需求分析

结构示意图:

采集需求:某服务器的某特定<mark>目录下</mark>,会不断产生新的文件,每当有新文件出现,就需要把文件采集到 HDFS 中去

根据需求,首先定义以下3大要素

- 数据源组件,即 source ——监控文件目录: spooldir spooldir 特性:
 - 1、监视一个目录,只要目录中出现新文件,就会采集文件中的内容
 - 2、采集完成的文件,会被 agent 自动添加一个后缀: COMPLETED
 - 3、所监视的目录中不允许重复出现相同文件名的文件
- 下沉组件,即 sink——HDFS 文件系统 : hdfs sink
- 通道组件,即 channel——可用 file channel 也可以用内存 channel

flume 配置文件开发

配置文件编写:

```
cd /export/servers/apache-flume-1.6.0-cdh5.14.0-bin/conf
mkdir -p /export/servers/dirfile
vim spooldir.conf
```

```
# Name the components on this agent
al.sources = rl
al.sinks = kl
al.channels = cl
# Describe/configure the source
##name is only one
al.sources.rl.type = spooldir
al.sources.rl.spoolDir = /export/servers/dirfile
al.sources.rl.fileHeader = true
# Describe the sink
al.sinks.kl.type = hdfs
al.sinks.kl.channel = cl
al.sinks.kl.hdfs.path = hdfs://node01:8020/spooldir/files/%y-%m-%d/%H%M/
```

```
al.sinks.kl.hdfs.filePrefix = events-
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.round = true
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.roundValue = 10
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.roundUnit = minute
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.rollInterval = 3
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.rollSize = 20
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.rollCount = 5
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.batchSize = 1
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.useLocalTimeStamp = true
#gen filestyle,default Sequencefile,use DataStream text
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.fileType = DataStream
# Use a channel which buffers events in memory
a1.channels.c1.type = memory
a1.channels.c1.capacity = 1000
al.channels.cl.transactionCapacity = 100
# Bind the source and sink to the channel
a1.sources.r1.channels = c1
a1.sinks.k1.channel = c1
```

Channel 参数解释:

capacity: 默认该通道中最大的可以存储的 event 数量

trasactionCapacity: 每次最大可以从 source 中拿到或者送到 sink 中的 event 数量

keep-alive: event 添加到通道中或者移出的允许时间

启动 flume

bin/flume-ng agent -c ./conf -f ./conf/spooldir.conf -n al -Dflume.root.logger=INFO,console

上传文件到指定目录

将不同的文件上传到下面目录里面去,注意文件不能重名

cd /export/servers/dirfile