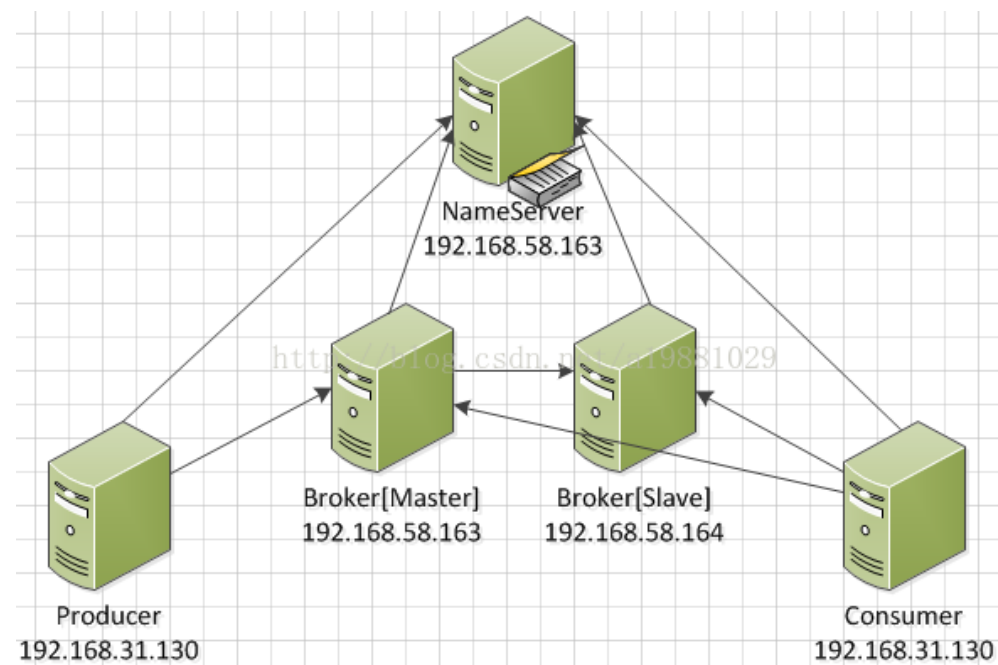


RocketMQ单机支持1万以上的持久化队列，前提是足够的内存、硬盘空间，过期数据数据删除（RocketMQ中的消息队列长度不是无限的，只是足够大的内存+数据定时删除）

RocketMQ版本：3.1.4



#### 一，部署NameServer：

1，安装JDK并设置JAVA\_HOME环境变量（启动脚本依赖JAVA\_HOME环境变量）

2，cd /alibaba-rocketmq/bin进入RocketMQ的bin目录

2，调用nohup sh mqnamesrv &启动NameServer

报错如下：

```
[plain] C ?
01. : command not found
02. : command not found
03. mqnamesrv: line 35: syntax error: unexpected end of file
```

在bin目录下调用dos2unix \*将所有文件转化为unix格式，再次调用nohup sh mqnamesrv &

报错如下：

```
[plain] C ?
01. /home/hadoop/alibaba-rocketmq
02. Invalid initial heap size: -Xms4g
03. The specified size exceeds the maximum representable size.
04. Could not create the Java virtual machine.
```

由于安装的JDK版本为32位，4g超过了JDK所支持的最大内存，不过32位JDK也无法发挥出RocketMQ的优势，换成64位JDK

这次启动成功

```
[plain] C ?
01. [hadoop@hadoop bin]$ nohup sh mqnamesrv &
02. [1] 17676
03. [hadoop@hadoop bin]$ nohup: appending output to "nohup.out"
04.
```

```
05. [hadoop@hadoop bin]$ cat nohup.out
06. The Name Server boot success.
07. [hadoop@hadoop bin]$ jps
08. 17682 NamesrvStartup
09. 17800 Jps
```

载:

NameServer监听端口: 9876

```
[java] C ?
01. nettyServerConfig.setListenPort(9876);
```

如果服务器内存不够, 可以修改runserver.sh脚本 (mqnamesrv文件中通过runserver.sh脚本调用Name Server的主函数com.alibaba.rocketmq.namesrv.NamesrvStartup启动Name Server) 中的JAVA\_OPT\_1参数

```
[plain] C ?
01. JAVA_OPT_1="-server -Xms4g -Xmx4g -Xmn2g -XX:PermSize=128m -XX:MaxPermSize=320m"
```

载:

二, 部署**Broker**: 消息中转角色, 负责存储消息, 转发消息

Broker集群有多种配置方式:

### 1, 单Master

优点: 除了配置简单没什么优点

缺点: 不可靠, 该机器重启或宕机, 将导致整个服务不可用

载:

### 2, 多Master

优点: 配置简单, 性能最高

缺点: 可能会有少量消息丢失 (配置相关), 单台机器重启或宕机期间, 该机器下未被消费的消息在机器恢复前不可订阅, 影响消息实时性

载:

### 3, 多Master多Slave, 每个Master配一个Slave, 有多对Master-Slave, HA采用异步复制方式, 主备有短暂消息延迟, 毫秒级

优点: 性能同多Master几乎一样, 实时性高, 主备间切换对应用透明, 不需人工干预

缺点: Master宕机或磁盘损坏时会有少量消息丢失

### 4, 多Master多Slave, 每个Master配一个Slave, 有多对Master-Slave, HA采用同步双写方式, 主备都写成功, 向应用返回成功

优点: 服务可用性与数据可用性非常高

缺点: 性能比异步HA略低, 当前版本主宕备不能自动切换为主

Master和Slave的配置文件参考conf目录下的配置文件

**Master与Slave通过指定相同的brokerName参数来配对, Master的BrokerId必须是0, Slave的BrokerId必须是大于0的数**

一个Master下面可以挂载多个Slave, 同一Master下的多个Slave通过指定不同的BrokerId来区分

部署一Master一Slave, HA采用异步复制方式:

Master:

```
[plain] C ?
01. [hadoop@hadoop bin]$ nohup sh mqbroker -n "192.168.58.163:9876" -c ../conf/2m-2s-
    async/broker-a.properties &
02. [2] 25493
```

```

03. [hadoop@hadoop bin]$ nohup: appending output to "nohup.out"
04.
05. [hadoop@hadoop bin]$ cat nohup.out
06. Load config properties file OK, ../conf/2m-2s-async/broker-a.properties
07. The broker[broker-
08. a, 192.168.58.163:10911] boot success. and name server is 192.168.58.163:9876
09. [hadoop@hadoop bin]$ jps
10. 25500 BrokerStartup
11. 25545 Jps
12. 17682 NamesrvStartup

```

Slave:

```

[plain] C 8
01. [hadoop@hadoop bin]$ nohup sh mqbroker -n "192.168.58.163:9876" -c ../conf/2m-2s-
02. async/broker-a-s.properties &
03. [1] 1974
04. [hadoop@hadoop bin]$ nohup: appending output to "nohup.out"
05.
06. [hadoop@hadoop bin]$ cat nohup.out
07. Load config properties file OK, ../conf/2m-2s-async/broker-a-s.properties
08. The broker[broker-
09. a, 192.168.58.164:10911] boot success. and name server is 192.168.58.163:9876
10. [hadoop@hadoop bin]$ jps
11. 2071 Jps
12. 1981 BrokerStartup

```

Broker监听端口: 10911

```

[java] C 8
01. nettyServerConfig.setListenPort(10911);

```

如果服务器内存不够，可以修改runbroker.sh脚本（mqbroker文件中通过runbroker.sh脚本调用Broker的主函数com.alibaba.rocketmq.broker.BrokerStartup启动Broker）的JAVA\_OPT\_1参数

```

[plain] C 8
01. JAVA_OPT_1="-server -Xms4g -Xmx4g -Xmn2g -XX:PermSize=128m -XX:MaxPermSize=320m"

```

### 三, Producer

必须要设置Name Server地址

```

[java] C 8
01. package com.sean;
02.
03. import com.alibaba.rocketmq.client.producer.DefaultMQProducer;
04. import com.alibaba.rocketmq.client.producer.SendResult;
05. import com.alibaba.rocketmq.common.message.Message;
06.
07. public class Producer {
08.     public static void main(String[] args){
09.         DefaultMQProducer producer = new DefaultMQProducer("Producer");
10.         producer.setNamesrvAddr("192.168.58.163:9876");
11.         try {
12.             producer.start();
13.
14.             Message msg = new Message("PushTopic",
15.                 "push",
16.                 "1",
17.                 "Just for test.".getBytes());
18.

```

```

19.         SendResult result = producer.send(msg);
20.         System.out.println("id:" + result.getMsgId() +
21.             " result:" + result.getSendStatus());
22.
23.         msg = new Message("PushTopic",
24.             "push",
25.             "2",
26.             "Just for test.".getBytes());
27.
28.         result = producer.send(msg);
29.         System.out.println("id:" + result.getMsgId() +
30.             " result:" + result.getSendStatus());
31.
32.         msg = new Message("PullTopic",
33.             "pull",
34.             "1",
35.             "Just for test.".getBytes());
36.
37.         result = producer.send(msg);
38.         System.out.println("id:" + result.getMsgId() +
39.             " result:" + result.getSendStatus());
40.     } catch (Exception e) {
41.         e.printStackTrace();
42.     } finally {
43.         producer.shutdown();
44.     }
45. }
46. }

```

| 载:

#### 四，Consumer

必须要设置Name Server地址

```

[java]      C  ?
01. package com.sean;
02.
03. import java.util.List;
04.
05. import com.alibaba.rocketmq.client.consumer.DefaultMQPushConsumer;
06. import com.alibaba.rocketmq.client.consumer.listener.ConsumeConcurrentlyContext;
07. import com.alibaba.rocketmq.client.consumer.listener.ConsumeConcurrentlyStatus;
08. import com.alibaba.rocketmq.client.consumer.listener.MessageListenerConcurrently;
09. import com.alibaba.rocketmq.common.consumer.ConsumeFromWhere;
10. import com.alibaba.rocketmq.common.message.Message;
11. import com.alibaba.rocketmq.common.message.MessageExt;
12.
13. public class Consumer {
14.     public static void main(String[] args){
15.         DefaultMQPushConsumer consumer =
16.             new DefaultMQPushConsumer("PushConsumer");
17.         consumer.setNamesrvAddr("192.168.58.163:9876");
18.         try {
19.             //订阅PushTopic下Tag为push的消息
20.             consumer.subscribe("PushTopic", "push");
21.             //程序第一次启动从消息队列头取数据
22.             consumer.setConsumeFromWhere(
23.                 ConsumeFromWhere.CONSUME_FROM_FIRST_OFFSET);
24.             consumer.registerMessageListener(
25.                 new MessageListenerConcurrently() {
26.                     public ConsumeConcurrentlyStatus consumeMessage(
27.                         List<MessageExt> list,
28.                         ConsumeConcurrentlyContext context) {
29.                         Message msg = list.get(0);
30.                         System.out.println(msg.toString());
31.                         return ConsumeConcurrentlyStatus.CONSUME_SUCCESS;
32.                     }
33.                 }

```

| 载:

```

34.         );
35.         consumer.start();
36.     } catch (Exception e) {
37.         e.printStackTrace();
38.     }
39. }
40. }

```

先运行Consumer，然后运行Producer

Producer运行结果：

```

[plain] C 8
01. id:C0A83AA300002A9F00000000000009EA result:SEND_OK
02. id:C0A83AA300002A9F0000000000000A77 result:SEND_OK
03. id:C0A83AA300002A9F0000000000000B04 result:SEND_OK

```

Consumer运行结果：

```

[plain] C 8
01. MessageExt [queueId=1, storeSize=141, queueOffset=6, sysFlag=0, bornTimestamp=1403765668792,
{TAGS=push, KEYS=2, WAIT=true, MAX_OFFSET=7, MIN_OFFSET=0}, body=14]]
02. MessageExt [queueId=0, storeSize=141, queueOffset=6, sysFlag=0, bornTimestamp=1403765668698,
{TAGS=push, KEYS=1, WAIT=true, MAX_OFFSET=7, MIN_OFFSET=0}, body=14]]

```

载：

载：