# zookeeper

- zookeeper 事件监听机制
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# 1.zookeeper 事件监听机制

### 1.1 watcher概念

zookeeper提供了数据的发布/订阅功能,多个订阅者可同时监听某一特定主题对象,当该主题对象的自身状态发生变化时(例如节点内容改变、节点下的子节点列表改变等),会实时、主动通知所有订阅者

zookeeper采用了Watcher机制实现数据的发布/订阅功能。该机制在被订阅对象发生变化时会异步通知客户端,因此客户端不必在Watcher注册后轮询阻塞,从而减轻了客户端压力。

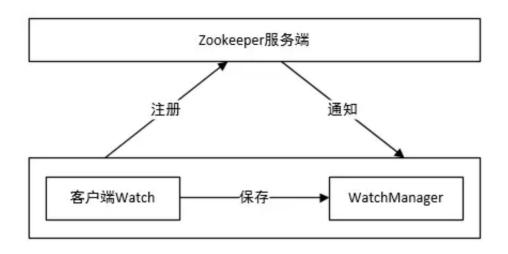
watcher机制实际上与观察者模式类似,也可看作是一种观察者模式在分布式场景下的实现方式。

## 1.2 watcher架构

Watcher实现由三个部分组成:

- Zookeeper服务端
- Zookeeper客户端
- 客户端的ZKWatchManager对象

客户端首先将Watcher注册到服务端,同时将Watcher对象保存到客户端的Watch管理器中。当ZooKeeper服务端监听的数据状态发生变化时,服务端会主动通知客户端,接着客户端的Watch管理器会触发相关Watcher来回调相应处理逻辑,从而完成整体的数据发布/订阅流程。

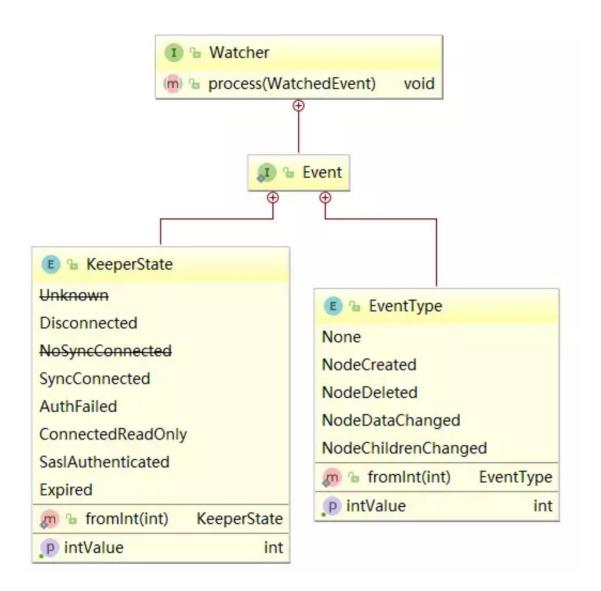


## 1.3 watcher特性

特性	说明
一次性	watcher是一次性的,一旦被触发就会移除,再次使用时需要重新注册
客户 端顺 序回 调	watcher回调是顺序串行化执行的,只有回调后客户端才能看到最新的数据状态。一个watcher回调逻辑不应该太多,以免影响别的watcher执行
轻量 级	WatchEvent是最小的通信单元,结构上只包含通知状态、事件类型和节点 路径,并不会告诉数据节点变化前后的具体内容;
时效 性	watcher只有在当前session彻底失效时才会无效,若在session有效期内 快速重连成功,则watcher依然存在,仍可接收到通知;

## 1.4 watcher接口设计

Watcher是一个接口,任何实现了Watcher接口的类就是一个新的Watcher。 Watcher内部包含了两个枚举类: KeeperState、EventType



## • Watcher通知状态(KeeperState)

KeeperState是客户端与服务端连接状态发生变化时对应的通知类型。路径为org.apache.zookeeper.Watcher.Event.KeeperState,是一个枚举类,其枚举属性如下:

枚举属性	说明	
SyncConnected	客户端与服务器正常连接时	
Disconnected	客户端与服务器断开连接时	
Expired	会话session失效时	
AuthFailed	身份认证失败时	

## • Watcher事件类型(EventType)

EventType是数据节点(znode)发生变化时对应的通知类型。EventType变化时KeeperState永远处于SyncConnected通知状态下; 当KeeperState发生变化时,EventType永远为None。其路径为org.apache.zookeeper.Watcher.Event.EventType,是一个枚举类,枚举属性如下:

枚举属性	说明		
None	无		
NodeCreated	Watcher监听的数据节点被创建时		
NodeDeleted	Watcher监听的数据节点被删除时		
NodeDataChanged	Watcher监听的数据节点内容发生变更时(无论内容数据是否变化)		
NodeChildrenChanged	Watcher监听的数据节点的子节点列表发生变更时		

注:客户端接收到的相关事件通知中只包含状态及类型等信息,不包括节点变化前后的具体内容,变化前的数据需业务自身存储,变化后的数据需调用get等方法重新获取;

### 1.5 捕获相应的事件

上面讲到zookeeper客户端连接的状态和zookeeper对znode节点监听的事件类型,下面我们来讲解如何建立zookeeper的watcher监听。在zookeeper中采用zk.getChildren(path, watch)、zk.exists(path, watch)、zk.getData(path, watcher, stat)这样的方式为某个znode注册监听。

下表以node-x节点为例,说明调用的注册方法和可监听事件间的关系:

注册方式	Created	ChildrenChanged	Changed	Deleted
zk.exists("/node- x",watcher)	可监控		可监控	可监控
zk.getData("/node- x",watcher)			可监控	可监控
zk.getChildren("/node- x",watcher)		可监控		可监控

## 1.6 注册watcher的方法

## 1.6.1 客服端与服务器的连接状态

KeeperState 通知状态

SyncConnected:客户端与服务器正常连接时 Disconnected:客户端与服务器断开连接时

Expired:会话session失效时 AuthFailed:身份认证失败时

事件类型为:None

```
import org.apache.zookeeper.WatchedEvent;
import org.apache.zookeeper.Watcher;
import org.apache.zookeeper.ZooKeeper;
import java.util.concurrent.CountDownLatch;
public class ZKConnectionWatcher implements Watcher {
    // 计数器对象
    static CountDownLatch countDownLatch = new CountDownLatch(1);
    // 连接对象
    static ZooKeeper zooKeeper;
   @Override
    public void process(WatchedEvent event) {
       try {
           // 事件类型
           if (event.getType() == Event.EventType.None) {
                if (event.getState() == Event.KeeperState.SyncConnected)
{
                   System.out.println("连接创建成功!");
                   countDownLatch.countDown();
                } else if (event.getState() ==
Event.KeeperState.Disconnected) {
                   System.out.println("断开连接!");
                } else if (event.getState() == Event.KeeperState.Expired)
{
                   System.out.println("会话超时!");
                   zooKeeper = new ZooKeeper("192.168.60.130:2181",
5000, new ZKConnectionWatcher());
                } else if (event.getState() ==
Event.KeeperState.AuthFailed) {
                   System.out.println("认证失败!");
                }
            }
        } catch (Exception ex) {
           ex.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
try {
           zooKeeper = new ZooKeeper("192.168.60.130:2181", 5000, new
ZKConnectionWatcher());
           // 阻塞线程等待连接的创建
           countDownLatch.await();
           // 会话id
           System.out.println(zooKeeper.getSessionId());
           // 添加授权用户
zooKeeper.addAuthInfo("digest1","itcast1:1234561".getBytes());
           byte [] bs=zooKeeper.getData("/node1",false,null);
           System.out.println(new String(bs));
           Thread.sleep(50000);
           zooKeeper.close();
           System.out.println("结束");
        } catch (Exception ex) {
           ex.printStackTrace();
       }
   }
}
```

### 1.6.1 检查节点是否存在

```
// 使用连接对象的监视器
exists(String path, boolean b)
// 自定义监视器
exists(String path, Watcher w)

// NodeCreated:节点创建
// NodeDeleted:节点删除
// NodeDataChanged:节点内容发生变化
```

- path-znode路径。
- **b**-是否使用连接对象中注册的监视器。
- w-监视器对象。

```
import org.apache.zookeeper.KeeperException;
import org.apache.zookeeper.WatchedEvent;
import org.apache.zookeeper.Watcher;
import org.apache.zookeeper.ZooKeeper;
import org.junit.After;
import org.junit.Before;
import org.junit.Test;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.concurrent.CountDownLatch;
public class ZKWatcherExists {
    String IP = "192.168.60.130:2181";
    ZooKeeper zooKeeper = null;
   @Before
    public void before() throws IOException, InterruptedException {
        CountDownLatch countDownLatch = new CountDownLatch(1);
        // 连接zookeeper客户端
        zooKeeper = new ZooKeeper(IP, 6000, new Watcher() {
            @Override
            public void process(WatchedEvent event) {
                System.out.println("连接对象的参数!");
                // 连接成功
                if (event.getState() == Event.KeeperState.SyncConnected)
{
                    countDownLatch.countDown();
                }
                System.out.println("path=" + event.getPath());
                System.out.println("eventType=" + event.getType());
            }
        });
        countDownLatch.await();
    }
   @After
    public void after() throws InterruptedException {
        zooKeeper.close();
    }
```

```
@Test
   public void watcherExists1() throws KeeperException,
InterruptedException {
       // arg1:节点的路径
       // arg2:使用连接对象中的watcher
       zooKeeper.exists("/watcher1", true);
       Thread.sleep(50000);
       System.out.println("结束");
   }
   @Test
   public void watcherExists2() throws KeeperException,
InterruptedException {
       // arg1:节点的路径
       // arg2:自定义watcher对象
       zooKeeper.exists("/watcher1", new Watcher() {
           @Override
           public void process(WatchedEvent event) {
               System.out.println("自定义watcher");
               System.out.println("path=" + event.getPath());
               System.out.println("eventType=" + event.getType());
           }
       });
       Thread.sleep(50000);
       System.out.println("结束");
   }
   @Test
   public void watcherExists3() throws KeeperException,
InterruptedException {
       // watcher一次性
       Watcher watcher = new Watcher() {
           @Override
           public void process(WatchedEvent event) {
               try {
                   System.out.println("自定义watcher");
                   System.out.println("path=" + event.getPath());
                   System.out.println("eventType=" + event.getType());
                   zooKeeper.exists("/watcher1", this);
               } catch (Exception ex) {
```

```
ex.printStackTrace();
                }
            }
        };
        zooKeeper.exists("/watcher1", watcher);
        Thread.sleep(80000);
        System.out.println("结束");
    }
   @Test
    public void watcherExists4() throws KeeperException,
InterruptedException {
        // 注册多个监听器对象
        zooKeeper.exists("/watcher1", new Watcher() {
            @Override
            public void process(WatchedEvent event) {
                System.out.println("1");
                System.out.println("path=" + event.getPath());
                System.out.println("eventType=" + event.getType());
            }
        });
        zooKeeper.exists("/watcher1", new Watcher() {
            @Override
            public void process(WatchedEvent event) {
                System.out.println("2");
                System.out.println("path=" + event.getPath());
                System.out.println("eventType=" + event.getType());
            }
        });
        Thread.sleep(80000);
        System.out.println("结束");
    }
}
```

### 1.6.2 查看节点

```
// 使用连接对象的监视器
getData(String path, boolean b, Stat stat)
// 自定义监视器
getData(String path, Watcher w, Stat stat)

// NodeDeleted:节点删除
// NodeDataChanged:节点内容发生变化
```

- **path** znode路径。
- **b**-是否使用连接对象中注册的监视器。
- w-监视器对象。
- **stat** 返回znode的元数据。

```
import org.apache.zookeeper.KeeperException;
import org.apache.zookeeper.WatchedEvent;
import org.apache.zookeeper.Watcher;
import org.apache.zookeeper.ZooKeeper;
import org.apache.zookeeper.data.Stat;
import org.junit.After;
import org.junit.Before;
import org.junit.Test;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.concurrent.CountDownLatch;
public class ZKWatcherGetData {
    String IP = "192.168.60.130:2181";
    ZooKeeper zooKeeper = null;
   @Before
    public void before() throws IOException, InterruptedException {
        CountDownLatch countDownLatch = new CountDownLatch(1);
        // 连接zookeeper客户端
        zooKeeper = new ZooKeeper(IP, 6000, new Watcher() {
            @Override
            public void process(WatchedEvent event) {
                System.out.println("连接对象的参数!");
                // 连接成功
                if (event.getState() == Event.KeeperState.SyncConnected)
{
                    countDownLatch.countDown();
                }
                System.out.println("path=" + event.getPath());
                System.out.println("eventType=" + event.getType());
            }
        });
        countDownLatch.await();
    }
   @After
    public void after() throws InterruptedException {
        zooKeeper.close();
```

```
@Test
   public void watcherGetData1() throws KeeperException,
InterruptedException {
       // arg1:节点的路径
       // arg2:使用连接对象中的watcher
       zooKeeper.getData("/watcher2", true, null);
       Thread.sleep(50000);
       System.out.println("结束");
   }
   @Test
   public void watcherGetData2() throws KeeperException,
InterruptedException {
       // arg1:节点的路径
       // arg2:自定义watcher对象
       zooKeeper.getData("/watcher2", new Watcher() {
           @Override
           public void process(WatchedEvent event) {
               System.out.println("自定义watcher");
               System.out.println("path=" + event.getPath());
               System.out.println("eventType=" + event.getType());
           }
       }, null);
       Thread.sleep(50000);
       System.out.println("结束");
   }
   @Test
   public void watcherGetData3() throws KeeperException,
InterruptedException {
       // 一次性
       Watcher watcher = new Watcher() {
           @Override
           public void process(WatchedEvent event) {
               try {
                   System.out.println("自定义watcher");
                   System.out.println("path=" + event.getPath());
                   System.out.println("eventType=" + event.getType());
                   if(event.getType()==Event.EventType.NodeDataChanged)
```

```
zooKeeper.getData("/watcher2", this, null);
                    }
                } catch (Exception ex) {
                    ex.printStackTrace();
                }
            }
        };
        zooKeeper.getData("/watcher2", watcher, null);
        Thread.sleep(50000);
        System.out.println("结束");
    }
   @Test
    public void watcherGetData4() throws KeeperException,
InterruptedException {
        // 注册多个监听器对象
        zooKeeper.getData("/watcher2", new Watcher() {
            @Override
            public void process(WatchedEvent event) {
                try {
                    System.out.println("1");
                    System.out.println("path=" + event.getPath());
                    System.out.println("eventType=" + event.getType());
                    if(event.getType()==Event.EventType.NodeDataChanged)
{
                        zooKeeper.getData("/watcher2", this, null);
                    }
                } catch (Exception ex) {
                    ex.printStackTrace();
                }
            }
        },null);
        zooKeeper.getData("/watcher2", new Watcher() {
            @Override
            public void process(WatchedEvent event) {
                try {
                    System.out.println("2");
                    System.out.println("path=" + event.getPath());
                    System.out.println("eventType=" + event.getType());
                    if(event.getType()==Event.EventType.NodeDataChanged)
```

```
zooKeeper.getData("/watcher2", this, null);
}
catch (Exception ex) {
    ex.printStackTrace();
}
}
,null);
Thread.sleep(50000);
System.out.println("结束");
}
```

### 1.6.3 查看子节点

```
// 使用连接对象的监视器
getChildren(String path, boolean b)
// 自定义监视器
getChildren(String path, Watcher w)

// NodeChildrenChanged:子节点发生变化
// NodeDeleted:节点删除
```

- path-znode路径。
- **b**-是否使用连接对象中注册的监视器。
- w-监视器对象。

```
import org.apache.zookeeper.KeeperException;
import org.apache.zookeeper.WatchedEvent;
import org.apache.zookeeper.Watcher;
import org.apache.zookeeper.ZooKeeper;
import org.junit.After;
import org.junit.Before;
import org.junit.Test;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CountDownLatch;
public class ZKWatcherGetChild {
    String IP = "192.168.60.130:2181";
    ZooKeeper zooKeeper = null;
   @Before
    public void before() throws IOException, InterruptedException {
        CountDownLatch connectedSemaphore = new CountDownLatch(1);
        // 连接zookeeper客户端
        zooKeeper = new ZooKeeper(IP, 6000, new Watcher() {
            @Override
            public void process(WatchedEvent event) {
                System.out.println("连接对象的参数!");
                // 连接成功
                if (event.getState() == Event.KeeperState.SyncConnected)
{
                    connectedSemaphore.countDown();
                }
                System.out.println("path=" + event.getPath());
                System.out.println("eventType=" + event.getType());
            }
        });
        connectedSemaphore.await();
    }
   @After
    public void after() throws InterruptedException {
        zooKeeper.close();
    }
```

```
@Test
   public void watcherGetChild1() throws KeeperException,
InterruptedException {
       // arg1:节点的路径
       // arg2:使用连接对象中的watcher
       zooKeeper.getChildren("/watcher3", true);
       Thread.sleep(50000);
       System.out.println("结束");
   }
   @Test
   public void watcherGetChild2() throws KeeperException,
InterruptedException {
       // arg1:节点的路径
       // arg2:自定义watcher
       zooKeeper.getChildren("/watcher3", new Watcher() {
           @Override
           public void process(WatchedEvent event) {
               System.out.println("自定义watcher");
               System.out.println("path=" + event.getPath());
               System.out.println("eventType=" + event.getType());
           }
       });
       Thread.sleep(50000);
       System.out.println("结束");
   }
   @Test
   public void watcherGetChild3() throws KeeperException,
InterruptedException {
       // 一次性
       Watcher watcher = new Watcher() {
           @Override
           public void process(WatchedEvent event) {
               try {
                   System.out.println("自定义watcher");
                   System.out.println("path=" + event.getPath());
                   System.out.println("eventType=" + event.getType());
                   if (event.getType() ==
```

```
Event.EventType.NodeChildrenChanged) {
                        zooKeeper.getChildren("/watcher3", this);
                    }
                } catch (Exception ex) {
                    ex.printStackTrace();
                }
            }
        };
        zooKeeper.getChildren("/watcher3", watcher);
       Thread.sleep(50000);
       System.out.println("结束");
   }
   @Test
   public void watcherGetChild4() throws KeeperException,
InterruptedException {
       // 多个监视器对象
       zooKeeper.getChildren("/watcher3", new Watcher() {
            @Override
            public void process(WatchedEvent event) {
                try {
                    System.out.println("1");
                    System.out.println("path=" + event.getPath());
                    System.out.println("eventType=" + event.getType());
                    if (event.getType() ==
Event.EventType.NodeChildrenChanged) {
                        zooKeeper.getChildren("/watcher3", this);
                    }
                } catch (Exception ex) {
                    ex.printStackTrace();
                }
            }
       });
       zooKeeper.getChildren("/watcher3", new Watcher() {
            @Override
            public void process(WatchedEvent event) {
                try {
                    System.out.println("2");
                    System.out.println("path=" + event.getPath());
                    System.out.println("eventType=" + event.getType());
                    if (event.getType() ==
```

### 1.7 配置中心案例

工作中有这样的一个场景:数据库用户名和密码信息放在一个配置文件中,应用读取该配置文件,配置文件信息放入缓存。

若数据库的用户名和密码改变时候,还需要重新加载缓存,比较麻烦,通过 ZooKeeper可以轻松完成,当数据库发生变化时自动完成缓存同步。

设计思路:

- 1. 连接zookeeper服务器
- 2. 读取zookeeper中的配置信息,注册watcher监听器,存入本地变量
- 3. 当zookeeper中的配置信息发生变化时,通过watcher的回调方法捕获数据变化事件
- 4. 重新获取配置信息

```
import java.util.concurrent.CountDownLatch;
import com.itcast.watcher.ZKConnectionWatcher;
import org.apache.zookeeper.WatchedEvent;
import org.apache.zookeeper.Watcher;
import org.apache.zookeeper.Watcher.Event.EventType;
import org.apache.zookeeper.ZooKeeper;
public class MyConfigCenter implements Watcher {
   // zk的连接串
   String IP = "192.168.60.130:2181";
   // 计数器对象
   CountDownLatch countDownLatch = new CountDownLatch(1);
   // 连接对象
   static ZooKeeper zooKeeper;
   // 用于本地化存储配置信息
   private String url;
   private String username;
   private String password;
   @Override
   public void process(WatchedEvent event) {
       try {
           // 捕获事件状态
           if (event.getType() == Event.EventType.None) {
               if (event.getState() == Event.KeeperState.SyncConnected)
{
                   System.out.println("连接成功");
                   countDownLatch.countDown();
               } else if (event.getState() ==
Event.KeeperState.Disconnected) {
                   System.out.println("连接断开!");
               } else if (event.getState() == Event.KeeperState.Expired)
{
                   System.out.println("连接超时!");
                   // 超时后服务器端已经将连接释放,需要重新连接服务器端
                   zooKeeper = new ZooKeeper("192.168.60.130:2181",
6000,
                           new ZKConnectionWatcher());
```

```
} else if (event.getState() ==
Event.KeeperState.AuthFailed) {
                   System.out.println("验证失败!");
               }
               // 当配置信息发生变化时
           } else if (event.getType() == EventType.NodeDataChanged) {
               initValue();
           }
       } catch (Exception ex) {
           ex.printStackTrace();
       }
   }
   // 构造方法
   public MyConfigCenter() {
       initValue();
   }
   // 连接zookeeper服务器,读取配置信息
   public void initValue() {
       try {
           // 创建连接对象
           zooKeeper = new ZooKeeper(IP, 5000, this);
           // 阻塞线程,等待连接的创建成功
           countDownLatch.await();
           // 读取配置信息
           this.url = new String(zooKeeper.getData("/config/url", true,
null));
           this.username = new
String(zooKeeper.getData("/config/username", true, null));
           this.password = new
String(zooKeeper.getData("/config/password", true, null));
       } catch (Exception ex) {
           ex.printStackTrace();
       }
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       try {
```

```
MyConfigCenter myConfigCenter = new MyConfigCenter();
            for (int i = 1; i \le 20; i++) {
                Thread.sleep(5000);
                System.out.println("url:"+myConfigCenter.getUrl());
System.out.println("username:"+myConfigCenter.getUsername());
System.out.println("password:"+myConfigCenter.getPassword());
System.out.println("#########################");
        } catch (Exception ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
       }
    }
   public String getUrl() {
       return url;
    }
    public void setUrl(String url) {
       this.url = url;
    }
    public String getUsername() {
       return username;
    }
    public void setUsername(String username) {
       this.username = username;
    }
    public String getPassword() {
       return password;
    }
   public void setPassword(String password) {
       this.password = password;
    }
}
```

## 1.8 生成分布式唯一ID

在过去的单库单表型系统中,通常可以使用数据库字段自带的auto\_increment 属性来自动为每条记录生成一个唯一的ID。但是分库分表后,就无法在依靠数据库的 auto\_increment属性来唯一标识一条记录了。此时我们就可以用zookeeper在分布式环境下生成全局唯一ID。

设计思路:

- 1.连接zookeeper服务器
- 2.指定路径生成临时有序节点
- 3.取序列号及为分布式环境下的唯一ID

```
import java.util.concurrent.CountDownLatch;
import com.itcast.watcher.ZKConnectionWatcher;
import org.apache.zookeeper.CreateMode;
import org.apache.zookeeper.WatchedEvent;
import org.apache.zookeeper.Watcher;
import org.apache.zookeeper.Watcher.Event.KeeperState;
import org.apache.zookeeper.ZooDefs.Ids;
import org.apache.zookeeper.ZooKeeper;
public class GloballyUniqueId implements Watcher {
   // zk的连接串
   String IP = "192.168.60.130:2181";
   // 计数器对象
   CountDownLatch countDownLatch = new CountDownLatch(1);
   // 用户生成序号的节点
   String defaultPath = "/uniqueId";
   // 连接对象
   ZooKeeper zooKeeper;
   @Override
   public void process(WatchedEvent event) {
       try {
           // 捕获事件状态
           if (event.getType() == Watcher.Event.EventType.None) {
               if (event.getState() ==
Watcher.Event.KeeperState.SyncConnected) {
                   System.out.println("连接成功");
                   countDownLatch.countDown();
               } else if (event.getState() ==
Watcher.Event.KeeperState.Disconnected) {
                   System.out.println("连接断开!");
               } else if (event.getState() ==
Watcher.Event.KeeperState.Expired) {
                   System.out.println("连接超时!");
                   // 超时后服务器端已经将连接释放,需要重新连接服务器端
                   zooKeeper = new ZooKeeper(IP, 6000,
                           new ZKConnectionWatcher());
               } else if (event.getState() ==
Watcher.Event.KeeperState.AuthFailed) {
                   System.out.println("验证失败!");
```

```
}
       } catch (Exception ex) {
           ex.printStackTrace();
   }
   // 构造方法
   public GloballyUniqueId() {
       try {
           //打开连接
           zooKeeper = new ZooKeeper(IP, 5000, this);
           // 阻塞线程,等待连接的创建成功
           countDownLatch.await();
       } catch (Exception ex) {
           ex.printStackTrace();
       }
   }
   // 生成id的方法
   public String getUniqueId() {
       String path = "";
       try {
           //创建临时有序节点
           path = zooKeeper.create(defaultPath, new byte[0],
Ids.OPEN ACL UNSAFE, CreateMode.EPHEMERAL SEQUENTIAL);
       } catch (Exception ex) {
           ex.printStackTrace();
       }
       // /uniqueId0000000001
       return path.substring(9);
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       GloballyUniqueId globallyUniqueId = new GloballyUniqueId();
       for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++) {
           String id = globallyUniqueId.getUniqueId();
           System.out.println(id);
       }
   }
}
```

### 1.9 分布式锁

分布式锁有多种实现方式,比如通过数据库、redis都可实现。作为分布式协同工具ZooKeeper,当然也有着标准的实现方式。下面介绍在zookeeper中如何实现排他锁。

设计思路:

- 1.每个客户端往/Locks下创建临时有序节点/Locks/Lock 000000001
- 2.客户端取得/Locks下子节点,并进行排序,判断排在最前面的是否为自己,如果自己的锁节点在第一位,代表获取锁成功
- 3.如果自己的锁节点不在第一位,则监听自己前一位的锁节点。例如,自己锁节点 Lock 00000001
- 4.当前一位锁节点(Lock 00000002)的逻辑
- 5.监听客户端重新执行第2步逻辑,判断自己是否获得了锁

```
import org.apache.zookeeper.*;
import org.apache.zookeeper.data.Stat;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CountDownLatch;
public class MyLock {
   // zk的连接串
   String IP = "192.168.60.130:2181";
    // 计数器对象
   CountDownLatch countDownLatch = new CountDownLatch(1);
    //ZooKeeper配置信息
   ZooKeeper zooKeeper;
   private static final String LOCK_ROOT_PATH = "/Locks";
    private static final String LOCK NODE NAME = "Lock ";
    private String lockPath;
   // 打开zookeeper连接
    public MyLock() {
       try {
           zooKeeper = new ZooKeeper(IP, 5000, new Watcher() {
                @Override
                public void process(WatchedEvent event) {
                    if (event.getType() == Event.EventType.None) {
                        if (event.getState() ==
Event.KeeperState.SyncConnected) {
                            System.out.println("连接成功!");
                            countDownLatch.countDown();
                        }
                    }
                }
           });
           countDownLatch.await();
        } catch (Exception ex) {
           ex.printStackTrace();
       }
    }
    //获取锁
```

```
public void acquireLock() throws Exception {
       //创建锁节点
       createLock();
       //尝试获取锁
       attemptLock();
   }
   //创建锁节点
   private void createLock() throws Exception {
       //判断Locks是否存在,不存在创建
       Stat stat = zooKeeper.exists(LOCK ROOT PATH, false);
       if (stat == null) {
           zooKeeper.create(LOCK ROOT PATH, new byte[0],
ZooDefs.Ids.OPEN_ACL_UNSAFE, CreateMode.PERSISTENT);
       }
       // 创建临时有序节点
       lockPath = zooKeeper.create(LOCK ROOT PATH + "/" +
LOCK NODE NAME, new byte[0], ZooDefs.Ids.OPEN ACL UNSAFE,
CreateMode.EPHEMERAL SEQUENTIAL);
       System.out.println("节点创建成功:" + lockPath);
   }
   //监视器对象,监视上一个节点是否被删除
   Watcher watcher = new Watcher() {
       @Override
       public void process(WatchedEvent event) {
           if (event.getType() == Event.EventType.NodeDeleted) {
               synchronized (this) {
                   notifyAll();
               }
           }
       }
   };
   //尝试获取锁
   private void attemptLock() throws Exception {
       // 获取Locks节点下的所有子节点
       List<String> list = zooKeeper.getChildren(LOCK ROOT PATH, false);
       // 对子节点进行排序
       Collections.sort(list);
       // /Locks/Lock 000000001
```

```
int index =
list.indexOf(lockPath.substring(LOCK ROOT PATH.length() + 1));
        if (index == 0) {
            System.out.println("获取锁成功!");
            return;
        } else {
           // 上一个节点的路径
            String path = list.get(index - 1);
            Stat stat = zooKeeper.exists(LOCK ROOT PATH + "/" + path,
watcher);
            if (stat == null) {
                attemptLock();
            } else {
                synchronized (watcher) {
                    watcher.wait();
                }
                attemptLock();
            }
        }
    }
    //释放锁
    public void releaseLock() throws Exception {
           //删除临时有序节点
            zooKeeper.delete(this.lockPath,-1);
            zooKeeper.close();
            System.out.println("锁已经释放:"+this.lockPath);
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            MyLock myLock = new MyLock();
            myLock.createLock();
        } catch (Exception ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

```
public class TicketSeller {
   private void sell(){
       System.out.println("售票开始");
       // 线程随机休眠数毫秒,模拟现实中的费时操作
       int sleepMillis = 5000;
       try {
           //代表复杂逻辑执行了一段时间
           Thread.sleep(sleepMillis);
       } catch (InterruptedException e) {
           e.printStackTrace();
       System.out.println("售票结束");
   public void sellTicketWithLock() throws Exception {
       MyLock lock = new MyLock();
       // 获取锁
       lock.acquireLock();
       sell();
       //释放锁
       lock.releaseLock();
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
       TicketSeller ticketSeller = new TicketSeller();
       for(int i=0;i<10;i++){
           ticketSeller.sellTicketWithLock();
       }
   }
}
```

## 2.zookeeper 集群搭建

单机环境下,jdk、zookeeper 安装完毕,基于一台虚拟机,进行zookeeper伪集群搭建,zookeeper集群中包含3个节点,节点对外提供服务端口号分别为2181、2182、2183

1. 基于zookeeper-3.4.10复制三份zookeeper安装好的服务器文件,目录名称分别为zookeeper2181、zookeeper2182、zookeeper2183

```
cp -r zookeeper-3.4.10 zookeeper2181
cp -r zookeeper-3.4.10 zookeeper2182
cp -r zookeeper-3.4.10 zookeeper2183
```

2. 修改zookeeper2181服务器对应配置文件。

```
#服务器对应端口号
clientPort=2181
#数据快照文件所在路径
dataDir=/home/zookeeper/zookeeper2181/data
#集群配置信息
#server.A=B:C:D
#A: 是一个数字,表示这个是服务器的编号
#B: 是这个服务器的ip地址
#C: Zookeeper服务器之间的通信端口
#D: Leader选举的端口
server.1=192.168.60.130:2287:3387
server.2=192.168.60.130:2288:3388
server.3=192.168.60.130:2289:3389
```

3. 在上一步 dataDir 指定的目录下,创建 myid 文件,然后在该文件添加上一步 server 配置的对应 A 数字。

```
#zookeeper2181对应的数字为1
#/home/zookeeper/zookeeper2181/data目录下执行命令
echo "1" > myid
```

- 4. zookeeper2182、zookeeper2183参照步骤2/3进行相应配置
- 5. 分别启动三台服务器,检验集群状态 登录命令:

```
./zkCli.sh -server 192.168.60.130:2181
./zkCli.sh -server 192.168.60.130:2182
./zkCli.sh -server 192.168.60.130:2183
```

## 3.一致性协议:zab协议

zab协议 的全称是 **Zookeeper Atomic Broadcast** (zookeeper原子广播)。 zookeeper 是通过 zab协议来保证分布式事务的最终一致性

基于zab协议, zookeeper集群中的角色主要有以下三类, 如下表所示:

zab广播模式工作原理,通过类似两阶段提交协议的方式解决数据一致性:

- 1. leader从客户端收到一个写请求
- 2. leader生成一个新的事务并为这个事务生成一个唯一的ZXID
- 3. leader将这个事务提议(propose)发送给所有的follows节点
- 4. follower节点将收到的事务请求加入到历史队列(history queue)中,并发送ack给leader
- 5. 当leader收到大多数follower(半数以上节点)的ack消息,leader会发送commit请求
- 6. 当follower收到commit请求时,从历史队列中将事务请求commit

# 4.zookeeper的leader选举

### 4.1 服务器状态

looking: 寻找leader状态。当服务器处于该状态时,它会认为当前集群中没有leader,因此需要进入leader选举状态。

leading: 领导者状态。表明当前服务器角色是leader。

following: 跟随者状态。表明当前服务器角色是follower。

observing:观察者状态。表明当前服务器角色是observer。

## 4.2 服务器启动时期的leader选举

在集群初始化阶段,当有一台服务器server1启动时,其单独无法进行和完成leader选举,当第二台服务器server2启动时,此时两台机器可以相互通信,每台机器都试图找到leader,于是进入leader选举过程。选举过程如下:

- 1. 每个server发出一个投票。由于是初始情况,server1和server2都会将自己作为leader服务器来进行投票,每次投票会包含所推举的服务器的myid和zxid,使用(myid, zxid)来表示,此时server1的投票为(1, 0),server2的投票为(2, 0),然后各自将这个投票发给集群中其他机器。
- 2. 集群中的每台服务器接收来自集群中各个服务器的投票。
- 3. 处理投票。针对每一个投票,服务器都需要将别人的投票和自己的投票进行pk,pk 规则如下
  - o 优先检查zxid。zxid比较大的服务器优先作为leader。
  - o 如果zxid相同,那么就比较myid。myid较大的服务器作为leader服务器。

对于Server1而言,它的投票是(1,0),接收Server2的投票为(2,0),首先会比较两者的zxid,均为0,再比较myid,此时server2的myid最大,于是更新自己的投票为(2,0),然后重新投票,对于server2而言,其无须更新自己的投票,只是再次向集群中所有机器发出上一次投票信息即可。

- 4. 统计投票。每次投票后,服务器都会统计投票信息,判断是否已经有过半机器接受到相同的投票信息,对于server1、server2而言,都统计出集群中已经有两台机器接受了(2,0)的投票信息,此时便认为已经选出了leader
- 5. 改变服务器状态。一旦确定了leader,每个服务器就会更新自己的状态,如果是follower,那么就变更为following,如果是leader,就变更为leading。

### 4.3 服务器运行时期的Leader选举

在zookeeper运行期间,leader与非leader服务器各司其职,即便当有非leader服务器宕机或新加入,此时也不会影响leader,但是一旦leader服务器挂了,那么整个集群将暂停对外服务,进入新一轮leader选举,其过程和启动时期的Leader选举过程基本一致。

假设正在运行的有server1、server2、server3三台服务器,当前leader是server2,若某一时刻leader挂了,此时便开始Leader选举。选举过程如下:

- 1. 变更状态。leader挂后,余下的服务器都会将自己的服务器状态变更为looking,然后开始进入leader选举过程。
- 2. 每个server会发出一个投票。在运行期间,每个服务器上的zxid可能不同,此时假定 server1的zxid为122,server3的zxid为122,在第一轮投票中,server1和server3 都会投自己,产生投票(1, 122),(3, 122),然后各自将投票发送给集群中所有机器。
- 3. 接收来自各个服务器的投票。与启动时过程相同
- 4. 处理投票。与启动时过程相同,此时,server3将会成为leader。

- 5. 统计投票。与启动时过程相同。
- 6. 改变服务器的状态。与启动时过程相同。

## 5.observer角色及其配置

observer角色特点:

- 1. 不参与集群的leader选举
  - 1. 不参与集群中写数据时的ack反馈

为了使用observer角色,在任何想变成observer角色的配置文件中加入如下配置:

### peerType=observer

并在所有server的配置文件中,配置成observer模式的server的那行配置追加:observer,例如:

server.3=192.168.60.130:2289:3389:observer

# 6.zookeeperAPI连接集群

ZooKeeper(String connectionString, int sessionTimeout, Watcher watcher)

- **connectionString** zooKeeper集合主机。
- sessionTimeout 会话超时(以毫秒为单位)。
- watcher 实现"监视器"界面的对象。ZooKeeper集合通过监视器对象返回连接状态。

```
import org.apache.zookeeper.WatchedEvent;
import org.apache.zookeeper.Watcher;
import org.apache.zookeeper.ZooKeeper;
import java.util.concurrent.CountDownLatch;
public class ZookeeperConnection {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       try {
           // 计数器对象
           CountDownLatch countDownLatch=new CountDownLatch(1);
           // arg1:服务器的ip和端口
           // arg2:客户端与服务器之间的会话超时时间 以毫秒为单位的
           // arg3:监视器对象
           ZooKeeper zooKeeper=new
ZooKeeper("192.168.60.130:2181,192.168.60.130:2182,192.168.60.130:2183",
5000, new Watcher() {
               @Override
               public void process(WatchedEvent event) {
                   if(event.getState()==Event.KeeperState.SyncConnected)
{
                       System.out.println("连接创建成功!");
                       countDownLatch.countDown();
                   }
               }
           });
           // 主线程阻塞等待连接对象的创建成功
           countDownLatch.await();
           // 会话编号
           System.out.println(zooKeeper.getSessionId());
           zooKeeper.close();
       } catch (Exception ex) {
           ex.printStackTrace();
       }
   }
}
```