# Celery

## 1 定义

Celery 是一个简单、灵活且可靠的,处理大量消息的分布式系统

它是一个专注于实时处理的任务队列,同时也支持任务调度

中文官网: http://docs.jinkan.org/docs/celery/

在线安装 sudo pip3 install -U Celery

离线安装

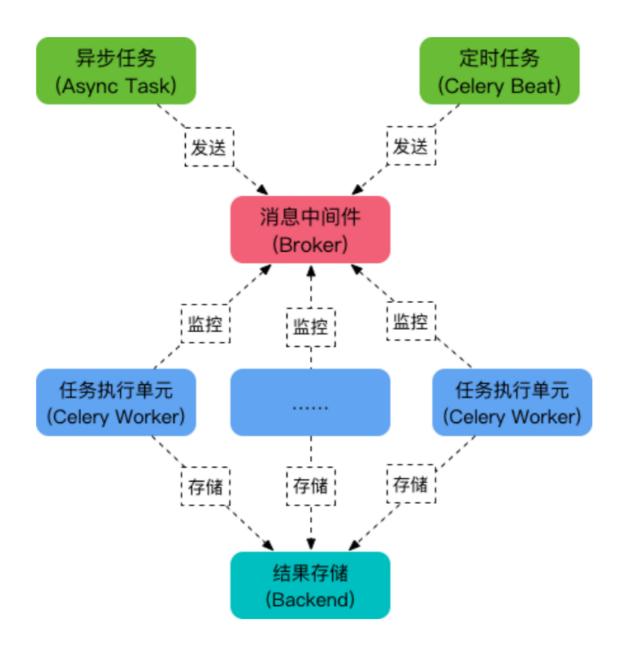
tar xvfz celery-0.0.0.tar.gz
cd celery-0.0.0
python3 setup.py build
python3 setup.py install

名词解释:

broker - 消息传输的中间件,生产者一旦有消息发送,将发至broker; 【RQ, redis】

backend - 用于存储消息/任务结果,如果需要跟踪和查询任务状态,则需添加要配置相关

worker - 工作者 - 消费/执行broker中消息/任务的进程



### 2 使用Celery

### 1, 创建worker

```
#创建 tasks.py 文件

from celery import Celery
#初始化celery, 指定broker
app = Celery('guoxiaonao', broker='redis://:password@127.0.0.1:6379/1')

#若redis无密码, password可省略
#app = Celery('guoxiaonao', broker='redis://:@127.0.0.1:6379/1')

# 创建任务函数
@app.task
def task_test():
    print("task is running....")
```

```
#Ubuntu 终端中, tasks.py文件同级目录下 执行
celery -A tasks worker --loglevel=info
#执行后终端显示如下,证明成功!
```

```
tarena@tedu:~/PycharmProjects/test$ celery -A tasks worker --loglevel=info
 ----- celery@tedu v4.3.0 (rhubarb)
    * *** * -- Linux-5.0.0-32-generic-x86_64-with-Ubuntu-18.04-bionic 2019-11-05 22:4
  ** ----- [config]
                                       guoxiaonao:0x7f4f6af314e0
  ** ----- .> app:
     ------ .> transport: redis://127.0.0.1:6379/1
       ·-----: .> results:
                                      disabled://
  *** --- * --- .> concurrency: 1 (prefork)
   ****** --- .> task events: OFF (enable -E to monitor tasks in this worker)
   ----- [queues]
                                        exchange=celery(direct) key=celery
                   .> celery
[tasks]
  . tasks.task test
[2019-11-05 22:46:23,785: INFO/MainProcess] Connected to redis://127.0.0.1:6379/1 [2019-11-05 22:46:23,838: INFO/MainProcess] mingle: searching for neighbors [2019-11-05 22:46:24,942: INFO/MainProcess] mingle: all alone [2019-11-05 22:46:25,024: INFO/MainProcess] celery@tedu ready.
```

#### 2,创建生产者-推送任务

在tasks.py文件的同级目录进入 ipython3 执行 如下代码

```
from tasks import task_test
task_test.delay()
#执行后,worker终端中现如如下
```

```
[2019-11-05 22:46:23,785: INFO/MainProcess] Connected to redis://127.0.0.1:6379/1
[2019-11-05 22:46:23,838: INFO/MainProcess] mingle: searching for neighbors
[2019-11-05 22:46:24,942: INFO/MainProcess] mingle: all alone
[2019-11-05 22:46:25,024: INFO/MainProcess] celeryetedu ready.
[2019-11-05 22:51:34,252: INFO/MainProcess] Received task: tasks.task_test[0c41fb77-fe71-4017-944f-b2a02e0671ab]
[2019-11-05 22:51:34,256: WARNING/ForkPoolWorker-1] task is running...
[2019-11-05 22:51:34,272: INFO/ForkPoolWorker-1] Task tasks.task_test[0c41fb77-fe71-4017-944f-b2a02e0671ab] succeeded in 0.01623172200015688s: None
```

#### 存储执行结果

Celery提供存储任务执行结果的方案,需借助 redis 或 mysql 或Memcached 等

详情可见 <a href="http://docs.celery.project.org/en/latest/reference/celery.result.html#module-celery.html#module-celery.result.html#module-celery.h

```
celery -A tasks_result worker --loglevel=info
```

在相同目录下 打开终端创建生产者 - 同【上步】:执行成功后,可调用如下方法取得执行结果

```
from tasks_result import task_test
s = task_test.delay(10,100)
s.result
```

### 3 Django + Celery

1, 创建项目+应用

```
#常规命令
django-admin startproject test_celery
python manage.py startapp user
```

2, 创建celery.py

在settings.py同级目录下 创建 celery.py文件

文件内容如下:

```
from celery import Celery
from django.conf import settings
import os

# 为celery设置环境变量
os.environ.setdefault('DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE', 'test_celery.settings')

# 创建应用
app = Celery("test_celery")
# 配置应用
app.conf.update(
    # 配置broker
    BROKER_URL='redis://:@127.0.0.1:6379/1',
)
# 设置app自动加载任务
app.autodiscover_tasks(settings.INSTALLED_APPS)
```

3, 在应用模块【user目录下】创建tasks.py文件

文件内容如下:

```
from test_celery.celery import app
import time

@app.task
def task_test():
    print("task begin...")
    time.sleep(10)
    print("task over...")
```

4. 应用视图编写: 内容如下:

```
from django.http import HttpResponse
from .tasks import task_test
import datetime

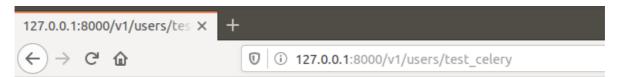
def test_celery(request):
    task_test.delay()
    now = datetime.datetime.now()
    html = "return at %s"%(now.strftime('%H:%M:%S'))
    return HttpResponse(html)
```

- 5,分布式路由下添加 test\_celery函数对应路由,此过程略
- 6, 启动django python3 manage.py runserver
- 7, 创建 celery worker

在项目路径下,即test\_celery 下 执行如下

```
celery -A test_celery worker -l info
```

8,浏览器中执行对应url



# view return at 23:42:04

worker终端中显示

```
[2019-11-05 23:42:04,362: INFO/MainProcess] Received task: user.tasks.tas
25]
| <mark>2019-11-05 23:42:04,367: WARNING/ForkPoolWorker-1] task begin....
| 2019-11-05 23:42:14,382: WARNING/ForkPoolWorker-1] task over....
| 2019-11-05 23:42:14,383: INFO/ForkPoolWorker-1] Task user.tasks.task_tesucceeded in 10.016329415000655s: None</mark>
```

### 4, 生产环境 启动

#### 1,并发模式切换

默认并发采用 - prefork

推荐采用 - gevent 模式 - 协程模式

celery -A proj worker -P gevent -c 1000 # P POOL Pool implementation: 支持 perfork or eventlet or gevent # C CONCURRENCY 并发数

#### 2,后台启动命令

nohup celery -A proj worker -P gevent -c 1000 > celery.log 2>&1 &

#1, nohup: 忽略所有挂断(SIGHUP)信号

#2,标准输入是文件描述符0。它是命令的输入,缺省是键盘,也可以是文件或其他命令的输出。

#标准输出是文件描述符1。它是命令的输出,缺省是屏幕,也可以是文件。

#标准错误是文件描述符2。这是命令错误的输出,缺省是屏幕,同样也可以是文件。

#3, &符号: 代表将命令在后台执行