HDFS 的 API 操作

1.1、创建 maven 工程并导入 jar 包

由于 cdh 版本的所有的软件涉及版权的问题,所以并没有将所有的 jar 包托管到 maven 仓库当中去,而是托管在了 CDH 自己的服务器上面,所以我们默认去 maven 的仓库下载不到,需要自己手动的添加 repository 去 CDH 仓库进行下载,以下两个地址是官方文档说明,请仔细查阅

https://www.cloudera.com/documentation/enterprise/release-

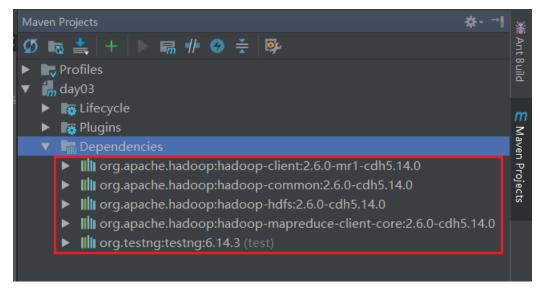
notes/topics/cdh_vd_cdh5_maven_repo.html

https://www.cloudera.com/documentation/enterprise/release-

notes/topics/cdh_vd_cdh5_maven_repo_514x.html

```
<id>cloudera</id>
<url>https://repository.cloudera.com/artifactory/cloudera-repos/</url>
       </repository>
   </repositories>
   <dependencies>
       <dependency>
           <groupId>org. apache. hadoop/groupId>
           <artifactId>hadoop-client</artifactId>
           <version>2.6.0-mr1-cdh5.14.0
       </dependency>
       <dependency>
           <groupId>org. apache. hadoop/groupId>
           <artifactId>hadoop-common</artifactId>
           <version>2.6.0-cdh5.14.0/version>
       </dependency>
       <dependency>
           <groupId>org. apache. hadoop/groupId>
           <artifactId>hadoop-hdfs</artifactId>
           <version>2.6.0-cdh5.14.0
       </dependency>
       <dependency>
           <groupId>org. apache. hadoop/groupId>
           <artifactId>hadoop-mapreduce-client-core</artifactId>
           <version>2.6.0-cdh5.14.0
       </dependency>
       <!-- https://mvnrepository.com/artifact/junit/junit -->
       <dependency>
           <groupId>junit
```

```
<artifactId>junit</artifactId>
       <version>4.11
        <scope>test</scope>
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org. testng/groupId>
       <artifactId>testng</artifactId>
       <version>RELEASE</version>
   </dependency>
</dependencies>
<build>
   <plugins>
        <plugin>
           <groupId>org. apache. maven. plugins/groupId>
           <artifactId>maven-compiler-plugin</artifactId>
           <version>3.0</version>
           <configuration>
               <source>1.8
               <target>1.8</target>
               <encoding>UTF-8</encoding>
           </configuration>
        </plugin>
       <plugin>
           <groupId>org. apache. maven. plugins/groupId>
           <artifactId>maven-shade-plugin</artifactId>
           <version>2.4.3
           <executions>
```



2、使用文件系统方式访问数据

在 java 中操作 HDFS, 主要涉及以下 Class:

Configuration: 该类的对象封转了客户端或者服务器的配置; FileSystem (抽象类): 该类的对象是一个文件系统对象,可以用该对象的一些方法来对文件进行操作.

通过 FileSystem 的静态方法 get 获得该对象。

FileSystem fs = FileSystem.get(conf)

get 方法从 conf 中的一个参数 fs.defaultFS 的配置值判断具体是什么类型的文件系统。如果我们的代码中没有指定 fs.defaultFS, 并且工程 classpath 下也没有给定相应的配置, conf 中的默认值就来自于 hadoop 的 jar 包中的 coredefault.xml , 默认值为: file:/// ,则获取的将不是一个DistributedFileSystem 的实例,而是一个本地文件系统的客户端对象

3、获取 FileSystem 的几种方式

第一种方式获取 FileSystem

```
import org. apache. commons. io. IOUtils;
import org. apache. hadoop. conf. Configuration;
import org. apache. hadoop. fs. *;
import org. testng. annotations. Test;
```

```
import java. io. *;
import java. net. URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
public class HdfsOperateStudy {
   /**
    * 通过 fileSystem 获取分布式文件系统的几种方式
    */
   //获取 hdfs 分布式文件系统的第一种方式
   @Test
   public void getFileSystem1() throws IOException {
       //如果 configuration 不做任何配置,获取到的是本地文件系统
       Configuration configuration = new Configuration();
       //覆盖我们的 hdfs 的配置,得到我们的分布式文件系统
       configuration.set("fs.defaultFS", "hdfs://node01:8020/");
       FileSystem fileSystem = FileSystem.get(configuration);
       System. out. println(fileSystem. toString());
```

第二种方式获取 FileSystem

/**

* 获取 hdfs 分布式文件系统的第二种方式

```
*/
@Test
public void getHdfs2() throws URISyntaxException, IOException {
    //使用两个参数来获取 hdfs 文件系统
    //第一个参数是一个 URI, 定义了我们使用 hdfs://这种方式来访问,
就是分布式文件系统
    FileSystem fileSystem = FileSystem.get(new
URI("hdfs://node01:8020"), new Configuration());
    System.out.println(fileSystem.toString());
}
```

第三种方式获取 FileSystem

```
/**

* 获取 hdfs 分布式文件系统的第三种方式

*/

@Test

public void getHdfs3() throws IOException {

Configuration configuration = new Configuration();

configuration. set("fs. defaultFS", "hdfs://node01:8020");
```

```
FileSystem fileSystem = FileSystem.newInstance(configuration);
System.out.println(fileSystem.toString());
}
```

第四种方式获取 FileSystem

1. hdfs 上面创建文件夹

```
* hdfs上面创建文件夹

*/
©Test
public void createHdfsDir() throws Exception{
    //获取分布式文件系统的客户端对象
    FileSystem fileSystem = FileSystem. get(new URI(str: "hdfs://node01:8020"), new Configuration());
    fileSystem.mkdirs(new Path(pathString: "/abc/bbc/ddd"));
    fileSystem.close();
}
```

```
/**

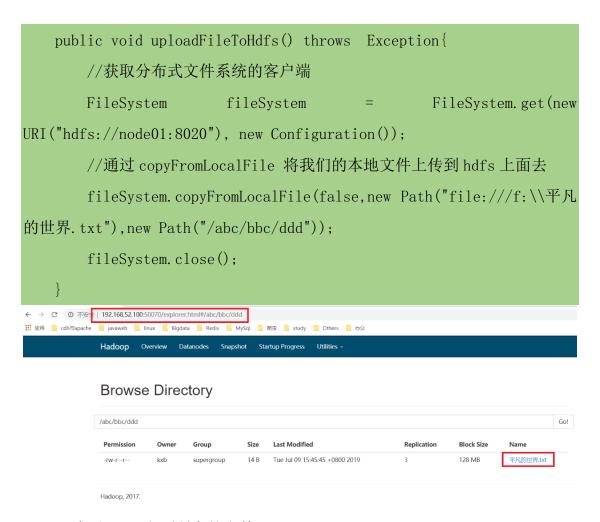
* hdfs 上面创建文件夹

*/
@Test

public void createHdfsDir() throws Exception{
    //获取分布式文件系统的客户端对象
    FileSystem fileSystem = FileSystem.get(new
URI("hdfs://node01:8020"), new Configuration());
    fileSystem.mkdirs(new Path("/abc/bbc/ddd"));
    fileSystem.close();
}
```

2.hdfs 的文件上传

```
/**
    * hdfs 的文件上传
    */
@Test
```



3. 遍历 hdfs 上面所有的文件

```
**

* 適历hdfs上面所有的文件

*/
②Test
public void listHdfsFiles() throws Exception{
FileSystem fileSystem = FileSystem. get(new URI(str: "hdfs://node01:8020"), new Configuration());
Path path = new Path(pathString: "/");
//alt + shift + 1 提取变量
RemoteIterator<LocatedFileStatus> locatedFileStatusRemoteIterator = fileSystem.listFiles(path, recursive: true);
//適历迭代器, 获取我们的迭代器里面每一个元素
while (locatedFileStatusRemoteIterator. hasNext()) {
LocatedFileStatus next = locatedFileStatusRemoteIterator.next();
Path path1 = next. getPath();
System. out. println(path1. toString());
}
fileSystem.close();
}
```

```
F:\software\Java\bin\java ...
hdfs://node01:8020/test/input01/install.log
hdfs://node01:8020/tmp/hadoop-yarn/staging/history/done/2019/07/07/000000/job_1562489571734_0001-1562495427028-root-Qual
hdfs://node01:8020/tmp/hadoop-yarn/staging/history/done/2019/07/07/000000/job_1562489571734_0001-conf.xml
hdfs://node01:8020/tmp/hadoop-yarn/staging/history/done/2019/07/08/000000/job_1562489571734_0003-1562541030821-root-xxx
hdfs://node01:8020/tmp/hadoop-yarn/staging/history/done/2019/07/08/000000/job_1562489571734_0003-conf.xml
hdfs://node01:8020/tmp/hadoop-yarn/staging/history/done_intermediate/root/job_1562654499490_0001-1562655100314-root-Qual
hdfs://node01:8020/tmp/hadoop-yarn/staging/history/done_intermediate/root/job_1562654499490_0001.summary
hdfs://node01:8020/tmp/hadoop-yarn/staging/history/done_intermediate/root/job_1562654499490_0001_conf.xml
hdfs://node01:8020/tmp/hadoop-yarn/staging/history/done_intermediate/root/job_1562654499490_0002-1562655136918-root-Qual
hdfs://node01:8020/tmp/hadoop-yarn/staging/history/done_intermediate/root/job_1562654499490_0002_conf.xml
hdfs://node01:8020/tmp/hadoop-yarn/staging/history/done_intermediate/root/job_1562654499490_0002_conf.xml
hdfs://node01:8020/tmp/hadoop-yarn/staging/history/done_intermediate/root/job_1562654499490_0002_conf.xml
hdfs://node01:8020/tmp/hadoop-yarn/staging/history/done_intermediate/root/job_1562654499490_0002_conf.xml
hdfs://node01:8020/tmp/logs/root/logs/application_1562489571734_0003/node01.hadoop.com_45667
hdfs://node01:8020/tmp/logs/root/logs/application_1562654499490_0001/node01.hadoop.com_40300
```

```
//遍历 hdfs 上面所有的文件
   @Test
   public void listHdfsFiles() throws Exception{
       FileSystem
                       fileSystem
                                                 FileSystem. get (new
URI ("hdfs://node01:8020"), new Configuration());
       Path path = new Path("/");
       //alt + shift + 1 提取变量
       RemoteIterator (LocatedFileStatus)
locatedFileStatusRemoteIterator = fileSystem. listFiles (path, true);
       //遍历迭代器,获取我们的迭代器里面每一个元素
       while (locatedFileStatusRemoteIterator.hasNext()) {
           LocatedFileStatus
                                             next
locatedFileStatusRemoteIterator.next();
           Path path1 = next.getPath();
           System. out. println(path1. toString());
       fileSystem. close();
```