# 客户端命令行操作

## 命令基本语法

表5-1

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| 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 |

# 命令操作138

按编号顺序操作

## 启动帮助

### 启动客户端-1

[atguigu@hadoop138 zookeeper-3.4.10]$ bin/zkCli.sh

### 显示所有操作命令-2

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

### 查看当前znode中所包含的内容-3

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

[zookeeper]

## 查看节点

### 查看当前节点详细数据-4

[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

### 分别创建2个普通节点-5

[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 3] create /sanguo "jinlian"

Created /sanguo

[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 4] create /sanguo/shuguo "liubei"

Created /sanguo/shuguo

### 获得节点的值-6

[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 5] get /sanguo

jinlian

cZxid = 0x100000003

ctime = Wed Aug 29 00:03:23 CST 2018

mZxid = 0x100000003

mtime = Wed Aug 29 00:03:23 CST 2018

pZxid = 0x100000004

cversion = 1

dataVersion = 0

aclVersion = 0

ephemeralOwner = 0x0

dataLength = 7

numChildren = 1

[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 6]

[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 6] get /sanguo/shuguo

liubei

cZxid = 0x100000004

ctime = Wed Aug 29 00:04:35 CST 2018

mZxid = 0x100000004

mtime = Wed Aug 29 00:04:35 CST 2018

pZxid = 0x100000004

cversion = 0

dataVersion = 0

aclVersion = 0

ephemeralOwner = 0x0

dataLength = 6

numChildren = 0

### 节点的值变化监听-10

（1）在hadoop139主机上注册监听/sanguo节点数据变化

[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 26] [zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 8] get /sanguo watch

（2）在hadoop138主机上修改/sanguo节点的数据

[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 1] set /sanguo "xisi"

（3）观察hadoop139主机收到数据变化的监听

WATCHER::

WatchedEvent state:SyncConnected type:NodeDataChanged path:/sanguo

### 节点的子节点变化监听（路径变化）-11

（1）在hadoop139主机上注册监听/sanguo节点的子节点变化

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

[aa0000000001, server101]

（2）在hadoop138主机/sanguo节点上创建子节点

[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 2] create /sanguo/jin "simayi"

Created /sanguo/jin

（3）观察hadoop139主机收到子节点变化的监听

WATCHER::

WatchedEvent state:SyncConnected type:NodeChildrenChanged path:/sanguo

### 查看节点状态-14

[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 17] stat /sanguo

cZxid = 0x100000003

ctime = Wed Aug 29 00:03:23 CST 2018

mZxid = 0x100000011

mtime = Wed Aug 29 00:21:23 CST 2018

pZxid = 0x100000014

cversion = 9

dataVersion = 1

aclVersion = 0

ephemeralOwner = 0x0

dataLength = 4

numChildren = 1

## 创建节点

### 创建短暂节点-7

[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 7] create -e /sanguo/wuguo "zhouyu"

Created /sanguo/wuguo

（1）在当前客户端是能查看到的

[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 3] ls /sanguo

[wuguo, shuguo]

（2）退出当前客户端然后再重启客户端

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

[atguigu@hadoop139 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 /sanguo

[shuguo]

### 创建带序号的节点-8

（1）先创建一个普通的根节点/sanguo/weiguo

[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 1] create /sanguo/weiguo "caocao"

Created /sanguo/weiguo

（2）创建带序号的节点

[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 2] create -s /sanguo/weiguo/xiaoqiao "jinlian"

Created /sanguo/weiguo/xiaoqiao0000000000

[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 3] create -s /sanguo/weiguo/daqiao "jinlian"

Created /sanguo/weiguo/daqiao0000000001

[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 4] create -s /sanguo/weiguo/diaocan "jinlian"

Created /sanguo/weiguo/diaocan0000000002

如果原来没有序号节点，序号从0开始依次递增。如果原节点下已有2个节点，则再排序时从2开始，以此类推。

## 修改节点

### 修改节点数据值-9

[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 6] set /sanguo/weiguo "simayi"

## 删除节点

### 删除节点-12

[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 4] delete /sanguo/jin

### 递归删除节点-13

[zk: localhost:2181(CONNECTED) 15] rmr /sanguo/shuguo