeper-3.4.10/这个目录下创建 zkData

```
mkdir -p zkData
```

(3) 重命名/opt/module/zookeeper-3.4.10/conf 这个目录下的 zoo\_sample.cfg 为 zoo.cfg

```
mv zoo_sample.cfg zoo.cfg
```

#### 2) 配置 zoo.cfg 文件

(1) 具体配置

```
dataDir=/opt/module/zookeeper-3.4.10/zkData
```

增加如下配置

```
#####cluster#####
```

```
server.2=hadoop102:2888:3888
```

```
server.3=hadoop103:2888:3888
```

```
server.4=hadoop104:2888:3888
```

(2) 配置参数解读

Server.A=B:C:D。

A 是一个数字，表示这个是第几号服务器；

B 是这个服务器的 ip 地址；

C 是这个服务器与集群中的 Leader 服务器交换信息的端口；

D 是万一集群中的 Leader 服务器挂了，需要一个端口来重新进行选举，选出一个新的 Leader，而这个端口就是用来执行选举时服务器相互通信的端口。

集群模式下配置一个文件 myid，这个文件在 dataDir 目录下，这个文件里面有一个数据就是 A 的值，Zookeeper 启动时读取此文件，拿到里面的数据与 zoo.cfg 里面的配置信息比

较从而判断到底是哪个 server。

### 3) 集群操作

- (1) 在/opt/module/zookeeper-3.4.10/zkData 目录下创建一个 myid 的文件

```
touch myid
```

添加 myid 文件，注意一定要在 linux 里面创建，在 notepad++ 里面很可能乱码

- (2) 编辑 myid 文件

```
vi myid
```

在文件中添加与 server 对应的编号：如 2

- (3) 拷贝配置好的 zookeeper 到其他机器上

```
scp -r zookeeper-3.4.10/ root@hadoop103.atguigu.com:/opt/app/
```

```
scp -r zookeeper-3.4.10/ root@hadoop104.atguigu.com:/opt/app/
```

并分别修改 myid 文件中内容为 3、4

- (4) 分别启动 zookeeper

```
[root@hadoop102 zookeeper-3.4.10]# bin/zkServer.sh start
```

```
[root@hadoop103 zookeeper-3.4.10]# bin/zkServer.sh start
```

```
[root@hadoop104 zookeeper-3.4.10]# bin/zkServer.sh start
```

- (5) 查看状态

```
[root@hadoop102 zookeeper-3.4.10]# bin/zkServer.sh status
```

JMX enabled by default

Using config: /opt/module/zookeeper-3.4.10/bin/../conf/zoo.cfg

Mode: follower

```
[root@hadoop103 zookeeper-3.4.10]# bin/zkServer.sh status
```

JMX enabled by default

Using config: /opt/module/zookeeper-3.4.10/bin/../conf/zoo.cfg

Mode: leader

```
[root@hadoop104 zookeeper-3.4.5]# bin/zkServer.sh status
```

JMX enabled by default

Using config: /opt/module/zookeeper-3.4.10/bin/../conf/zoo.cfg

Mode: follower

## 4.2 客户端命令行操作

命令基本语法	功能描述
help	显示所有操作命令
ls path [watch]	使用 ls 命令来查看当前znode中所包含的内容
ls2 path [watch]	查看当前节点数据并能看到更新次数等数据
create	普通创建 -s 含有序列 -e 临时（重启或者超时消失）
get path [watch]	获得节点的值
set	设置节点的具体值
stat	查看节点状态
delete	删除节点
rmr	递归删除节点

### 1) 启动客户端

```
[atguigu@hadoop103 zookeeper-3.4.10]$ bin/zkCli.sh
```

### 2) 显示所有操作命令

```
[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 1] help
```

### 3) 查看当前 znode 中所包含的内容

```
[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 0] ls /
```

```
[zookeeper]
```

### 4) 查看当前节点数据并能看到更新次数等数据

```
[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 1] ls2 /
```

```
[zookeeper]
```

```
cZxid = 0x0
```

```
ctime = Thu Jan 01 08:00:00 CST 1970
```

```
mZxid = 0x0
```

```
mtime = Thu Jan 01 08:00:00 CST 1970
```

```
pZxid = 0x0
```

```
cversion = -1
```

```
dataVersion = 0
```

```
aclVersion = 0
```

```
ephemeralOwner = 0x0
```

```
dataLength = 0
```

```
numChildren = 1
```

#### 5) 创建普通节点

```
[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 2] create /app1 "hello app1"
```

```
Created /app1
```

```
[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 4] create /app1/server101 "192.168.1.101"
```

```
Created /app1/server101
```

#### 6) 获得节点的值

```
[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 6] get /app1
```

```
hello app1
```

```
cZxid = 0x200000000a
```

```
ctime = Mon Jul 17 16:08:35 CST 2017
```

```
mZxid = 0x200000000a
```

```
mtime = Mon Jul 17 16:08:35 CST 2017
```

```
pZxid = 0x200000000b
```

```
cversion = 1
```

```
dataVersion = 0
```

```
aclVersion = 0
```

```
ephemeralOwner = 0x0
```

```
dataLength = 10
```

```
numChildren = 1
```

```
[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 8] get /app1/server101
```

```
192.168.1.101
```

```
cZxid = 0x200000000b
```

```
ctime = Mon Jul 17 16:11:04 CST 2017
```

```
mZxid = 0x200000000b
```

```
mtime = Mon Jul 17 16:11:04 CST 2017
```

```
pZxid = 0x200000000b
```

```
cversion = 0
```

```
dataVersion = 0
```

```
aclVersion = 0
```

```
ephemeralOwner = 0x0
```

```
dataLength = 13
```

```
numChildren = 0
```

#### 7) 创建短暂节点

```
[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 9] create -e /app-ephemeral 8888
```

(1) 在当前客户端是能查看到的

```
[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 10] ls /
```

```
[app1, app-ephemeral, zookeeper]
```

(2) 退出当前客户端然后再重启客户端

```
[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 12] quit
```

```
[atguigu@hadoop104 zookeeper-3.4.10]$ bin/zkCli.sh
```

(3) 再次查看根目录下短暂节点已经删除

```
[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 0] ls /
```

```
[app1, zookeeper]
```

#### 8) 创建带序号的节点

(1) 先创建一个普通的根节点 app2

```
[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 11] create /app2 "app2"
```

(2) 创建带序号的节点

```
[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 13] create -s /app2/aa 888
```

```
Created /app2/aa0000000000
```

```
[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 14] create -s /app2/bb 888
```

```
Created /app2/bb0000000001
```

```
[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 15] create -s /app2/cc 888
```

```
Created /app2/cc0000000002
```

如果原节点下有 1 个节点，则再排序时从 1 开始，以此类推。

```
[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 16] create -s /app1/aa 888
```

```
Created /app1/aa0000000001
```

#### 9) 修改节点数据值

```
[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 2] set /app1 999
```

#### 10) 节点的值变化监听

- (1) 在 104 主机上注册监听/app1 节点数据变化

```
[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 26] get /app1 watch
```

- (2) 在 103 主机上修改/app1 节点的数据

```
[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 5] set /app1 777
```

- (3) 观察 104 主机收到数据变化的监听

```
WATCHER::
```

```
WatchedEvent state:SyncConnected type:NodeDataChanged path:/app1
```

#### 11) 节点的子节点变化监听（路径变化）

- (1) 在 104 主机上注册监听/app1 节点的子节点变化

```
[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 1] ls /app1 watch
```

```
[aa0000000001, server101]
```

- (2) 在 103 主机/app1 节点上创建子节点

```
[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 6] create /app1/bb 666
```

```
Created /app1/bb
```

- (3) 观察 104 主机收到子节点变化的监听

```
WATCHER::
```

```
WatchedEvent state:SyncConnected type:NodeChildrenChanged path:/app1
```

#### 12) 删除节点

```
[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 4] delete /app1/bb
```

#### 13) 递归删除节点

```
[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 7] rmr /app2
```

#### 14) 查看节点状态

```
[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 12] stat /app1
```

```
cZxid = 0x20000000a
```

```
ctime = Mon Jul 17 16:08:35 CST 2017
```

```
mZxid = 0x200000018
```

```
mtime = Mon Jul 17 16:54:38 CST 2017
```

pZxid = 0x20000001c

cversion = 4

dataVersion = 2

aclVersion = 0

ephemeralOwner = 0x0

dataLength = 3

numChildren = 2

## 4.3 API 应用

### 4.3.1 eclipse 环境搭建

1) 创建一个 Maven 工程

2) 添加 pom 文件

```
<dependencies>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>junit</groupId>
    <artifactId>junit</artifactId>
    <version>RELEASE</version>
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.logging.log4j</groupId>
    <artifactId>log4j-core</artifactId>
    <version>2.8.2</version>
  </dependency>
  <!-- https://mvnrepository.com/artifact/org.apache.zookeeper/zookeeper -->
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.zookeeper</groupId>
    <artifactId>zookeeper</artifactId>
    <version>3.4.10</version>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

3) 拷贝 log4j.properties 文件到项目根目录

  
log4j.properties

### 4.3.2 创建 ZooKeeper 客户端

```
private static String connectString = "hadoop102:2181,hadoop103:2181,hadoop104:2181";
```

```
private static int sessionTimeout = 2000;
private ZooKeeper zkClient = null;

@Before
public void init() throws Exception {

    zkClient = new ZooKeeper(connectString, sessionTimeout, new Watcher() {
        @Override
        public void process(WatchedEvent event) {
            // 收到事件通知后的回调函数（用户的业务逻辑）
            System.out.println(event.getType() + "--" + event.getPath());

            // 再次启动监听
            try {
                zkClient.getChildren("/", true);
            } catch (Exception e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        }
    });
}
```

### 4.3.3 创建子节点

```
// 创建子节点
@Test
public void create() throws Exception {
    // 数据的增删改查
    // 参数 1：要创建的节点的路径； 参数 2：节点数据； 参数 3：节点权限；
    // 参数 4：节点的类型
    String nodeCreated = zkClient.create("/eclipse", "hello".getBytes(),
        Ids.OPEN_ACL_UNSAFE, CreateMode.PERSISTENT);
}
```

### 4.3.4 获取子节点并监听

```
// 获取子节点
@Test
public void getChildren() throws Exception {
    List<String> children = zkClient.getChildren("/", true);

    for (String child : children) {
        System.out.println(child);
    }

    // 延时阻塞
```



```
Thread.sleep(Long.MAX_VALUE);
}
```

### 4.3.5 判断 znode 是否存在

```
// 判断 znode 是否存在
@Test
public void exist() throws Exception {
    Stat stat = zkClient.exists("/eclipse", false);

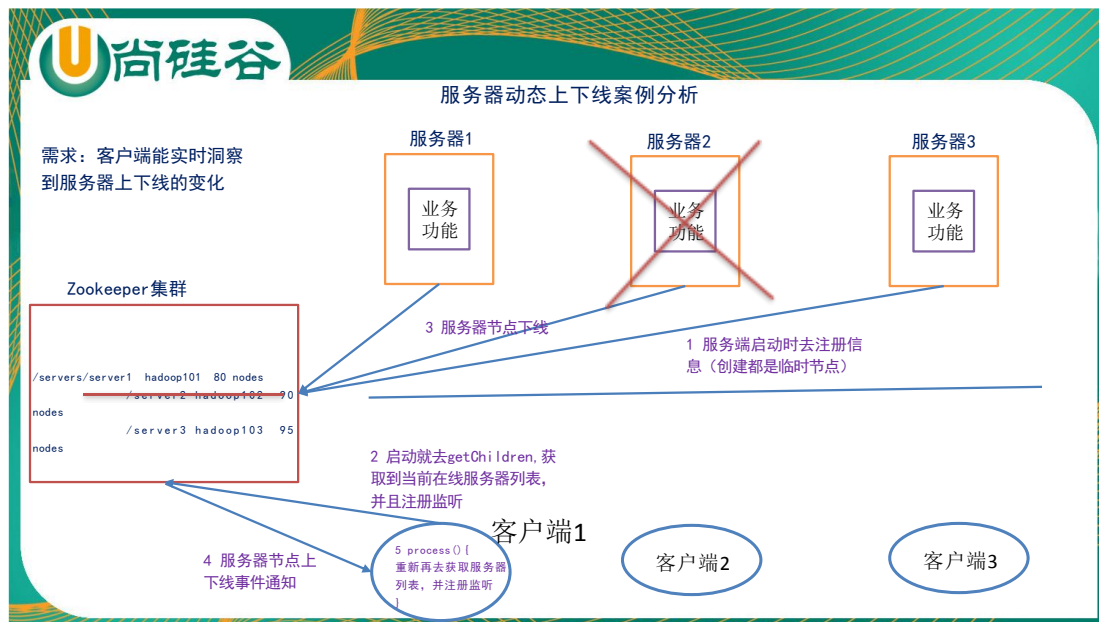
    System.out.println(stat == null ? "not exist" : "exist");
}
```

## 4.4 案例实战

### 监听服务器节点动态上下线案例

1) 需求：某分布式系统中，主节点可以有多台，可以动态上下线，任意一台客户端都能实时感知到主节点服务器的上下线

2) 需求分析



3) 具体实现:

(0) 现在集群上创建/servers 节点

```
[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 10] create /servers "servers"
```

Created /servers

(1) 服务器端代码

```
package com.atguigu.zkcase;
```

```
import java.io.IOException;
import org.apache.zookeeper.CreateMode;
import org.apache.zookeeper.WatchedEvent;
import org.apache.zookeeper.Watcher;
import org.apache.zookeeper.ZooKeeper;
import org.apache.zookeeper.ZooDefs.Ids;

public class DistributeServer {
    private static String connectString =
"hadoop102:2181,hadoop103:2181,hadoop104:2181";
    private static int sessionTimeout = 2000;
    private ZooKeeper zk = null;
    private String parentNode = "/servers";

    // 创建到 zk 的客户端连接
    public void getConnect() throws IOException{

        zk = new ZooKeeper(connectString, sessionTimeout, new Watcher() {

            @Override
            public void process(WatchedEvent event) {

            }

        });
    }

    // 注册服务器
    public void registServer(String hostname) throws Exception{
        String create = zk.create(parentNode + "/server", hostname.getBytes(),
Ids.OPEN_ACL_UNSAFE, CreateMode.EPHEMERAL_SEQUENTIAL);

        System.out.println(hostname + " is noline " + create);
    }

    // 业务功能
    public void business(String hostname) throws Exception{
        System.out.println(hostname+" is working ...");

        Thread.sleep(Long.MAX_VALUE);
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        // 获取 zk 连接
        DistributeServer server = new DistributeServer();
    }
}
```

```
server.getConnect();

// 利用 zk 连接注册服务器信息
server.registerServer(args[0]);

// 启动业务功能
server.business(args[0]);
}
}
```

## (2) 客户端代码

```
package com.atguigu.zkcase;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import org.apache.zookeeper.WatchedEvent;
import org.apache.zookeeper.Watcher;
import org.apache.zookeeper.ZooKeeper;

public class DistributeClient {
    private static String connectString =
    "hadoop102:2181,hadoop103:2181,hadoop104:2181";
    private static int sessionTimeout = 2000;
    private ZooKeeper zk = null;
    private String parentNode = "/servers";
    private volatile ArrayList<String> serversList = new ArrayList<>();

    // 创建到 zk 的客户端连接
    public void getConnect() throws IOException {
        zk = new ZooKeeper(connectString, sessionTimeout, new Watcher() {

            @Override
            public void process(WatchedEvent event) {

                // 再次启动监听
                try {
                    getServerList();
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
                }
            }
        });
    }
}
```

```
//
public void getServerList() throws Exception {

    // 获取服务器子节点信息，并且对父节点进行监听
    List<String> children = zk.getChildren(parentNode, true);
    ArrayList<String> servers = new ArrayList<>();

    for (String child : children) {
        byte[] data = zk.getData(parentNode + "/" + child, false, null);

        servers.add(new String(data));
    }

    // 把 servers 赋值给成员 serverList，已提供给各业务线程使用
    serversList = servers;

    System.out.println(serversList);
}

// 业务功能
public void business() throws Exception {
    System.out.println("client is working ...");
    Thread.sleep(Long.MAX_VALUE);
}

public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {

    // 获取 zk 连接
    DistributeClient client = new DistributeClient();
    client.getConnect();

    // 获取 servers 的子节点信息，从中获取服务器信息列表
    client.getServerList();

    // 业务进程启动
    client.business();
}
}
```