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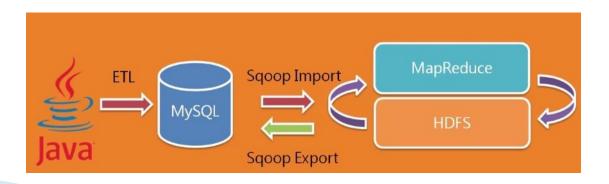






Sqoop介紹

- Sqoop = SQL to Hadoop
- 處理結構化數據
- ▶ 使用者透過 Sqoop 由關聯式資料庫(RDBMS)中擷取資料到 Hadoop,供後續分析使用。
- ▶ 也能將分析結果透過 Sqoop 匯入資料庫,供其他用戶 端程式使用。



Sqoop 1 介紹

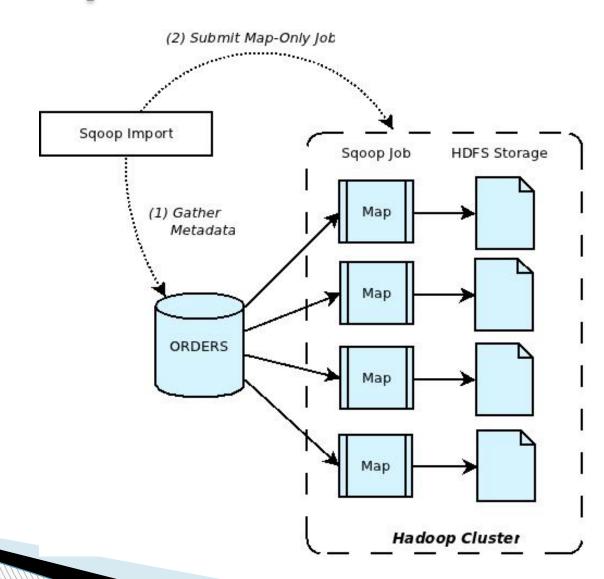
- ▶ 可以交換資料庫及HDFS內的資料
 - ○支援RDBMS、HBase等
 - 透過JDBC作連結
- ▶ 使用MapReduce中的Map來查詢或新增資料
 - ○預設使手4個Mapper
 - ○可限制佔用的頻寬
- 無法進行過濾或去除重覆資料等處理
- ▶ 通常是搭配排程(如Oozie)定期作匯出匯入動作

Sqoop 使用語法

```
user@master ~ $ sqoop help
usage: sgoop COMMAND [ARGS]
Available commands:
                     Generate code to interact with database records
  codegen
  create-hive-table
                     Import a table definition into Hive
  eval
                     Evaluate a SQL statement and display the results
                     Export an HDFS directory to a database table
  export
                     List available commands
  help
  import
                     Import a table from a database to HDFS
  import-all-tables
                     Import tables from a database to HDFS
                     Work with saved jobs
  job
  list-databases
                     List available databases on a server
  list-tables
                     List available tables in a database
                     Merge results of incremental imports
  merge
  metastore
                     Run a standalone Sqoop metastore
  version
                     Display version information
```

See 'sqoop help COMMAND' for information on a specific command.

Sqoop Import (匯入)



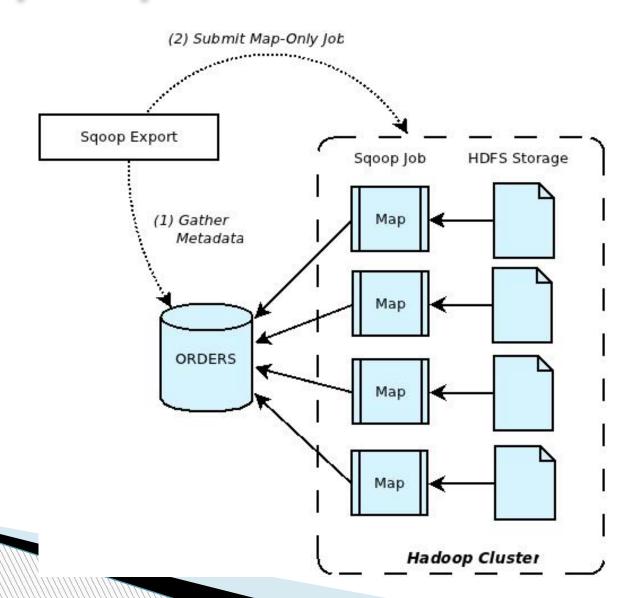
Sqoop Import 語法 (1)

```
user@master ~ $ sqoop help import
usage: sgoop import [GENERIC-ARGS] [TOOL-ARGS]
Common arguments:
--connect [jdbc-uri]
                                   Specify JDBC connect string
                                   Read password from console password
-P
                                   Set authentication username
--username [username]
Import control arguments:
                                   Imports data in append mode
--append
--as-avrodatafile
                                   Imports data to Avro data files
--as-sequencefile
                                   Imports data to SequenceFiles
--as-textfile
                                   Imports data as plain text (default)
--columns [col,col,col...]
                                   Columns to import from table
-e, -- query [statement]
                                   Import results of SQL 'statement'
-m,--num-mappers [n]
                                   Use 'n' map tasks to import in parallel
--table [table-name]
                                   Table to read
--target-dir [dir]
                                   HDFS plain table destination
--where [where clause]
                                   WHERE clause to use during import
```

Sqoop Import 語法 (2)

```
Hive arguments:
--create-hive-table
                                  Fail if the target hive table exists
--hive-import
                                  Import tables into Hive
                                  Sets the table name to use when importing to hive
--hive-table [table-name]
HBase arguments:
--column-family [family]
                                  Sets the target column family for the import
--hbase-create-table
                                  If specified, create missing HBase tables
--hbase-row-key [col]
                                  Specifies which input column to use as the row key
--hbase-table [table]
                                  Import to [table] in HBase
At minimum, you must specify --connect and --table
```

Sqoop Export (匯出)



Sqoop Export 語法

```
user@master ~ $ sqoop help export
usage: sqoop export [GENERIC-ARGS] [TOOL-ARGS]
Common arguments:
   --connect [jdbc-uri]
                                   Specify JDBC connect string
-P
                                   Read password from console
                                   Set authentication username
   --username [username]
Export control arguments:
   --columns [col,col,col...]
                                  Columns to export to table
                                   HDFS source path for the export
   --export-dir [dir]
                                   Use 'n' map tasks to export in
-m,--num-mappers [n]
parallel
   --table [table-name]
                                   Table to populate
At minimum, you must specify --connect, --export-dir, and --table
```

Sqoop1 vs Sqoop2

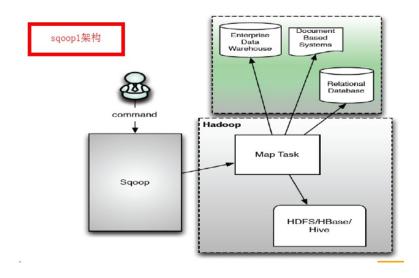
Sqoop1

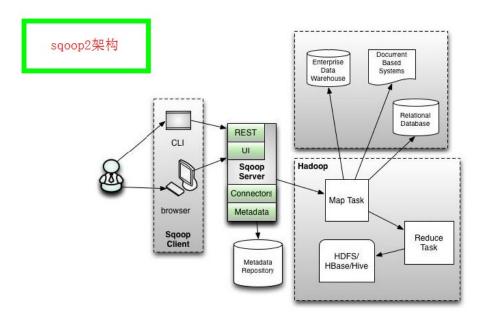
- Client Model(Connector及Driver都安裝於Client)
- ○只啟動Map Task
- ○安全性較差(連線帳密包含在client端指令中)
- 1.4.X版

Sqoop2

- Server Model(Connector及Driver都安裝於Server)
- ○可使用Map Task及Reduce Task
- ○提供更佳安全性(連線由Server控管、權限管理)
- 1.99.X版

Sqoop1 vs Sqoop2





Flume介紹

- ▶由Cloudera推出的高效能、高可用性的分散式Log 收集系統,現由apache維護
- ▶ 在Hadoop Ecosystem中被用來**處理非結構化資料** (Streaming、Log等)



Flume的組成元件

Agent

○ Flume的執行單位。每台機器運行一個agent,但一個agent可包含多個sources和 sinks

Client

○資料產生來源,如Web Server

Source

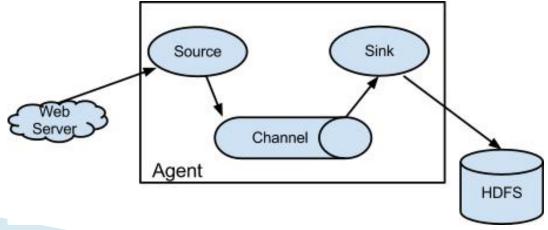
○從Client收集資料,傳遞給Channel

Sink

○從Channel收集數據

Channel

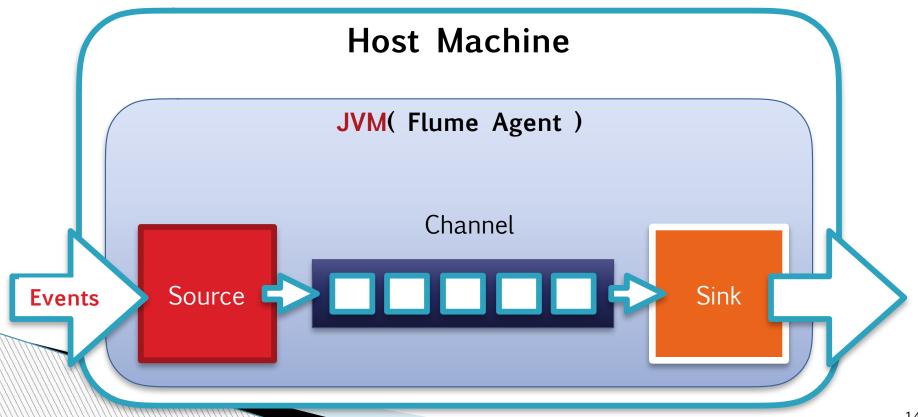
- osources和sinks的buffer
- ○以Queue的概念實作



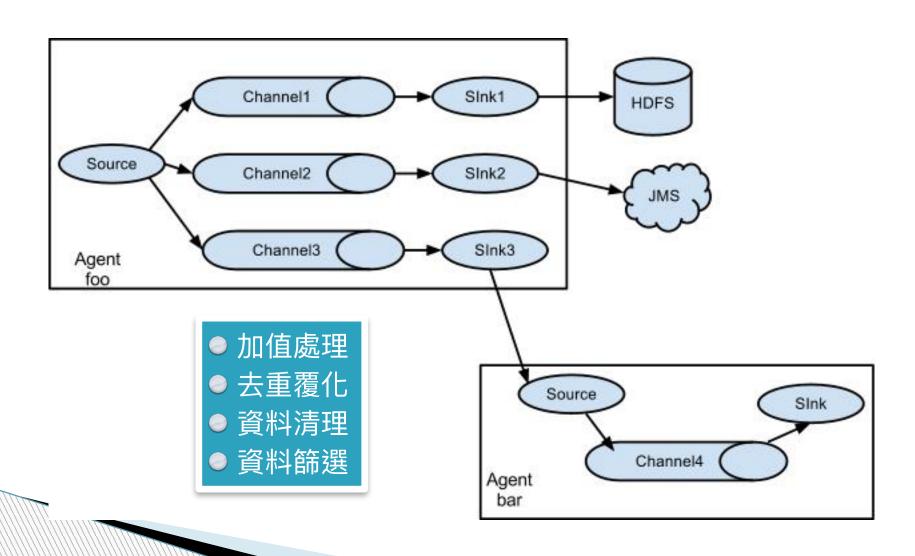
Flume的組成元件

Events

- ○代表輸入的資料來源,可以是Web Log、JMS、 avro 對象等
- Events方向為單向(Input Only,與Sqoop雙向不同)



Flume的佈署架構



Source Sink Channel

Source

- ○以Event Driven或Polling based方式取得資料
- ○由特定目錄或資料取得資料(tail -f file)
- ○由特定連結取得資料(Socket等)

Sink

- o Polling based運作方式
- ○轉接至其它服務(例如Kafka)
- ○轉存至儲存服務(例如HDFS、S3)

Channel

○以Memory、Disk作為暫存媒體

使用Flume

- ▶ 在Terminal中以flume-ng指令啟動flume agent
 - flume-ng位於〈flume安裝目錄〉/bin底下
 - ○指令格式
 - flume-ng agent --conf-file --config-file config-file path>
 --name config-file path>

Flume Config 格式

```
# list the sources, sinks and channels for the agent
<Agent>.sources = <Source>
<Agent>.sinks = <Sink>
<Agent>.channels = <Channel1> <Channel2>
# properties for sources
<Agent>.sources.<Source>.<someProperty> = <someValue>
# set channel for source
<Agent>.sources.<Source>.channels = <Channel1> <Channel2> ...
# properties for sinks
<Agent>.sources.<Sink>.<someProperty> = <someValue>
# set channel for sink
<Agent>.sinks.<Sink>.channel = <Channel1>
# properties for channels
<Agent>.channel.<Channel>.<someProperty> = <someValue>
```

Ref: https://flume.apache.org/FlumeUserGuide.html

Flume Config-Source設定

類型	描述
avro source	建立avro服務,接收其它avro用戶端發送的訊息→ 一般在Agent間的傳輸會使用avro配置
exec source	執行Unix指令,以stdout為資料來源指令可以〈agent〉、〈source〉.command配置,如tail -f log.txt
netcat source	監聽指定port,將每一行封裝成一個Event預設每行最大長度為512
http source	▶ 支援HTTP的POST或GET作為資料輸入來源
Kafka Source	▶ 從Apache Kafka的topic讀取訊息
Spooling Directory Source	▶ 可監控指定的目錄下新增的文件,並將文件中的內容讀取 出來作為Flume的輸入
JMS Source	▶ 從JMS的queue或者topic讀取訊息

Flume Config-Source設定範例

```
#Avro Source設定範例
al.sources = r1
al.channels = c1

al.sources.rl.type = avro
al.sources.rl.channels = c1
al.sources.rl.bind = loclahost
al.sources.rl.port = 5566
```

```
#Exec Source設定範例
al.sources = r1
al.channels = c1

al.sources.rl.type = exec
al.sources.rl.command = tail -F /var/log/secure
al.sources.rl.channels = c1
```

Flume Config-Channel設定

類型	描述
Memory Channel	儲存Event在Memory Queue中,若機器毁損可能會造成數據的丟失,但效能最佳。
JDBC Channel	將Event儲存在資料庫中,可提高容錯性,目前僅支援內建 的Derby。
Kafka Channel	將Event儲存在Kafka Cluster(必須單獨部署), Kafka提供了 高可用和複製性,所以Kafka或者Agent損毀,資料也不會丟 失,建置最複雜,但容錯性最高。
File Channel	將Event資料儲存在local檔案系統裡,效能較差,但亦可透 過設置checkpoint目錄確保容錯性。

Flume Config-Channel設定範例

```
# Memory Channel設定範例
al.channels = c1
al.channels.cl.type = memory
al.channels.cl.capacity = 10000
al.channels.cl.transactionCapacity = 10000
al.channels.cl.byteCapacityBufferPercentage = 20
al.channels.cl.byteCapacity = 800000 # bytes
```

```
#Kafka Channel設定範例
al.channels.channell.type =
org.apache.flume.channel.kafka.KafkaChannel
al.channels.channell.kafka.bootstrap.servers =
kafka-1:9092,kafka-2:9092,kafka-3:9092
al.channels.channell.kafka.topic = channell
al.channels.channell.kafka.consumer.group.id = flume-consumer
```

Flume Config-Sink設定

類型	描述
HDFS Sink	將數據寫入到HDFS
Hive Sink	將文本或者JSON數據用分隔符分割,直接變成Hive的表,或者是Partitation
Logger Sink	記錄Event的Info級別日誌,通常用於測試。
Avro Sink	採用Avro Sink接收到的Event,發送到另外一個Avro Source
File Roll Sink	將Event存放到本地檔案系統,可依據時間或者大小來作 Rolling。
Null Sink	丟棄所有從Channel獲取的Event。
HBaseSink	寫入數據到Hbase
AsyncHBaseSink	採用非同步的方式寫入資料到Hbase
ElasticSearchSink	將數據寫入ElasticSearch Cluster
Kafka Sink	將數據寫入Kafka Cluster

Flume Config-Sink設定範例

```
#HDSF Sink設定範例
al.channels = cl
al.sinks = kl

al.sinks.kl.type = hdfs
al.sinks.kl.channel = cl
al.sinks.kl.hdfs.path = /flume/events/%y-%m-%d/%H%M/%S
al.sinks.kl.hdfs.filePrefix = events-
```

```
#Avro Sink設定範例
al.channels = cl
al.sinks = kl
al.sinks.kl.type = avro
al.sinks.kl.channel = cl
al.sinks.kl.hostname = localhost
al.sinks.kl.port = 5566
```