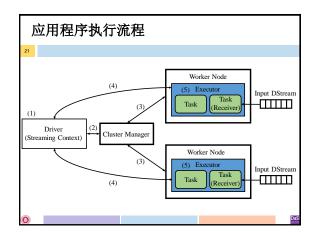


工作部件 Driver: Spark Streaming对SparkContext 进行了扩充,构造了StreamingContext, 用于管理流计算的元信息。 Executor: Executor中作为Receiver的某些 task,负责从外部数据源源源不断的获取 流数据,这和spark批处理读取数据的方式是不同的。





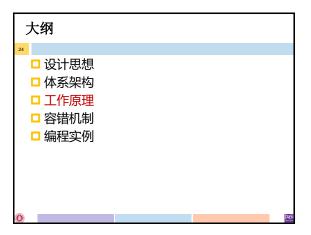


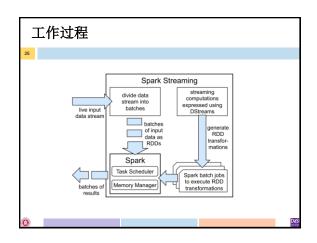
应用程序执行流程(续)

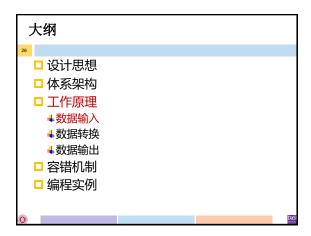
3. Cluster Manager通知工作节点启动 Executor进程,该进程内部以多线程方式 运行任务

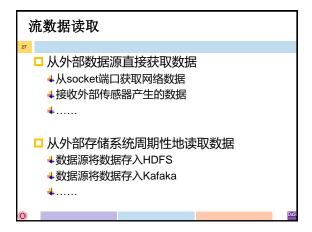
4. Executor进程向Driver注册

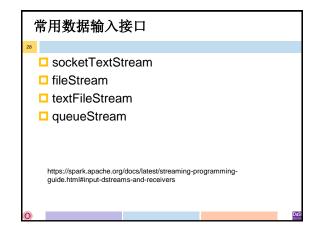
5. StreamingContext构建关于RDD转换的 DAG,从而交给Executor进程中的线程来 执行任务。





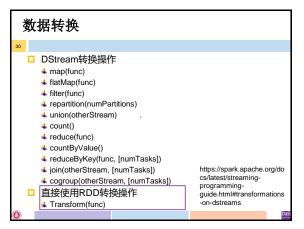


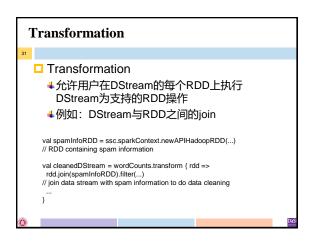


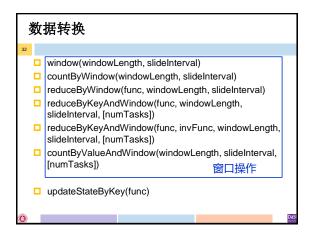


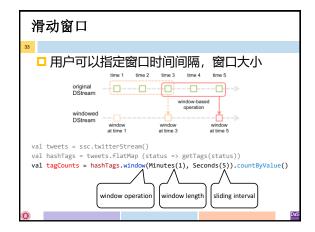
大纲

□ 设计思想
□ 体系架构
□ 工作原理
■ 数据输入
■ 数据转换
■ 数据输出
□ 容错机制
□ 编程实例

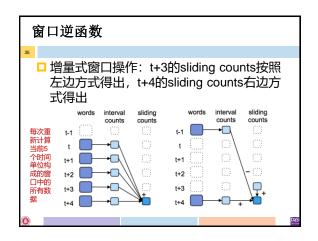


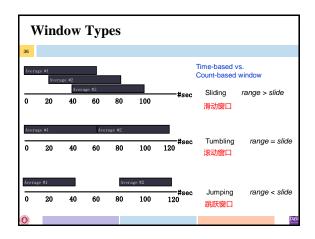


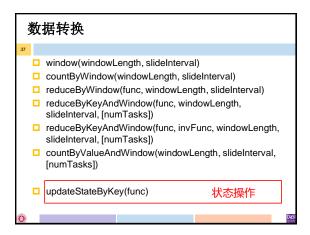




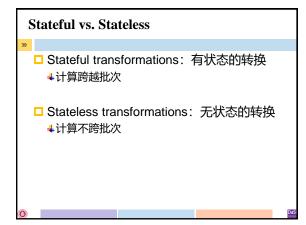


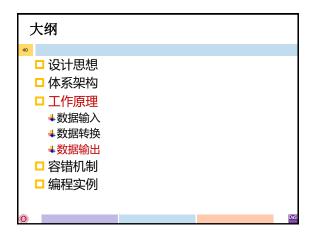




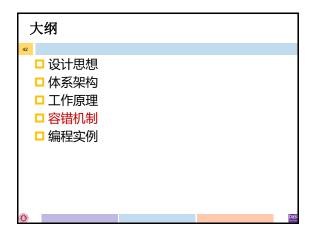


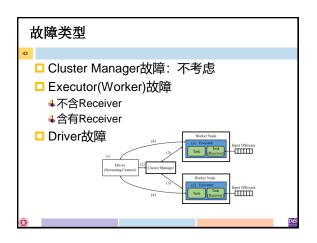


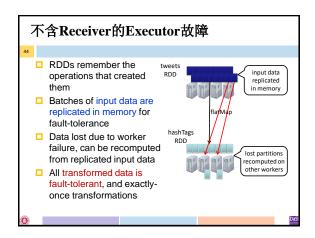


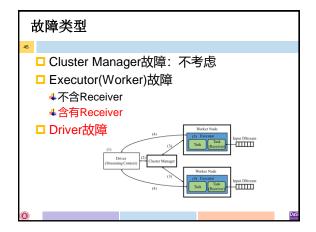


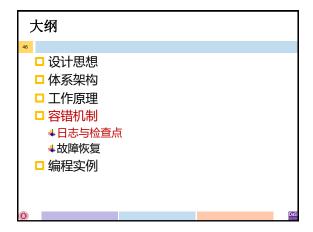


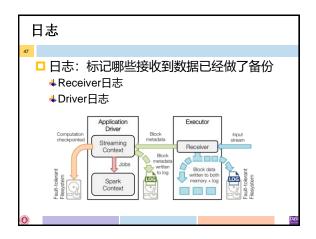




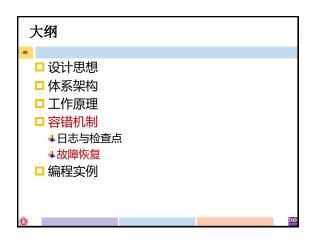


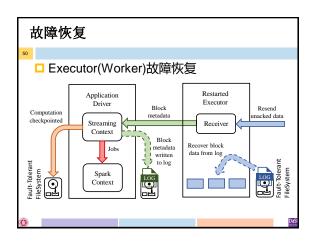


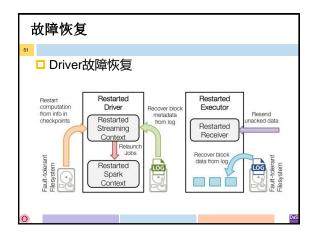


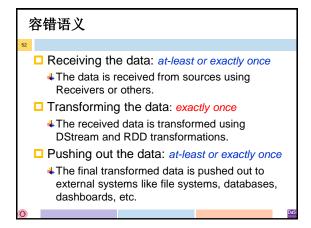


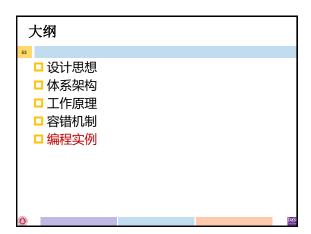


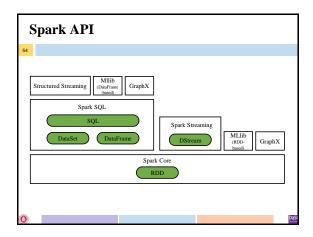




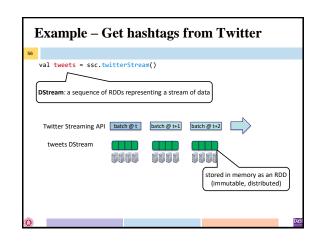


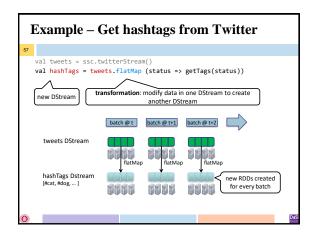


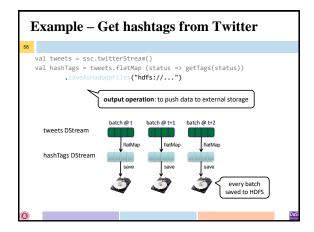












```
Example – Get hashtags from Twitter

val tweets = ssc.twitterStream()
val hashTags = tweets.flatMap (status => getTags(status))
.foreach(hashTagRDD => { ... })

foreach: do whatever you want with the processed data

tweets DStream
batch@t batch@t-1
tweets DStream
hashTags DStream
Write to database, update analytics
UI, do whatever you want
```

```
Java Example

Scala

val tweets = ssc.twitterStream()
val hashTags = tweets.flatMap (status => getTags(status))
hashTags.saveAsHadoopFiles("hdfs://...")

Java

JavaDStream<Status> tweets = ssc.twitterStream()
JavaDstream<String> hashTags = tweets.flatMap(new
Function<...> { })
hashTags.saveAsHadoopFiles("hdfs://...")

Function object
```

