



```
/data/logs/nginx/
${appld}.log

标准json字符串
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.....

log_format msgLog '{'
  "msgId": "$msg_id"
  ', "msgVersion": "1.0"
  ', "msgSite": "$msg_site"
  ', "msgSource": "ngx_log"
  ', "msgFormat": "json"
  ', "msgSignFlag": $msg_sign_flag'
  ', "msgBody": {'
    "svr_host": "$host"
    ', "svr_req_method": "$request_method"
    ', "svr_req_url": "$request_uri"
    ', "svr_content_type": "$content_type"
    ', "svr_remote_addr": "$remote_addr"
    ', "svr_forwarded_for": "$http_x_forwarded_for"
    ', "svr_receive_time": $msg_receive_time'
    ', "appId": "$msg_app_id"
    ', "body": $msg_req_body'
  }
  '}'
;
```

nginx文件:
> 文件以appld命名
> 日志格式统一为msgLog

```
log_raw_${产品线}

KEY: 未定义
VALUE:
{
  "timestamp": "2017-04-25T07:31:46.128Z",
  "message": "json字符串",
  "type": "log"
}
```

归集层kafka:
> 由filebeat写入,消息体结构由filebeat决定
> 按产品线进行归集

forest处理:
> 日志编码转换
> 旧版日志签名校验
> 日志平展化

```
log_origin_${appld}.log

KEY:
{
  "rawTs": "归集层接收时间",
  "rawParId": "归集层分区ID",
  "rawOffset": "归集层offset",
  "oriTs": "应用层接收时间"
}

VALUE:
{
  "msgId": "",
  "msgVersion": "",
  "msgSite": "",
  "msgSource": "",
  "msgFormat": "",
  "msgSignFlag": "",
  "logId": "",
  "logVersion": "",
  "logTime": "",
  "logSignFlag": "",
  "appld": "",
  "logBody": {}
}
```

应用层kafka:
> 在KEY中记录同步信息
> VALUE为forest处理后的JSON字符串

```
目录: /data_warehouse/ods_origin.db/tmp_log_origin/
SequenceFile:
timeKey=${logTime:yyyyMMddHH}
backupper: ${appld}_${timeKey}_ori_${oriParId_oriOffset}.seq
forest: ${appld}_${timeKey}_raw_${rawParId_rawOffset}.seq
{
  "_sync": {
    "rawTs": "归集层接收时间",
    "rawParId": "归集层分区ID",
    "rawOffset": "归集层offset",
    "oriTs": "应用层接收时间",
    "oriParId": "应用层分区ID",
    "oriOffset": "应用层offset",
    "odsTs": "ods接收时间"
  },
  "msgId": "",
  "msgVersion": "",
  "msgSite": "",
  "msgSource": "",
  "msgFormat": "",
  "msgSignFlag": "",
  "logId": "",
  "logVersion": "",
  "logTime": "${yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss}",
  "logSignFlag": "",
  "appld": "",
  "logBody": {}
}
```

HDFS文件:
> _sync字段记录同步信息
> 每个分区对应单独文件, 从而满足文件单线程写入
> logTime为业务时间,即日志行为发生时间
> 数据分区以logTime为基准,保证物理分区和业务分区的一致性

```
目录: /data_warehouse/ods_origin.db/log_origin/
key_appld=${appld}/key_day=${yyyymmdd}/key_hour=${HH}
SequenceFile:
timeKey=${logTime:yyyyMMddHH}
backupper: ${appld}_${timeKey}_ori_${oriParId_oriOffset}.seq
forest: ${appld}_${timeKey}_raw_${rawParId_rawOffset}.seq
{
  "_sync": {
    "rawTs": "归集层接收时间",
    "rawParId": "归集层分区ID",
    "rawOffset": "归集层offset",
    "oriTs": "应用层接收时间",
    "oriParId": "应用层分区ID",
    "oriOffset": "应用层offset",
    "odsTs": "ods接收时间"
  },
  "msgId": "",
  "msgVersion": "",
  "msgSite": "",
  "msgSource": "",
  "msgFormat": "",
  "msgSignFlag": "",
  "logId": "",
  "logVersion": "",
  "logTime": "${yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss}",
  "logSignFlag": "",
  "appld": "",
  "logBody": {}
}
```

hive表:
> 按appld,天,小时进行分区
> 建立appld到表名的映射关系,可选方案: log_origin_\${产品线}_\${应用名}
> 可遵循上述JSON结构建表,logBody映射为Map结构