Flume 的安装部署

案例:使用网络 telent 命令向一台机器发送一些网络数据,然后通过 flume 采集网络端口数据

第一步: 下载解压修改配置文件

Flume 的安装非常简单,只需要解压即可,当然,前提是已有 hadoop 环境上传安装包到数据源所在节点上

这里我们采用在第三台机器来进行安装

```
tar -zxvf flume-ng-1.6.0-cdh5.14.0.tar.gz -C /export/servers/cd /export/servers/apache-flume-1.6.0-cdh5.14.0-bin/confcp flume-env.sh.template flume-env.sh
```

```
[root@node03 conf]# ll
total 16
-rw-r--r--. 1 1106 4001 1661 Jan 7 2018 flume-conf.properties.template
-rw-r--r--. 1 1106 4001 1455 Jan 7 2018 flume-env.ps1.template
-rw-r--r--. 1 1106 4001 1565 Jan 7 2018 flume-env.sh.template
-rw-r--r--. 1 1106 4001 3107 Jan 7 2018 log4j.properties
[root@node03 conf]# cp flume-env.sh.template flume-env.sh
[root@node03 conf]#

vim flume-env.sh
export JAVA_HOME=/export/servers/jdk1.8.0_141
```

```
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# distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
# WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
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# limitations under the License.
# If this file is placed at FLUME_CONF_DIR/flume-env.sh, it will be sourced
# during Flume startup.
# Enviroment variables can be set here.

export JAVA_HOME=/export/servers/jdk1.8.0_141
# Give Flume more memory and pre-allocate, enable remote monitoring via JMX
# export JAVA_OPTS="-Xms100m -Xmx2000m -Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote"
# Let Flume write raw event data and configuration information to its log files for debugging
# purposes. Enabling these flags is not recommended in production,
# as it may result in logging sensitive user information or encryption secrets.
# export JAVA_OPTS="$JAVA_OPTS -Dorg.apache.flume.log.rawdata=true -Dorg.apache.flume.log.printconfig=true "
# Note that the Flume conf directory is always included in the classpath.
#FLUME_CLASSPATH=""
```

第二步: 开发配置文件

根据数据采集的需求配置采集方案,描述在配置文件中(文件名可任意自定义)

配置我们的网络收集的配置文件

在 flume 的 conf 目录下新建一个配置文件(采集方案)

vim /export/servers/apache-flume-1.6.0-cdh5.14.0-bin/conf/netcat-logger.conf

```
# agent name
al. sources = r1
al. sinks = k1
al. channels = c1
# desc source:r1
al. sources. rl. type = netcat
al. sources. rl. bind = 192. 168. 52. 120
al. sources. rl. port = 44444
# desc sink:k1
al. sinks. kl. type = logger
# desc channel
al. channels. cl. type = memory
al. channels. cl. capacity = 1000
al. channels. cl. transactionCapacity = 100
# desc source channel sink
al. sources. rl. channels = cl
al.sinks.kl.channel = cl
 1.sinks.k1.type = logger
  channels.c1.type = memory
channels.c1.capacity = 1000
channels.c1.transactionCapacity = 100
   ources.rl.channels = cl
```

第三步: 启动配置文件

指定采集方案配置文件,在相应的节点上启动 flume agent

先用一个最简单的例子来测试一下程序环境是否正常 启动 agent 去采集数据

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

- -c conf 指定 flume 自身的配置文件所在目录
- -f conf/netcat-logger.con 指定我们所描述的采集方案
- -n a1 指定我们这个 agent 的名字

```
[continode03 apache-flume-1.6.0-cdh5.14.0-bin]# bin/flume-ng agent -c conf -f conf, reteat-logger.conf -n al -oflume root.logger=INFO, consols = configuration script (*xport/servers/hadoop-2.6.0-cdh5.14.0/bin/hadoop) for HDFS access in the server of the
```

第四步:安装 telent 准备测试

在 node02 机器上面安装 telnet 客户端,用于模拟数据的发送

yum -y install telnet telnet node03 44444 # 使用 telnet 模拟数据发送

```
[root@node02 ~] # | yum -y install telnet |
oaded plugins: fastestmirror, security |
setting up Install Process |
oading mirror speeds from cached hostfile |
* base: mirrors.aliyun.com |
* updates: mirrors.aliyun.com |
* updates: mirrors.huaweicloud.com |
oase | 3.7 kB | 00:00 |
oase | 3.4 kB | 00:00 |
oase | 3.7 kB
```

```
[root@node02 ~]# telnet node03 44444
Trying 192.168.52.120...
Connected to node03.
Escape character is '^]'.
minglan
OK
```

```
S(AbstractConfigurationProvider.java:201)] Created channel c1
2019-07-12 10:30:56,310 (conf-file-poller-0) [INFO - org.apache.flume.source.DefaultSourceFactory.create(DefaultSourceFactory.java:41)] creating instance of source r1, type netcat
2019-07-12 10:30:56,325 (conf-file-poller-0) [INFO - org.apache.flume.sink.DefaultSinkFactory.create(DefaultSinkFact
2019-07-12 10:30:56,328 (conf-file-poller-0) [INFO - org.apache.flume.node.AbstractConfigurationProvider.getConfiguration(AbstractConfigurationProvider.java:116)] Channel c1 connected to [r1, k1]
2019-07-12 10:30:56,336 (conf-file-poller-0) [INFO - org.apache.flume.node.Application.startAllComponents(Application.java:137)] Starting new configuration:{ sourceRunners: {r1=EventDrivenSourceRunner: { source:org.apache.flume.source.name:r1,state:IDLE} }} sinkRunners:{ k1=SinkRunner: { policy:org.apache.flume.sink.DefaultSinkProcesso.e.NetcatSource{name:r1,state:IDLE} }} sinkRunners:{ k2=SinkRunner: { policy:org.apache.flume.sink.DefaultSinkProcesso.e.NetcatSource{name:r1,state:IDLE} }} sinkRunners:{ b2019-07-12 10:30:56,345 (conf-file-poller-0) [INFO - org.apache.flume.node.Application.startAllComponents(Application.java:144)] Starting Channel c1
2019-07-12 10:30:56,454 (lifecyclesupervisor-1-0) [INFO - org.apache.flume.instrumentation.MonitoredCounterGroup.java:149)] Monitored Counter group for type: CHANNEL, name: c1: Successfully registered new MBean.
2019-07-12 10:30:56,454 (lifecyclesupervisor-1-0) [INFO - org.apache.flume.instrumentation.MonitoredCounterGroup.java:19)] Component type: CHANNEL, name: c1: started
2019-07-12 10:30:56,464 (conf-file-poller-0) [INFO - org.apache.flume.node.Application.startAllComponents(Application.java:171)] Starting Sink k1
2019-07-12 10:30:56,464 (conf-file-poller-0) [INFO - org.apache.flume.node.Application.startAllComponents(Application.java:182)] Starting Source r1
2019-07-12 10:30:56,464 (conf-file-poller-0) [INFO - org.apache.flume.source.NetcatSource.start(NetcatSource.ja
va:1551) Source starting
2019-07-12 10:30:56,453
```