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Flume HDFS Sink使用及源码分析

HDFS Sink介绍

Flume导入数据HDFS,目前只支持创建序列化(sequence)文件和文本(text)文件。还支持这两个文件的压缩。文件可以根据运行的时间,数据的大小和时间的数量来进行周期性的滚动(关闭当前文件产生新的文件)。也可以根据数据属性分区,例如根据时间戳或机器分区。HDFS目录路径可以包含格式化的转义字符,生成目录路径可以通过格式化转移字符(escape sequences),HDFS sink通过这些转义字符生成一个目录或者文件去存储Event。当然在Flume中使用HDFS Sink的话,需要添加HDFS相关的Jar,这样Flume就能使用Hadoop的jar和Hadoop集群交互。注:Hadoop必须支持sync()。

以下是HDFS Sink支持的转义字符:

名称 描述

%{host}	替代Event Header被命名为"host"的值,支持任意的Header name。		
%t	Unix毫秒时间		
%a	短的周名称,例如: Mon, Tue,		
%A	周名称全称,例如: Monday, Tuesday,		
%b	短的月名称,例如: (Jan, Feb,		
%B	月名称全称,例如:January, February,		
%с	日期和时间,例如:Thu Mar 3 23:05:25 2005		
%d	每个月的某一天,例如: 01 - 31		
%e	每个月的某一天(没有填充0)例如: 1,2,3,431		
%D	日期; 像: %m/%d/%y		
%Н	小时(0023)		
%I	小时(0112)		
%j	每个年的某一天,例如: 001366		
%k	小时,例如: 023		
%m	月份,例如: 0112		
%n	月份,例如: 112		
%M	分钟,例如: 0059		
%p	am 或 pm		
%s	从1970-01-01 00:00:00 UTC到现在的毫秒数		
%S	秒,例如: 0059		
%у	两位数的年份,例如: 0099		
%Y	年份,例如: 2010		
%z	+hhmm 数字时区,例如:-0400		

文件在使用的时候以".tmp"为后缀,一旦文件关闭,扩展名将被移除。

注:跟时间相关的转移序列,Key为"timestamp"必须存在在Event的Headers中(除非hdfs.useLocalTimeStamp设置为true)NameDefaultDescription

channel	_	
type	_	组件的名称,必须为: HDFS
hdfs.path	_	HDFS目录路径,例如:hdfs://namenode/flume/webdata/
hdfs.filePrefix	FlumeData	HDFS目录中,由Flume创建的文件前缀。
hdfs.fileSuffix	_	追加到文件的后缀,例如: .txt
hdfs.inUsePrefix	_	文件正在写入时的前缀。
hdfs.inUseSuffix	.tmp	文件正在写入时的后缀。
hdfs.rollInterval	30	当前写入的文件滚动间隔,默认30秒生成一个新的文件(0 = 不滚动)
hdfs.rollSize	1024	以文件大小触发文件滚动,单位字节(0 = 不滚动)
hdfs.rollCount	10	

/8/2019		Flume HDFS Sink使用及源码分析 ITeye博客
		以写入的事件数触发文件滚动。(0 = 不滚动)
hdfs.idleTimeout	0	超时多久以后关闭无效的文件。(0 = 禁用自动关闭的空闲文件)但是还是可能因为网络等多种原因导致,正在写的文件始终没有关闭,从而产生tmp文件
hdfs.batchSize	100	有多少Event后,写到文件才刷新到HDFS。
hdfs.codeC	_	压缩编解码器,可以使用: gzip, bzip2, lzo, lzop, snappy
hdfs.fileType	SequenceFile	文件格式:通常使用SequenceFile (默认),DataStream或者CompressedStream (1)DataStream不能压缩输出文件,请不用设置hdfs.codeC编码解码器。 (2)CompressedStream要求设置hdfs.codeC来制定一个有效的编码解码器。
hdfs.maxOpenFiles	5000	HDFS中允许打开文件的数据,如果数量超过了,最老的文件将被关闭。
hdfs.callTimeout	10000	允许HDFS操作的毫秒数,例如: open, write, flush, close。如果很多HFDS操作超时,这个配置应该增大。
hdfs.threadsPoolSize	10	每个HDFS sink的HDFS的IO操作线程数(例如: open, write)
hdfs.rollTimerPoolSize	1	每个HDFS sink调度定时文件滚动的线程数。
hdfs.kerberosPrincipal	_	安全访问HDFS Kerberos的主用户。
hdfs.kerberosKeytab	_	安全访问HDFSKerberos keytab
hdfs.proxyUser		
hdfs.round	false	时间戳应该被四舍五入。(如果为true,会影响所有的时间,除了t%)
hdfs.roundValue	1	四舍五入的最高倍数(单位配置在hdfs.roundUnit),但是要小于当前时间。
hdfs.roundUnit	second	四舍五入的单位,包含: second,minuteorhour.
hdfs.timeZone	Local Time	时区的名称,主要用来解决目录路径。例如:America/Los_Angeles
hdfs.useLocalTimeStamp	false	使用本地时间替换转义字符。 (而不是event header的时间戳)
hdfs.closeTries	0	在发起一个关闭命令后,HDFS sink必须尝试重命名文件的次数。如果设置为1,重命名失败后,HDFS sink不会再次尝试重命名该文件,这个文件处于打开状态,并且用.tmp作为扩展名。如果为0,Sink会一直尝试重命名,直至重命名成功。如果文件 失败,这个文件可能一直保持打开状态,但是这种情况下数据是完整的。文件将会在Flume下次重启时被关闭。
hdfs.retryInterval	180	在几秒钟之间连续尝试关闭文件。每个关闭请求都会有多个RPC往返Namenode,因此设置的太低可能导致Namenode超负荷,如果设置0或者更小,如果第一次尝试失败的话,该Sink将不会尝试关闭文件。并且把文件打开,或者用".tmp"作为扩展名。
serializer	TEXT	可能的选项包括avro_event或继承了EventSerializer.Builder接口的类名。
serializer.*		

关于round:

a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.round=true

a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.roundValue=10

a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.roundUnit=minute

上面的配置将四舍五入配置到10分钟,例如:一个事件的时间戳是11:54:34 AM, June 12, 2012 将导致hdfs的路径变为:/flume/events/2012-06-12/1150/00

源码分析

configure(Context context): 主要用于加载配置文件。

Java代码 ♣☆

public void configure(Context context) {

this.context = context;

//HDFS目录路径,例如: hdfs://namenode/flume/webdata/,也可以用/flume/webdata/,这样要把Hadoop的配置文件放到classpath filePath = Preconditions.checkNotNull(

context.getString("hdfs.path"), "hdfs.path is required");

//HDFS目录中,由Flume创建的文件前缀。

fileName = context.getString("hdfs.filePrefix", defaultFileName);

//文件后缀

this.suffix = context.getString("hdfs.fileSuffix", defaultSuffix);

//文件正在写入时的前缀。

inUsePrefix = context.getString("hdfs.inUsePrefix", defaultInUsePrefix);//文件正在写入时的后缀。

```
inUseSuffix = context.getString("hdfs.inUseSuffix", defaultInUseSuffix);
 //时区的名称,主要用来解决目录路径。例如: America/Los_Angeles
 String tzName = context.getString("hdfs.timeZone");
 timeZone = tzName == null ? null : TimeZone.getTimeZone(tzName);
 rollInterval = context.getLong("hdfs.rollInterval", defaultRollInterval);//当前写入的文件滚动间隔,默认30秒生成一个新的文件(0 = 不滚动)
 rollSize = context.getLong("hdfs.rollSize", defaultRollSize)://以文件大小触发文件滚动,单位字节(0 = 不滚动)
 rollCount = context.getLong("hdfs.rollCount", defaultRollCount);
 //有多少Event后,写到文件才刷新到HDFS。
 batchSize = context.getLong("hdfs.batchSize", defaultBatchSize);
 //超时多久以后关闭无效的文件。(0=禁用自动关闭的空闲文件)但是还是可能因为网络等多种原因导致,正在写的文件始终没有关闭,从而
产生tmp文件
 idleTimeout = context.getInteger("hdfs.idleTimeout", 0);
 //压缩编解码器,可以使用: gzip, bzip2, lzo, lzop, snappy
 String codecName = context.getString("hdfs.codeC");
 //文件格式: 通常使用SequenceFile (默认), DataStream 或者 CompressedStrea
 //(1)DataStream不能压缩输出文件,请不用设置hdfs.codeC编码解码器。
 //(2)CompressedStream要求设置hdfs.codeC来制定一个有效的编码解码器。
 fileType = context.getString("hdfs.fileType", defaultFileType);
 //HDFS中允许打开文件的数据,如果数量超过了,最老的文件将被关闭。
 maxOpenFiles = context.getInteger("hdfs.maxOpenFiles", defaultMaxOpenFiles);
 //允许HDFS操作的毫秒数,例如: open, write, flush, close。如果很多HFDS操作超时,这个配置应该增大。
 callTimeout = context.getLong("hdfs.callTimeout", defaultCallTimeout);
 //允许HDFS操作的毫秒数,例如: open, write, flush, close。如果很多HFDS操作超时,这个配置应该增大。
 //每个HDFS sink的HDFS的IO操作线程数 (例如: open, write)
 threads PoolSize = context.getInteger("hdfs.threadsPoolSize", defaultThreadPoolSize);\\
 //每个HDFS sink调度定时文件滚动的线程数。
 roll Timer Pool Size = context.get Integer ("hdfs.roll Timer Pool Size", default Roll Timer Pool Size); \\
 //每个HDFS sink调度定时文件滚动的线程数。
 String kerbConfPrincipal = context.getString("hdfs.kerberosPrincipal");
String kerbKeytab = context.getString("hdfs.kerberosKeytab");
String proxyUser = context.getString("hdfs.proxyUser");
tryCount = context.getInteger("hdfs.closeTries", defaultTryCount);
if(tryCount \le 0) {
LOG.warn("Retry count value: " + tryCount + " is not " +
"valid. The sink will try to close the file until the file " +
"is eventually closed."):
tryCount = defaultTryCount;
retryInterval = context.getLong("hdfs.retryInterval",
defaultRetryInterval);
if(retryInterval <= 0) {
LOG.warn("Retry Interval value: " + retryInterval + " is not " +
"valid. If the first close of a file fails, " +
"it may remain open and will not be renamed.");
tryCount = 1;
Preconditions.checkArgument(batchSize > 0,
"batchSize must be greater than 0");
if (codecName == null) {
codeC = null;
compType = CompressionType.NONE;
} else {
codeC = getCodec(codecName);
// TODO: set proper compression type
compType = CompressionType.BLOCK;
// Do not allow user to set fileType DataStream with codeC together
// To prevent output file with compress extension (like .snappy)
if(fileType.equalsIgnoreCase(HDFSWriterFactory.DataStreamType)
&& codecName != null) {
throw new IllegalArgumentException("fileType: " + fileType +
" which does NOT support compressed output. Please don't set codeC" +
" or change the fileType if compressed output is desired.");
if(fileType.equalsIgnoreCase(HDFSWriterFactory.CompStreamType)) {
Preconditions.checkNotNull(codeC, "It's essential to set compress codec"
+ " when fileType is: " + fileType);
// get the appropriate executor
this.privExecutor = FlumeAuthenticationUtil.getAuthenticator(
kerbConfPrincipal, kerbKeytab).proxyAs(proxyUser);
```

```
//时间戳应该被四舍五入。(如果为true,会影响所有的时间,除了t%)
needRounding = context.getBoolean("hdfs.round", false);
if(needRounding) {
   //四舍五入的单位
String unit = context.getString("hdfs.roundUnit", "second");
if (unit.equalsIgnoreCase("hour")) {
this.roundUnit = Calendar.HOUR_OF_DAY;
} else if (unit.equalsIgnoreCase("minute")) {
this.roundUnit = Calendar.MINUTE;
} else if (unit.equalsIgnoreCase("second")){
this.roundUnit = Calendar.SECOND;
} else {
LOG.warn("Rounding unit is not valid, please set one of" +
"minute, hour, or second. Rounding will be disabled");
needRounding = false;
   //四舍五入的最高倍数
this.roundValue = context.getInteger("hdfs.roundValue", 1);
if(roundUnit == Calendar.SECOND || roundUnit == Calendar.MINUTE){
Preconditions.checkArgument(roundValue > 0 && roundValue <= 60,
"Round value" +
"must be > 0 and <= 60");
} else if (roundUnit == Calendar.HOUR_OF_DAY){
Preconditions.checkArgument(roundValue > 0 && roundValue <= 24,
"Round value" +
"must be > 0 and <= 24");
this.useLocalTime = context.getBoolean("hdfs.useLocalTimeStamp", false);
if(useLocalTime) {
clock = new SystemClock();
if (sinkCounter == null) {
   //<span style="color:#000000;">计数器</span>
sinkCounter = new SinkCounter(getName());
按照Flume的生命周期, 先启动start方法:
Java代码 🗯 🏠
@Override
public void start() {
String timeoutName = "hdfs-" + getName() + "-call-runner-%d";
//线程池用于event写入HDFS文件
callTimeoutPool = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(threadsPoolSize,
     new ThreadFactoryBuilder().setNameFormat(timeoutName).build());
String rollerName = "hdfs-" + getName() + "-roll-timer-%d";
//该线程池用来滚动文件
timedRollerPool = Executors.newScheduledThreadPool(rollTimerPoolSize,
     new ThreadFactoryBuilder().setNameFormat(rollerName).build());
//该LinkedHashMap用来存储文件的绝对路径以及对应的BucketWriter
this.sfWriters = new WriterLinkedHashMap(maxOpenFiles);
sinkCounter.start();
super.start();
所有的Event, 经Source后发送的Channel, 再由Channel传入到Sink, 主要调用Sink的process方法实现事务:
public Status process() throws EventDeliveryException {
 Channel channel = getChannel();//获取Channel
 Transaction transaction = channel.getTransaction()://获取事务
 List<BucketWriter> writers = Lists.newArrayList();//初始化BucketWriter列表, BucketWriter是操作HDFS主类。
 transaction.begin();
 try {
   for (txnEventCount = 0; txnEventCount < batchSize; txnEventCount++) {//批量处理
    Event event = channel.take();//获取Event
    if (event == null) {
     break;
```

```
// reconstruct the path name by substituting place holders
 String realPath = BucketPath.escapeString(filePath, event.getHeaders(),
   timeZone, needRounding, roundUnit, roundValue, useLocalTime);//格式化HDFS路径,根据转义字符
 String realName = BucketPath.escapeString(fileName, event.getHeaders(),
  timeZone, needRounding, roundUnit, roundValue, useLocalTime);//格式化文件名称,根据转义字符
 //写入HDFS的绝对路径
 String lookupPath = realPath + DIRECTORY_DELIMITER + realName;
 BucketWriter bucketWriter;
 HDFSWriter hdfsWriter = null:
 // Callback to remove the reference to the bucket writer from the
 // sfWriters map so that all buffers used by the HDFS file
 // handles are garbage collected.
 WriterCallback closeCallback = new WriterCallback() {
  @Override
  public void run(String bucketPath) {
   LOG.info("Writer callback called.");
   synchronized (sfWritersLock) {
    sfWriters.remove(bucketPath);
 synchronized (sfWritersLock) {
  //根据HDFS的绝对路径获取对应的BucketWriter对象
  bucketWriter = sfWriters.get(lookupPath);
  // we haven't seen this file yet, so open it and cache the handle
  if (bucketWriter == null) {
   //初始化BuchetWriter对象
   hdfsWriter = writerFactory.getWriter(fileType);
   bucketWriter = initializeBucketWriter(realPath, realName,
    lookupPath, hdfsWriter, closeCallback);
   //放入Map
   sfWriters.put(lookupPath, bucketWriter);
 // track the buckets getting written in this transaction
 if (!writers.contains(bucketWriter)) {
  //如果BucketWriter列表没有正在写的文件——bucketWriter,则加入
  writers.add(bucketWriter);
 // Write the data to HDFS
 trv {
  //将event写入bucketWriter对应的文件中
  bucketWriter.append(event);
 } catch (BucketClosedException ex) {
  LOG.info("Bucket was closed while trying to append, " +
   "reinitializing bucket and writing event.");
  hdfsWriter = writerFactory.getWriter(fileType);
  bucketWriter = initializeBucketWriter(realPath, realName,
   lookupPath, hdfsWriter, closeCallback);
  synchronized (sfWritersLock) {
   sfWriters.put(lookupPath, bucketWriter);
  bucketWriter.append(event);
if (txnEventCount == 0) {
 //这次事务没有处理任何event
 sinkCounter.incrementBatchEmptyCount();
} else if (txnEventCount == batchSize) {
 //一次处理batchSize个event
 sinkCounter.incrementBatchCompleteCount();
 //channel中剩余的events不足batchSize
 sinkCounter.incrementBatchUnderflowCount();
// flush all pending buckets before committing the transaction
//获取List里面的BucketWriter的所有数据都刷新到HDFS
for (BucketWriter bucketWriter: writers) {
 //如果使用转义字符生成文件名或路径,可能还没有满足其他滚动生成新文件的条件,就有新文件产生,
 //在这种情况下,例如为hdfs.idleTimeout=0,那么就可能会在HDFS中出现很多.tmp后缀的文件。因为调用flush没有关闭该文件。
 bucketWriter.flush();
```

```
//提交事务
  transaction.commit();
  if (txnEventCount < 1) {
   return Status.BACKOFF;
  } else {
   sinkCounter.addToEventDrainSuccessCount(txnEventCount);
   return Status.READY;
 } catch (IOException eIO) {
  transaction.rollback();//事务回滚
  LOG.warn("HDFS IO error", eIO);
  return Status.BACKOFF;
 } catch (Throwable th) {
  transaction.rollback();
  LOG.error("process failed", th);
  if (th instanceof Error) {
   throw (Error) th:
  } else {
   throw new EventDeliveryException(th);
 } finally {
  transaction.close();//关闭事务
}
```

HDFS Sink流程分析:

- 1, 通过configure(Context context)和start()方法初始化Sink
- 2, SinkRunner的线程调用process()方法,循环处理批量的Event,如果Event为null,就跳出循环。
- 3,有Event数据,先格式化HDFS的文件路径和文件名,即:realPath和realName。realPath+realName就是完整HDFS路径:lookupPath,然后根据lookupPath获取BucketWriter对象。
- 4, BucketWriter对象不存在,则先构建根据fileType构建一个HDFSWriter 对象。然后初始化BucketWriter对象。最后将对象放到sfWriters中,表示正在写的文件。

```
Java代码》会
public HDFSWriter getWriter(String fileType) throws IOException {
  if (fileType.equalsIgnoreCase(SequenceFileType)) {
    //通过SequenceFile.Writer写入文件
    return new HDFSSequenceFile();
} else if (fileType.equalsIgnoreCase(DataStreamType)) {
    //通过FSDataOutputStream
    return new HDFSDataStream();
} else if (fileType.equalsIgnoreCase(CompStreamType)) {
    return new HDFSCompressedDataStream();
} else {
    throw new IOException("File type " + fileType + " not supported");
}
```

HDFSSequenceFile: configure(context)方法会首先获取写入格式writeFormat即参数"hdfs.writeFormat",

org.apache.flume.sink.hdfs.SequenceFileSerializerType定义了一下三个:

Java代码 🌦 🔯

Writable(HDFSWritableSerializer.Builder.class).//默认的

Text(HDFSTextSerializer.Builder.class),

Other(null);

再获取是否使用HDFS本地文件系统"hdfs.useRawLocalFileSystem", 默认是flase不使用; 然后获取writeFormat的所有配置信息serializerContext; 然后根据writeFormat和serializerContext构造SequenceFileSerializer的对象serializer。

HDFSDataStream: configure(context)方法先获取serializerType类型,默认是TEXT(BodyTextEventSerializer.Builder.class),其他的还包含:
Java代码 ♣ ☆
public enum EventSerializerType {

TEXT(BodyTextEventSerializer.Builder.class),

HEADER_AND_TEXT(HeaderAndBodyTextEventSerializer.Builder.class),

AVRO_EVENT(FlumeEventAvroEventSerializer.Builder.class),

OTHER(null);

再获取是否使用HDFS本地文件系统"hdfs.useRawLocalFileSystem",默认是flase不使用;最后获取serializer的所有配置信息serializerContext。serializer的实例化在HDFSDataStream.doOpen(Configuration conf, Path dstPath, FileSystem hdfs)方法中实现的。

HDFSCompressedDataStream: configure和HDFSDataStream.configure(context)类似, serializerType的类型也一样。serializer的实例化是在HDFSCompressedDataStream.open(String filePath, CompressionCodec codec, CompressionType cType)方法中实现。

- 5, bucketWriter实例化后存放到sfWriters中,并且判断是否在writers变量的List中,如果不存在,就放入List,这样后面就可以对bucketWriter统一flush了。
- 6, bucketWriter.append(event);

```
Java代码 🌦 😭
```

public synchronized void append(final Event event)

throws IOException, InterruptedException {

```
checkAndThrowInterruptedException();//检查当前线程是否被中断
// If idleFuture is not null, cancel it before we move forward to avoid a
// close call in the middle of the append.
if(idleFuture != null) {
 idleFuture.cancel(false);
 // There is still a small race condition - if the idleFuture is already
 // running, interrupting it can cause HDFS close operation to throw -
 // so we cannot interrupt it while running. If the future could not be
 // cancelled, it is already running - wait for it to finish before
 // attempting to write.
 if(!idleFuture.isDone()) {
  try {
   idleFuture.get(callTimeout, TimeUnit.MILLISECONDS);
  } catch (TimeoutException ex) {
   LOG.warn("Timeout while trying to cancel closing of idle file. Idle" +
     " file close may have failed", ex);
  } catch (Exception ex) {
   LOG.warn("Error while trying to cancel closing of idle file. ", ex);
 idleFuture = null;
// If the bucket writer was closed due to roll timeout or idle timeout,
// force a new bucket writer to be created. Roll count and roll size will
// just reuse this one
if (!isOpen) {
 if (closed) {
  throw new BucketClosedException("This bucket writer was closed and " +
   "this handle is thus no longer valid");
 open();//一个文件已经完成将isOpen设置为false,则新建一个文件
// check if it's time to rotate the file
if (shouldRotate()) {//检查文件的行数及大小,判断是否要关闭文件后重新生成文件。
 boolean doRotate = true;
 if (isUnderReplicated) {
  if (maxConsecUnderReplRotations > 0 &&
    consecutiveUnderReplRotateCount >= maxConsecUnderReplRotations) {
   doRotate = false;
   if \ (consecutive Under ReplRotate Count == maxConsec Under ReplRotations) \ \{ \\
     LOG.error("Hit max consecutive under-replication rotations ({}); " +
       "will not continue rolling files under this path due to " +
       "under-replication", maxConsecUnderReplRotations);
  } else {
   LOG.warn("Block Under-replication detected. Rotating file.");
  consecutiveUnderReplRotateCount++;
  consecutiveUnderReplRotateCount = 0;
 if (doRotate) {
  close();
  open();//新建一个文件
// write the event
try {
 sinkCounter.incrementEventDrainAttemptCount();
 callWithTimeout(new CallRunner<Void>() {
  @Override
  public Void call() throws Exception {
   writer.append(event); // could block 往HDFS写入数据。
   return null;
 });
} catch (IOException e) {
 LOG.warn("Caught IOException writing to HDFSWriter ({}). Closing file (" +
   bucketPath + ") and rethrowing exception.",
   e.getMessage());
 try {
  close(true);
 } catch (IOException e2) {
  LOG.warn("Caught IOException while closing file (" +
```

```
8/8/2019
```

```
bucketPath + "). Exception follows.", e2);
 throw e;
// update statistics
processSize += event.getBody().length;
eventCounter++;
batchCounter++:
if (batchCounter == batchSize) {
 flush();
打开新文件分为两类:
第一类不需要压缩
Java代码 ♣ ☆
public void open(String filePath) throws IOException {
open(filePath, null, CompressionType.NONE);
第二类要压缩
Java代码 🌦 😭
public void open(String filePath, CompressionCodec codeC,
 CompressionType compType) throws IOException {
 Configuration conf = new Configuration();
Path dstPath = new Path(filePath);
FileSystem hdfs = dstPath.getFileSystem(conf);
open(dstPath, codeC, compType, conf, hdfs);
注: HDFSDataStream是不支持压缩的, 所以直接调用第一类的open方法。
在open方法中,如果按时间滚动的rollInterval不为0,则创建Callable,放入timedRollFuture中rollInterval秒之后关闭文件,默认是30s写一个文
最后writer.append(event)是真正写数据到HDFS, writer分如下三种情况:
 HDFSWriter - org.apache.flume.sink.hdfs
     ■ AbstractHDFSWriter - org.apache.flume.sink.hdfs
          HDFSCompressedDataStream - org.apache.flume.sink.hdfs
        ▶ G HDFSDataStream - org.apache.flume.sink.hdfs
        Description HDFSSequenceFile - org.apache.flume.sink.hdfs
HDFSSequenceFile: append(event)方法,会先通过serializer.serialize(e)把event处理成一个Key和一个Value。
serializer为HDFSWritableSerializer:
Key:
Java代码 🌦 🏠
private Object getKey(Event e) {
 String timestamp = e.getHeaders().get("timestamp");//获取header的timesteamp
 long eventStamp;
 if (timestamp == null) {//timestamp不存在就拿系统的当前时间
  eventStamp = System.currentTimeMillis();
  } else {
  eventStamp = Long.valueOf(timestamp);
 return new LongWritable(eventStamp);//将时间封装成LongWritable
Value:
Java代码 🌲 😭
private BytesWritable makeByteWritable(Event e) {
BytesWritable bytesObject = new BytesWritable();
bytesObject.set(e.getBody(), 0, e.getBody().length);
return bytesObject;
serializer为HDFSTextSerializer:
Key同上, Value:
Java代码 🌦 😭
private Text makeText(Event e) {
Text textObject = new Text();
textObject.set(e.getBody(), 0, e.getBody().length);
return textObject;
writer为HDFSDataStream:
直接调用serializer.write(e), serializer分三种:
org.apache.flume.serialization.BodyTextEventSerializer直接读取body写入OutputStream流中,然后在最后加"\n"。
```

org.apache.flume.serialization.HeaderAndBodyTextEventSerializer将e.getHeaders() + " " +e.getBody()写入数据流,然后根据配置看是否要加"\n" org.apache.flume.serialization.AvroEventSerializer将event整体写入dataFileWriter。

然后appned方法更新统计,processSize统计文件大小; eventCounter统计文件行数; batchCounter是统计最近一次flush之后的处理的event数; 如果处理的event数量达到batchSize的大小,则刷新到HDFS,flush()方法会首先执行writer.sync()即写入HDFS,然后将batchCounter置为0,根据 fileType的不同writer也会有很多写入类型:

HDFSSequenceFile: sync()方法执行SequenceFile.Writer.syncFs()将数据写入HDFS中;

HDFSDataStream: sync()方法执行

HDFSCompressedDataStream: sync()方法先执行serializer.flush(): 只有FlumeEventAvroEventSerializer的flush()方法也有实现dataFileWriter.flush(),其他俩BodyTextEventSerializer和HeaderAndBodyTextEventSerializer均未实现flush()方法。然后执行outStream.flush()和outStream.sync()将数据刷新至HDFS中。

```
7, 回到HDFSEventSink.process()方法中,会根据这次事务处理的event数量更新相应的统计;
8、 遍历writers、 挨个刷新BucketWriter至HDFS:
9, 最后提交事务, 异常回滚, 关闭事务。
最后停止:
Java代码 🕏 🔯
@Override
public void stop() {
 // do not constrain close() calls with a timeout
 synchronized (sfWritersLock) {//获取对象锁
  //遍历对象锁
  for (Entry<String, BucketWriter> entry: sfWriters.entrySet()) {
   LOG.info("Closing {}", entry.getKey());
   //关闭BucketWriter, flush到HDFS
   try {
    entry.getValue().close();
   } catch (Exception ex) {
    LOG.warn("Exception while closing " + entry.getKey() + ". " +
         "Exception follows.", ex);
    if (ex instanceof InterruptedException) {
     Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
 // shut down all our thread pools
 \label{eq:exact_continuous} \textbf{ExecutorService toShutdown[] = \{callTimeoutPool, timedRollerPool\};}
 for (ExecutorService execService : toShutdown) {
  execService.shutdown();
  try {
   while (execService.isTerminated() == false) {
    execService.awaitTermination(
         Math.max(defaultCallTimeout, callTimeout), TimeUnit.MILLISECONDS);
  } catch (InterruptedException ex) {
   LOG.warn("shutdown interrupted on " + execService, ex);
 callTimeoutPool = null;
 timedRollerPool = null;
 synchronized (sfWritersLock) {
  sfWriters.clear();
  sfWriters = null;
 sinkCounter.stop();
 super.stop();
```

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