Flume+Kafka+SparkStreaming

测试文档

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一、Flume 连通 Kafka 配置

```
al. sources = r1
al.channels = c1
al.sinks =s1
#sources 端配置
al. sources. rl. type=exec
al. sources.rl. command=tail -F /usr/local/soft/flume/flume_dir/kafka.log
al. sources. rl. channels=cl
#channels 端配置
al. channels. cl. type=memory
al. channels. cl. capacity=10000
al. channels. cl. transactionCapacity=100
#设置 Kafka 接收器
al. sinks. sl. type= org. apache. flume. sink. kafka. KafkaSink
#设置 Kafka 的 broker 地址和端口
al. sinks. sl. brokerList=manager:9092, namenode:9092, datanode:9092
#设置 Kafka 的 Topic
al. sinks. sl. topic=realtime
#设置序列化方式
```

注意,关于配置文件中注意 3点:

al. sinks. sl. channel=cl

1. 配置文件:

- a. al. sources.rl.command=tail -F/usr/local/soft/flume/flume_dir//kafka.log
- b. al. sinks. sl. brokerList= manager:9092, namenode:9092, datanode:9092

al. sinks. sl. serializer. class=kafka. serializer. StringEncoder

- c . al. sinks. sl. topic=realtime
- 2. 很明显,由配置文件可以了解到:
- a. 我们需要在/usr/local/soft/flume/flume_dir/下建一个 kafka. log 的文件,且向文件中输出内容(下面会说到);
- b. flume 连接到 kafka 的地址是 manager:9092, namenode:9092, datanode:9092, 注意不要配置出错了;
- c. flume 会将采集后的内容输出到 Kafka topic 为 realtime 上, 所以我们启动 zk, kafka 后需要打开一个终端消费 topic realtime 的内容。这样就可以看到 flume 与 kafka 之间玩起来了~~

二、编写测试脚本 kafka output. sh

a. 在/usr/local/soft/flume/flume_dir/下建立空文件 kafka. log。在 root 用户目录下新建脚本 kafka_output. sh(一定要给予可执行权限),用来向 kafka. log 输入内容,脚本内容如下:

```
for((i=0;i<=1000;i++));
do echo "kafka_test-"+$i>>/usr/local/soft/flume/flume_dir/kafka.log;
done
```

b. 在 Cloudera Manger (CM) 上启动 Zookeeper, Kafka



c. 在 Kafka 集群上创建主题 realtime:

```
kafka-topics.sh --create --zookeeper manager:2181, namenode:2181, datanode:2181
--replication-factor 3 --partitions 1 --topic realtime

35/lib/kafka/bin/../libs/stax-api-1.0-2.jar:/opt/cloudera/parcels/K
ion-api-1.1.0.Final.jar:/opt/cloudera/parcels/KAFKA-3.1.0-1.3.1.0.pt
ra/parcels/KAFKA-3.1.0-1.3.1.0.p0.35/lib/kafka/bin/../libs/xz-1.0.j
/kafka/bin/../libs/zkclient-0.10.jar:/opt/cloudera/parcels/KAFKA-3.
5-cdh5.14.2.jar:/etc/kafka/conf/sentry-conf
consumer_offsets
default-flume-topic
lujubuj
realtime
lroot@manager ~]#
```

d. 打开新终端,在 kafka 安装目录下执行如下命令,生成对 topic realtime 的消费:

```
kafka-console-consumer.sh --zookeeper manager:2181, namenode:2181, datanode:2181
--from-beginning --topic realtime

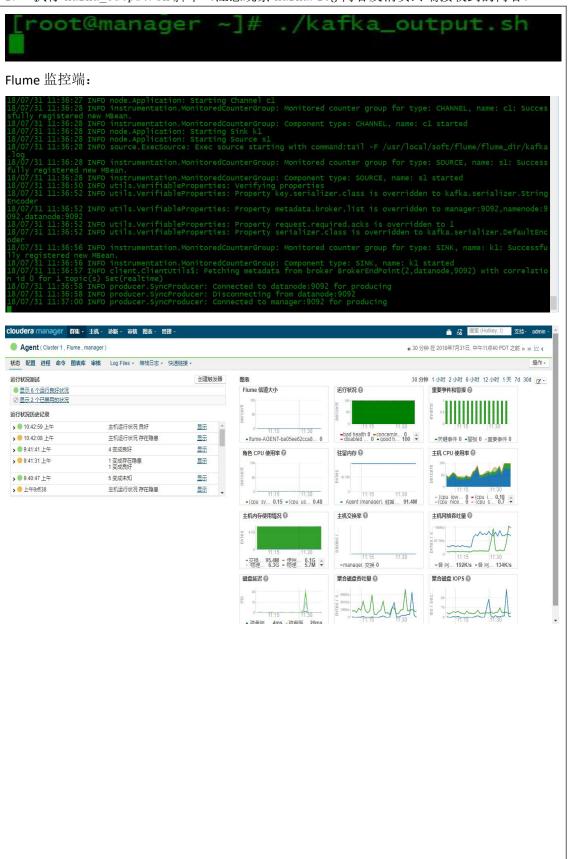
root@datanode -j# kafka-console-consumer.sh --zookeeper manager:2181, namenode:2181, datanode:2181 --from-beginning --topic realtime

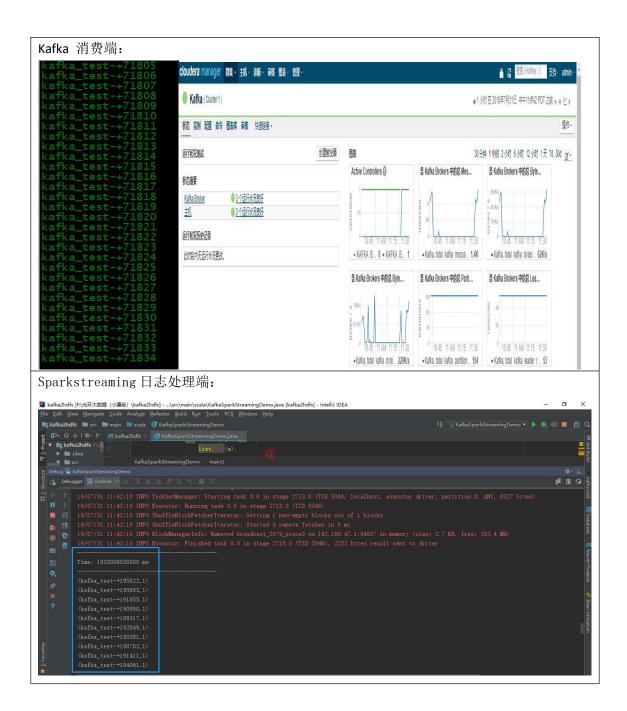
realtime
Final CLASSPATH is :::/usr/java/jdk1.7.0_67-cloudera/lib:/opt/cloudera/parcels/KAFKA-3.1.0-1.3.1.0.p0.35/lib/kafka/bin/../libs/aopalliance-1.0.jar:/opt/cloudera/parcels/KAFKA-3.1.0.p0.35/lib/kafka/bin/../libs/aopalliance-1.0.jar:/opt/cloudera/parcels/KAFKA-3.1.0.p0.35/lib/kafka/bin/../libs/aopalliance-1.0.jar:/opt/cloudera/parcels/KAFKA-3.1.0-1.3.1.0.p0.35/lib/kafka/bin/../libs/aopalliance-1.0.jar:/opt/cloudera/parcels/KAFKA-3.1.0-1.3.1.0.p0.35/lib/kafka/bin/../libs/aopalliance-1.0.jar:/opt/cloudera/parcels/KAFKA-3.1.0-1.3.1.0.p0.35/lib/kafka/bin/../libs/aopalliance-1.0.jar:/opt/cloudera/parcels/KAFKA-3.1.0-1.3.1.0.p0.35/lib/kafka/bin/../libs/aopalliance-1.0.jar:/opt/cloudera/parcels/KAFKA-3.1.0-1.3.1.0.p0.35/lib/kafka/bin/../libs/aopalliance-1.0.jar:/opt/cloudera/parcels/KAFKA-3.1.0-1.3.1.0.p0.35/lib/kafka/bin/../libs/aopalliance-1.0.jar:/opt/cloudera/parcels/KAFKA-3.1.0-1.3.1.0.p0.35/lib/kafka/bin/../libs/aopalliance-1.0.jar:/opt/cloudera/parcels/KAFKA-3.1.0-1.3.1.0.p0.35/lib/kafka/bin/../libs/aopalliance-1.0.jar:/opt/cloudera/parcels/KAFKA-3.1.0-1.3.1.0.p0.35/lib/kafka/bin/../libs/aopalliance-1.0.jar:/opt/cloudera/parcels/KAFKA-3.1.0-1.3.1.0.p0.35/lib/kafka/bin/../libs/aopalliance-1.0.jar:/opt/cloudera/parcels/KAFKA-3.1.0-1.3.1.0.p0.35/lib/kafka/bin/../libs/aopalliance-1.0.jar:/opt/cloudera/parcels/KAFKA-3.1.0-1.3.1.0.p0.35/lib/kafka/bin/../libs/aopalliance-1.0.jar:/opt/cloudera/parcels/KAFKA-3.1.0-1.3.1.0.p0.35/lib/kafka/bin/../libs/aopalliance-1.0.jar:/opt/cloudera/parcels/KAFKA-3.1.0-1.3.1.0.p0.35/lib/kafka/bin/../libs/aopalliance-1.0.jar:/opt/cloudera/parcels/KAFKA-3.1.0-1.3.1.0.p0.35/lib/kafka/bin/../libs/aopalliance-1.0.jar:/opt/cloudera/parcels/KAFKA-3.1.0-1.3.1.0.p0.35/lib/kafka/bin/.../libs/aopalliance-1.0.jar:/opt/cloudera/parcels/KAFKA-3.1.0-1
```

- e. 启动 Flume (CM 上启动也行):
- 1) cd /opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH-5.7.5-1.cdh5.7.5.p0.3
- 2) bin/flume-ng agent --conf conf --conf-file etc/flume-ng/conf.empty/flume-conf.properties --name al -Dflume.root.logger=INF0, console

[root@manager ~]# cd /opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH-5.7.5-1.cdh5.7.5.p0.3
[root@manager CDH-5.7.5-1.cdh5.7.5.p0.3]# bin/flume-ng agent --conf conf --conf-file etc/flume-ng/conf.empty/kafka.proper
ties --name agent -Dflume.root.logger=INFO,console

f. 执行 kafka_output. sh 脚本 (注意观察 kafka. log 内容及消费终端接收到的内容)





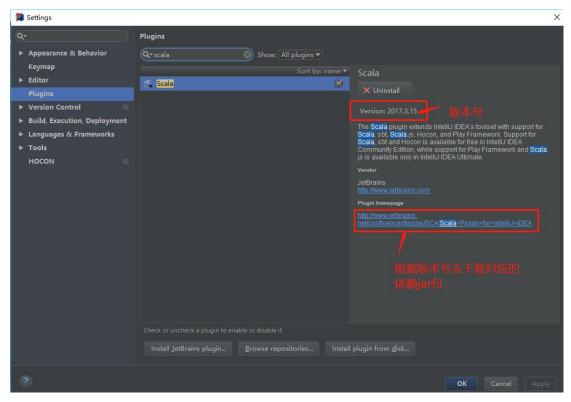
三、Sparkstreaming 代码

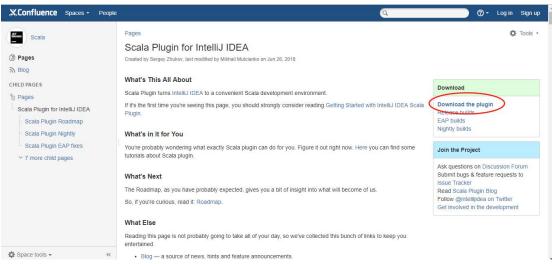
```
import org. apache. kafka. common. serialization. StringDeserializer
import org. apache. spark. SparkConf
import org. apache. spark. streaming. {Seconds, StreamingContext}
import org. apache. spark. streaming. kafka010. _
import org. apache. spark. streaming. kafka010. LocationStrategies. PreferConsistent
import org. apache. spark. streaming. kafka010. ConsumerStrategies. Subscribe

/**
    * @ author: create by LuJuHui
```

```
def main(args: Array[String]): Unit = {
  val conf = new SparkConf().setAppName("Kafka2Scala2WC").setMaster("local[*]")
  val kafkaParams = Map[String, Object](
  val words = lines.flatMap(_.split(" "))
  val wordAndOne = words.map((_, 1))
  val reduced = wordAndOne.reduceByKey( + )
  reduced. print()
```

【注意:在新建 maven 项目是一定要根据 scala 版本去添加对应的依赖 jar 包,否则会报错】





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