利用Dataflow SQL进行湖仓一体实时流式数据分析

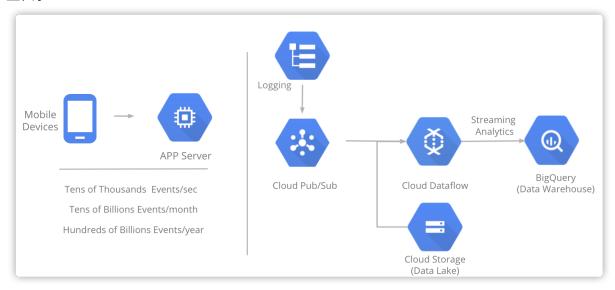
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方案介绍:

以下方案主要介绍如何利用GCP上各服务,包括Logging、Pub/Sub、Dataflow,Storage及 Bigquery等服务,构建湖仓一体流式数据分析处理的过程。本文以Demo的形式,展示如何构 建数据处理Pipeline。

方案架构:

APP Server产生大量的实时事件日志,通过Google Cloud Logging Agent能有效的把日志保存到Cloud Logging服务。Logging服务既能直接把全部内容流式插入到Bigquery,同时也能利用Cloud Pub/Sub服务把实时日志抽取出来,再通过Cloud Dataflow服务,结合存储在Cloud Storage数据湖上的数据,进行流式分析处理,并最终把结果存放到数据仓库Bigquery里面。



Demo 实现步骤:

以下步骤大部分在CLI环境下执行,请在操作界面先配置环境变量:
export GOOGLE_APPLICATION_CREDENTIALS="[your-service-account-key-path]"
export PROJECT_ID="[your-project-id]"
export REGION="[your-prefered-region]"
export BUCKET="[your-gcs-bucket]"

一、在App Server端安装Cloud Logging Agent并模拟日志产生

备注:App Server既可以是GCP的VM,也可以是其他云,或者本地数据中心的服务器。

 2. 配置Logging Agent

自定义的事件日志保存到/tmp/test-structured-log.log 文件,通过以下命令创建自定义结构化(JSON)的日志配置文件

注意:配置完后,需要重启agent:

ssh -i ~/.ssh/google_compute_engine eugeneyu@35.236.86.47 dev-box

\$ sudo service google-fluentd restart

```
sudo tee /etc/google-fluentd/config.d/test-structured-log.conf <<EOF
<source>
    @type tail
    <parse>
        # 'json' indicates the log is structured (JSON).
        @type json
        </parse>
        # The path of the log file.
        path /tmp/test-structured-log.log
    # The path of the position file that records where in the log file
        # we have processed already. This is useful when the agent
        # restarts.
        pos_file /var/lib/google-fluentd/pos/test-structured-log.pos
        read_from_head true
        # The log tag for this log input.
        tag structured-log
</source>
EOF
```

3. 编写简单的Shell命令,生产事件日志,并保存到/tmp/test-structured-log.log文件以下例子为每秒产生一条JSON形式的日志记录,内容为code、message、event_time、player组成。

```
#!/bin/sh

player_list=(Jacky Lucy Bob Jerry Michael John Eric Leo)

while true;

do
a=$[RANDOM%7+1];
player=${player_list[$a]};
echo '{"code": "structured-log-code", "message": "This is a log from the log
file, code: '$RANDOM'", "event_time": "'$(date "+%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")'",
    "player": "'$player'"}' >> /tmp/test-structured-log.log;
echo "insert completed, player: $player ";
```

```
sleep 1;
done
```

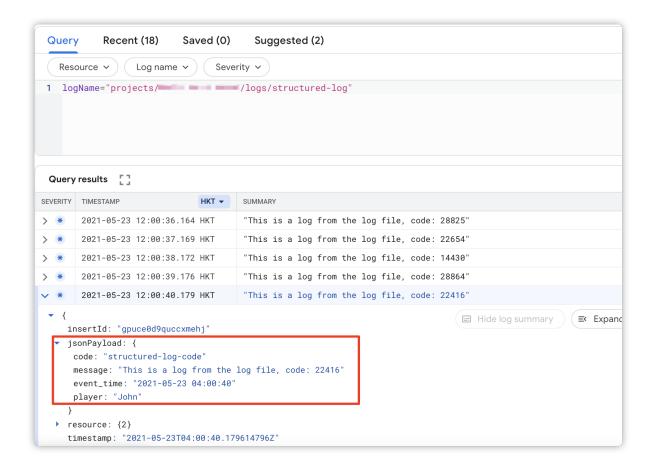
4. 执行脚本后能看到如下输出:

```
insert completed, player: Jerry
insert completed, player: Lucy
insert completed, player: Bob
insert completed, player: Jerry
insert completed, player: Leo
insert completed, player: John
...
```

5. 在/tmp/test-structured-log.log保存如下记录,并每一秒插入一条新记录:

```
{"code": "structured-log-code", "message": "This is a log from the log file, code: 1906", "event_time": "2021-05-23 04:00:35", "player": "Jerry"} {"code": "structured-log-code", "message": "This is a log from the log file, code: 28825", "event_time": "2021-05-23 04:00:36", "player": "Lucy"} {"code": "structured-log-code", "message": "This is a log from the log file, code: 22654", "event_time": "2021-05-23 04:00:37", "player": "Bob"} {"code": "structured-log-code", "message": "This is a log from the log file, code: 14430", "event_time": "2021-05-23 04:00:38", "player": "Jerry"} {"code": "structured-log-code", "message": "This is a log from the log file, code: 28864", "event_time": "2021-05-23 04:00:39", "player": "Leo"} {"code": "structured-log-code", "message": "This is a log from the log file, code: 28864", "event_time": "2021-05-23 04:00:39", "player": "Leo"} {"code": "structured-log-code", "message": "This is a log from the log file, code: 22416", "event_time": "2021-05-23 04:00:40", "player": "John"}
```

6. 在Cloud Logging服务上能看到相关事件日志已经记录到Cloud Logging服务:



二、把Logging日志流式推送到Pub/Sub

1. 通过如下命令创建Pub/Sub主题sever-log-1

```
gcloud pubsub topics create server-log-1
```

2. 通过如下命令,创建日志流式推送到Pub/Sub sever-log-1主题

```
gcloud logging sinks create server-log-1 \
pubsub.googleapis.com/projects/${PROJECT_ID}/topics/server-log-1 \
--log-filter='logName="projects/${PROJECT_ID}/logs/structured-log"'
```

请注意这里logName里面的your-project-id需要修改成实际的项目ID

命令执行完成后会看到如下信息,请注意记下新创建serviceAccount,为下一步授权所用。

```
Created [https://logging.googleapis.com/v2/projects/,_______/sinks/server-log-1].

Please remember to grant `serviceAccount:p506' 3@gcp-sa-logging.iam.gserviceaccount.com` the Pub/Sub Publisher role on the topic.

More information about sinks can be found at <a href="https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure_export">https://cloud.google.com/logging/docs/export/configure_export</a>
```

3. 为新创建的服务账号授予该主题的publisher权限

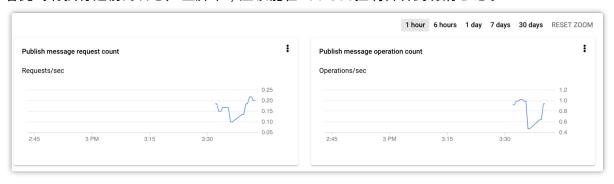
```
gcloud pubsub topics add-iam-policy-binding server-log-1 \
--member='serviceAccount:your-serviceaccount-id' \
--role=roles/pubsub.publisher
```

gcloud pubsub topics add-iam-policy-binding server-log-1 \

- --member='serviceAccount:p247839977271-394911@gcp-sa-logging.iam.gserviceac count.com' \
- --role=roles/pubsub.publisher

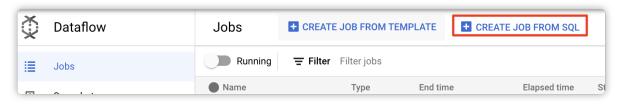
请注意这里member里面的your-serviceaccount-id需要修改成上一步生成的服务账号id

- 4. 给topic创建一个subscription,否则消息会全部丢弃
- 5. 若此时有执行之前的日志产生脚本,应该能在Pub/Sub控制台看到有消息记录

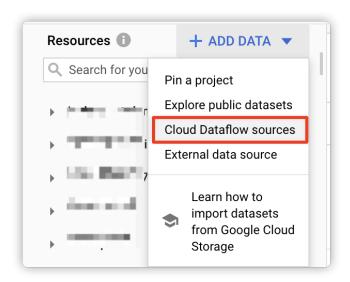


三、在Dataflow SQL中添加Pub/Sub数据源,并创建Schema

1. 在Dataflow控制台选择Create Job From SQL进入在Dataflow SQL控制界面



2. 在界面中点击ADD DATA,选择Cloud Dataflow sources添加数据源



3. 选择刚刚创建好的Pub/Sub主题server-log-1

Add Cloud Dataflow source		
	Search	
Cloud Pub/Sub topics		
Cloud Storage filesets		
mily in the second	•	
Name	Туре	Project
✓ server-log-1	Cloud Pub/Sub	

4. 创建Pub/Sub主题的Schema



按实际记录需要创建Schema,以下为本Demo的Schema,主要框架是由Logging定义完成,我们只需要按实际情况定义jsonPayload这个STRUCT里面的架构即可。 注意:event timestamp为必须值,该条目记录Pub/Sub获取日志的时间。

```
"mode": "REQUIRED",
```

```
"mode": "NULLABLE",
```

```
"mode": "NULLABLE",
```

```
"description": "",
```

四、在Google Cloud Storage创建数据,并建立Dataflow可以访问的文件集

备注:(1). Cloud Storage 文件集必须具有架构,并且只能包含没有标题行的 CSV 文件。

- (2). Cloud Storage数据可以直接创建csv文件并保存至存储桶中。但实际应用场景下,大部分的数据都是由大数据平台产生,并存放到Cloud Storage上,所以本Demo展示通过Hive 创建的csv文件集。
 - 1. 利用Dataproc执行Hive,在 Cloud Storage中创建外部表user_table,数据存放到存储 桶的/user table csv/csv/下

首先在us-central1创建一个名为presto-cluster的Dataproc集群。

REGION=us-central1 BUCKET=youzhi-lab

```
gcloud dataproc jobs submit hive \
   --cluster presto-cluster \
   --region=${REGION} \
   --execute "
```

```
CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE user_table(
    name STRING,
    gender STRING,
    location STRING)

ROW FORMAT DELIMITED

FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','

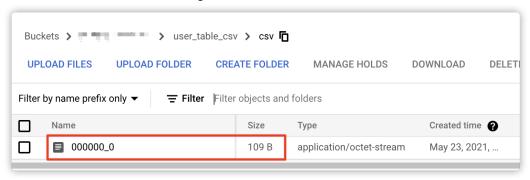
STORED AS TEXTFILE

location 'gs://${BUCKET}/user_table_csv/csv/';"
```

2. 插入测试样例数据

```
gcloud dataproc jobs submit hive \
    --cluster presto-cluster \
    --region=${REGION} \
    --execute "
        insert into user_table (name , gender, location)
        values ('Jacky' , 'male','GZ'),
        ('Lucy' , 'female','SZ'),
        ('Bob' , 'male','SH'),
        ('Jerry' , 'male','BJ'),
        ('Michael' , 'male','CD'),
        ('John' , 'male','WH'),
        ('Eric' , 'male','HZ');"
```

3. 该数据文件集能在Cloud Storage里面找到



数据表内容为:

user_table_csv.name	user_table_csv.gender	user_table_csv.location
 Jacky	-+ male	GZ
Lucy	female	SZ
Bob	male	SH
Jerry	male	BJ
Michael	male	CD
John	male	WH
Eric	male	[TJ
Leo	male	HZ

4. 利用DataCatalog创建Storage文件集

4.1 创建名字为server_log的条目组

```
gcloud data-catalog entry-groups create server_log \
--location=us-central1
```

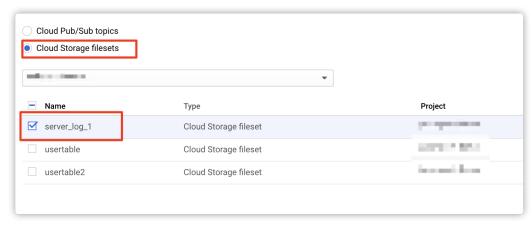
4.2 创建名字为server_log_1的文件集

```
gcloud data-catalog entries create server_log_1 \
    --location=${REGION} \
    --entry-group=server_log \
    --type=FILESET \
    --gcs-file-patterns=gs://${BUCKET}/user_table_csv/csv/* \
    --schema-from-file=/tmp/fileset_schema.json
```

其中--schema-from-file所需要定义的文件集Schema为:

```
[
{
    "column": "name",
    "description": "Player Name",
    "mode": "NULLABLE",
    "type": "STRING"
},
{
    "column": "gender",
    "description": "Player Gender",
    "mode": "NULLABLE",
    "type": "STRING"
},
{
    "column": "location",
    "description": "Player Location",
    "mode": "NULLABLE",
    "type": "STRING"
}
```

5. 在Dataflow SQL控制界面中添加该文件集为数据源



五、通过Dataflow SQL,把实时的服务器事件日志与数据湖中的数据进行流式分析处理

1. 分析结果将保存到Bigquery,创建Bigquery数据集server_log_dataset

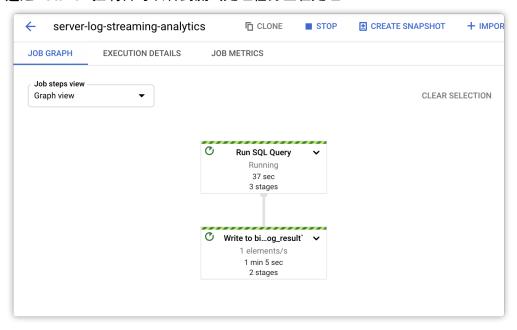
```
bq mk server_log_dataset
```

2. 执行Dataflow SQL命令,进行流式数据分析

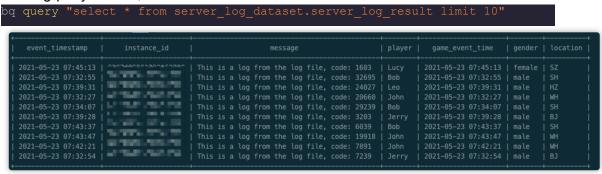
```
gcloud dataflow sql query \
    --job-name=server-log-streaming-analytics-02\
    --region=${REGION}\
    --bigquery-dataset=server_log_dataset \
    --bigquery-table=server_log_result \
    'SELECT
        tr.timestamp as event_timestamp,
        tr.resource.labels.instance_id as instance_id,
        tr.jsonPayload.message as message,
        tr.jsonPayload.player as player,
        tr.jsonPayload.event_time as game_event_time,
        sr.gender as gender,
        sr.location as location
FROM pubsub.topic.`your-project-id`.`server-log-1` as tr
        inner join
datacatalog.entry.`your-project-id`.`your-region`.server_log.server_log_1 as
sr
        on tr.jsonPayload.player = sr.name'
```

请注意这里的your-project-id为项目ID,your-region为文件集所在的region,请注意修改。

3. 通过Dataflow控制台可以看到流式处理任务正在处理



4. 查询Bigquery数据表,检查结果



5. 从结果来看,符合之前在Dataflow SQL里面建立的SQL语句进行联合查询的预期。