# 大数据数据初步分析

## 一、数据抓取:

## (一) 数据获取代码:

```
public class App {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
       String str = "";
       for (int dtime = -186; dtime < -2; dtime++) {</pre>
           java.text.SimpleDateFormat format = new java.text.SimpleDateFormat(
                   "yyyy-MM-dd");
           Calendar cal = Calendar.getInstance();// 取当前日期。
           cal = Calendar.getInstance();
           cal.add(Calendar.DAY_OF_MONTH, dtime);// 取当前日期的前N天.
           str = format.format(cal.getTime());
           String res = GetCityList.weather("119", str);//闽侯
           JSONObject obj = JSONObject.fromObject(res);
           String result = obj.getString("result");
           // 此时result中数据有多个key,可以对其key进行遍历,得到对个属性
           obj = JSONObject.fromObject(result);
           // 今日温度对应的key是today
String city_id = obj.getString("city_id");// 城市地区ID
String city name = obj.getString("city name");// 城市地区名称
String weather date = obj.getString("weather date");// 天气日期
String day weather = obj.getString("day weather");// 白天天气
String night weather = obj.getString("night weather");// 夜间天气
String day temp = obj.getString("day temp");// 白天最高温度
String night_temp = obj.getString("night_temp");// 夜间最低温度
String day_wind = obj.getString("day_wind");// 白天风向
String day_wind_comp = obj.getString("day_wind_comp");// 白天风力
String night wind = obj.getString("night wind");// 夜间风向
String night_wind_comp = obj.getString("night_wind_comp");// 夜间风力
String day_weather_id = obj.getString("day_weather_id");// 白天天气标识
String night weather id = obj.getString("night weather id");// 夜间天气标识
System.out.println(city name + " " + weather date + " "
        + day weather + " " + night weather + " " + day temp + " "
        + night_temp + " " + day_wind + " " + day_wind_comp + " "
        + night wind + " " + night wind comp + " " + day weather id
        + " " + night_weather_id);
```

```
List<String> list = new LinkedList<String>();
 list.add(city id);
 list.add(city_name);
 list.add(weather date);
 list.add(day weather);
 list.add(night weather);
 list.add(day_temp);
 list.add(night temp);
 list.add(day wind);
 list.add(day wind comp);
 list.add(night wind);
 list.add(night wind comp);
 list.add(day weather id);
 list.add(night weather id);
写入文件:
 File file1 = new File("F:\\weather.txt");
 try {
     FileWriter fw = new FileWriter(file1, true);
     BufferedWriter bw = new BufferedWriter(fw);
     for (int i = 0; i < list.size(); i++) {</pre>
         bw.write(list.get(i).toString() + " ");
         bw.flush();
     bw.newLine();
     bw.close();
     fw.close();
 } catch (IOException e) {
     e.printStackTrace();
 }
```

## (二) 获取的数据:

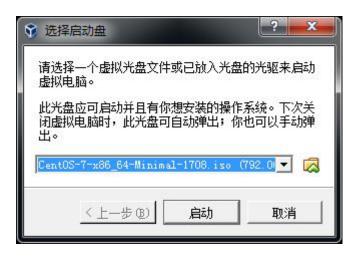
```
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```

## 二、环境搭建:

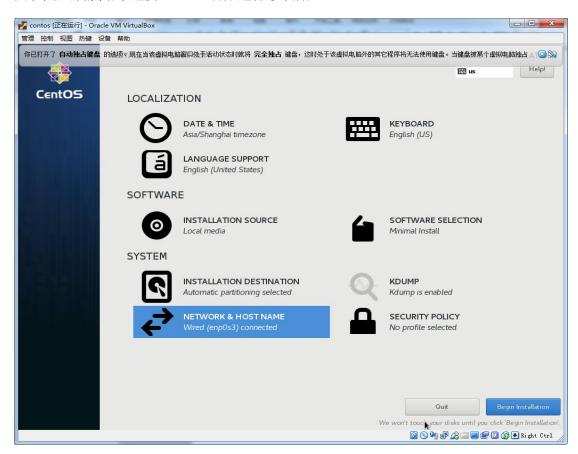
## (一)创建新的虚拟机



#### 都为默认选项。



安装完成后启动,选择LINUX镜像进行系统配置



设置 DATA&TIME,打开 NETWORK&HOSTNAME,设置密码之后等待完成安装

### (一)虚拟机搭建

上传 JDK 等需要用到的工具,进行安装

```
-
                                                           MINGW64:/e/bigdata
Administrator@PC201803081006 MINGw64 ~ (master)
$ cd 'e:\bigdata'
Administrator@PC201803081006 MINGW64 /e/bigdata
$ 15
a. txt
                                   mapred-site.xml
CentOS-7-x86_64-Minimal-1708.iso 'root@192.168.4.218'
hadoop-3.0.0.tar.gz
                                   VirtualBox-5.2.18-124319-Win.exe*
hadoopfiles/
hadoopfiles.zip
                                   weather-0.0.1.jar
                                   wordcount-0.0.1.jar
jdk-8u144-linux-x64.tar.gz
Administrator@PC201803081006 MINGW64 /e/bigdata
$ scp jdk-8u144-linux-x64.tar.gz root@192.168.4.218:~/.
```

## 分别设置三台虚拟机的 hosts

## [root@slave2 ~1# vi /etc/hosts\_

```
で centos7 正在运行 - Oracle VM VirtualBox

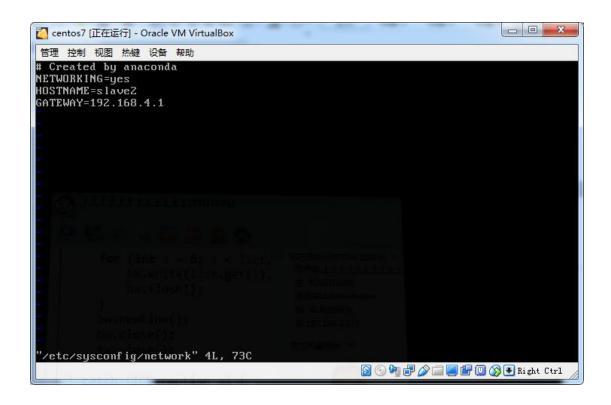
曹理 控制 视图 热键 设备 帮助

127.0.0.1 localhost localhost.localdomain localhost4 localhost4.localdomain4
::1 localhost localhost.localdomain localhost6 localhost6.localdomain6

192.168.4.203 slave1
192.168.4.203 master
192.168.4.218 slave2
```

#### 设置网关

[root@slave2 ~1# vi /etc/sysconfig/network



## 分别配置三台虚拟机的 hadoop

```
[root@slave2 hadoop]# cd ~/hadoop
[root@slave2 hadoop]# vi sbin/start-dfs.sh
[root@slave2 hadoop]# vi sbin/stop-dfs.sh
[root@slave2 hadoop]# vi sbin/start-yarn.sh
[root@slave2 hadoop]# vi sbin/stop-yarn.sh
[root@slave2 hadoop]# |
```

配置 etc/hadoop 中的 core-size.xml 配置为当前虚拟机的 hostname

以上环境就基本搭建完成

## 三、数据分析

数据分析包括了对获取到进行每个月的平均温度的分析,还有每个月白天以及夜间最高和最低温度的分析。

### (一)数据分析代码:

```
@Override
protected void reduce(Text key, Iterable<Text> values,
       Reducer<Text, Text, Text, Text>.Context context)
       throws IOException, InterruptedException {
   Integer sum = 0;
   Integer nisum = 0;
   String s = null;
   int avgtemperture = 0;
   int niavgtemperture = 0;
   Text t = null;
   int i = 0;
   List<Integer> listDay = new ArrayList<Integer>();// 存白天温度
   List<Integer> listNight = new ArrayList<Integer>();// 存夜间温度
   for (Text value : values) {
       s = value.toString();
       String[] words = s.split("-");// 切割,words[0]为白天温度,words[1]为夜间温度
       sum += Integer.parseInt(words[0]);
       nisum += Integer.parseInt(words[1]);
       listDay.add(Integer.parseInt(words[0]));
       listNight.add(Integer.parseInt(words[1]));
       i++;
   }
   // 计算平均气温
  avgtemperture = sum / i;
  niavgtemperture = nisum / i;
   // 气温排序
  Collections.sort(listDay);
  Collections.sort(listNight);
  int MinNight = listNight.get(0);
  int MaxNight = listNight.get(listNight.size() - 1);
  int MinDay = listDay.get(0);
  int MaxDay = listDay.get(listDay.size() - 1);
  t = new Text("白天平均温度是" + avgtemperture + "℃ 夜间平均温度是"
           + niavgtemperture + "℃ 白天最低温度是" + MinDay + "℃ 白天最高温度是"
           + MaxDay + "℃ 夜间最低温度是" + MinNight + "℃ 夜间最高温度是" + MaxNight
           + """);
  context.write(key, new Text(t));
```

## 我们选取了6个城市,从今年的3月份到8月份的天气数据进行分析

## (二)数据分析结果: