搜狗热门话题实时分析

需求

	hadoop101	hadoop102	hadoop103
hadoop	\checkmark	√	√
hbase	√	√	V
mysql	√		
hive	√		
flume	√	√	√
kafka	√	√	√
spark	√	√	√
scala	√	√	√

flume配置

数据汇聚 (hadoop101)

首先进入到flume文件夹中的conf里,然后新建文件flume-a1-conf.properties

```
cd flume/conf
vim flume-a1-conf.properties
```

flume-a1-conf.properties配置信息

```
#Flume Agent1实时整合日志信息
al.sources = r1
al.channels = kafkaC hbaseC
al.sinks = kafkaS hbaseS

#flume + hbase
al.sources.rl.type = avro
al.sources.rl.channels = kafkaC hbaseC
al.sources.rl.bind = hadoop101 #根据自身情况更改名称或ip
al.sources.rl.port = 5555

#使用 memory channel for HBase
al.channels.hbaseC.type = memory
al.channels.hbaseC.type = memory
al.channels.hbaseC.transactionCapacity = 10000

#修改 HBase Sink 类型
```

```
a1.sinks.hbaseS.type = org.apache.flume.sink.hbase.HBaseSink
a1.sinks.hbaseS.table = weblogs
a1.sinks.hbaseS.columnFamily = info
a1.sinks.hbaseS.batchSize = 100
a1.sinks.hbaseS.serializer =
org.apache.flume.sink.hbase.SimpleHbaseEventSerializer
a1.sinks.hbaseS.serializer.payloadColumn = payload
a1.sinks.hbaseS.channel = hbaseC
#flume + kafka
a1.channels.kafkaC.type = memory
a1.channels.kafkaC.capacity = 10000
a1.channels.kafkaC.transactionCapacity = 10000
a1.sinks.kafkaS.channel = kafkaC
a1.sinks.kafkaS.type = org.apache.flume.sink.kafka.KafkaSink
a1.sinks.kafkaS.topic = weblogs
#根据自身情况更改名称或ip
a1.sinks.kafkaS.brokerList = hadoop101:9092,hadoop102:9092,hadoop103:9092
a1.sinks.kafkaS.zookeeperConnect = hadoop101:2181,hadoop102:2181,hadoop103:2181
a1.sinks.kafkaS.requiredAcks = 1
a1.sinks.kafkaS.batchSize = 20
a1.sinks.kafkaS.serializer.class = kafka.serializer.StringEncoder
```

数据采集 (hadoop102,hadoop103)

首先进入到flume文件夹中的conf里,然后新建文件flume-a2-conf.properties

flume-a2-conf.properties配置信息

```
a2.sources = r2
a2.channels = c2
a2.sinks = k2
# Source 配置
a2.sources.r2.type = exec
a2.sources.r2.command = tail -F /home/nanbei/weblog/weblog-flume.log
a2.sources.r2.channels = c2
# Channel 配置
a2.channels.c2.type = memory
a2.channels.c2.capacity = 5000
a2.channels.c2.transactionCapacity = 500
a2.channels.c2.keep-alive = 10
# Sink 配置
a2.sinks.k2.type = avro
a2.sinks.k2.channel = c2
a2.sinks.k2.hostname = hadoop101 #根据自身情况更改名称或ip
a2.sinks.k2.port = 5555
a2.sinks.k2.batch-size = 100
```

kafka配置

进入kafka下的conf文件夹中,修改文件server.properties,在文件中添加如下内容:

```
broker.id=2
listeners=PLAINTEXT://192.168.10.103:9092
advertised.listeners=PLAINTEXT://192.168.10.103:9092
zooker.connect=192.168.10.101:2181,192.168.10.102:2181,192.168.10.103:2181
```

这其中broker.id=0根据不同的虚拟机设置(hadoop101:0, hadoop102:1, hadoop103:2); 将其中的ip以及端口号根据自身需求更改

编写WebLogs.jar包

ReadWrite类

打开idea,新建java项目,新建Java类ReadWrite。

ReadWrite类构建思路:

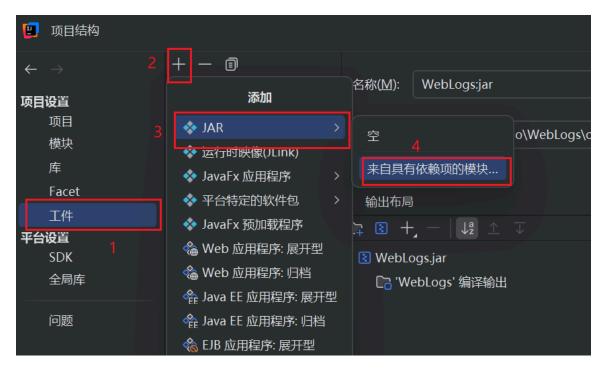
- 1. 获取输入文件路径,以及输出文件路径,并判断输出文件路径是否合法,是否有权创建输出文件
- 2. 每隔300ms读取一行输入文件中的数据,并将读取的数据添加到输出文件中

```
package com.nanbei.weblog;
import java.io.*;
import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
public class ReadWrite {
   static String readFileName;
   static String writeFileName;
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       if (args.length < 2) {
           System.out.println("请提供读入文件路径和写入文件路径!");
           return;
       }
       // 获取输入和输出文件路径
       readFileName = args[0].trim();
       writeFileName = args[1].trim();
       // 打印路径检查
       System.out.println("输入文件路径: " + readFileName);
       System.out.println("输出文件路径: " + writeFileName);
       // 检查输出文件路径合法性
       File outputFile = new File(writeFileName);
       File parentDir = outputFile.getParentFile();
       if (parentDir != null && !parentDir.exists()) {
```

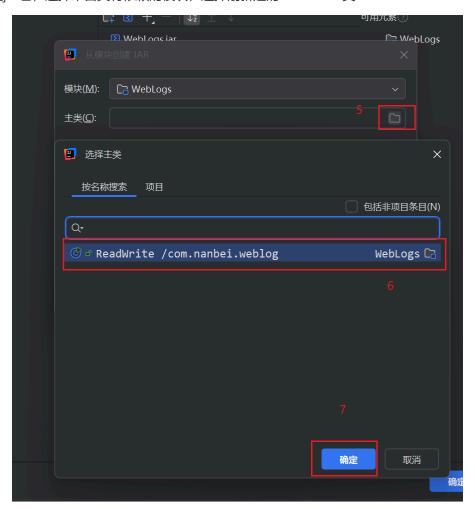
```
boolean dirCreated = parentDir.mkdirs();
           if (!dirCreated) {
               System.err.println("无法创建输出目录: " + parentDir);
               return;
           }
       }
       try {
           readFileByLines(readFileName);
       } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
           System.err.println("文件未找到: " + readFileName);
       } catch (IOException e) {
           System.err.println("文件读取失败: " + e.getMessage());
       }
    }
    public static void readFileByLines(String fileName) throws IOException {
        try (BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(new
FileInputStream(fileName), "GBK"))) {
           System.out.println("以行为单位读取文件内容:");
           String tempString;
           int count = 0;
           while ((tempString = br.readLine()) != null) {
               count++;
                System.out.println("row: " + count + " >>>>>> " + tempString);
               appendMethodA(writeFileName, tempString);
               Thread.sleep(300);
           }
       } catch (InterruptedException e) {
           Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
           throw new IOException("线程被中断", e);
       }
   }
    public static void appendMethodA(String file, String content) throws
IOException {
       try (BufferedWriter out = new BufferedWriter(new OutputStreamWriter(new
FileOutputStream(file, true), StandardCharsets.UTF_8))) {
           out.write(content);
           out.newLine();
       }
   }
}
```

打包过程

1.打开项目模块设置,选择工件



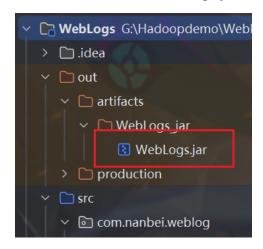
2.创建jar包,选择来自具有依赖的模块,选择刚新建的ReadWrite类



3.选择构建,构建工具,点击构建



4.创建成功后jar会出现在项目目录中的out\artfacts\WebLogs_jar文件夹下



5.上传到linux服务器中

改写flume源码

下载Flume源码,需要改写如下两个Java类

SimpleAsyncHbaseEventSerializer类,只需更改getActions()函数

```
@override
  public List<PutRequest> getActions() {
    List<PutRequest> actions = new ArrayList<PutRequest>();
    if (payloadColumn != null) {
      byte[] rowKey;
      try {
        String[] columns = new String(this.payloadColumn).split(",");
        String[] values=new String(this.payload).split(",");
        for (int i = 0; i < columns.length; i++) {
          byte[] colColumn = columns[i].getBytes();
          byte[] colvalue = values[i].getBytes(Charsets.UTF_8);
          if(colColumn.length!=colValue.length){
            break;
          }
          String datetime= values[0];
          String userid= values[1];
```

```
rowKey=SimpleRowKeyGenerator.getKfkRowKey(userid,datetime);
    PutRequest putRequest=new
PutRequest(table,rowKey,cf,colColumn,colValue);
    actions.add(putRequest);
}

catch (Exception e) {
    throw new FlumeException("Could not get row key!", e);
}

return actions;
}
```

SimpleRowKeyGenerator类,添加如下代码:

```
public static byte[] getKfkRowKey(String userid,String datetime) throws
UnsupportedEncodingException {
    return (userid+"-"+datetime+"-
"+String.valueOf(System.currentTimeMillis())).getBytes("UTF8");
}
```

打成jar包,上传到linux服务器中替换原有flume目录的该jar包

数据处理

对下载的搜狗数据集进行处理,把数据文件中的Tap和空格换成逗号,在日志采集端 (hadoop102,hadoop103) 进行如下操作:

```
cat weblog.log|tr "\t" "," > weblog1.log
cat weblog1.log|tr " " "," > weblog.log
```

最终得到如下数据:

```
00:00:00,2982199073774412,[360安全士],8,3,download.it.com.cn/softweb/software/firewall/antivir 00:00:00,07594220010824798,[哄抢救灾物资],1,1,news.21cn.com/social/daqian/2008/05/29/4777194_1 00:00:00,5228056822071097,[75810部队],14,5,www.greatoo.com/greatoo_cn/list.asp?link_id=276&tit 00:00:00,6140463203615646,[绳艺],62,36,www.jd-cd.com/jd_opus/xx/200607/706.html 00:00:00:00,8561366108033201,[汶川地震原因],3,2,www.big38.net/ 00:00:00,23908140386148713,[莫衷一是的意思],1,2,www.chinabaike.com/article/81/82/110/2007/2007 00:00:00,1797943298449139,[星梦缘全集在线观看],8,5,www.6wei.net/dianshiju/????\xa1\xe9|????do=00:00:00,00717725924582846,[闪字吧],1,2,www.shanziba.com/ 00:00:00,41416219018952116,[霍震霆与朱玲玲照片],2,6,bbs.gouzai.cn/thread-698736.html 00:00:00,9975666857142764,[电脑创业],2,2,ks.cn.yahoo.com/question/1307120203719.html 00:00:00,21603374619077448,[111aa图片],1,6,www.fotolog.com.cn/tags/aa111
```

编写启动脚本

将所有的启动脚本以及搜狗热搜数据统一放在一个文件夹中

flume起动脚本

vim flume.sh

数据汇聚汇聚 (hadoop101) flume起动脚本

```
#!/bin/bash

# 输出启动信息
echo "Starting Flume Agent..."

# 设置 Flume 的安装路径 (根据实际情况调整)
FLUME_HOME="/home/nanbei/hadoop/flume-1.11.0"

# 设置配置文件路径
CONF_FILE="$FLUME_HOME/conf/flume-al-conf.properties"

# 启动 Flume Agent, 指定配置文件和日志级别
$FLUME_HOME/bin/flume-ng agent --conf $FLUME_HOME/conf --name al --conf-file
$CONF_FILE -Dflume.root.logger=INFO,console
```

数据采集 (hadoop102, hadoop103) flume起动脚本

```
vim flume.sh
```

```
#!/bin/bash

# 输出启动信息
echo "Starting Flume Agent..."

# 设置 Flume 的安装路径 (根据实际情况调整)
FLUME_HOME="/home/nanbei/hadoop/flume-1.11.0"

# 设置配置文件路径
CONF_FILE="$FLUME_HOME/conf/flume-a2-conf.properties"

# 启动 Flume Agent, 指定配置文件和日志级别
$FLUME_HOME/bin/flume-ng agent --conf $FLUME_HOME/conf --name a2 --conf-file
$CONF_FILE -Dflume.root.logger=INFO,console
```

WebLogs.jar包运行脚本

```
#!/bin/bash
java -jar WebLogs.jar weblog.log weblog-flume.log
```

脚本说明: java -jar后面的第一个参数是WebLogs.jar的文件路径,第二个参数是输入文件的路径,第三个是输出文件的路径

kafka脚本

发送消息(hadoop101)

```
vim kafka-flume.sh

#!/bin/bash
kafka-console-consumer.sh --bootstrap-server
hadoop101:9092,hadoop102:9092,hadoop103:9092 --topic weblogs --from-beginning
```

消费消息(hadoop102,hadoop103)

```
vim kafka-flume.sh

#/bin/bash
echo "flume agent1 start"
kafka-console-producer.sh --broker-list
hadoop101:9092,hadoop102:9092,hadoop103:9092 --topic weblogs
```

项目搭建

IDEA中新建Spring Boot项目,构建工具选择Maven。

pom.xml

pom.xml应包含 Spring Boot Web 应用、WebSocket 支持、MySQL 数据库、Kafka 消费者、HikariCP 连接池、Spark、Hadoop 客户端等依赖,代码如下:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
         xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
         xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
http://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
    <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
    <!-- Spring Boot Parent POM -->
    <parent>
        <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
        <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-parent</artifactId>
        <version>3.4.0</version>
        <relativePath/> <!-- lookup parent from repository -->
    </parent>
    <groupId>com.nrsas
    <artifactId>News-Real-time-Statistical-Analysis-System</artifactId>
    <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>
    <name>News-Real-time-Statistical-Analysis-System
    <description>News-Real-time-Statistical-Analysis-System</description>
```

```
cproperties>
    <java.version>17</java.version>
    <hadoop.version>3.3.6</hadoop.version>
    <scala.binary.version>2.13</scala.binary.version>
    <spark.version>3.4.3/spark.version>
    <maven.compiler.source>17</maven.compiler.source>
    <maven.compiler.target>17</maven.compiler.target>
    cproject.build.sourceEncoding>UTF-8/project.build.sourceEncoding>
</properties>
<dependencies>
    <!-- Spring Boot Web and WebSocket Dependencies -->
    <dependency>
        <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
        <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
    </dependency>
    <dependency>
        <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
        <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-websocket</artifactId>
    </dependency>
    <dependency>
        <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
        <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-data-jdbc</artifactId>
    </dependency>
    <!-- MySQL Connector Dependency -->
    <dependency>
        <groupId>mysql</groupId>
        <artifactId>mysql-connector-java</artifactId>
        <version>8.0.28</version>
        <scope>runtime</scope>
    </dependency>
    <!-- Kafka Consumer -->
    <dependency>
        <groupId>org.apache.kafka
        <artifactId>kafka-clients</artifactId>
        <version>3.4.0</version>
    </dependency>
    <!-- HikariCP for Database Connection Pooling -->
    <dependency>
        <groupId>com.zaxxer</groupId>
        <artifactId>HikariCP</artifactId>
        <version>4.0.3</version>
    </dependency>
    <!-- Spark Core Dependencies -->
    <dependency>
        <groupId>org.apache.spark
        <artifactId>spark-core_${scala.binary.version}</artifactId>
        <version>${spark.version}</version>
    </dependency>
    <dependency>
        <groupId>org.apache.spark</groupId>
```

```
<artifactId>spark-sql_${scala.binary.version}</artifactId>
           <version>${spark.version}</version>
       </dependency>
       <dependency>
           <groupId>org.apache.spark</groupId>
           <artifactId>spark-streaming_${scala.binary.version}</artifactId>
           <version>${spark.version}</version>
       </dependency>
       <dependency>
           <groupId>org.apache.spark</groupId>
           <artifactId>spark-hive_${scala.binary.version}</artifactId>
           <version>${spark.version}</version>
       </dependency>
       <dependency>
           <groupId>org.apache.spark</groupId>
           <artifactId>spark-streaming-kafka-0-10_${scala.binary.version}
</artifactId>
           <version>${spark.version}</version>
       </dependency>
       <dependency>
           <groupId>org.apache.spark
           <artifactId>spark-sql-kafka-0-10_${scala.binary.version}</artifactId>
           <version>${spark.version}</version>
       </dependency>
       <!-- Hadoop Client Dependency -->
       <dependency>
           <groupId>org.apache.hadoop</groupId>
           <artifactId>hadoop-client</artifactId>
           <version>${hadoop.version}</version>
       </dependency>
       <!-- FastJSON -->
       <dependency>
           <groupId>com.alibaba
           <artifactId>fastjson</artifactId>
           <version>1.2.83</version>
       </dependency>
       <!-- JUnit for Testing -->
       <dependency>
           <groupId>junit
           <artifactId>junit</artifactId>
           <version>4.13.1
           <scope>test</scope>
       </dependency>
       <!-- Java EE API (Provided) -->
       <dependency>
           <groupId>javax
           <artifactId>javaee-api</artifactId>
           <version>8.0</version>
           <scope>provided</scope>
       </dependency>
   </dependencies>
```

```
<repositories>
       <repository>
           <id>glassfish-releases</id>
           <url>https://maven.java.net/content/repositories/glassfish-
releases/</url>
       </repository>
   </repositories>
   <build>
        <finalName>spark_socket</finalName>
       <pluginManagement>
           <plugins>
               <!-- Spring Boot Maven Plugin -->
               <plugin>
                   <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
                   <artifactId>spring-boot-maven-plugin</artifactId>
               </plugin>
               <!-- Clean Plugin -->
               <plugin>
                   <artifactId>maven-clean-plugin</artifactId>
                   <version>3.1.0</version>
               </plugin>
               <!-- Resource Plugin -->
               <plugin>
                   <artifactId>maven-resources-plugin</artifactId>
                   <version>3.0.2
               </plugin>
               <!-- Compiler Plugin -->
               <plugin>
                   <artifactId>maven-compiler-plugin</artifactId>
                   <version>3.8.0</version>
               </plugin>
               <!-- Surefire Plugin for Testing -->
               <plugin>
                   <artifactId>maven-surefire-plugin</artifactId>
                   <version>2.22.1
               </plugin>
               <!-- War Plugin (if you plan to deploy as WAR) -->
               <plugin>
                   <artifactId>maven-war-plugin</artifactId>
                   <version>3.2.2
               </plugin>
               <!-- Install Plugin -->
               <plugin>
                   <artifactId>maven-install-plugin</artifactId>
                   <version>2.5.2
               </plugin>
               <!-- Deploy Plugin -->
```

KafkaToMySQL类

新建包com.spartk.kafkatomysql,在此包中新建Java类KafkaToMySQL实现了从 Kafka 消费消息并存储 到 MySQL 数据库的功能

数据库搭建

新建数据库test,新建表weblogs, title_counts

```
CREATE TABLE title_counts (
   titleName VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL, -- 存储查询词
   count INT NOT NULL,
                                  -- 存储查询词的个数
   PRIMARY KEY (titleName) -- 设置 titleName 为主键
);
CREATE TABLE weblogs (
   datetime VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL, -- 存储日志的时间
   userid VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
                                 -- 存储用户ID
   searchname VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL, -- 存储搜索的查询词
                                 -- 存储返回订单
   retorder VARCHAR(255),
   cliorder VARCHAR(255),
cliurl VARCHAR(255),
                                 -- 存储客户端订单
                                 -- 存储客户端URL
   PRIMARY KEY (datetime, userid) -- 使用 datetime 和 userid 作为主键
);
```

配置application.properties

```
spring.datasource.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/test?
useUnicode=true&characterEncoding=utf-8
spring.datasource.username=root
spring.datasource.password=123580asd
spring.datasource.driver-class-name=com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
spring.sql.init.platform=mysql
spring.datasource.hikari.maximum-pool-size=10
```

构建KafkaToMySQL类

- 1. 消费 Kafka 消息,配置订阅指定主题并处理消息偏移量
- 2. 配置 HikariCP 提供数据库连接池

- 3. 解析 Kafka 消息并验证其格式,将解析拆分后的字段转化为数据库表中对应的结构化数据。
- 4. 将处理好的结构化数据批量插入数据库

```
package com.spark.kafka;
import com.zaxxer.hikari.HikariConfig;
import com.zaxxer.hikari.HikariDataSource;
import org.apache.kafka.clients.consumer.ConsumerConfig;
import org.apache.kafka.clients.consumer.KafkaConsumer;
import org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringDeserializer;
import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.PreparedStatement;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.Properties;
* @author nanbei
* @since 2024/11/23
*/
public class KafkaToMySQL {
    private static final String JDBC_URL = "jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/test"; //
替换为你的 MySQL 数据库地址
   private static final String USERNAME = "root"; // MySQL 用户名
    private static final String PASSWORD = "123580asd"; // MySQL 密码
   // 配置数据库连接池
    private static HikariDataSource dataSource;
    static {
       HikariConfig config = new HikariConfig();
       config.setJdbcUrl(JDBC_URL);
       config.setUsername(USERNAME);
        config.setPassword(PASSWORD);
        config.setMaximumPoolSize(10); // 连接池大小
       dataSource = new HikariDataSource(config);
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
       // 配置 Kafka 消费者
        Properties props = new Properties();
       props.put(ConsumerConfig.BOOTSTRAP_SERVERS_CONFIG, "hadoop102:9092");
//Kafka 地址
        props.put(ConsumerConfig.GROUP_ID_CONFIG, "1"); // 消费者组 ID
        props.put(ConsumerConfig.KEY_DESERIALIZER_CLASS_CONFIG,
StringDeserializer.class.getName());
        props.put(ConsumerConfig.VALUE_DESERIALIZER_CLASS_CONFIG,
StringDeserializer.class.getName());
       props.put(ConsumerConfig.AUTO_OFFSET_RESET_CONFIG, "earliest");
       KafkaConsumer<String, String> consumer = new KafkaConsumer<>(props);
        // Kafka 主题
        consumer.subscribe(Collections.singletonList("weblogs"));
```

```
try {
            while (true) {
                // 从 Kafka 中拉取消息
                consumer.poll(1000).forEach(record -> {
                    String message = record.value();
                    System.out.println("Consumed message: " + message);
                    // 每条消息是逗号分隔的数据格式
                    String[] fields = message.split(",");
                    if (fields.length < 6) {</pre>
                        System.out.println("Invalid message format: " + message);
                        return;
                    }
                    String datetime = fields[0];
                    String userid = fields[1];
                    String searchname = fields[2];
                    String retorder = fields[3];
                    String cliorder = fields[4];
                    String cliurl = fields[5];
                    // 将数据保存到数据库
                    boolean isSaved = saveToDatabase(datetime, userid,
searchname, retorder, cliorder, cliurl);
                    if (isSaved) {
                        System.out.println("Data successfully saved to database:
" + message);
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("Failed to save data to database: " +
message);
                    }
                });
           }
       } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } finally {
            consumer.close();
       }
    }
    // 将数据插入到 MySQL 数据库
    private static boolean saveToDatabase(String datetime, String userid, String
searchname, String retorder, String cliorder, String cliurl) {
       try (Connection connection = dataSource.getConnection()) {
            // 插入日志数据到 weblogs 表
            String insertWeblogSql = "INSERT INTO weblogs(datetime, userid,
searchname, retorder, cliorder, cliurl) " +
                    "VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?) " +
                    "ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE searchname = VALUES(searchname), " +
                    "retorder = VALUES(retorder), cliorder = VALUES(cliorder),
cliurl = VALUES(cliurl)";
            try (PreparedStatement insertWeblogStmt =
connection.prepareStatement(insertWeblogSql)) {
                insertWeblogStmt.setString(1, datetime);
                insertWeblogStmt.setString(2, userid);
                insertWeblogStmt.setString(3, searchname);
                insertWeblogStmt.setString(4, retorder);
```

```
insertWeblogStmt.setString(5, cliorder);
               insertWeblogStmt.setString(6, cliurl);
               insertWeblogStmt.executeUpdate();
           }
           // 更新 title_counts 表,统计查询词的出现次数
           String updateTitleCountSql = "INSERT INTO title_counts(titleName,
count) " +
                   "VALUES (?, 1) " +
                   "ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE count = count + 1";
           try (PreparedStatement updateTitleCountStmt =
connection.prepareStatement(updateTitleCountSql)){
               updateTitleCountStmt.setString(1, searchname);
               updateTitleCountStmt.executeUpdate();
           }
           return true; // 如果插入或更新成功,则返回 true
       } catch (Exception e) {
           e.printStackTrace();
           return false; // 如果有异常发生,返回 false
       }
    }
}
```

WeblogService类

WeblogService类主要负责与数据库进行交互,实现查询热门话题的统计数据,获取数据库中话题的总数 量

WeblogService类的构建:

- 1. 连接数据库
- 2. 使用 SELCET 语句筛选符合规则的数据
- 3. 提取指定字段的数据, 并返回

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;

import java.sql.*;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
    * @author nanbei
    * @since 2024-11-24
    */
public class WeblogService {
```

```
private static final String URL = "jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/test?
useUnicode=true&characterEncoding=utf-8";
    private static final String USERNAME = "root";
    private static final String PASSWORD = "123580asd";
    private static final Logger logger =
LoggerFactory.getLogger(WeblogService.class);
    /**
    * 按话题分组,取统计数据
     * @return 话题名称和统计数据的 Map
    */
    public Map<String, Object> queryWeblog() {
       Connection conn = null;
        PreparedStatement pst = null;
       ResultSet rs = null;
       Map<String, Object> retMap = new HashMap<>();
        List<String> titleNames = new ArrayList<>();
        List<Integer> titleCounts = new ArrayList<>();
       try {
           // 连接数据库
            class.forName("com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver");
            conn = DriverManager.getConnection(URL, USERNAME, PASSWORD);
            String querySql = "SELECT titleName, count FROM title_counts ORDER BY
count DESC LIMIT 20";
            pst = conn.prepareStatement(querySql);
            rs = pst.executeQuery();
            while (rs.next()) {
                titleNames.add(rs.getString("titleName"));
                titleCounts.add(rs.getInt("count"));
            }
            retMap.put("titleName", titleNames);
            retMap.put("titleCount", titleCounts);
        } catch (SQLException | ClassNotFoundException e) {
            logger.error("Error executing queryWeblog", e);
        } finally {
            closeResources(rs, pst, conn);
        }
       return retMap;
    }
    /**
    * 获取话题总数
    * @return 话题总数的数组
    public String[] titleCount() {
       Connection conn = null;
        PreparedStatement pst = null;
        ResultSet rs = null;
       String[] titleSums = new String[1];
        try {
```

```
//MySQL操作
            Class.forName("com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver");
            conn = DriverManager.getConnection(URL, USERNAME, PASSWORD);
            String querySql = "SELECT COUNT(1) AS titleSum FROM title_counts";
            pst = conn.prepareStatement(querySql);
            rs = pst.executeQuery();
            if (rs.next()) {
                titleSums[0] = rs.getString("titleSum");
        } catch (SQLException | ClassNotFoundException e) {
            logger.error("Error executing titleCount", e);
        } finally {
            closeResources(rs, pst, conn);
        }
        return titleSums;
    }
    /**
     * 关闭数据库资源
    */
    private void closeResources(ResultSet rs, PreparedStatement pst, Connection
conn) {
        try {
            if (rs != null) {
                rs.close();
            if (pst != null) {
                pst.close();
            }
            if (conn != null) {
                conn.close();
            }
        } catch (SQLException e) {
            logger.error("Error closing database resources", e);
        }
    }
}
```

WeblogSocket

WebSocketConfig类

配置 webSocket 的连接, 注册处理 webSocket 连接的处理器, 访问路径设置为: /websocket

```
package com.spark.service;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;
import org.springframework.web.socket.config.annotation.EnablewebSocket;
import org.springframework.web.socket.config.annotation.WebSocketConfigurer;
import org.springframework.web.socket.config.annotation.WebSocketHandlerRegistry;
```

WeblogScoketHandler类

实现每隔 5 秒从 WeblogService 获取统计数据,通过 WebSocket 发送到前端的功能

WeblogScoketHandler类的构建:

- 1. 创建一个定时线程池
- 2. 当 WebSocket 连接建立时, 启动定时任务
- 3. 将数据转换为 JSON 格式, 定期向客户端推送数据
- 4. 遇到异常,关闭当前 WebSocket 连接

```
package com.spark.service;
import org.springframework.web.socket.CloseStatus;
import org.springframework.web.socket.WebSocketSession;
import org.springframework.web.socket.handler.TextWebSocketHandler;
import org.springframework.web.socket.TextMessage;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicInteger;
import java.util.concurrent.*;
import com.alibaba.fastjson.JSON;
/**
* WeblogSocketHandler 处理 WebSocket 消息
* @author nanbei
 * @since 2024-11-24
 */
public class WeblogSocketHandler extends TextWebSocketHandler {
    private static final ThreadFactory THREAD_FACTORY = new ThreadFactory() {
        private final AtomicInteger threadNumber = new AtomicInteger(1);
```

```
@override
       public Thread newThread(Runnable r) {
           Thread thread = new Thread(r);
           thread.setName("websocket-pool-thread-" +
threadNumber.getAndIncrement());
           return thread;
       }
   };
    private static final ScheduledExecutorService scheduledExecutorService =
Executors.newScheduledThreadPool(2, THREAD_FACTORY);
    private final WeblogService weblogService = new WeblogService();
    private ScheduledFuture<?> scheduledFuture;
    @override
    public void afterConnectionEstablished(WebSocketSession session) throws
Exception {
       // 每隔 5 秒发送一次数据
        scheduledFuture = scheduledExecutorService.scheduleAtFixedRate(() -> {
               // 获取话题名称和数量
               Map<String, Object> map = new HashMap<>();
               map.put("titleName",
weblogService.queryWeblog().get("titleName"));
               map.put("titleCount",
weblogService.queryWeblog().get("titleCount"));
               map.put("titleSum", weblogService.titleCount());
               // 将数据转为 JSON 字符串
               String jsonResponse = JSON.toJSONString(map);
               // 发送 JSON 数据
                session.sendMessage(new TextMessage(jsonResponse));
           } catch (IOException e) {
               e.printStackTrace();
               try {
                   session.close();
               } catch (IOException ioException) {
                   ioException.printStackTrace();
       }, 0, 5, TimeUnit.SECONDS); // 初始延迟 0 秒, 周期为 5 秒
    }
    @override
    public void afterConnectionClosed(WebSocketSession session, CloseStatus
status) throws Exception {
       // 取消当前连接的定时任务
       if (scheduledFuture != null && !scheduledFuture.isCancelled()) {
            scheduledFuture.cancel(true);
       }
```

```
}
```

前端

javascript

主要功能是通过 websocket 实现从后端实时接收数据,动态更新图表和表格内容,并具备连接断开后的重连机制。

构建思路:

- 1. 创建与后端的 WebSocket 连接,设置事件监听器 (onopen 、 onmessage 、 onerror 、 onclose)
- 2. 断开连接调用重连函数尝试恢复连接, 重连时延时 5 秒, 避免重连过于频繁出现异常
- 3. 使用 ECharts 渲染图表,如果图表尚未初始化,则进行初始化
- 4. 更新数据并调用 setoption 渲染图表。条形图: 展示话题名称和数量; 仪表盘: 显示话题总量
- 5. 动态表格: 清空表格内容后重新插入新的数据行,循环构建表格行,根据 titleName 和 titleCount 显示每个话题及其数量

```
// WebSocket 连接
let socket = new WebSocket('ws://localhost:8080/websocket');
// 只初始化一次图表
let titleChart = null;
let exposureGauge = null;
// webSocket 连接成功时
socket.onopen = function(event) {
    console.log('WebSocket connection established');
};
// 处理消息
socket.onmessage = function(event) {
    const data = JSON.parse(event.data);
   // 更新图表和仪表盘
   updateCharts(data);
   fillTable(data);
};
// 图表更新
function updateCharts(data) {
   // 如果没有初始化图表,则初始化图表
   if (!titleChart) {
       titleChart = echarts.init(document.getElementById('titleChart'));
    }
   if (!exposureGauge) {
       exposureGauge = echarts.init(document.getElementById('topicGauge'));
    }
```

```
// 更新条形图
   const titleOption = {
      tooltip: { trigger: 'axis', axisPointer: { type: 'shadow' } },
      grid: { left: '10%', right: '10%', bottom: '15%', top: '15%' }, // 增加上
下边距
      xAxis: {
          type: 'value', // 设置 x 轴为数值轴
          splitLine: { lineStyle: { type: 'dotted' } }, // 横向网格线
      },
      yAxis: {
          type: 'category', // 设置 y 轴为类目轴
          data: limitedTitleName, // 只显示前15个类目
          axisLabel: {
             formatter: value => value.length > 15 ? value.slice(0, 15) +
'...': value, // 长度超过15的文本添加省略号
             rotate: 0, // 不旋转y轴标签
             interval: 0, // 确保所有标签都显示
             fontSize: 11, // 调整字体大小
          }
      },
      series: [{
          data: limitedTitleCount, // 只显示前15个数据
          type: 'bar', // 类型设置为条形图
          barCategoryGap: '40%', // 条形之间的间距
          itemStyle: {
             color: '#d1250d',
             borderRadius: [0, 10, 10, 0] // 圆角
          label: { show: true, position: 'right' } // 显示标签
      }]
   };
   titleChart.setOption(titleOption, true);
// 更新仪表盘
   const gaugeOption = {
      series: [{
          name: '话题曝光量', // 仪表盘的名称
          type: 'gauge', // 类型为仪表盘
          startAngle: 225, // 仪表盘起始角度
          endAngle: -45, // 仪表盘结束角度
          radius: '90%', // 仪表盘的半径
                          // 设置最小值
          min: 0,
          max: 10000,
                         // 设置最大值
          axisLine: {
             lineStyle: {
                 width: 20, // 轴线的宽度
                 color: [
                     [0.2, '#6bcf85'], // 绿色, 值在0-2000之间时显示
                    [0.8, '#4f98ca'], // 蓝色, 值在2000-8000之间时显示
                    [1, '#f45b5b'] // 红色, 值在8000-10000之间时显示
                 ]
```

```
},
           pointer: {
              width: 6,  // 指针的宽度
length: '70%',  // 指针的长度
              color: 'auto' // 自动根据数据变化设置指针颜色
           },
           detail: {
              valueAnimation: true, // 启动数值动画, 平滑显示数值变化
              formatter: '{value}个话题', // 显示的详细信息格式
                                   // 数值的字体大小
              fontSize: 24,
              offsetCenter: [0, '70%'] // 设置详细信息的显示位置,向下偏移70%
           },
           title: {
              offsetCenter: [0, '-30%'] // 设置仪表盘标题的位置,向上偏移30%
           }.
           data: [{
              value: data.titleSum, // 动态获取话题总数量的数据
               name: '话题数量' // 显示在仪表盘上的数据名称
           }]
       }]
   };
// 设置仪表盘的配置项并应用
   exposureGauge.setOption(gaugeOption, true);
}
// 动态填充表格内容
function fillTable(data) {
   const tableBody = document.getElementById('titleTableBody');
   tableBody.innerHTML = ''; // 清空之前的表格内容
   data.titleName.forEach((title, index) => {
       const row = document.createElement('tr');
       row.innerHTML = `${title}${data.titleCount[index]}`;
       tableBody.appendChild(row);
   });
}
// 处理 WebSocket 错误
socket.onerror = function(event) {
   console.error('WebSocket error:', event);
};
// 处理 WebSocket 关闭
socket.onclose = function(event) {
   console.log('WebSocket connection closed:', event);
   // 尝试重连
   reconnectWebSocket();
};
// 连接断开后尝试重连
function reconnectWebSocket() {
   setTimeout(() => {
       console.log('Reconnecting WebSocket...');
```

```
socket = new WebSocket('ws://localhost:8080/websocket'); // 创建新的
WebSocket 连接
       socket.onopen = function() {
           console.log('Reconnected WebSocket connection established');
       };
       socket.onmessage = function(event) {
            const data = JSON.parse(event.data);
           updateCharts(data);
           fillTable(data);
       };
       socket.onerror = function(event) {
           console.error('WebSocket error during reconnect:', event);
       };
       socket.onclose = function(event) {
           console.log('WebSocket connection closed after reconnect:', event);
           reconnectwebSocket(); // 如果重新连接关闭,再次尝试重连
       };
   }, 5000); // 5秒后重连
}
```

CSS

设计Web样式

```
/* 页面基础样式 */
body {
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
   background-color: #f4f4f4;
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
    display: flex;
    flex-direction: column;
    align-items: center; /* 水平居中 */
    justify-content: flex-start;
   min-height: 100vh; /* 页面占满整个视口 */
}
/* 居中显示标题 */
h1.text-center {
   text-align: center;
   margin-top: 30px;
   margin-bottom: 30px;
   font-size: 24px;
}
/* 小标题样式 */
.section-title {
    font-size: 20px; /* 设置小标题的字体大小 */
    font-weight: bold; /* 小标题加粗 */
    color: #333; /* 小标题颜色 */
    margin-top: 40px; /* 小标题与上方内容的间距 */
    margin-bottom: 10px; /* 小标题与下方内容的间距 */
```

```
text-align: center; /* 小标题居中 */
}
/* 页脚样式 */
.footer {
   text-align: center; /* 居中 */
   font-size: 14px; /* 设置字体大小 */
   color: #777; /* 字体颜色 */
   margin-top: 40px; /* 与内容保持距离 */
    padding: 20px 0; /* 上下内边距 */
   background-color: #f4f4f4; /* 背景色 */
}
/* 图表容器样式 */
.chart-container {
   width: 80%; /* 图表宽度占80% */
   height: 400px; /* 高度400px */
   margin-bottom: 20px;
   background: #fff;
   padding: 20px;
    border-radius: 10px;
   box-shadow: 0 2px 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
   box-sizing: border-box; /* 包括内边距和边框 */
}
/* 表格样式 */
table {
   width: 80%; /* 表格宽度占80% */
   border-collapse: collapse;
   margin-top: 20px;
   background-color: white;
   box-sizing: border-box; /* 包括边框 */
}
/* 表头和表格内容的样式 */
table th, table td {
    padding: 10px;
    border: 1px solid #ddd;
   text-align: left; /* 表格内容居中 */
}
table th {
    background-color: #f0f0f0;
   font-weight: bold;
}
/* 响应式设计: 当屏幕小于 600px 时,调整图表和表格宽度 */
@media (max-width: 600px) {
    .chart-container, table {
       width: 95%; /* 图表和表格宽度为95% */
   }
}
```

html

显示Web

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
 <meta charset="UTF-8">
 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
 <title>搜狗热门话题数据统计</title>
 <link href="css/style.css" rel="stylesheet">
 <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/echarts@5.3.2/dist/echarts.min.js">
</script>
</head>
<body>
<h1 class="text-center">搜狗热门话题数据统计</h1>
<!-- GitHub 链接 -->
<div class="github-link-container">
 <a href="https://github.com/NanBei090/News-Real-time-Statistical-Analysis-</pre>
System.git" target="_blank" class="github-link">GitHub 仓库</a>
</div>
<!-- 小标题和柱状图 -->
<h2 class="section-title">话题曝光量柱状图</h2>
<div id="titleChart" class="chart-container"></div>
<!-- 小标题和仪表盘 -->
<h2 class="section-title">话题曝光量仪表盘</h2>
<div id="topicGauge" class="chart-container"></div>
<!-- 小标题和表格 -->
<h2 class="section-title">话题曝光量数据表</h2>
<thead>
 标题
   曝光量
 </thead>
 <!-- 作者信息 -->
<footer class="footer">
 作者: nanbei
 <的作时间: 2024-11-24</p>
</footer>
<script src="js/chart.js"></script>
</body>
</html>
```

启动项目

启动脚本

1. 在hadoop101上启动flume.sh脚本,接着在hadoop102,hadoop103上启动flume.sh脚本,结果如下:

```
25T16:44:52,688 IMFO [LifecycleSupervisor-1-o] instrumentation. MonitoredCounterGroup: Component type: CHANNEL, name: kafkaC started
25T16:44:52,688 IMFO [main] node. Application: Waiting for channel: bbaseC to start. Sleeping for 500 ms
25T16:44:52,688 IMFO [LifecycleSupervisor-1-o] instrumentation. Monitored counter group for type: CHANNEL, name: bbaseC: Successfully registed.
         -11-25T16:44:53,325 INFO [lifecycleSupervisor-1-1] utils.AppInfoParser: Kafka version: 2.7.2
-11-25T16:44:53,325 INFO [lifecycleSupervisor-1-1] utils.AppInfoParser: Kafka starmtitid: 37a1cc36bf4d76f3
-11-25T16:44:53,325 INFO [lifecycleSupervisor-1-1] utils.AppInfoParser: Kafka starmtitid: 37a1cc36bf4d76f3
-11-25T16:44:53,335 INFO [lifecycleSupervisor-1-1] instrumentation.MonitoredCounterGroup: Monitored counter group for type: SINK, name: kafkaS: Successfully registers
  Teedin. 25T16:44:53,331 INFO [lifecycleSupervisor-1-1] instrumentation.MonitoredCounterGroup: Component type: SINK, name: kafkaS started 24-11-25T16:44:53,865 INFO [lifecycleSupervisor-1-4] instrumentation.MonitoredCounterGroup: Monitored counter group for type: SOURCE, name: rl: Successfully registered a
MBean.
204-11-25716:44:53,865 INFO [lifecycleSupervisor-1-4] instrumentation.MonitoredCounterGroup: Component type: SOURCE, name: r1 started
204-11-25716:44:53,868 INFO [lifecycleSupervisor-1-4] source.AvroSource: Avro source r1 started.
204-11-25716:44:53,965 INFO [kafka-producer-network-thread | producer-1] clients.Metadata: [Producer clientId=producer-1] Cluster ID: 26aEjMEcQRSpntrhaTMIuw
   Indexpoint | 0 2 | Ladcopito | 1 | Ladcopito | 1 | Ladcopito | 0 | Ladcopito |
           ean.
-11-25T16:45:04,336 INFO [lifecycleSupervisor-1-0] instrumentation.MonitoredCounterGroup: Component type: CHANNEL, name: c2 started
-11-25T16:45:04,835 INFO [main] node.Application: Starting Sink k2
-11-25T16:45:04,836 INFO [lifecycleSupervisor-1-0] sink.AbstractRpcSink: Starting RpcSink k2 { host: hadoop101, port: 5555 }...
-11-25T16:45:04,836 INFO [lifecycleSupervisor-1-0] instrumentation.MonitoredCounterGroup: Monitored counter group for type: SINK, name: k2: Successfully registered new N
     an 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 - 1985 -
       ean.
4-11-25T16:45:04,840 INFO [LifecycleSupervisor-1-2] instrumentation MonitoredCounterGroup: Component type: SOURCE, name: r2 started
4-11-25T16:45:05,221 INFO [LifecycleSupervisor-1-0] sink.AbstractRpcSink: Rpc sink k2 started.
```

2. 在hadoop102, hadoop103两台机器上启动weblog.sh, 结果如下:

3. 先在hadoop101上启动kafka-flume.sh,然后在hadoop102上启动kafka-flume.sh,结果如下:

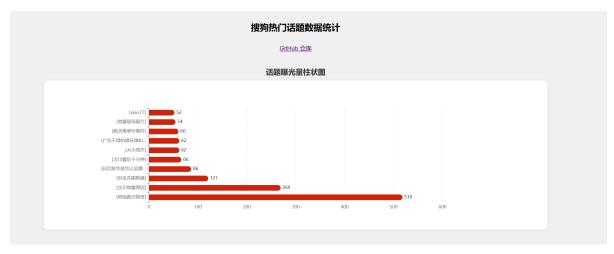
```
Xshell 7 (Build 0169)
Copyright (c) 2020 NetSarang Computer, Inc. All rights reser
Type `help' to learn how to use Xshell prompt.
[C:\~]$
Host 'hadoop101' resolved to 192.168.10.101.
Connecting to 192.168.10.101:22...
Connection established.
To escape to local shell, press 'Ctrl+Alt+]'.
Last login: Mon Nov 25 16:44:26 2024 from 192.168.10.1
[nanbei@hadoop101 ~]$ cd weblog/
[nanbei@hadoop101 weblog]$ ./kafka-flume.sh
flume agent1 start
```

```
× • 3 hadoop102 × • 1 4 hadoop102
                              <u> 5 hadoop102 × <u>6 hadoop103</u> × <u>7 hadoop103</u> × +</u>
```

运行项目

```
Data successfully saved to database: 00:03:47,956441490796855,[07式军装],3,2,news.xinhuanet.com/ziliao/2004-07/02/content_1564016.htm Consumed message: 00:03:47,12530900767865621,[李丽珍],2,1,you.video.sina.com.cn/b/1148681-1256864880.html Saved to database: 00:03:47,12530900767865621,[李丽珍],2,1,you.video.sina.com.cn/b/1148681-1256864880.html Consumed message: 00:03:47,12589157645625676,[四川地震感触],2,34,www.ltzw.com/zuowen/person/90001-93000/92214/65214.htm Data successfully saved to database: 00:03:47,12589157645625676,[四川地震感触],2,34,www.ltzw.com/zuowen/person/90001-93000/92214/65214.htm Data successfully saved to database: 00:03:47,12589157645625676,[四川地震感触],2,34,www.ltzw.com/zuowen/person/90001-93000/92214/65214.htm Data successfully saved to database: 00:03:47,9398696812052275,[秦皇岛附员招聘],4,4,www.dalishuishou.net.cn/shipypinfo.asp?id=766 Consumed message: 00:03:47,6316697850521695,[北京房价暴跌],3,9,bbs.bato.cn/viewthread.php?tid=327076 Consumed message: 00:03:47,6316697850521695,[北京房价暴跌],3,9,bbs.bato.cn/viewthread.php?tid=327076 Consumed message: 00:03:47,20342695659652554,[顶美bt图],15,12,bbs.zhongzhao.com/dispbbs.asp?boardID=73&ID=30933&page=1 Data successfully saved to database: 00:03:47,20342695659652554,[顶美bt图],15,12,bbs.zhongzhao.com/dispbbs.asp?boardID=73&ID=30933&page= 00:03:47,929886964392068,[朝鲜能不能打败韩国],5,5,iask.sina.com.cn/b/10143364.html Data successfully saved to database: 00:03:47,929886964392068,[朝鲜能不能打败韩国],5,5,iask.sina.com.cn/b/10143364.html Data successfully saved to database: 00:03:47,929886964392068,[朝鲜能不能打败韩国],5,5,iask.sina.com.cn/b/10143364.html Sata successfully saved to database: 00:03:47,8442457450869192,[漫画小说免费下载],5,3,www.sxcnw.net/Soft/hua/Index.html
```

紧接着运行spring项目,结果如下:





话题曝光量数据表			
标题	聊光量		
[哄抢救灾物资]	518		
[汶川地震原因]	269		
[封杀莎朗斯通]	121		
[印尼排华是怎么回事]	86		
[汶川震后十分钟]	66		
[大小周天]	62		
[广告不得妨碍环境和自然资源保护]	62		
[杨丞琳辱华事件]	60		
[地震现场照片]	54		
[xiao77]	52		
[唐山地震]	44		
[武林启示录+金铃]	43		
[杨丞琳辱华惨痛下场]	41		
[QQ空间代码怎么用]	41		
[free+chinese+movie]	39		
[hp4vc]	36		
[儿童孤独症的治疗]	36		
[get+in+her+ass]	38		
[08年手机市场分析]	36		
[国务院最近任免人员]	35		
	作者: nanbei		
	创作时间: 2024-11-24		