

# Celery

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## 1 定义

Celery 是一个简单、灵活且可靠的，处理大量消息的分布式系统

它是一个专注于实时处理的任务队列，同时也支持任务调度

中文官网: <http://docs.jinkan.org/docs/celery/>

在线安装 `sudo pip3 install -U Celery`

离线安装

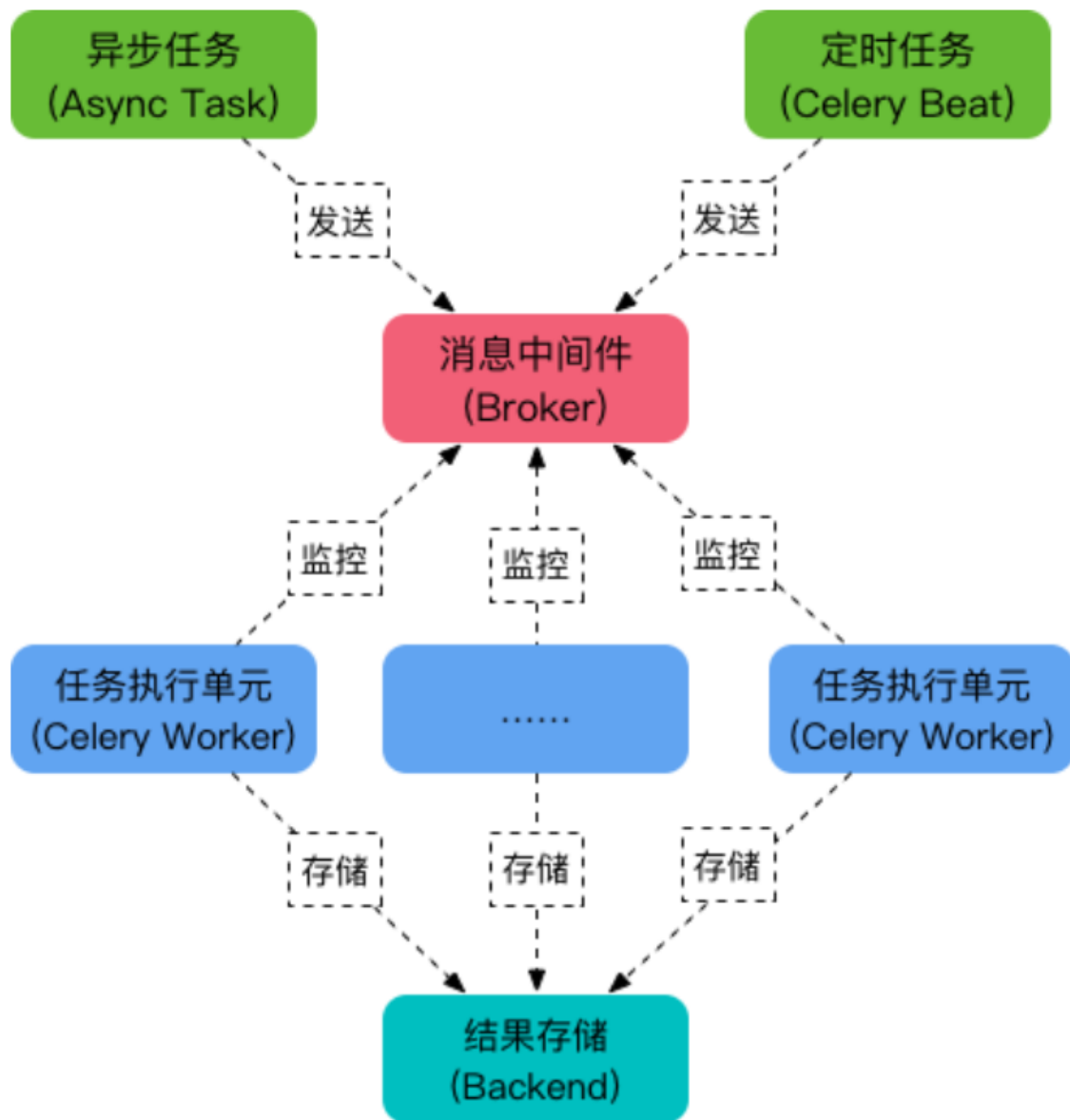
```
1 tar xvfz celery-0.0.0.tar.gz
2 cd celery-0.0.0
3 python3 setup.py build
4 python3 setup.py install
```

名词解释:

broker - 消息传输的中间件，生产者一旦有消息发送，将发至broker; 【RQ, redis】

backend - 用于存储消息/任务结果，如果需要跟踪和查询任务状态，则需添加要配置相关

worker - 工作者 - 消费/执行broker中消息/任务的进程



## 2 使用Celery

### 1, 创建woker

```
1 #创建 tasks.py 文件
2
3 from celery import Celery
4 #初始化celery, 指定broker
5 app = Celery('guoxiaonao', broker='redis://:password@127.0.0.1:6379/1')
6
7 #若redis无密码, password可省略
8 #app = Celery('guoxiaonao', broker='redis://:@127.0.0.1:6379/1')
9
10 # 创建任务函数
11 @app.task
12 def task_test():
13     print("task is running....")
14
```

```
1 #Ubuntu 终端中, tasks.py文件同级目录下 执行
2 celery -A tasks worker --loglevel=info
3 #执行后终端显示如下, 证明成功!
```

```
tarena@tedu:~/PycharmProjects/test$ celery -A tasks worker --loglevel=info

----- celery@tedu v4.3.0 (rhubarb)
-----
* * * * *
* * * * * -- Linux-5.0.0-32-generic-x86_64-with-Ubuntu-18.04-bionic 2019-11-05 22:4
* * * * *
** ----- [config]
** ----- .> app: guoxiaonao:0x7f4f6af314e0
** ----- .> transport: redis://127.0.0.1:6379/1
** ----- .> results: disabled://
** ----- .> concurrency: 1 (prefork)
*** --- * --- .> task events: OFF (enable -E to monitor tasks in this worker)
-----
** * * * *
----- [queues]
. > celery exchange=celery(direct) key=celery

[tasks]
. tasks.task_test

[2019-11-05 22:46:23,785: INFO/MainProcess] Connected to redis://127.0.0.1:6379/1
[2019-11-05 22:46:23,838: INFO/MainProcess] mingle: searching for neighbors
[2019-11-05 22:46:24,942: INFO/MainProcess] mingle: all alone
[2019-11-05 22:46:25,024: INFO/MainProcess] celery@tedu ready.
```

## 2.创建生产者 - 推送任务

在tasks.py文件的同级目录进入 ipython3 执行 如下代码

```
1 from tasks import task_test
2 task_test.delay()
3 #执行后, worker终端中现如如下
```

```
[2019-11-05 22:46:23,785: INFO/MainProcess] Connected to redis://127.0.0.1:6379/1
[2019-11-05 22:46:23,838: INFO/MainProcess] mingle: searching for neighbors
[2019-11-05 22:46:24,942: INFO/MainProcess] mingle: all alone
[2019-11-05 22:46:25,024: INFO/MainProcess] celery@tedu ready.
[2019-11-05 22:51:34,252: INFO/MainProcess] Received task: tasks.task_test[0c41fb77-fe71-4017-944f-b2a02e0671ab]
[2019-11-05 22:51:34,256: WARNING/ForkPoolWorker-1] task is running....
[2019-11-05 22:51:34,272: INFO/ForkPoolWorker-1] Task tasks.task_test[0c41fb77-fe71-4017-944f-b2a02e0671ab] succeeded in 0.01623172200015688s: None
```

## 存储执行结果

Celery提供存储任务执行结果的方案, 需借助 redis 或 mysql 或Memcached 等

详情可见 <http://docs.celeryproject.org/en/latest/reference/celery.result.html#module-celery.result>

```
1 #创建 tasks_result.py
2 from celery import Celery
3 app = Celery('demo',
4             broker='redis://@127.0.0.1:6379/1',
5             backend='redis://@127.0.0.1:6379/2',
6             )
7
8 # 创建任务函数
9 @app.task
10 def task_test(a, b):
11     print("task is running")
12     return a + b
```

tasks\_result.py 同级目录终端中-启动celery worker

```
1 celery -A tasks_result worker --loglevel=info
```

```
tarena@tedu:~/PycharmProjects/test$ celery -A tasks_result worker --loglevel=info

----- celery@tedu v4.3.0 (rhubarb)
-----
****
-- * *** * -- Linux-5.0.0-32-generic-x86_64-with-Ubuntu-18.04-bionic 2019-11-05 22:58:59
-- * - **** --
** -----
** ----- [config]
** -----> app: demo:0x7f57f4c933c8
** -----> transport: redis://127.0.0.1:6379/1
** -----> results: redis://127.0.0.1:6379/2
** -----> concurrency: 1 (prefork)
-- *****> task events: OFF (enable -E to monitor tasks in this worker)
-- *****
-----
[queues]
.> celery exchange=celery(direct) key=celery
```

在相同目录下 打开终端创建生产者 - 同【上步】；执行成功后，可调用如下方法取得执行结果

```
1 from tasks_result import task_test
2 s = task_test.delay(10,100)
3 s.result
```

### 3 Django + Celery

1, 创建项目+应用

```
1 #常规命令
2 django-admin startproject test_celery
3 python manage.py startapp user
```

2, 创建celery.py

在settings.py同级目录下 创建 celery.py文件

文件内容如下：

```
1 from celery import Celery
2 from django.conf import settings
3 import os
4
5 # 为celery设置环境变量
6 os.environ.setdefault('DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE', 'test_celery.settings')
7
8 # 创建应用
9 app = Celery("test_celery")
10 # 配置应用
11 app.conf.update(
12     # 配置broker
13     BROKER_URL='redis://:@127.0.0.1:6379/1',
14 )
15 # 设置app自动加载任务
16 app.autodiscover_tasks(settings.INSTALLED_APPS)
```

3, 在应用模块【user目录下】创建tasks.py文件

文件内容如下:

```
1 from test_celery.celery import app
2 import time
3
4 @app.task
5 def task_test():
6     print("task begin....")
7     time.sleep(10)
8     print("task over....")
```

4, 应用视图编写; 内容如下:

```
1 from django.http import HttpResponse
2 from .tasks import task_test
3 import datetime
4
5 def test_celery(request):
6     task_test.delay()
7     now = datetime.datetime.now()
8     html = "return at %s"%(now.strftime('%H:%M:%S'))
9     return HttpResponse(html)
```

5, 分布式路由下添加 test\_celery函数对应路由, 此过程略

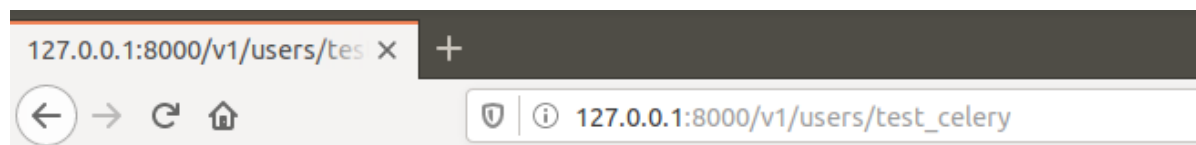
6, 启动django python3 manage.py runserver

7, 创建 celery worker

在项目路径下, 即test\_celery 下 执行如下

```
1 celery -A test_celery worker -l info
```

8, 浏览器中执行对应url



**view return at 23:42:04**

worker终端中显示

```
[2019-11-05 23:42:04,362: INFO/MainProcess] Received task: user.tasks.task_test
[2019-11-05 23:42:04,367: WARNING/ForkPoolWorker-1] task begin....
[2019-11-05 23:42:14,382: WARNING/ForkPoolWorker-1] task over....
[2019-11-05 23:42:14,383: INFO/ForkPoolWorker-1] Task user.tasks.task_test
succeeded in 10.016329415000655s: None
```

## 4, 生产环境 启动

### 1, 并发模式切换

默认并发采用 - prefork

推荐采用 - gevent 模式 - 协程模式

```
1 celery -A proj worker -P gevent -c 1000
2 # P POOL Pool implementation: 支持 perfork or eventlet or gevent
3 # C CONCURRENCY 并发数
```

### 2, 后台启动命令

```
1 nohup celery -A proj worker -P gevent -c 1000 > celery.log 2>&1 &
2
3 #1, nohup: 忽略所有挂断 (SIGHUP) 信号
4 #2, 标准输入是文件描述符0。它是命令的输入, 缺省是键盘, 也可以是文件或其他命令的输出。
5 #标准输出是文件描述符1。它是命令的输出, 缺省是屏幕, 也可以是文件。
6 #标准错误是文件描述符2。这是命令错误的输出, 缺省是屏幕, 同样也可以是文件。
7 #3, &符号: 代表将命令在后台执行
```