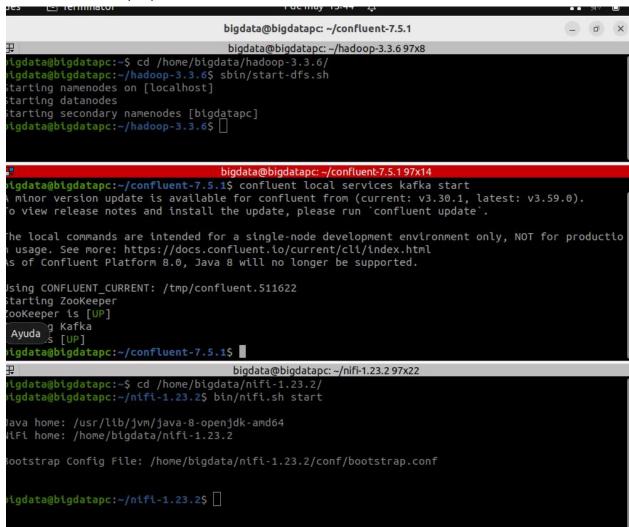
# **Proyecto Final**

## **SPRINT 4**

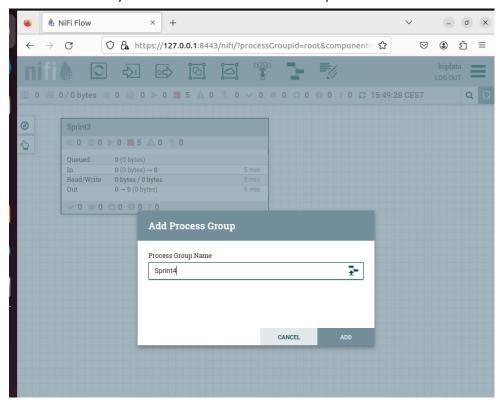
Arrancar HDFS, NIFI y la plataforma de Confluent.



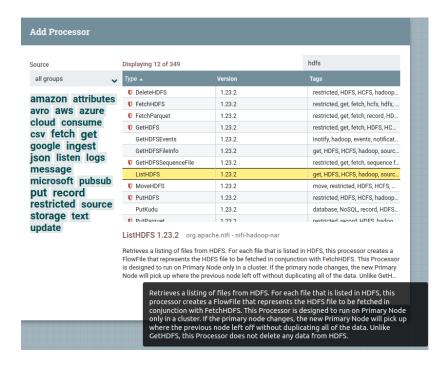
Se pone un consumidor donde se volcaran las agregaciones que provienen de la ruta HDFS. Este lo volveremos a usar más adelante cuando lo hayamos definido en NiFi.

bigdata@bigdatapc:~/confluent-7.5.1\$ bin/kafka-console-consumer --bootstrap-server localhost:9092 --topic aggregations
[2024-05-01 17:29:37,252] WARN [Consumer clientId=console-consumer, groupId=console-consumer-9081] Error while fetching metadata
with correlation id 2 : {aggregations=LEADER\_NOT\_AVAILABLE} (org.apache.kafka.clients.NetworkClient)

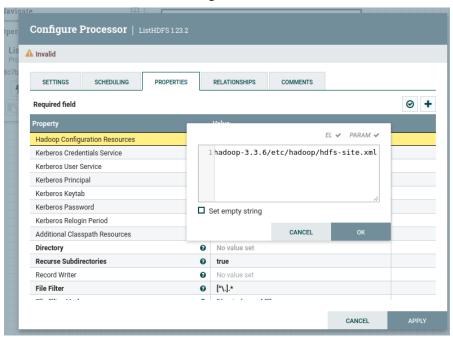
Accedemos a NiFi y creamos un nuevo Proccess Group.



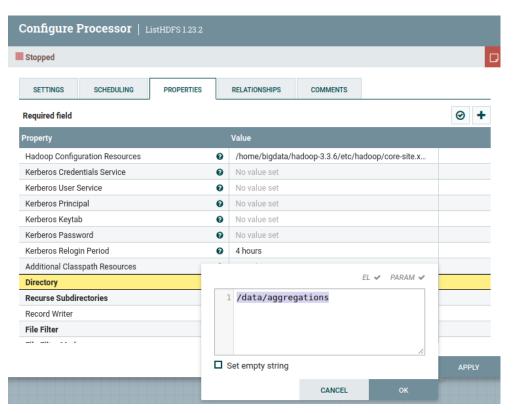
El primer procesador que se añadirá es para monitorear datos de una carpeta HDFS, en esta ocasión se utilizara ListHDFS.



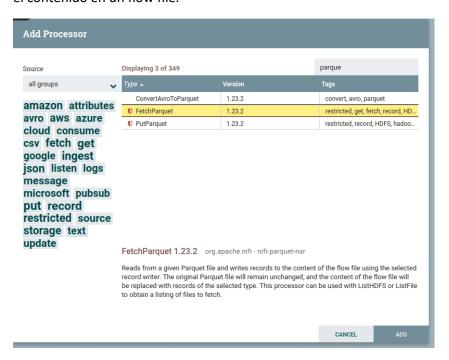
Se establecen los ficheros de configuración de HDFS.



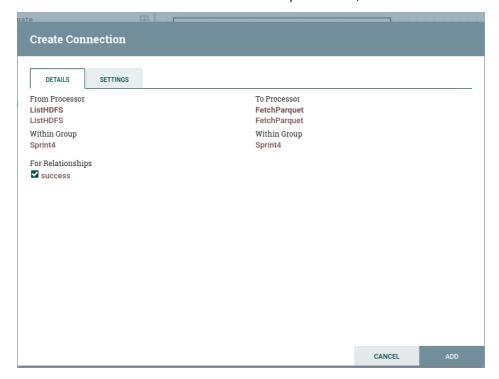
Se establece la dirección del directorio



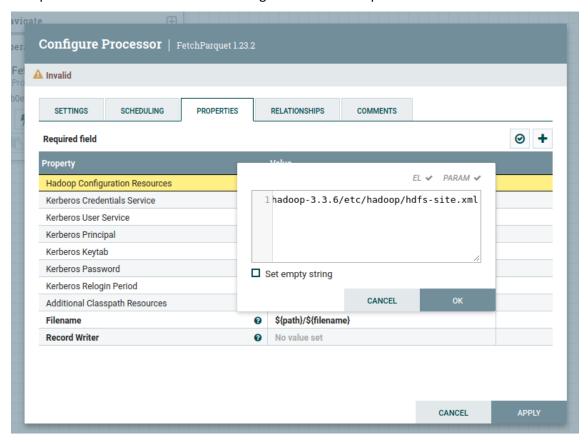
El siguiente procesador será fetch parquet para poder leer el contenido de un fichero parquet y escribir el contenido en un flow file.



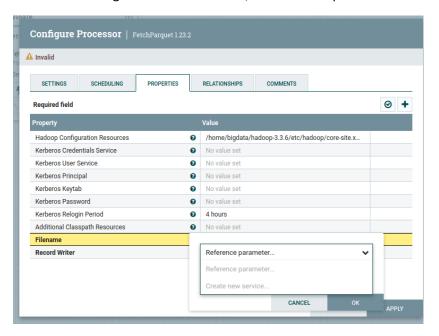
Se conecta la relación de success del anterior procesador, con este.



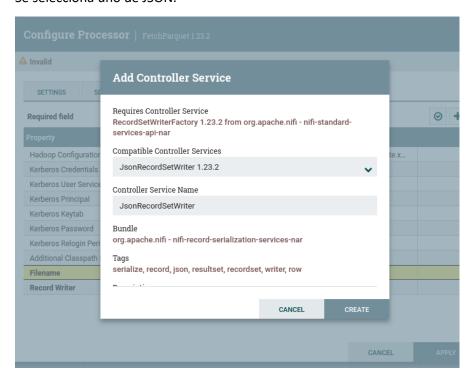
Este procesador también necesita la configuración de hadoop.



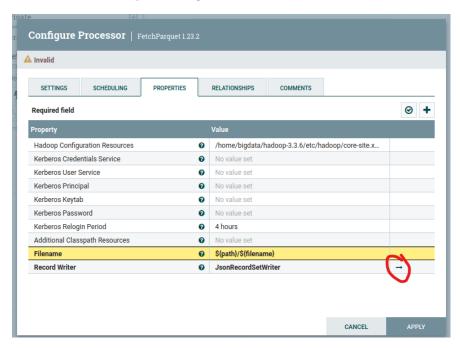
Se necesita configurar un record writer, se le da a la opción de créate new service.



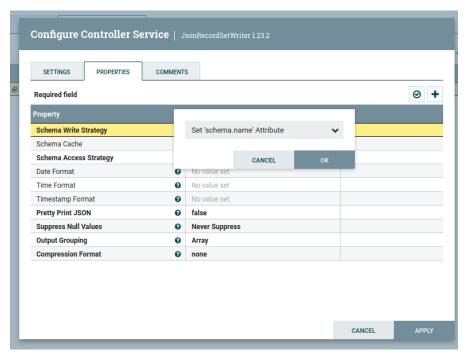
#### Se selecciona uno de JSON.

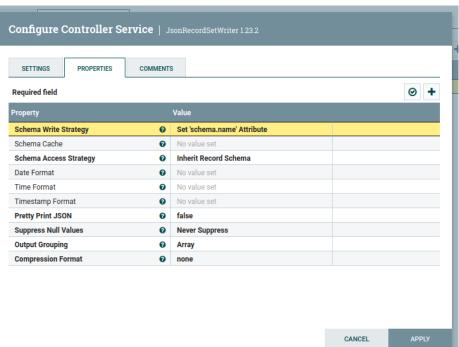


Le damos a la flecha para configurarlo.

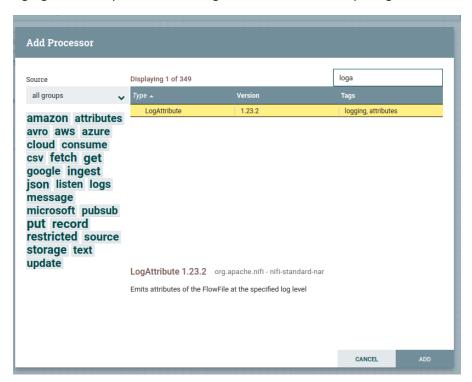


Se establece el schema.name para propagar el esquema de los flows files.

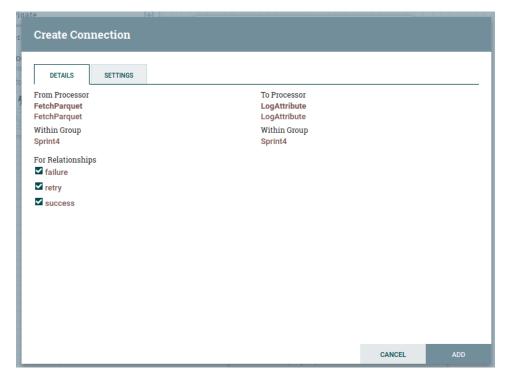




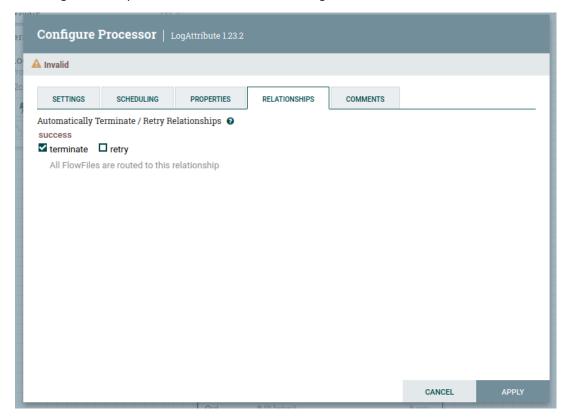
Agregamos otro procesador de log attribute, en caso de que algo falle tener el registro.



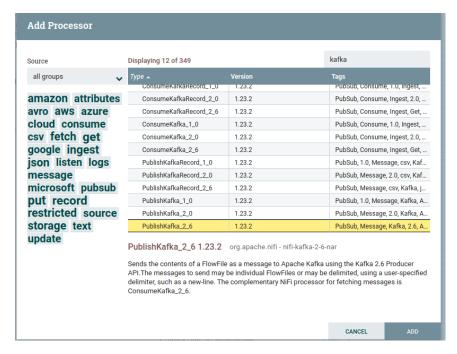
Se relaciona el fetchparquet con el log attribute de manera que registre todos los eventos de fallo, success y retry.



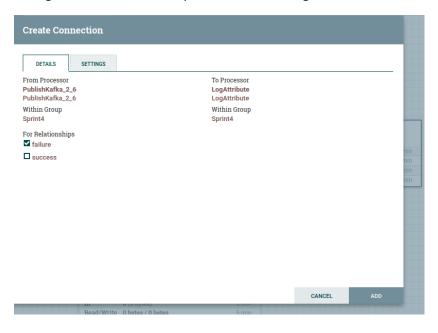
En el log attribute para remover la señal de warning solo debemos terminar la relación de success.



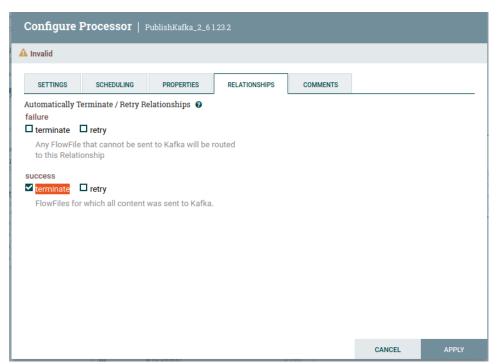
Para volcar el fichero tipo json en un topic de kakfa, usaremos el publish Kafka 2.6 que envía el contenido de un flow file como un mensaje.



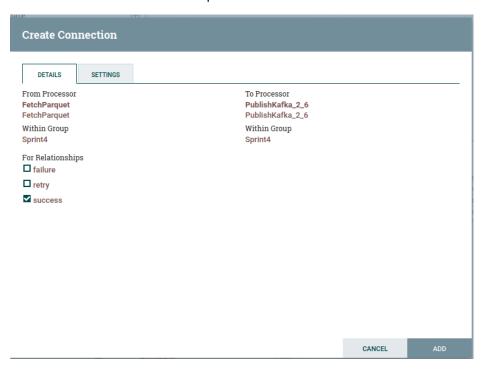
Configuramos la relación de publish Kafka con log attribute cuando ocurra un error.



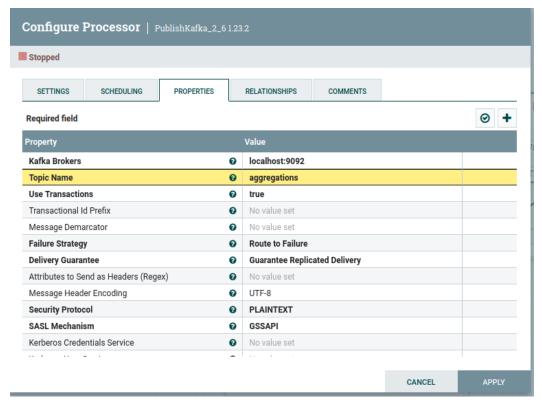
Y la relación de success se termina.



Como este procesador necesita una entrada le indicamos la relación con el fetch parquet y de esta manera cuando sea success este pase los resultados.



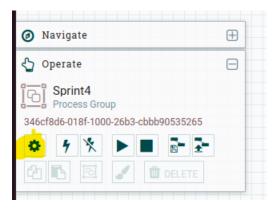
Se configura el topic name con el nombre que se había puesto en el consumidor anteriormente.

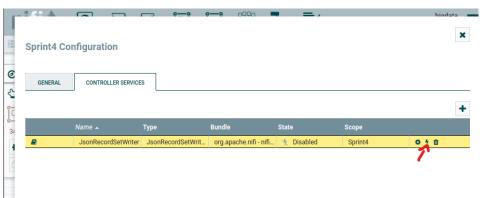


Emitimos los logs de nifi para ver cómo van fluyendo los datos, los atributos y contenidos del flow file.

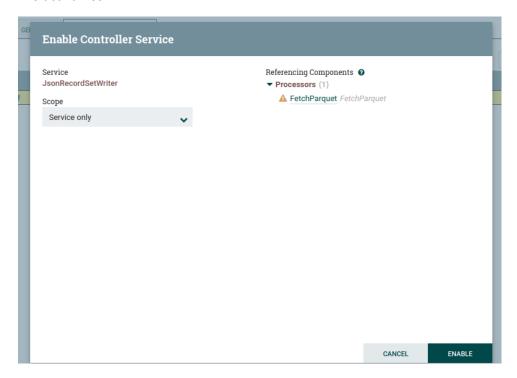
```
2024-05-01 17:18:41,276 INFO [pool-7-thread-1] o.a.n.c.r.WriteAheadFlowFileRepository Initiating che
ckpoint of FlowFile Repository
2024-05-01 17:18:41,276 INFO [pool-7-thread-1] o.a.n.c.r.WriteAheadFlowFileRepository Successfully c
heckpointed FlowFile Repository with 0 records in 0 milliseconds
2024-05-01 17:18:56,885 INFO [Write-Ahead Local State Provider Maintenance] org.wali.MinimalLockingW
riteAheadLog org.waĺi.MinimalLockingWriteAheadLog@7c840fe3 checkpointed with 78 Records and 0 Swap F
iles in 13 milliseconds (Stop-the-world time = 3 milliseconds, Clear Edit Logs time = 1 millis), max
 Transaction ID 376
2024-05-01 17:18:58,162 INFO [Cleanup Archive for default] o.a.n.c.repository.FileSystemRepository S
uccessfully deleted 0 files (0 bytes) from archive
2024-05-01 17:18:58,163 INFO [Cleanup Archive for default] o.a.n.c.repository.FileSystemRepository A
rchive cleanup completed for container default; will now allow writing to this container. Bytes used
= 21,73 GB, bytes free = 2,22 GB, capacity = 23,94 GB
2024-05-01 17:19:01,278 INFO [pool-7-thread-1] o.a.n.c.r.WriteAheadFlowFileRepository Initiating che
ckpoint of FlowFile Repository
2024-05-01 17:19:01,278 INFO [pool-7-thread-1] o.a.n.c.r.WriteAheadFlowFileRepository Successfully c
heckpointed FlowFile Repository with 0 records in 0 milliseconds
2024-05-01 17:19:21,280 INFO [pool-7-thread-1] o.a.n.c.r.WriteAheadFlowFileRepository Initiating che
ckpoint of FlowFile Repository
2024-05-01 17:19:21,280 INFO [pool-7-thread-1] o.a.n.c.r.WriteAheadFlowFileRepository Successfully c
heckpointed FlowFile Repository with 0 records in 0 milliseconds
                                                                             Q O D Right Ctrl
```

Volvemos a la interfaz y vemos que servicios están sin activar.

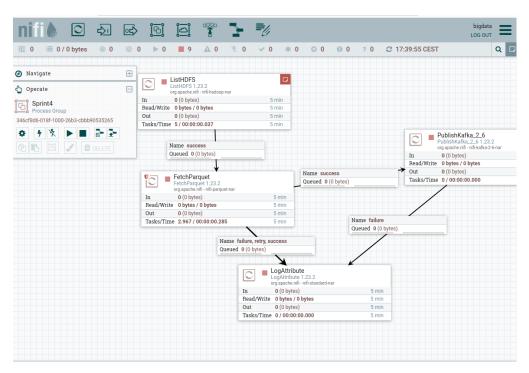




### Y lo activamos.



Luego de correrlo, vemos que tenemos un error en el ListHDFS debido a que no encuentra el archivo al que nos estamos refiriendo.



Por lo que vamos a Hive a levnatar una consola.

```
bigdata@bigdatapc:~/apache-hive-3.1.3-bin 128x10

24/05/01 17:44:13 [main]: WARN DataNucleus.MetaData: Metadata has jdbc-type of null yet this is not valid. Ignored

24/05/01 17:44:13 [main]: WARN DataNucleus.MetaData: Metadata has jdbc-type of null yet this is not valid. Ignored

24/05/01 17:44:13 [main]: WARN DataNucleus.MetaData: Metadata has jdbc-type of null yet this is not valid. Ignored

24/05/01 17:44:13 [main]: WARN DataNucleus.MetaData: Metadata has jdbc-type of null yet this is not valid. Ignored

24/05/01 17:44:13 [main]: WARN DataNucleus.MetaData: Metadata has jdbc-type of null yet this is not valid. Ignored

26/05/01 17:44:13 [main]: WARN DataNucleus.MetaData: Metadata has jdbc-type of null yet this is not valid. Ignored

27/05/01 17:44:13 [main]: WARN DataNucleus.MetaData: Metadata has jdbc-type of null yet this is not valid. Ignored

28/05/01 17:44:13 [main]: WARN DataNucleus.MetaData: Metadata has jdbc-type of null yet this is not valid. Ignored

29/05/01 17:44:13 [main]: WARN DataNucleus.MetaData: Metadata has jdbc-type of null yet this is not valid. Ignored

29/05/01 17:44:13 [main]: WARN DataNucleus.MetaData: Metadata has jdbc-type of null yet this is not valid. Ignored

29/05/01 17:44:13 [main]: WARN DataNucleus.MetaData: Metadata has jdbc-type of null yet this is not valid. Ignored

29/05/01 17:44:13 [main]: WARN DataNucleus.MetaData: Metadata has jdbc-type of null yet this is not valid. Ignored

29/05/01 17:44:13 [main]: WARN DataNucleus.MetaData: Metadata has jdbc-type of null yet this is not valid. Ignored

29/05/01 17:44:13 [main]: WARN DataNucleus.MetaData: Metadata has jdbc-type of null yet this is not valid. Ignored

29/05/01 17:44:13 [main]: WARN DataNucleus.MetaData Metadata has jdbc-type of null yet this is not valid. Ignored

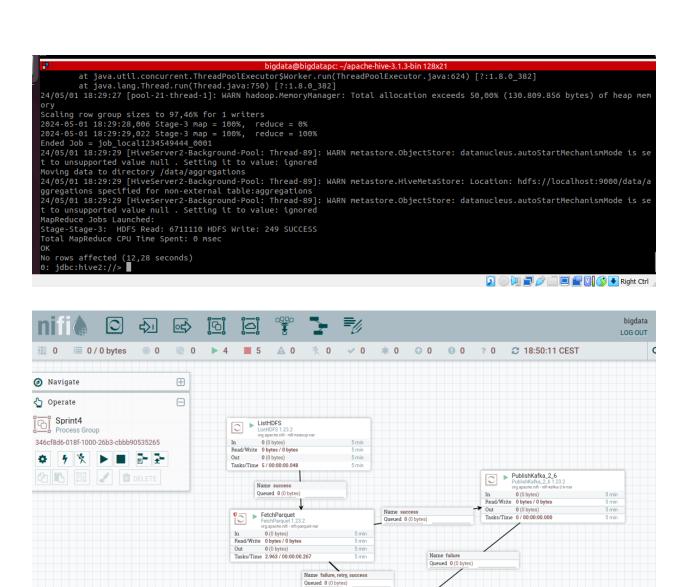
29/05/01 17:44:13 [main]: WARN DataNucleus.MetaData Metadata has jdbc-type of null yet this is not valid. Ignored

29/05/01 17:44:13 [main]: WARN DataNucleus.MetaDataNucleus.MetaData has jdbc-type of null yet this is not valid. Ignored

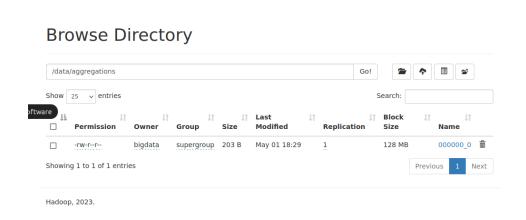
29/05/01 17:44:13 [m
```

Se generara una tabla que se llame aggregations y que contiene los datos que está esperando la ruta hdfs.

```
CREATE TABLE aggregations
STORED AS parquet
LOCATION '/data/aggregations/'
AS
SELECT
  a.country,
  COUNT(*) AS total_rutas_sin_paradas
FROM
  routes r
JOIN
  aerolineas a ON r.airlineID = a.airlineID
JOIN
  aeropuertos aero ON r.sourceAirportID = aero.airportID
WHERE
  r.stops = 0
  AND a.active = FALSE
  AND aero.altitude > 5000
GROUP BY
  a.country;
```



LogAttribute
LogAt



## **SPRINT 5**

Arrancar KSql y todos los servicios requeridos para ello.

```
bigdata@bigdatapc: ~/confluent-7.5.1 128x8

Jsing CONFLUENT_CURRENT: /tmp/confluent.511622

ZooKeeper is [UP]

Kafka is [UP]

Starting Schema Registry

Schema Registry is [UP]

Starting ksqlDB Server

ksqlDB Server is [UP]

bigdata@bigdatapc:~/confluent-7.5.1$
```

Subimos una consola de ksql

```
bigdata@bigdatapc: ~/confluent-7.5.1 128x8

Copyright 2017-2022 Confluent Inc.

CLI v7.5.1, Server v7.5.1 located at http://localhost:8088

Server Status: RUNNING

Having trouble? Type 'help' (case-insensitive) for a rundown of how things work!

ksql>
```

Usamos este commando para crear el stream

CREATE STREAM data(country string, total\_rutas\_sin\_paardas int) WITH (KAFKA\_TOPIC='aggregations', VALUE\_FORMAT='JSON');

```
bigdata@bigdatapc:~/confluent-7.5.1 128x8

ksql> CREATE STREAM data(country string, total_rutas_sin_paardas int) WITH (KAFKA_TOPIC='aggregations', VALUE_FORMAT='JSON');

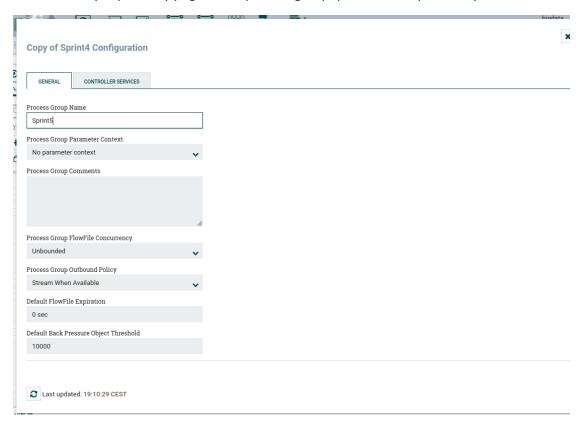
Message

Stream created

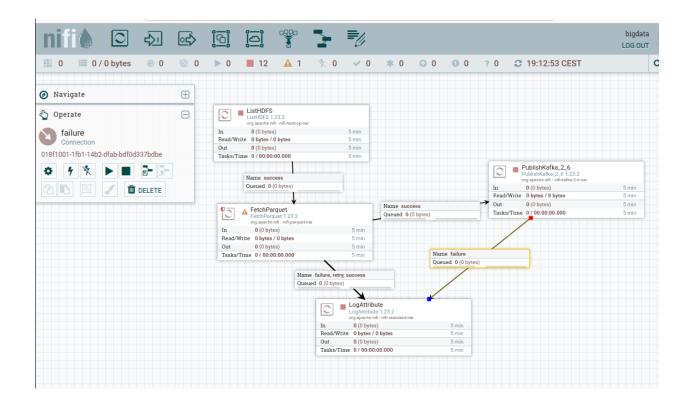
ksql>
```

Ejecutamos este query para que sea continua de forma permanente los cambios que lleguen.

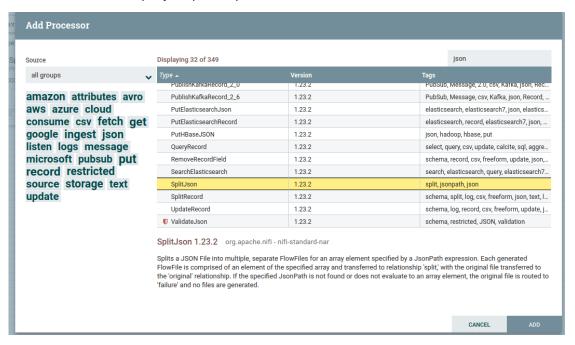
Vamos a NiFi y copiamos y pegamos el process group que teníamos para el 4 y le cambiamos el nombre



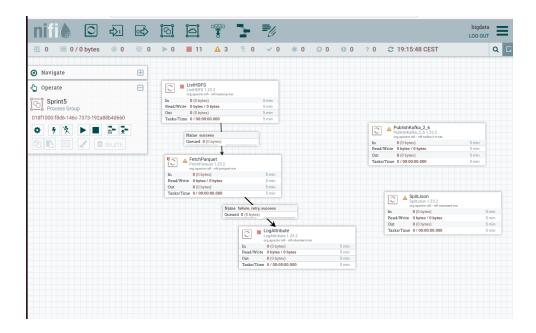
Se elimina la relación entre log attribute y publish Kafka para poder añadir un nuevo procesador.



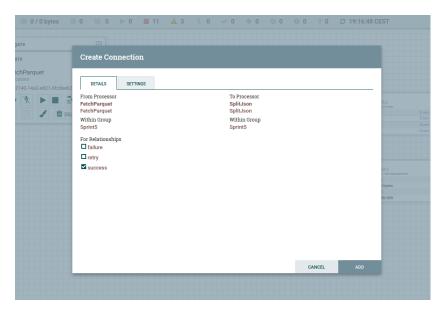
Usamos este llamado Split json para separar un flow file en una raíz de elementos.



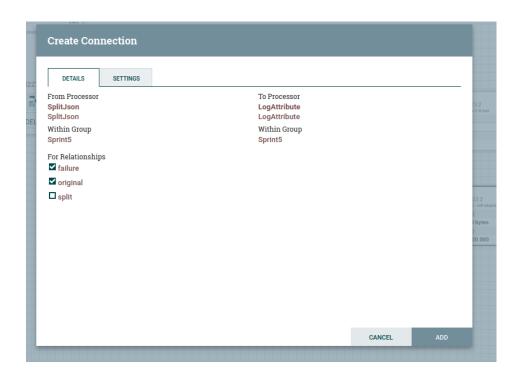
Cambiamos la relación de fecth parquet para que no llegue directamente a publish Kafka si no que pase por Split json y tengamos diferentes elementos de salida.



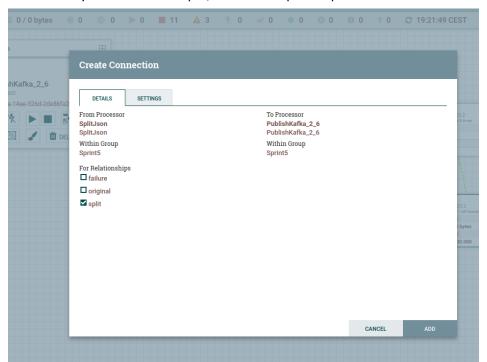
Cuando sea de éxito, lo relacionamos.



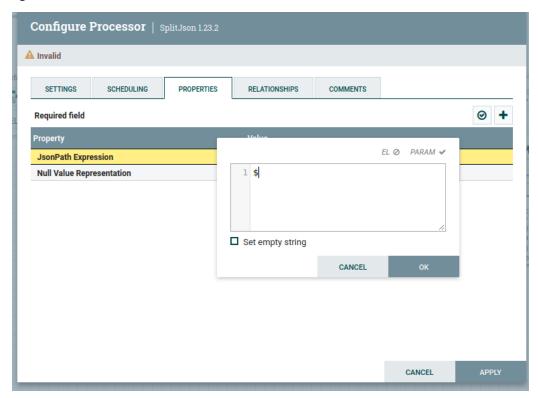
Conectamos el Split json con log attribute y de esta manera cuando falle o tenga el original lo registrara.



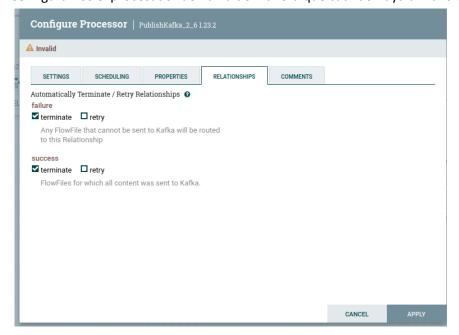
Y cuando haya hecho bien el Split, entonces lo pasa al procesador de Kafka



Configuramos el json file de manera que cada evento se convertirá en un flow file diferente al usar el signo de \$.



Configuramos el procesador de Kafka de manera que cuando haya un fallo este sea terminado.



Y activamos el controller para el fetch parquet

