# 作业二实验报告

# 团队成员分工:

• 祝溢泽218352001: 可视化展示

• 宣伟康218352002: 环境搭建、代码编写

• 陈绘新218352003: 数据接收

• 顾城218352004: 环境搭建、代码编写

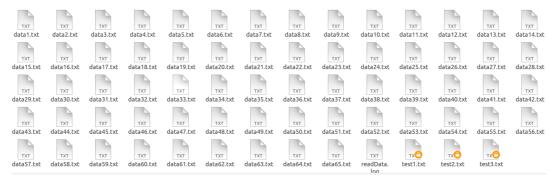
### 实验流程

#### 数据获取

• 静态数据获取

```
val reader = session.read.format("jdbc")
    .option("url", "jdbc:hive2://172.29.4.17:10000/default")
    .option("user", "student")
    .option("password", "nju2022")
    .option("driver", "org.apache.hive.jdbc.HiveDriver")
val registerHiveDqlDialect = new RegisterHiveSqlDialect()
registerHiveDqlDialect.register()
```

- 动态数据获取
  - o 搭建消费者获取流数据, 暂存到txt中



o 在分析数据时,再创建生产者,将这些数据通过生产者发送

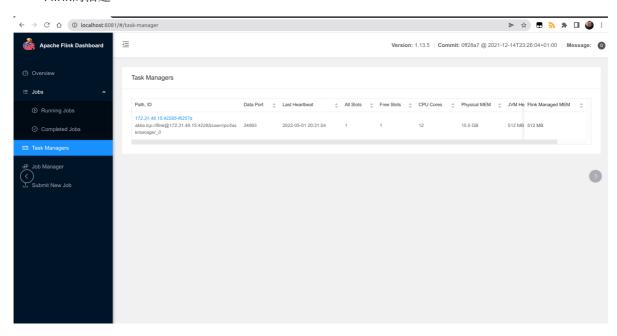
# 实验环境的搭建

• 搭建Hadoop、Spark

```
jackson@jackson-Lenovo-XiaoXinPro-13API-2019:/usr/local/spark/sbin$ jps
12209 ResourceManager
12052 SecondaryNameNode
13077 Jps
11653 NameNode
10007 NailgunRunner
11831 DataNode
12824 Master
10041 RemoteMavenServer36
13002 Worker
12527 NodeManager
9455 Main
```

• 创建Kafka

• Flink的搭建



### 数据转换

```
SingleOutputStreamOperator<Object> dataStream = source.map((value) -> {
   if (value == null) {
      return null;
   } else {
      JSONObject jsonObject = JSONObject.parseObject(value);
      String eventType = jsonObject.getString("eventType");
      if (eventType == null) {
           return null;
      }
   }
}
```

根据不同的eventtype转化为不同的java对象(部分举例)

```
if ("sa".equals(eventType)) {
    return jsonObject.getObject("eventBody", dm_v_tr_sa_mx.class);
} else if("shop".equals(eventType)){
    return jsonObject.getObject("eventBody", dm_hlw_shop_info.class);
} else if("djk_info".equals(eventType)){
    return jsonObject.getObject("eventBody", dm_v_as_djk_info.class);
} else if("djkfq".equals(eventType)){
    return jsonObject.getObject("eventBody", dm_v_as_djkfq_info.class);
}
```

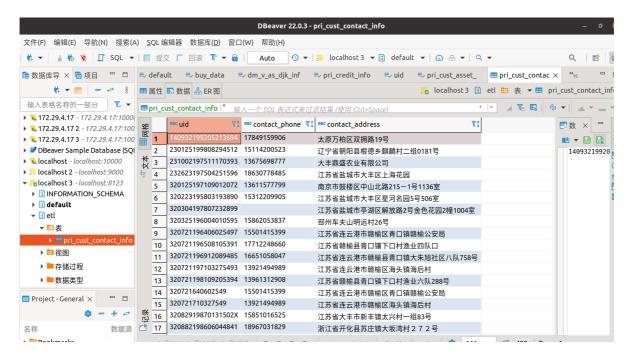
#### 数据存储

• 数据写入clickhouse

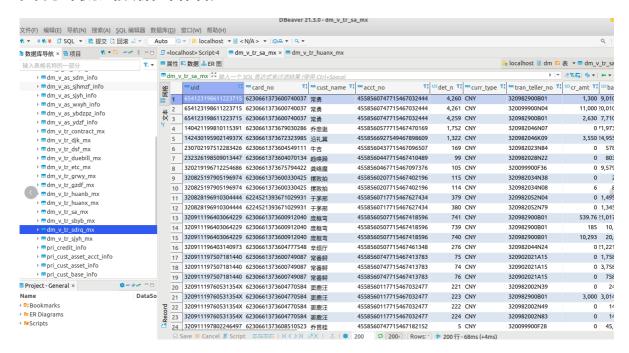
```
StreamExecutionEnvironment env =
StreamExecutionEnvironment.getExecutionEnvironment();
    String topic = "etl";
    Properties props = new Properties();
    props.setProperty("bootstrap.servers", "172.31.48.15:9092");
    props.setProperty("group.id", "consumer-group");
    props.setProperty("key.deserializer",
"org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringDeserializer");
    props.setProperty("value.deserializer",
"org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringDeserializer");
    FlinkKafkaConsumer010<String> consumer = new FlinkKafkaConsumer010(topic, new SimpleStringSchema(), props);
    consumer.setStartFromGroupOffsets();
    consumer.setStartFromEarliest();
    DataStreamSource<String> source = env.addSource(consumer);
```

# 实现对pri\_cust\_contact\_info表的ETL

```
rdf = session.sql("select * from UseLessData where contact not in('无',
'null', '', '-')")
     rdf = rdf.withColumn("contact_phone",
       when(rdf.col("con_type") === "TEL" || rdf.col("con_type") === "OTH"
          || rdf.col("con_type") === "MOB",
         col("contact")))
     rdf = rdf.withColumn("contact_address",
       when(rdf.col("con_type").notEqual("TEL") &&
rdf.col("con_type").notEqual("OTH")
         && rdf.col("con_type").notEqual("MOB"),
         col("contact")))
     // 删去其他字段
     rdf = rdf.drop("con_type", "contact", "sys_source", "create_date",
"update_date")
     rdf = rdf.dropDuplicates()
      rdf.createTempView("tempView")
     val tempView = session.sql("select a.uid, " +
       "concat_ws(',',collect_list(a.contact_phone)) as contact_phone,\n " +
        "concat_ws(',',collect_list(a.contact_address)) as contact_address\n " +
       "from tempView a\n" +
       "group by a.uid"
     rdf = tempView.drop("con_rn")
     res = rdf
     println(res.count())
```



#### 实现对流式数据的存储



# 可视化展示

我们选取了shop该表,用python做了一个可视化展示。该表展示了日期与销售额之间的关系。

