





- 1. Flume背景及应用场景
- 2. Flume OG基本架构
- 3. Flume NG基本架构
- 4. Flume部署(OG, NG)
- 5. Flume案例分析
- 6. 总结



### Flume是什么?



- ➤ 由Cloudera公司开源;
- > 分布式、可靠、高可用的海量日志采集系统;
- > 数据源可定制,可扩展;
- > 数据存储系统可定制,可扩展。
- > 中间件: 屏蔽了数据源和数据存储系统的异构性



### Flume特点



- > 可靠性
  - ✔ 保证数据不丢失
- ▶可扩展性
  - ✔ 各组件数目可扩展
- > 高性能
  - ✔ 吞吐率很高,能满足海量数据收集需求
- > 可管理性
  - ✓ 可动态增加和删除组件
- > 文档丰富, 社区活跃
  - ✓ 已成为Hadoop生态系统标配



### Flume OG和NG两个版本



#### > Flume OG

- ✓ OG: "Original Generation"
- ✓ 0.9.x或cdh3以及更早版本
- ✓ 由agent、collector、master等组件构成

#### > Flume NG

- ✓ NG: "Next/New Generation"
- ✓ 1.x或cdh4以及之后的版本
- ✓ 由Agent、Client等组件构成

## > 为什么要推出NG版本

- ✓ 精简代码
- ✔ 架构简化



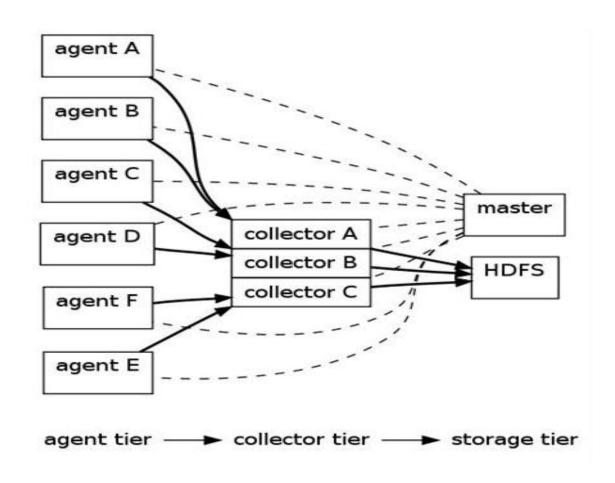


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# Flume OG基本架构







# Flume OG基本架构



| 角色        | 简介  |
|-----------|---|
| Master    | Master 负责配置及通信管理,是集群的控制器                          |
| Collector | Collector 用于对数据进行聚合 (数据收集器),往往会产生一个更大的数据流,        |
|           | 然后加载到 storage(存储)中                                |
| Agent     | Agent 用于采集数据,Agent 是 flume 中产生数据流的地方,同时 Agent 会将产 |
|           | 生的数据流传输到 Collector                                |



### agent



- > 用于采集数据
- > 数据流产生的地方
- > 通常由source和sink两部分组成
  - ✓ Source用于获取数据,可从文本文件, syslog, HTTP等获取数据;
  - ✓ Sink将Source获得的数据进一步传输给后面的Collector。
  - ➤ Flume自带了很多source和sink实现
  - ✓ syslogTcp(5140) | agentSink("localhost",35853)
  - ✓ tail("/etc/services") | agentSink("localhost",35853)



#### Collector

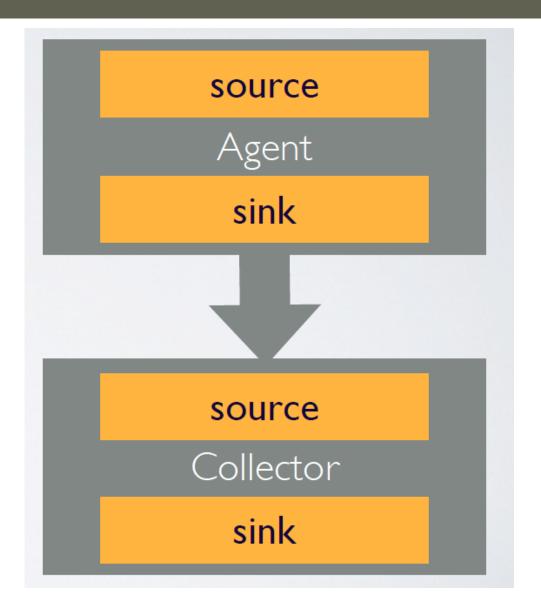


- ➤ 汇总多个Agent结果
- ➤ 将汇总结果导入后端存储系统,比如HDFS,HBase
- ➤ Flume自带了很多collector实现
- ✓ collectorSource(35853) | console
- ✓ collectorSource(35853) | collectorSink("file:///tmp/flume/collected", "syslog");
- ✓ collectorSource(35853) | collectorSink("hdfs://namenode/user/flume/ ","syslog");



# Agent与Collector对应关系



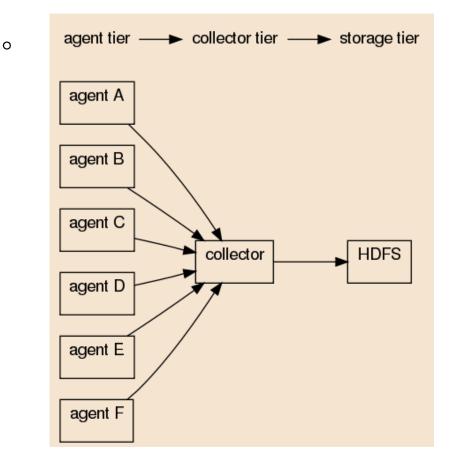


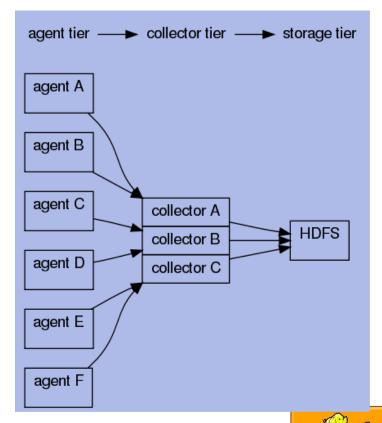


## Agent与Collector对应关系



- > 可手动指定,也可自动匹配
- ➤ 自动匹配的情况下,master会平衡collector之间的负载





#### Master

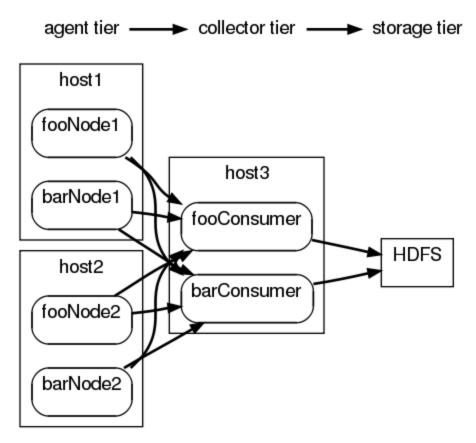


- ➤ 管理协调 agent 和collector的配置信息;
- > Flume集群的控制器;
- ➤ 跟踪数据流的最后确认信息,并通知agent;
- ➤ 通常需配置多个master以防止单点故障;
- ➤ 借助zookeeper管理管理多Master。



## 容错机制设计



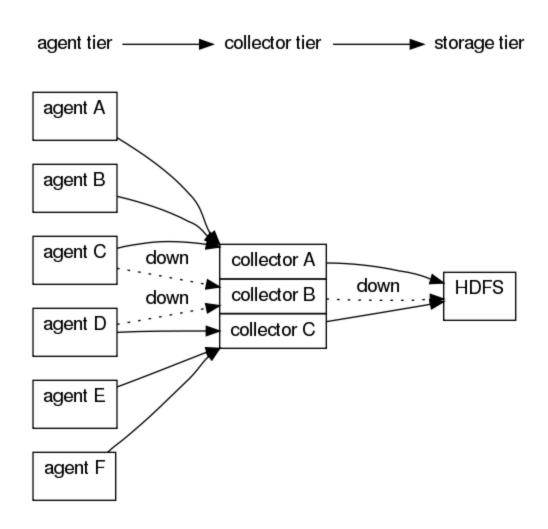


A single flume flow



## 容错机制设计







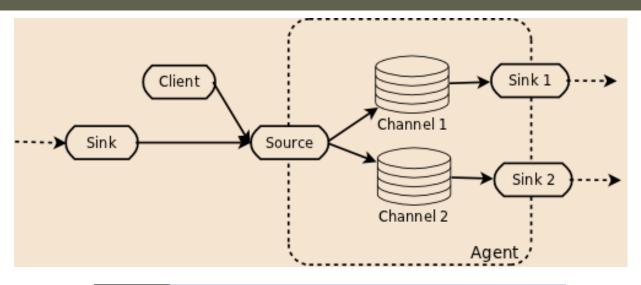


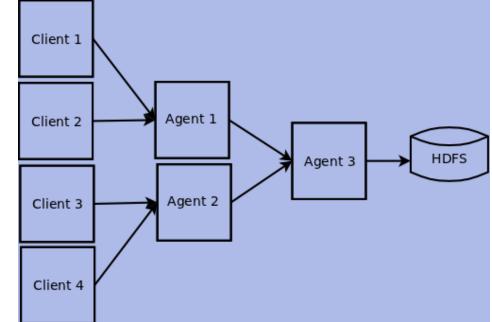
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## Flume NG基本架构









## Flume NG核心概念



- > Event
- > Client
- > Agent
  - **✓** Source
  - ✓ Channel
  - ✓ Sink
  - ✓ 其他组件: Interceptor、Channel Selector、Sink Processor



#### **Event**



- > Event是Flume数据传输的基本单元
- > Flume以事件的形式将数据从源头传送到最终的目的
- ➤ Event由可选的header和载有数据的一个byte array构成。
  - ✓ 载有的数据对flume是不透明的
  - ✓ Header是容纳了key-value字符串对的无序集合, key在集合内是唯一的。
  - ✓ Header可以在上下文路由中使用扩展



#### Client



- ➤ Client是一个将原始log包装成events并且发送它们到一个或多个agent的实体。
- ▶ 目的是从数据源系统中解耦Flume
- > 在flume的拓扑结构中不是必须的
- ➤ Client实例
  - ✓ Flume log4j Appender
  - ✓ 可以使用Client SDK (org.apache.flume.api)定制特定的 Client



### Agent

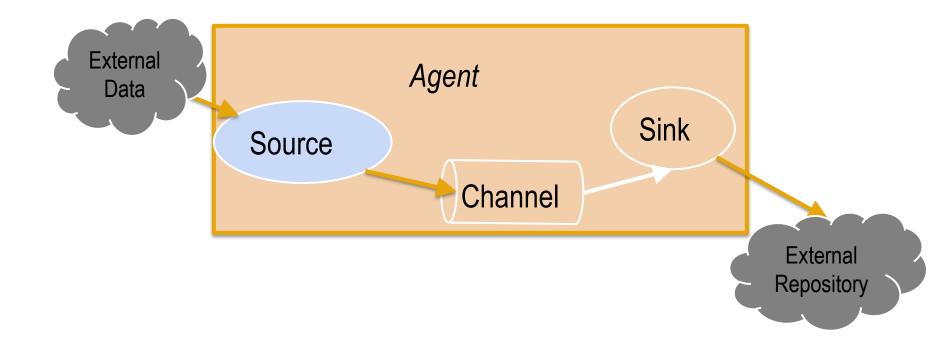


- ➤ 一个Agent包含Source, Channel, Sink和其他组件;
- ➤ 它利用这些组件将events从一个节点传输到另一个节点或最终目的;
- > agent是flume流的基础部分;
- ▶ flume为这些组件提供了配置、生命周期管理、监控 支持。



# **Agent之Source**







## Agent之Source

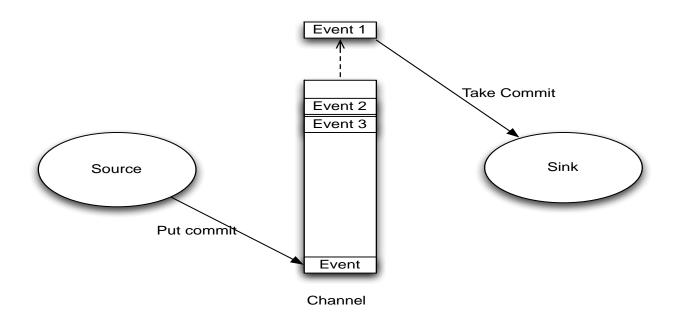


- ➤ Source负责接收event或通过特殊机制产生event,并 将events批量的放到一个或多个Channel。
- ➤ 包含event驱动和轮询2种类型
- ➤ 不同类型的Source:
  - ✓ 与系统集成的Source: Syslog, Netcat
  - ✓ 自动生成事件的Source: Exec
  - ✓ 用于Agent和Agent之间通信的IPC Source: Avro、Thrift
- > Source必须至少和一个channel关联



# Agent之Channel与Sink







## Agent之Channel



- ➤ Channel位于Source和Sink之间,用于缓存进来的 event;
- ➤ 当Sink成功的将event发送到下一跳的channel或最终目的, event从Channel移除。
- ➤ 不同的Channel提供的持久化水平也是不一样的:
  - ✓ Memory Channel: volatile
  - ✓ File Channel: 基于WAL(预写式日志Write-Ahead Logging )实现
  - ✓ JDBC Channel: 基于嵌入Database实现
- ➤ Channel支持事务,提供较弱的顺序保证
- ▶ 可以和任何数量的Source和Sink工作



## Agent之sink



- ➤ Sink负责将event传输到下一跳或最终目的,成功完成后将event从channel移除。
- ➤ 不同类型的Sink:
  - ✓ 存储event到最终目的的终端Sink. 比如: HDFS, HBase
  - ✓ 自动消耗的Sink. 比如: Null Sink
  - ✓ 用于Agent间通信的IPC sink: Avro
- ➤ 必须作用于一个确切的channel



### 其他几个组件



### > Interceptor

作用于Source,按照预设的顺序在必要地方装饰和过滤events。

#### > Channel Selector

允许Source基于预设的标准,从所有Channel中,选择一个或多个Channel。

#### > Sink Processor:

多个Sink可以构成一个Sink Group。Sink Processor可以通过组中所有Sink 实现负载均衡;也可以在一个Sink失败时转移到另一个。





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### Flume OG部署



步骤1: 下载flume安装包,并解压到各台机器上;

步骤2: 修改etc/profile文件

export FLUME\_HOME=/opt/software/flume-0.9.4-cdh3u6.tar.gz

export PATH=::\$PATH::\$FLUME\_HOME/bin

步骤3:验证安装

安装完毕后,运行flume命令,会打印flume的用法

步骤4: 修改配置文件\$FLUME\_HOME/conf

步骤5: 运行命令启动master, agent, collector



### Flume OG集群动态配置

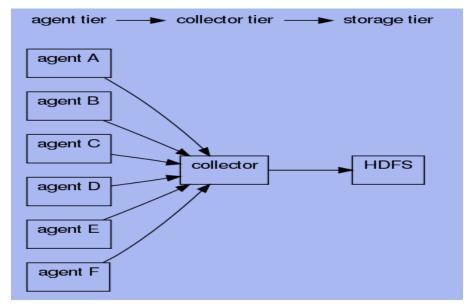


- ➤ Agent和Collector均可以动态配置
- > 可通过命令行或Web界面配置
- ▶ 命令行配置
  - ✓ 在已经启动的master节点上,依次输入"flume shell"→"connect localhost" 如执行 exec config a1 'tailDir("/data/logfile")' 'agentSink'
  - ✓ 默认collector是由flume-conf.xml配置的flume.collector.event.host 和 lume.collector.port两个参数决定
- ➤ Web界面
- ✓ 选中节点,填写source、sink等信息



## Flume OG集群拓扑配置(1)







### Flume OG三种可靠性级别



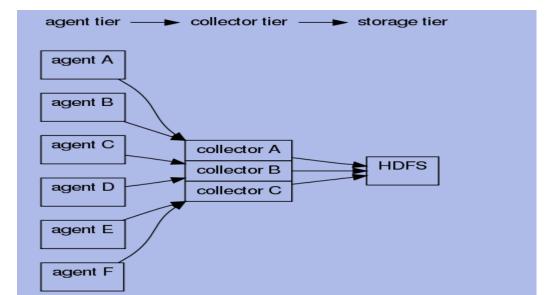
- ➤ agentE2ESink[("machine"[,port])]
  end to end, 这个级别是WAL, "relies on an acknowledgement, and will
  retry if no acknowledgement is received".
- ➤ agentDFOSink[("machine"[,port])]
  DFO, 当agent发现在collector操作失败的时候, agent写入到本地硬盘上, 当collctor恢复后,再重新发送数据。
- ➤ agentBESink[("machine"[,port])]
  效率最好, agent不写入到本地任何数据, 如果在collector 发现处理失败, 直接删除消息。
- ➤ AgentSink 是agentE2ESink 的别名



## Flume OG集群拓扑配置(2)



```
agentA : src | agentE2ESink("collectorA",35853);
agentB : src | agentE2ESink("collectorB",35853);
agentC : src | agentE2ESink("collectorB",35853);
agentD : src | agentE2ESink("collectorB",35853);
agentE : src | agentE2ESink("collectorC",35853);
agentF : src | agentE2ESink("collectorC",35853);
collectorA : collectorSource(35853) | collectorSink("hdfs://...","src");
collectorB : collectorSource(35853) | collectorSink("hdfs://...","src");
```

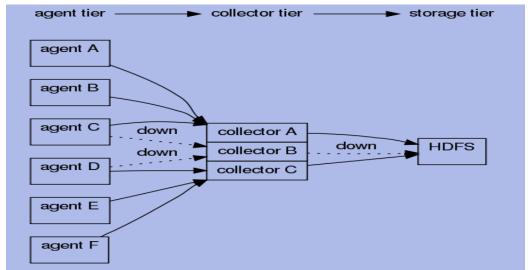




### Flume OG集群拓扑配置(2)



```
agentA: src | agentE2EChain("collectorA:35853","collectorB:35853"); agentB: src | agentE2EChain("collectorA:35853","collectorC:35853"); agentC: src | agentE2EChain("collectorB:35853","collectorA:35853"); agentD: src | agentE2EChain("collectorB:35853","collectorC:35853"); agentE: src | agentE2EChain("collectorC:35853","collectorA:35853"); agentF: src | agentE2EChain("collectorC:35853","collectorA:35853"); collectorA: collectorSource(35853) | collectorSink("hdfs://...","src"); collectorB: collectorSource(35853) | collectorSink("hdfs://...","src"); collectorC: collectorSource(35853) | collectorSink("hdfs://...","src");
```





## Flume NG部署



步骤1: 下载flume安装包,并解压到各台机器上;

步骤2:修改etc/profile文件

export FLUME\_HOME=/opt/software/flume-1.4.0.tar.gz

export PATH=::\$PATH::\$FLUME\_HOME/bin

步骤3:验证安装

安装完毕后,运行flume命令,会打印flume的用法

步骤4: 修改配置文件\$FLUME\_HOME/conf

步骤5: 运行命令启动agent



### Flume NG部署-配置文件格式



#### ▶Java Properties 文件格式

```
#注释
key1 = value
key2 = multi-line \
value
```

#### ▶层级配置

```
agent1.channels.myChannel.type = FILE
agent1.channels.myChannel.capacity = 1000
```

➤使用软引用配置链接关系 agent1.sources.mySource.type = HTTP agent1.sources.mySource.channels = myChannel



#### Flume NG部署-简单配置实例



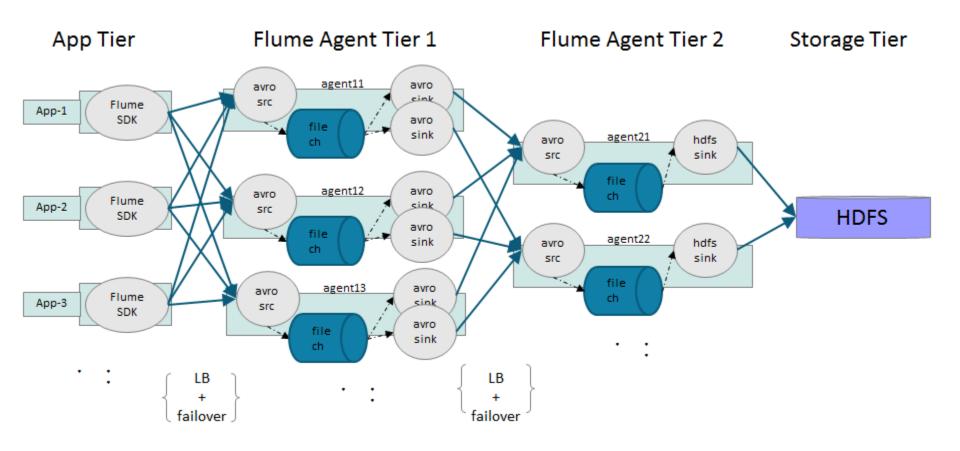
#### agent1.properties:

```
#定义source、channel和sink名称
agent1.sources = src1
agent1.channels = ch1
agent1.sinks = sink1
#定义并配置 src1
agent1.sources.src1.type = netcat
agent1.sources.src1.channels = ch1
agent1.sources.src1.bind = 127.0.0.1
agent1.sources.src1.port = 10112
#定义并配置 sink1
agent1.sinks.sink1.type = logger
agent1.sinks.sink1.channel = ch1
#定义并配置 ch1
agent1.channels.ch1.type = memory
```



## Flume NG部署-实例(1)







### Flume NG部署-实例(1)



#### 第一层(Tier 1)配置实例

```
a1.channels = c1
a1.sources = r1
a1.sinks = k1 k2
a1.sinkgroups = g1
```

a1.sinkgroups.g1.processor.type = LOAD\_BALANCE a1.sinkgroups.g1.processor.selector = ROUND\_ROBIN a1.sinkgroups.g1.processor.backoff = true

a1.channels.c1.type = FILE

a1.sources.r1.channels = c1 a1.sources.r1.type = AVRO a1.sources.r1.bind = 0.0.0.0 a1.sources.r1.port = 41414 a1.sinks.k1.channel = c1 a1.sinks.k1.type = AVRO a1.sinks.k1.hostname = a21.example.org a1.sinks.k1.port = 41414

a1.sinks.k2.channel = c1 a1.sinks.k2.type = AVRO a1.sinks.k2.hostname = a22.example.org a1.sinks.k2.port = 41414



### Flume NG部署-实例(1)



#### 第二层(Tier 2)配置实例

a2.channels = c1 a2.sources = r1 a2.sinks = k1

a2.channels.c1.type = FILE

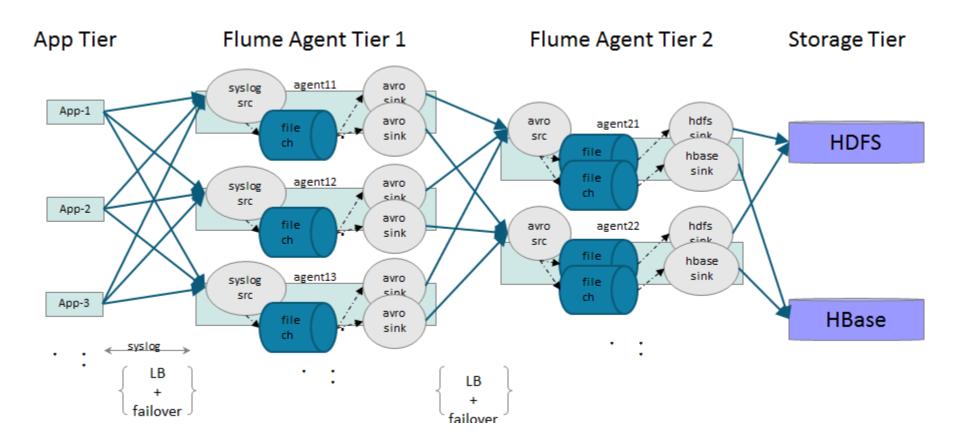
a2.sources.r1.channels = c1 a2.sources.r1.type = AVRO a2.sources.r1.bind = 0.0.0.0 a2.sources.r1.port = 41414

a2.sinks.k1.channel = c1 a2.sinks.k1.type = HDFS a2.sinks.k1.hdfs.path = hdfs://namenode.example.org a2.sinks.k1.hdfs.fileType = DataStream



## Flume NG部署-实例(2)







### Flume NG部署-实例(2)



```
a1.sources = r1
a1.sinks = k1 k2
a1.sinkgroups = g1
a1.sinkgroups.g1.sinks = k1 k2
a1.sinkgroups.g1.processor.type = LOAD_BALANCE
a1.sinkgroups.g1.processor.selector = ROUND_ROBIN
a1.sinkgroups.g1.processor.backoff = true
a1.channels.c1.type = FILE
```

### 第一层(Tier 1)配置 实例

a1.sources.r1.channels = c1 a1.sources.r1.type = SYSLOGTCP a1.sources.r1.host = 0.0.0.0 a1.sources.r1.port = 41414

a1.channels = c1

a1.sinks.k1.channel = c1 a1.sinks.k1.type = AVRO a1.sinks.k1.hostname = a21.example.org a1.sinks.k1.port = 41414 a1.sinks.k2.channel = c1 a1.sinks.k2.type = AVRO a1.sinks.k2.hostname = a22.example.org a1.sinks.k2.port = 41414



### Flume NG部署-实例(2)



#### 第二层(Tier 2)配置实例

a2.sources.r1.channels = c1 c2

a2.sinks.k2.columnFamily = mycolfam1

```
a2.sources.r1.type = AVRO
a2.channels = c1 c2
                                                                    a2.sources.r1.bind = 0.0.0.0
a2.sources = r1
                                                                    a2.sources.r1.port = 41414
a2.sinks = k1 k2
                                                                    a2.sources.r1.selector.type = MULTIPLEXING
a2.sinkgroups = g1
                                                                    a2.sources.r1.selector.header = Severity
a2.sinkgroups.g1.sinks = k1 k2
                                                                    a2.sources.r1.selector.default = c1
a2.sinkgroups.g1.processor.type = LOAD BALANCE
                                                                    a2.sources.r1.selector.mapping.0 = c1 c2
a2.sinkgroups.g1.processor.selector = ROUND ROBIN
a2.sinkgroups.g1.processor.backoff = true
                                                                    a2.sources.r1.selector.mapping.1 = c1 c2
                                                                    a2.sources.r1.selector.mapping.2 = c1 c2
a2.channels.c1.type = FILE
                                                                    a2.sources.r1.selector.mapping.3 = c1 c2
a2.channels.c1.checkpointDir = /var/run/flume-ng/.flume/ch-1/checkpoint
a2.channels.c1.dataDirs = /var/run/flume-ng/.flume/ch-1/data
                                                                    a2.sinks.k1.channel = c1
                                                                    a2.sinks.k1.type = HDFS
a2.channels.c2.type = FILE
                                                                    a2.sinks.k1.hdfs.path = hdfs://nn.example.org/demo/%Y-%m-
a2.channels.c2.checkpointDir = /var/run/flume-ng/.flume/ch-2/checkpoint
a2.channels.c2.dataDirs = /var/run/flume-ng/.flume/ch-2/data
                                                                    %d/%H%M/
                                                                    a2.sinks.k1.hfds.filePrefix = FlumeData-%{host}-
                                                                    a2.sinks.k1.hdfs.fileType = DataStream
                                                                    a2.sinks.k1.hdfs.round = true
                                                                    a2.sinks.k1.hdfs.roundUnit = minute
                                                                    a2.sinks.k1.hdfs.roundValue = 10
                                                                    a2.sinks.k2.channel = c2
                                                                    a2.sinks.k2.type = org.apache.flume.sink.hbase.AsyncHBaseSink
                                                                    a2.sinks.k2.table = mytable1
```



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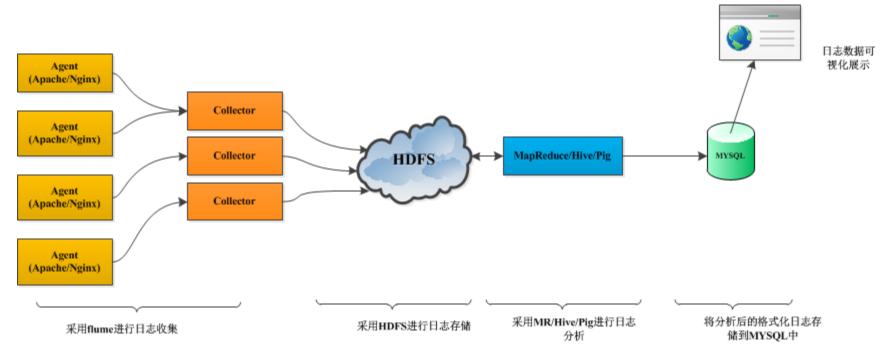
## 日志集群构建



Flume: 日志收集

HDFS/HBase: 日志存储

Hive: 日志分析





## 总结



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