

# Airflow 安装

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- 原文链接: https://ld246.com/article/1556442877206
- 来源网站:链滴
- 许可协议:署名-相同方式共享 4.0 国际 (CC BY-SA 4.0)

# Airflow安装部署

新闻信息是通过爬虫获取,使用scrapy框架进行爬虫任务;使用airflow工作流监控平台对爬虫任务进管理、监控(可使用CeleryExecutor分布式,也可使用LocalExecutor多进程进行数据采集)。以下要是对airflow的安装和配置。

## 1.系统环境y

目前使用的系统环境为Centos Linux release 7.4.1708 (core), linux版本的内核Linux version 3.10.0-93.2.2e17.x86\_64.

ip 地址:

- 外网: 47.104.191.52
- •内网: 172.31.178.92

### 2.准备python环境,安装Anaconda

### 2.1下载安装文件

下载地址1(官方网站)

下载地址2(清华开源镜像)

下载对应版本安装文件

#### 2.2上传安装文件,开始安装

将下载的文件上传到Linux系统中 /opt

1、执行命令安装

cd /opt

sh Anaconda3-5.2.0-Linux-x86\_64.sh (按回车键,直到出现>>> 输入yes)

/opt/anaconda3 (安装目录)

2、配置环境变量

echo "export PATH=/opt/anaconda3/bin:\$PATH" >> /etc/profile

source /etc/profile

### 3.安装mysql (供airflow使用)、redis

mysql作为airflow数据库, 主要是记录airflow信息;

redis作为celery的broker和backend(也可以用RabbitMQ),如果不使用CeleryExecutor则不需要rdis配置。

## 4.安装配置airflow

1. 通过 anaconda安装虚拟环境news\_push

/opt/anaconda3/bin/conda create -y --name news\_push python=3.6.5

- 2. airflow安装、配置
  - 激活虚拟环境 news\_push

source activate news\_push

● 通过pip安装airflow

pip install apache-airflow

● 配置airflow目录(先创建/opt/NewsPush项目目录)

echo "export AIRFLOW\_HOME=/opt/NewsPush/airflow >> /etc/profile"
source /etc/profile

• 初始化数据库

airflow initdb

● 启动airflow

#### airflow webserver -p 5556

可到浏览器查看http://ip:5556/admin/

- 配置 airflow-更改数据库为mysql
  - ●修改mysql配置文件参数(/etc/my.cnf),并重启mysql
- explicit\_defaults\_for\_timestamp=true
  - 登录mysql
- mysql -uroot -p 回车后输入密码
  - 新建用户airflow

create user 'airflow'@'localhost' identified by 'airflow';

● 创建数据库airflow

create database airflow;

● 赋予权限

grant all privileges on airflow.\* to 'airflow'@'%' identified by 'airflow'; flush privileges;

● 修改airflow配置文件

vim /opt/NewsPush/airflow/airflow.cfg

修改内容为:

```
executor = CeleryExecutor
sql_alchemy_conn=mysql://ariflow:airflow@localhost:3306/ariflow
load_examples = False
endpoint_url = http://localhost:5556
base_url = http://localhost:5556
web_server_port = 5556
```

broker\_url = redis://172.31.178.92:6379/3 celery\_result\_backend = redis://172.31.178.92:6379/4 flower\_port = 5557

#### • 安装celery支持及celeryde redis组件

pip install airflow[celery]

pip install celery[redis]

● 安装MySQL-python

yum install MySQL-python

pip install PyMySQL==0.7.1

#### 如果PyMySQL版本为0.8.0或以上则会有警告:

/opt/anaconda3/envs/news\_push/lib/python3.6/site-packages/pymysql/cursors.py:170: Warn ng: (1300, "Invalid utf8mb4 chara

result = self.\_query(query)

● 再次初始化

airflow initdb

● 错误解决

● 错误信息

Traceback (most recent call last):

File "/opt/anaconda3/envs/news\_push/bin/airflow", line 17, in <module> from airflow import configuration

File "/opt/anaconda3/envs/news\_push/lib/python3.6/site-packages/airflow/\_\_init\_\_.py", line 0, in <module>

from airflow import settings

File "/opt/anaconda3/envs/news\_push/lib/python3.6/site-packages/airflow/settings.py", line 159, in <module>

configure\_orm()

File "/opt/anaconda3/envs/news\_push/lib/python3.6/site-packages/airflow/settings.py", line 147, in configure\_orm

engine = create\_engine(SQL\_ALCHEMY\_CONN, \*\*engine\_args)

File "/opt/anaconda3/envs/news\_push/lib/python3.6/site-packages/sqlalchemy/engine/\_\_ini \_\_.py", line 424, in create\_engine

return strategy.create(\*args, \*\*kwargs)

File "/opt/anaconda3/envs/news\_push/lib/python3.6/site-packages/sqlalchemy/engine/strat gies.py", line 81, in create

dbapi = dialect\_cls.dbapi(\*\*dbapi\_args)

File "/opt/anaconda3/envs/news\_push/lib/python3.6/site-packages/sqlalchemy/dialects/my ql/mysqldb.py", line 102, in dbapi

return \_\_import\_\_('MySQLdb')

ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'MySQLdb'

#### ● 解决(MySQLdb对python3.\*支持)

vim /opt/anaconda3/envs/news\_push/lib/python3.6/site-packages/sqlalchemy/dialects/mysql mysqldb.py (最后一行错误信息.py文件路径)

在代码开头增加

import pymysql
pymysql.install\_as\_MySQLdb()

• 再次初始化

airflow initdb

3. airflow启动及测试

• 创建一个dag(/opt/NewsPush/airflow/dags/hello\_world.py)

```
from airflow import DAG
from airflow.utils.dates import days ago
from airflow.operators.bash operator import BashOperator
from airflow.operators.python operator import PythonOperator
default args = {
  'owner': 'airflow',
  'start date': days ago(1) #必须设置,尽量用固定时间,如果使用动态的当前时间会有意想不到
问题。任务会先执行一次,再根据起始时间和schedule interval设置开始执行
3
dag = DAG(
  'example hello world dag',
  default args=default args,
  description='my first DAG',
 # schedule interval=timedelta(days=1)
 schedule interval='0 */1 * * *' #每个小时执行一次
)
def print hello():
  return 'Hello World!'
hello operator = PythonOperator(
  task id='hello task',
  python callable=print hello,
  dag = dag
)
  ● airflow启动
以下命令都是单独开启一个窗口来启动,便于观察日志(也可以在后台启动)
注意: celery worker启动尽量不要用root用户启动,如果要用root用户启动则添加环境变量。
用其他用户启动则airflow启动命令也对应用用户启动,并更改项目目录权限属于此用户,否则日志
录时没有权限会影响worker运行。
```

echo export C\_FORCE\_ROOT= true >> /etc/profile
source /etc/profile

airflow webserver #启动airflow web页面 airflow scheduler #启动调度器,执行任务调度,不过任务默认是关闭的,需要在页面手动开启 airflow worker #启动celery workd airflow flower #启动flower监控页面

linux添加用户、用户组、密码

groupadd airflow #添加用户组airflow useradd -g airflow airflow #添加用airflow到用户组airflow passwd airflow #设置密码

更改项目目录权限为启动用户(airflow)权限 chowm -R airflow:airflow /opt/NewsPush/ airflow 浏览器访问地址: http://47.104.191.52/admin flower 浏览器访问地址: http://47.104.191.52/



Airflow使用

Airflow安装启动

Airflow框架下支持celery的问题