

# P8-07-02 阿里Canal1.1.4(1.1.5 稳定)+ES6.5.0

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## 1、主机规划

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主机1 MySQL环境5.7.24 26 30 10.0.0.11

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主机2 Canal1.1.4 Server Client ES 10.0.0.50

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软件github上使用阿里云可能因为国内很慢，我们可以先下载到本地

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yum install -y lrzsz 工具本地Windows下的内容Linux虚拟机中

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## 2、搭建过程中所需要的软件以及搭建好的虚拟机环境

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链接: [https://pan.baidu.com/s/1s6xTc7cyCmuajlqI\\_TWM\\_w](https://pan.baidu.com/s/1s6xTc7cyCmuajlqI_TWM_w)

提取码: h32n

## 3、搭建流程

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```
1 P8-VM-Canal+ES x +
* updates: mirrors.aliyun.com
base | 3.6 kB 00:00:00
docker-ce-stable | 3.5 kB 00:00:00
extras | 2.9 kB 00:00:00
updates | 2.9 kB 00:00:00
updates/7/x86_64/primary_db | 3.0 MB 00:00:00
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
--> Package lrzsz.x86_64 0:0.12.20-36.el7 will be installed
--> Finished Dependency Resolution

Dependencies Resolved

=====
Package Arch Version Repository Size
=====
Installing:
lrzsz x86_64 0.12.20-36.el7 base 78 k
=====
Transaction Summary
=====
Install 1 Package

Total download size: 78 k
Installed size: 181 k
Downloading packages:
lrzsz-0.12.20-36.el7.x86_64.rpm | 78 kB 00:00:00
Running transaction check
Running transaction test
Transaction test succeeded
Running transaction
Installing : lrzsz-0.12.20-36.el7.x86_64 1/1
Verifying : lrzsz-0.12.20-36.el7.x86_64 1/1

Installed:
lrzsz.x86_64 0:0.12.20-36.el7

Complete!
[root@canal-es ~]#
```

## 上传Canal1.1.4 服务端 客户端

```
[root@canal-es /usr/local]# ll
total 0
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 Apr 11 2018 bin
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 40 Jul 2 08:19 canal.adapter
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 41 Jul 2 08:19 canal.deployer
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 40 Jul 2 08:20 elasticsearch
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 Apr 11 2018 etc
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 Apr 11 2018 games
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 Apr 11 2018 include
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 46 Jul 2 08:20 kibana
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 Apr 11 2018 lib
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 Apr 11 2018 lib64
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 Apr 11 2018 libexec
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 Apr 11 2018 sbin
drwxr-xr-x. 5 root root 49 Feb 27 20:39 share
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 Apr 11 2018 src
[root@canal-es /usr/local]#
```

## 检查一下系统中是否有Java环境

```
[root@canal-es /usr/local]# java -version
openjdk version "1.8.0_252"
OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_252-b09)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.252-b09, mixed mode)
[root@canal-es /usr/local]#
```

## 如果没有 Java 环境执行以下命令

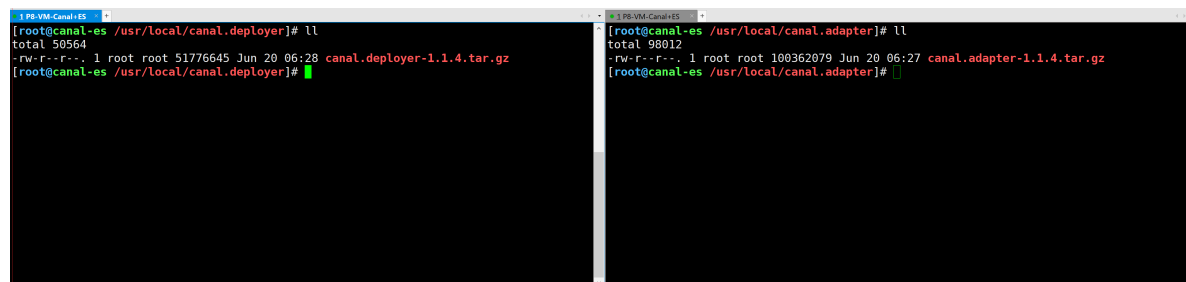
**yum install -y java-1.8.0-openjdk\***

**vim /etc/profile**

```
export JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-1.8.0-openjdk-1.8.0.71-2.b15.el7_2.x86_64
export CLASSPATH=.:$JAVA_HOME/jre/lib/rt.jar:$JAVA_HOME/lib/dt.jar:$JAVA_HOME/lib/tools.jar
export PATH=$PATH:$JAVA_HOME/bin
```

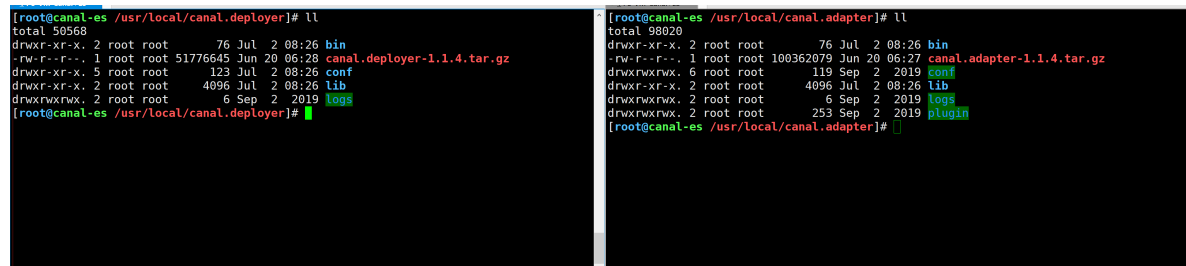
**source /etc/profile 使你的配置生效**

## 解压缩canal1.1.4 服务端 和 客户端



The image shows two terminal windows side-by-side. The left window shows the extraction of canal.deployer-1.1.4.tar.gz, resulting in a directory structure with bin, conf, lib, and logs subdirectories. The right window shows the extraction of canal.adapter-1.1.4.tar.gz, resulting in a directory structure with bin, conf, lib, logs, and plugin subdirectories.

## 解压缩以后的效果



The image shows two terminal windows side-by-side, displaying the directory structure after extraction. The left window shows the canal.deployer directory with subdirectories bin, conf, lib, and logs. The right window shows the canal.adapter directory with subdirectories bin, conf, lib, logs, and plugin.

## 服务端的配置并配置MySQL 5.7.26

## 导出一个MySQL5.7.26的虚拟OVF配置

## 创建canal用户并且给它设置成具有从库的权限/刷新

```
CREATE USER canal IDENTIFIED BY 'canal';
GRANT SELECT, REPLICATION SLAVE, REPLICATION CLIENT ON . TO 'canal' @ '%';
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

创建一个测试用的数据库

```
CREATE DATABASE mytest;
```

```
use mytest;
```

```
SET NAMES utf8mb4;
```

```
SET FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS = 0;
```

创建一个表

---

```
-- Table structure for user
```

---

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS user;
CREATE TABLE `user` (
  `id` bigint(255) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `name` varchar(255) CHARACTER SET utf8mb4 COLLATE `utf8mb4_general_ci` NULL DEFAULT NULL,
  `role_id` bigint(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
  `c_time` datetime(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL, PRIMARY KEY (`id`) USING BTREE
) ENGINE = InnoDB AUTO_INCREMENT = 6 CHARACTER SET = latin1 COLLATE = latin1_swedish_ci ROW_FORMAT = Dynamic;
```

## 客户端的配置

```
server:
  port: 8081
spring:
  jackson:
    date-format: yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss
    time-zone: GMT+8
    default-property-inclusion: non_null

canal.conf:
  mode: tcp # kafka rocketMQ
  canalServerHost: 127.0.0.1:11111
# zookeeperHosts: slave1:2181
# mqServers: 127.0.0.1:9092 #or rocketmq
# flatMessage: true
  batchSize: 500
  syncBatchSize: 1000
  retries: 0
  timeout:
"application.yml" 66L, 1918C
```

2,1

Top



```
# Use a descriptive name for the node:
#
node.name: node-1
#
# Add custom attributes to the node:
#
#node.attr.rack: r1
#
# ----- Paths -----
#
# Path to directory where to store the data (separate multiple locations by comma):
#
path.data: /path/to/data
#
# Path to log files:
#
path.logs: /path/to/logs
#
-- INSERT --
```

37,21

28%

**PS: 这里数据地址 和 日志的地址 根据自己的需要进行配置**

```
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root      221 Nov  9 2018 elasticsearch-shard.bat
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root      427 Nov  9 2018 elasticsearch-sql-cli
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root 18385252 Nov  9 2018 elasticsearch-sql-cli-6.5.0.jar
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root      628 Nov  9 2018 elasticsearch-sql-cli.bat
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root      426 Nov  9 2018 elasticsearch-syskeygen
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root      521 Nov  9 2018 elasticsearch-syskeygen.bat
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root      124 Nov  9 2018 elasticsearch-translog
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root      227 Nov  9 2018 elasticsearch-translog.bat
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root      426 Nov  9 2018 elasticsearch-users
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root      521 Nov  9 2018 elasticsearch-users.bat
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root    4096 Nov  9 2018 x-pack
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root      306 Nov  9 2018 x-pack-env
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root      303 Nov  9 2018 x-pack-env.bat
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root      354 Nov  9 2018 x-pack-security-env
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root      307 Nov  9 2018 x-pack-security-env.bat
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root      353 Nov  9 2018 x-pack-watcher-env
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root      306 Nov  9 2018 x-pack-watcher-env.bat
[elasticsearch@canal-es /usr/local/elasticsearch/elasticsearch-6.5.0/bin]$ ./elasticsearch
```

**PS:需要使用非ES得用户运行程序，不能使用root用户**

**PS:如果大家使用的阿里云主机/千万要记住 安全组的端口 一定要都打开9200 9300 8081 11111 等这些端口一定要打开。**

**IP地址的地方0.0.0.0/或者内网的IP地址**

**使用注意事项:**

**10.0.0.72 ES+Canal CentOS7x64 用户名root 密码password  
/usr/local/**

启动服务的顺序

ES+K

E /usr/local/elasticsearch/elasticsearch-6.5.0/bin 执行时注意su elasticsearch 然后执行./elasticsearch

K /usr/local/kibana/kibana-6.5.0-linux-x86\_64/bin 执行./kibana

MySQL systemctl restart mysqld

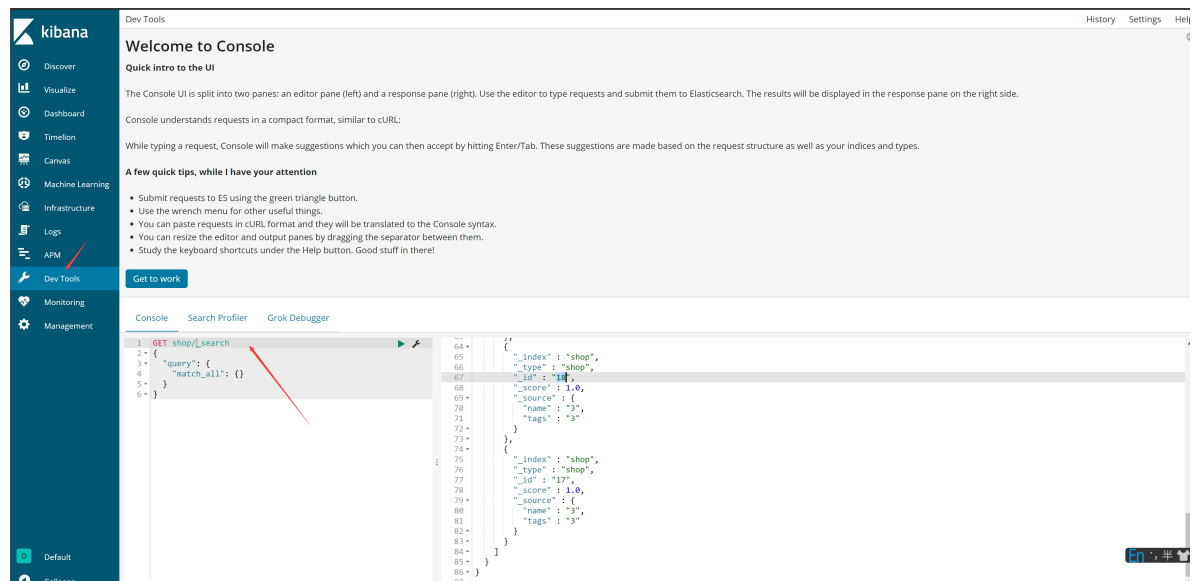
服务端 /usr/local/canal.deployer/bin sh stop.sh关闭服务 sh startup.sh开启

客户端 /usr/local/canal.adapter/bin sh stop.sh关闭服务 sh startup.sh开启

## 查看数据

<http://10.0.0.72:9200> ES

<http://10.0.0.72:5601>



## 10.0.0.11 MySQL5.7.26 用户名root 密码root

mysql -u root -p

root

use mytest;

insert into shop (id,name,tags) values("xxx", "xxx", "xx");

回车以后

看客户端的日志/usr/local/canal.adapter/logs/adapter

tail -f adapter.log