# Kafka监控工具

测试服kafka的监控部署在(跳板机)172.16.17.102:/usr/local/src/kafka-eagle-web-1.4.5

都需要自己改配置,建议自己按以下步骤搭建

访问http://172.16.17.102:8048/ke admin/123456

#### 1.下载编译后的包

下载kafka-eagle-web-1.4.5-bin.tar.gz

下载地址: https://github.com/smartloli/kafka-eagle/releases

### 2. 解压目录,配置环境变量,需要JDK8+

修改/etc/profile,修改后执行./etc/profile立即生效

export KE\_HOME=/data/kafka-eagle-web-1.4.5 export JAVA\_HOME=/usr/java/default export JRE\_HOME=\$JAVA\_HOME/jre export CLASSPATH=\$JAVA\_HOME/lib:\$JRE\_HOME/lib:\$CLASSPATH export PATH=\$JAVA\_HOME/bin:\$JRE\_HOME/bin:\$PATH export PATH=\$PATH:\$KE\_HOME/bin

3. cd \$KE\_HOME/conf, 配置文件参考一下附件

配置kafka\_client\_jaas.conf 配置system-config.properties

1)vim system-config.properties

#配置参考服务器kafka配置 /usr/local/qingteng/kafka/config/server.properties

```
# Zookeeper connection string (see zookeeper docs for details).
# This is a comma separated host:port pairs, each corresponding to a zk
# server. e.g. "127.0.0.1:3000,127.0.0.1:3001,127.0.0.1:3002".
# You can also append an optional chroot string to the urls to specify the
# root directory for all kafka znodes.
zookeeper.connect=172.16.4.150:2181,172.16.4.151:2181
# Timeout in ms for connecting to zookeeper
zookeeper.connection.timeout.ms=50000

message.max.bytes=33554432
replica.fetch.max.bytes=41943040
default.replication.factor=1
advertised.listeners=SASL_PLAINTEXT://172.16.4.150:9092
security.inter.broker.protocol=SASL_PLAINTEXT
sasl.mechanism.inter.broker.protocol=PLAIN
sasl.enabled.mechanisms=PLAIN
listeners=SASL_PLAINTEXT://:9092
```

kafka-eagle配置文件如下,需修改zk路径、kafka加密方式,创建db文件,单机则只用填一条信息

#### 注意: 这里kafka的密码也要修改

备注: docker-compose版本中kafka注册到zk中以kafka:9092注册进去,因此需要单独配置(假设ke在docker-compose主机中部署)
vi /etc/hosts
10.172.16.13 zookeeper
10.172.16.14 kafka
保存后重启网络
再次配置以上的zk地址为zookeeper:2181通过域名和端口访问,否则无法获取到consumer

2) 配置kafka密码, vim \$KE\_HOME/conf/kafka\_client\_jaas.conf

(查看kafka密码可以在服务器上执行python /data/app/www/titan-web/config scripts/config.py --get plain, 输入kafka选项)

```
KafkaClient {
    org.apache.kafka.common.security.plain.PlainLoginModule required
    username="qingteng"
    password="bLCbh0k4SYq28KF9";
};
```

## 3) 特别注意

```
mkdir -p /hadoop/kafka-eagle/db/
touch /hadoop/kafka-eagle/db/ke.db
chmod -R 777 $KE_HOME
```

#### 4) 网络不好时,需要配置超时时间

修改 \$KE\_HOME/kms/conf/server.xml connectionTimeout maxHttpHeaderSize

<Connector port="8048" protocol="HTTP/1.1" URIEncoding="UTF-8" minSpareThreads="25" maxSpareThreads="75" enableLookups="false" disableUploadTimeout="true" connectionTimeout="100" acceptCount="500" maxThreads="500" maxProcessors="1000" minProcessors="5" useURIValidationHack="false" compression="on" compressionMinSize="2048" compressableMimeType="text/html,text/xml,text/javascript,text/css,text/plain" redirectPort="8443" maxHttpHeaderSize="10240000"/>

- 4. 修改服务器kafka配置,每个kafka实例的配置都需要修改。(以下配置不修改不影响查看consumers图形)
- 1) /usr/local/qingteng/kafka/bin/kafka-server-start.sh

```
#添加
export JMX_PORT="9999"

#添加位置
if [ "x$KAFKA_HEAP_OPTS" = "x" ]; then
export KAFKA_HEAP_OPTS="-Xmx1536M -Xms1G"
#添加
export JMX_PORT="9999"
fi
```

2) /usr/local/gingteng/kafka/bin/kafka-run-class.sh

```
#添加
#-Djava.rmi.server.hostname=172.16.4.150 #kafka机器对外的IP
#JVM settings
if [ -z "$KAFKA_JMX_OPTS"]; then
KAFKA_JMX_OPTS="-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote -Djava.rmi.server.hostname=172.16.4.150 -Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.
authenticate=false -Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.ssl=false "
```

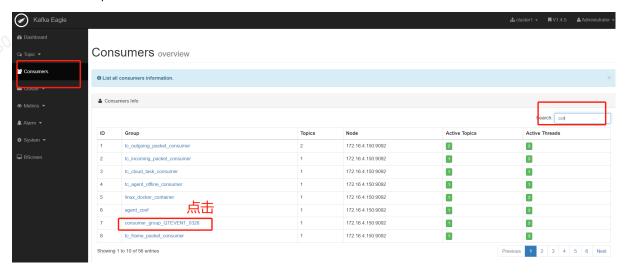
3) 重启kafka服务,一定要重启kafka服务

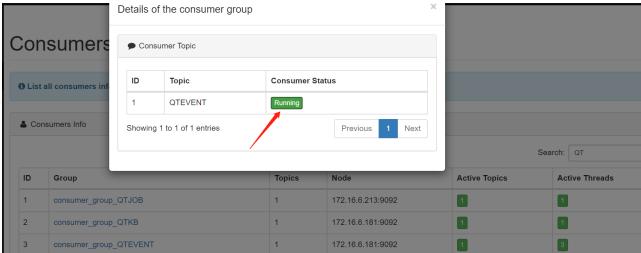
service kafkad restart

5. 启动监控软件, 'http://ip:8048/ke' 账号:admin,密码:123456

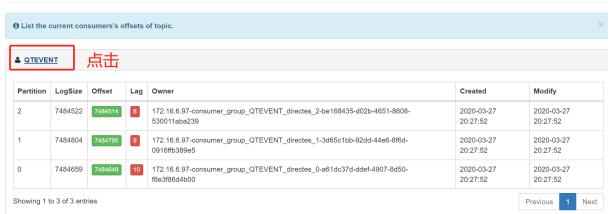
\$KE\_HOME/bin/ke.sh start 日志在\$KE\_HOME/logs中,可以排查问题

## 以下操作可以看到topic生产和消费速度。

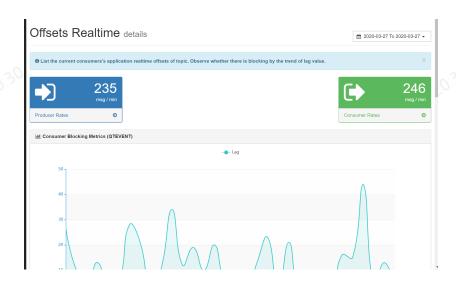




## Consumers Offsets details







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