

课程作业报告

大数据分析 03

Data Ingestion Tools

使用华为云 ECS 服务器,实现本次作业中的任务一和任务四

- 1. 任务一: 使用 Apache Kafka 进行数据流
- 1.1 下载最新版本的 kafka 并使用 scp 命令上传到云服务器



图 1: 下载上传

1.2 SSH 连接服务器,解压上传的 tgz 并进入解压后的文件夹

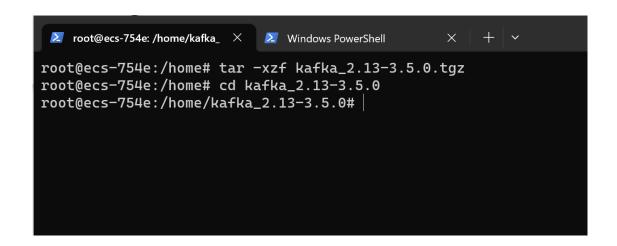


图 2: 解压

1.3 启动 zookeeper

bin/zookeeper-server-start.sh config/zookeeper.properties

图 3: 运行 1

```
update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64/bin/extcheck to provide /usr/bin/extcheck (extcheck) in aut o mode update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64/bin/rmic to provide /usr/bin/mic (rmic) in auto mode update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64/bin/jstatd to provide /usr/bin/jstatd (jstatd) in auto mode update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64/bin/jstatd to provide /usr/bin/jmap (jmap) in auto mode update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64/bin/jmap to provide /usr/bin/jmap (jmap) in auto mode update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64/bin/jst provide /usr/bin/jstatd (jstatd) in auto mode update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64/bin/serialver to provide /usr/bin/serialver (serialver) in auto mode update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64/bin/jent to provide /usr/bin/jent (jstatd) in auto mode update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64/bin/jent to provide /usr/bin/jent (jstatd) in auto mode update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64/bin/jent to provide /usr/bin/jent (jstatd) in auto mode update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64/bin/jent to provide /usr/bin/jent (jstatd) in auto mode update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64/bin/jarsigner to provide /usr/bin/jent (jstatd) in auto mode update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64/bin/jarsigner to provide /usr/bin/jarsigner (jarsigner) in auto mode update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64/bin/jarsigner to provide /usr/bin/jstatd to pro
```

图 4: 运行 2

1.4 启动 server

bin/kafka-server-start.sh config/server.properties

图 5: 运行 3

1.5 创建一个主题

打开一个新终端

bin/kafka-topics.sh -create -topic quickstart-events -bootstrap-server localhost:9092

```
I root@ecs-754e:/home/kafka_i × I root@ecs-754e:/home/kafka_i × I root@ecs-754e:/home/kafka_i × + ∨ - □ × root@ecs-754e:/home/kafka_2.13-3.5.0# bin/kafka-topics.sh --create --topic quickstart-events --bootstrap-server localhos t:9092
Created topic quickstart-events.
root@ecs-754e:/home/kafka_2.13-3.5.0#
```

图 6: 创建主题

1.6 打开生产者,将事件写人主题

bin/kafka-console-producer.sh -topic quickstart-events -bootstrap-server localhost:9092

```
I root@ecs-754e:/home/kafka_2 × I root@ecs-754e:/home/kafka_2 × I root@ecs-754e:/home/kafka_ × + ∨ - □ × root@ecs-754e:/home/kafka_2.13-3.5.0# bin/kafka-console-producer.sh --topic quickstart-events --bootstrap-server localhost:9092

>Hello World!
>This is a messgae
>^Croot@ecs-754e:/home/kafka_2.13-3.5.0#
```

图 7: 创建主题

1.7 打开消费者, 读取事件

bin/kafka-console-consumer.sh –topic quickstart-events –from-beginning –bootstrap-server localhost:9092

成功读取到了生产者的信息



图 8: 阅读事件

确认了 kafka 主题中的信息,实验成功

2. 任务四:使用 Flume 收集日志

2.1 安装 hadoop 环境

在上一次作业的某次尝试中,已经在我的 ECS 中安装好了 java 环境和 hadoop,没有留下截图。参考了阿里云手册,过程较为简单

2.2 将本地下载的 Flume 上传到云服务器

```
Windows PowerShell
版权所有 (C) Microsoft Corporation,保留所有权利。
尝试新的跨平台 PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6

PS C:\Users\左皓升的电脑> scp C:\Users\左皓升的电脑\Downloads\apache-flume-1.11.0-bin.tar.gz root@124.71.146.102:/usr/fu me root@124.71.146.102's password: apache-flume-1.11.0-bin.tar.gz 100% 83MB 7.2MB/s 00:11

PS C:\Users\左皓升的电脑>
```

图 9: 上传

2.3 SSH 连接服务器解压并进入 conf 文件夹

```
Tast login: Sat Sep 30 16:12:04 2023 from 49.70.116.43

root@ecs-ealf:~# cd /usr/flume

root@ecs-ealf:/usr/flume# tar -zxf apache-flume-1.11.0-bin.tar.gz

root@ecs-ealf:/usr/flume# cd apache-flume-1.11.0-bin/

root@ecs-ealf:/usr/flume/apache-flume-1.11.0-bin# cd conf

root@ecs-ealf:/usr/flume/apache-flume-1.11.0-bin/conf#
```

图 10: 解压

2.4 新建.conf 文件并写人配置文件

root@ecs-ealf:/usr/flume/apache-flume-1.11.0-bin/conf# vim flume.conf

图 11: 新建.conf

```
a1.sources = r1
a1.sinks = k1
a1.channels = c1
a1.sources.r1.type = TAILDIR
al.sources.rl.positionFile = /export/servers/flume/taildir_position.json
al.sources.rl.filegroups = f1 f2
al.sources.rl.filegroups.fl = /export/data/test1/example.log
a1.sources.r1.filegroups.f2 = /export/data/test2/.*log.*
al.sinks.kl.type = hdfs
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.path = /flume/tailout/%Y-%m-%d/
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.filePrefix = events-
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.rollInterval = 0
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.rollSize = 200000000
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.rollCount = 0
al.sinks.kl.hdfs.batchSize = 100
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.useLocalTimeStamp = true
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.minBlockReplicas=1
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.fileType = DataStream
a1.channels.c1.type = memory
al.channels.cl.capacity = 1000
a1.channels.c1.transactionCapacity = 100
a1.sources.r1.channels = c1
al.sinks.kl.channel = cl
"flume.conf" 40L, 1297C
                                                      40,0-1
                                                                    All
```

图 12: 上传

2.5 新建文件夹和.log 文件

```
root@ecs-ea1f:/usr/flume/apache-flume-1.11.0-bin/conf# mkdir -p /export/
data/test1/
root@ecs-ea1f:/usr/flume/apache-flume-1.11.0-bin/conf# mkdir -p /export/
data/test2/
root@ecs-ea1f:/usr/flume/apache-flume-1.11.0-bin/conf# |
```

图 13: 新建文件夹

图 14: 新建.log

2.6 启动 flume

```
root@ecs-ealf:/usr/flume/apache-flume-1.11.0-bin# bin/flume-ng agent -na
me al -c conf/ -f /usr/flume/apache-flume-1.11.0-bin/conf/flume.conf
Info: Including Hadoop libraries found via (/opt/hadoop//bin/hadoop) for
HDFS access
Info: Including Hive libraries found via () for Hive access
+ exec /usr/java8/bin/java -Xmx20m -cp '/usr/flume/apache-flume-1.11.0-b
in/conf:/usr/flume/apache-flume-1.11.0-bin/lib/*:/opt/hadoop/etc/hadoop:
/opt/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/*:/opt/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/*:
/opt/hadoop/share/hadoop/hdfs:/opt/hadoop/share/hadoop/hdfs/lib/*:/opt/h
adoop/share/hadoop/hdfs/*:/opt/hadoop/share/hadoop/yarn:/opt/hadoop/shar
e/hadoop/yarn/lib/*:/opt/hadoop/share/hadoop/yarn/*:/opt/hadoop/share/ha
doop/mapreduce/lib/*:/opt/hadoop/share/hadoop/mapreduce/*:/opt/hadoop//c
ontrib/capacity-scheduler/*.jar:/lib/*' -Djava.library.path=:/opt/hadoop
/lib/native org.apache.flume.node.Application -name a1 -f /usr/flume/apa
che-flume-1.11.0-bin/conf/flume.conf
SLF4J: Class path contains multiple SLF4J bindings.
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/usr/flume/apache-flume-1.11.0-bin/lib
/log4j-slf4j-impl-2.18.0.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/opt/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/sl
∰j-log4j12-1.7.25.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: See http://www.slf4j.org/codes.html#multiple_bindings for an expl
SLF4J: Actual binding is of type [org.apache.logging.slf4j.Log4jLoggerFa
ctory]
```

图 15: 启动 flume

```
root@ecs-ealf:/usr/flume/apache-flume-1.11.0-bin# cat flume.log
30 Sep 2023 16:28:37,044 INFO [main] (org.apache.flume.conf.FlumeConfig
uration$AgentConfiguration.addComponentConfig:1203) - Processing:k1
30 Sep 2023 16:28:37,050 INFO [main] (org.apache.flume.conf.FlumeConfig
uration$AgentConfiguration.addComponentConfig:1203) - Processing:c1
30 Sep 2023 16:28:37,050 INFO [main] (org.apache.flume.conf.FlumeConfig
uration$AgentConfiguration.addComponentConfig:1203) - Processing:r1
30 Sep 2023 16:28:37,050 INFO [main] (org.apache.flume.conf.FlumeConfig
uration$AgentConfiguration.addComponentConfig:1203) - Processing:r1
30 Sep 2023 16:28:37,050 INFO [main] (org.apache.flume.conf.FlumeConfig
uration$AgentConfiguration.addComponentConfig:1203) - Processing:r1
30 Sep 2023 16:28:37,051 INFO [main] (org.apache.flume.conf.FlumeConfig
uration$AgentConfiguration.addComponentConfig:1203) - Processing:r1
30 Sep 2023 16:28:37,051 INFO [main] (org.apache.flume.conf.FlumeConfig
uration$AgentConfiguration.addProperty:1117) - Added sinks: k1 Agent: a
1
30 Sep 2023 16:28:37,051 INFO [main] (org.apache.flume.conf.FlumeConfig
uration$AgentConfiguration.addComponentConfig:1203) - Processing:k1
30 Sep 2023 16:28:37,051 INFO [main] (org.apache.flume.conf.FlumeConfig
uration$AgentConfiguration.addComponentConfig:1203) - Processing:k1
Sep 2023 16:28:37,051 INFO [main] (org.apache.flume.conf.FlumeConfig
uration$AgentConfiguration.addComponentConfig:1203) - Processing:k1
30 Sep 2023 16:28:37,051 INFO [main] (org.apache.flume.conf.FlumeConfig
uration$AgentConfiguration.addComponentConfig:1203) - Processing:k1
30 Sep 2023 16:28:37,051 INFO [main] (org.apache.flume.conf.FlumeConfig
```

图 16: 启动成功

2.7 写人 example.log 文件

向 example.log 文件中写入数据

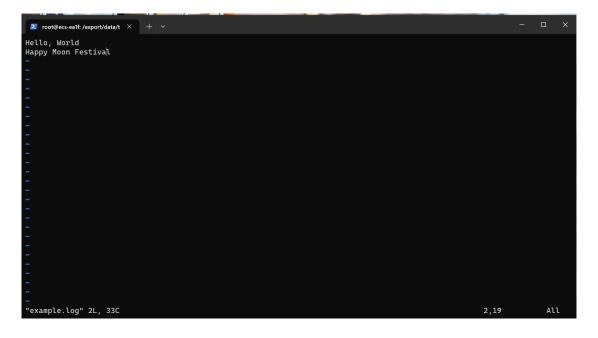


图 17: 50070

2.8 查看 50070 端口

通过服务器的公网 IP 访问 50070 端口,可以看到.tmp 文件

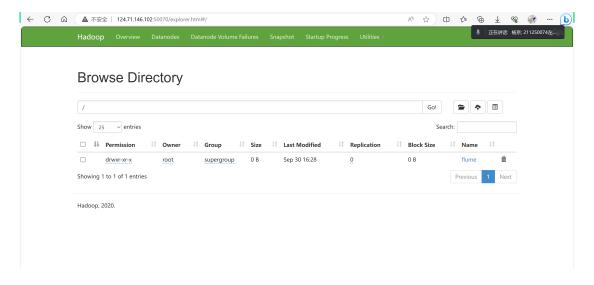


图 18: 50070

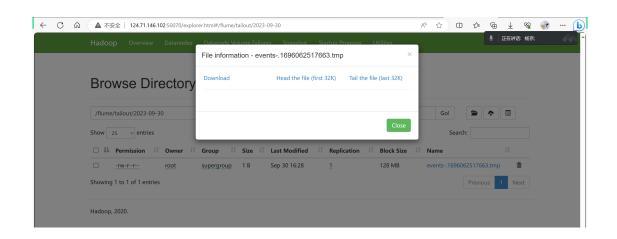


图 19: 50070

2.9 查看.tmp 文件

通过命令行查看.tmp 文件,成功看到 example.log 中我们写入的信息

root@ecs-ealf:/opt/hadoop# hadoop dfs -cat /flume/tailout/2023-09-30/eve nts-.1696062517663.tmp
DEPRECATED: Use of this script to execute hdfs command is deprecated.
Instead use the hdfs command for it.

Hello, World
Happy Moon Festival
root@ecs-ea1f:/opt/hadoop#

图 20: 成功查看到

成功实现了使用 Flume 收集日志,实验成功

3. 实验中遇到的困难

3.1 任务一

任务一较为简单,并且再 kafka 的官网提供了较为详近的手册,在实验的过程中比较顺利,未遇到较大的困难。

3.2 任务四

任务四涉及到 hadoop 和 flume,遇到的最大困难是 flume 中的配置文件如何使用。一开始使用了几个网络上的配置文件,均无法成功实验。后来通过去学习了解配置文件中的每一行的意思,找到了合适的配置文件。

另外,在 50070 端口的图形界面中查看 event 文件会有延迟,让我一度怀疑自己没有实验成功。后来通过命令行打开.tmp 文件,成功查看到了信息。