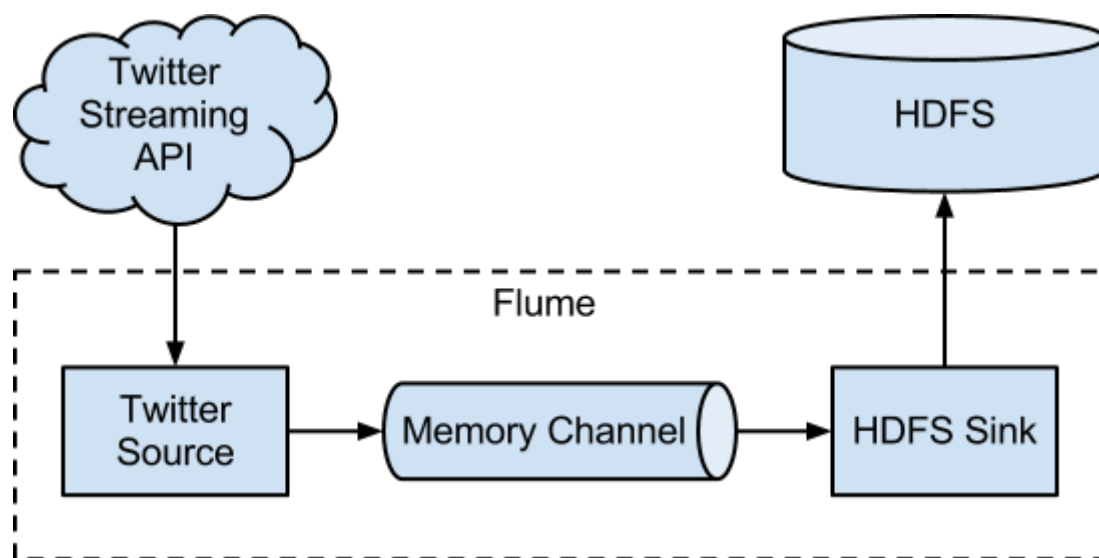


Documentation of Streaming of Twitter data using Apache Flume

-Prepared by Vignesh.R (15CSE107)

Abstract:

Apache Flume is a distributed, reliable, and available service for efficiently collecting, aggregating, and moving large amounts of log data. It has a simple and flexible architecture based on streaming data flows. It is robust and fault tolerant with tunable reliability mechanisms and many failover and recovery mechanisms. It uses a simple extensible data model that allows for online analytic application. This document depicts the streaming of Twitter data using Flume engine.



There are 3 major components, namely: Source, Channel, and Sink, which are involved in ingesting data, moving data and storing data, respectively.

Below is the breakdown of the parts applicable in this scenario:

- **Event** – A singular unit of data that is transported by Flume (typically a single log entry).
- **Source** – The entity through which data enters into the Flume. Sources either actively samples the data or passively waits for data to be delivered to them. A variety of sources such as log4j logs and syslogs, allows data to be collected.
- **Sink** – The unit that delivers the data to the destination. A variety of sinks allow data to be streamed to a range of destinations. Example: HDFS sink writes events to the HDFS.
- **Channel** – It is the connection between the Source and the Sink. The Source ingests Event into the Channel and the Sink drains the Channel.
- **Agent** – Any physical Java virtual machine running Flume. It is a collection of Sources, Sinks and Channels.
- **Client** – It produces and transmits the Event to the Source operating within the Agent

Streaming Twitter data from Flume:-

Step 1:

Remove protobuf-java-2.4.1.jar and guava-10.1.1.jar from library directory of flume-ng. Super user permission is given for this modification. If no such directories are available, then ignore it.

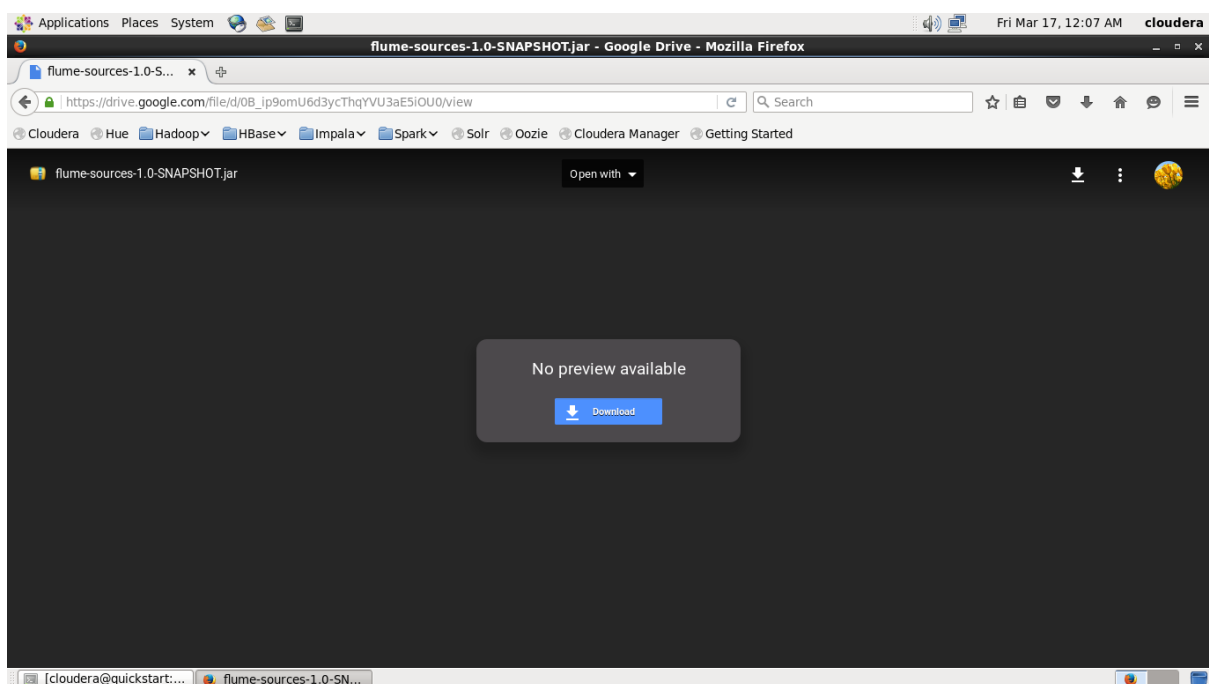
Command: `sudo rm /usr/lib/flume-ng/lib/protobuf-java-2.4.1.jar /usr/lib/flume-ng/lib/guava-10.0.1.jar`



```
cloudera@quickstart:/home$ sudo rm /usr/lib/flume-ng/lib/protobuf-java-2.4.1.jar /usr/lib/flume-ng/lib/guava-10.0.1.jar
rm: cannot remove '/usr/lib/flume-ng/lib/protobuf-java-2.4.1.jar': No such file or directory
rm: cannot remove '/usr/lib/flume-ng/lib/guava-10.0.1.jar': No such file or directory
cloudera@quickstart:/home$
```

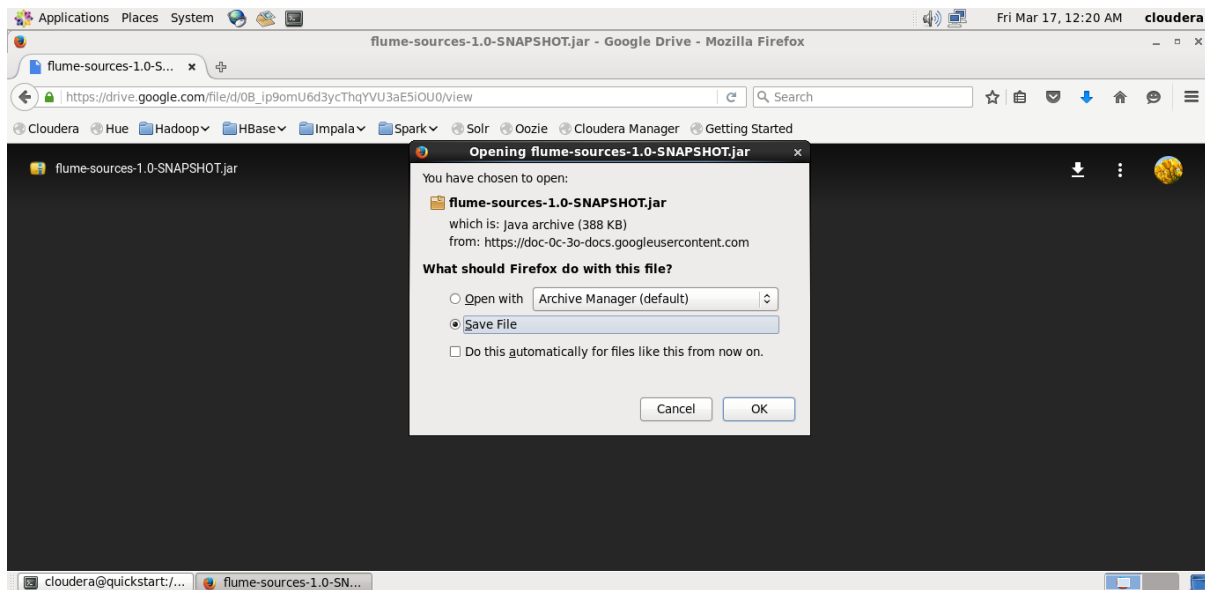
Step 2 :

The flume-sources-1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar file is downloaded from https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B_ip9omU6d3ycThqYVU3aE5iOU0/view?usp=sharing link.



Step 3:

Click on Download option and then save the jar file.



Step 4:

Move the flume SNAPSHOT.jar file to the lib folder of flume from downloads.

Command: `sudo mv /home/cloudera/Downloads/flume-sources-1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar/usr/lib/flume-ng/lib`

Step 5:

Check whether SNAPSHOT.jar file is moved to the library folder of flume-ng.

Command: `ls /usr/lib/flume-ng/lib/flume-sources-1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar`



Step 6:

Then the present working directory is moved to the flume-ng directory.

Command: `cd /usr/lib/flume-ng/`



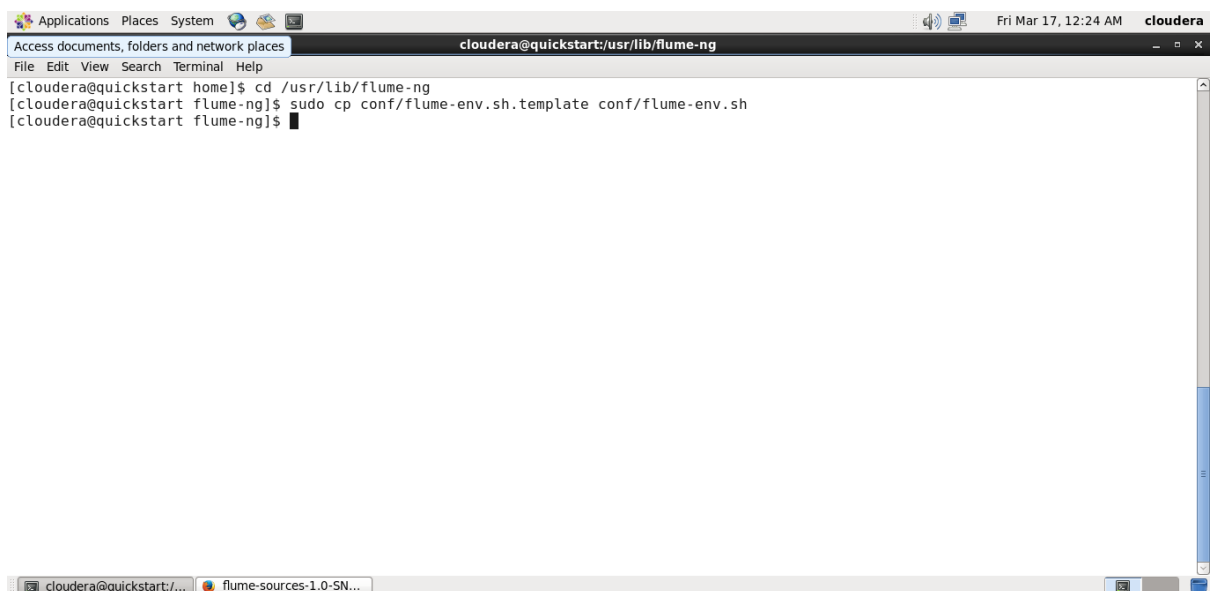
A terminal window titled "cloudera@quickstart:/usr/lib/flume-ng" showing the command `cd /usr/lib/flume-ng` being executed. The prompt changes from `[cloudera@quickstart home]` to `[cloudera@quickstart flume-ng]`. The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", and "Help". The system bar at the top shows "Applications", "Places", "System", and the date "Fri Mar 17, 12:23 AM".

```
cloudera@quickstart:/usr/lib/flume-ng
[cloudera@quickstart home]$ cd /usr/lib/flume-ng
[cloudera@quickstart flume-ng]$
```

Step 7:

The flume-env.sh.template content is copied to flume-env.sh. Super user permission is given for this modification.

Command: `sudo cp conf/flume-env.sh.template conf/flume-env.sh`



A terminal window titled "cloudera@quickstart:/usr/lib/flume-ng" showing the command `sudo cp conf/flume-env.sh.template conf/flume-env.sh` being executed. The prompt changes from `[cloudera@quickstart home]` to `[cloudera@quickstart flume-ng]`. The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", and "Help". The system bar at the top shows "Applications", "Places", "System", and the date "Fri Mar 17, 12:24 AM".

```
cloudera@quickstart:/usr/lib/flume-ng
[cloudera@quickstart home]$ cd /usr/lib/flume-ng
[cloudera@quickstart flume-ng]$ sudo cp conf/flume-env.sh.template conf/flume-env.sh
[cloudera@quickstart flume-ng]$
```

Step 8:

Then the JAVA_HOME and the FLUME_CLASSPATH of the copied flume-env.sh file is edited using gedit command. Super user permission is given for this modification.

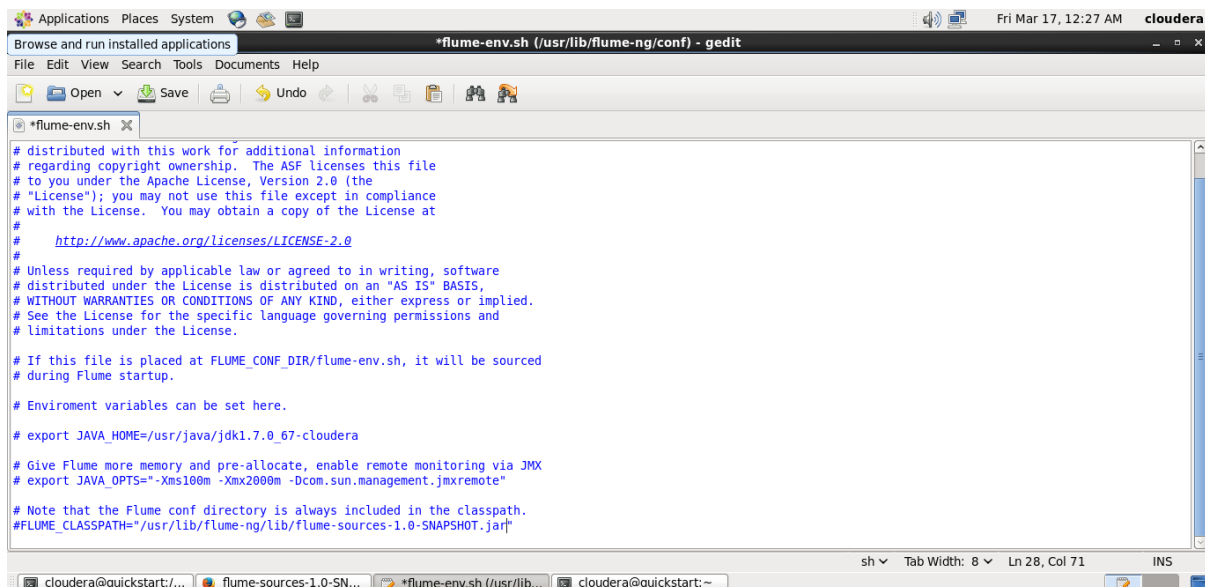
Command: `sudo gedit conf/flume-env.sh`

Step 9:

Here, the java path has to be identified from the local machine and java path is set. The class path of flume is set to the downloaded SNAPSHOT.jar file location. Then save the file and close it.

Command: `JAVA_HOME= /usr/java/jdk1.7.0_67-cloudera`

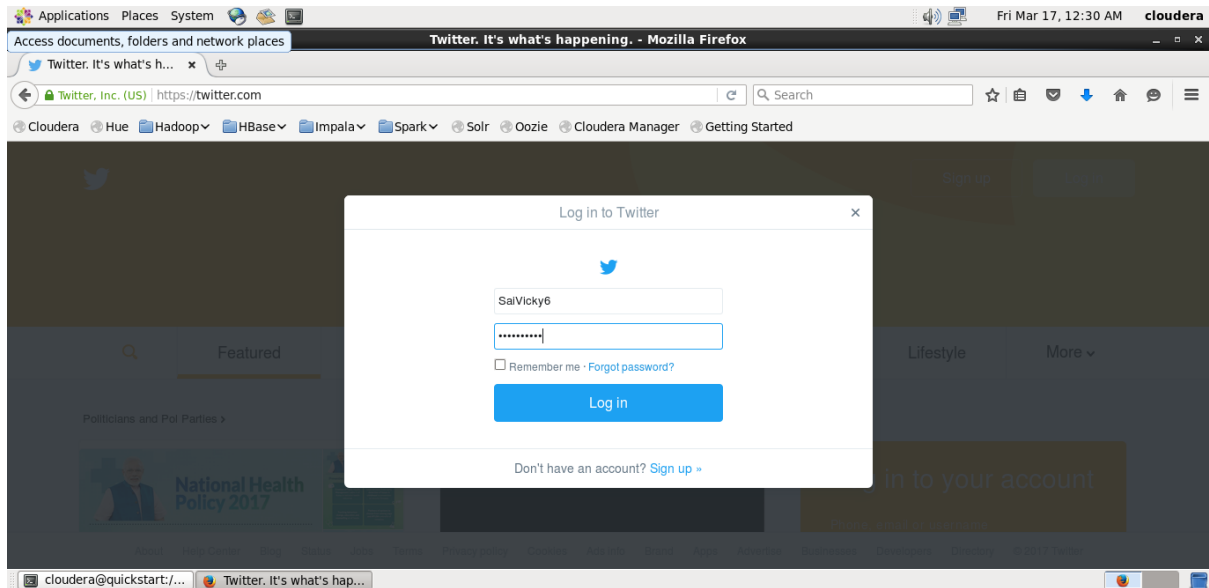
Command: `FLUME_CLASSPATH="/usr/lib/flume-ng/lib/flume-sources-1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar"`



Step 10:

Open the web browser and sign in to your account in twitter. Then enter your login credentials and open your account.

Website link: <https://twitter.com/login>



Step 11:

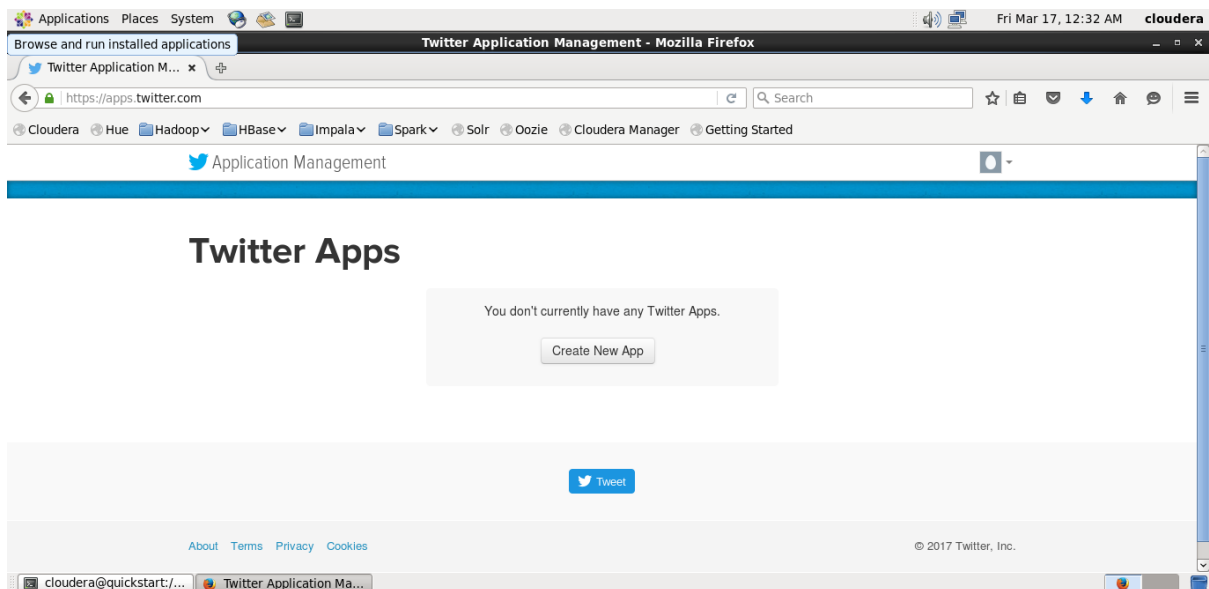
Then switch to the apps site from your twitter account.

Website link: <https://apps.twitter.com>

Step 12:

Application window appears. Click on the Create Application option.

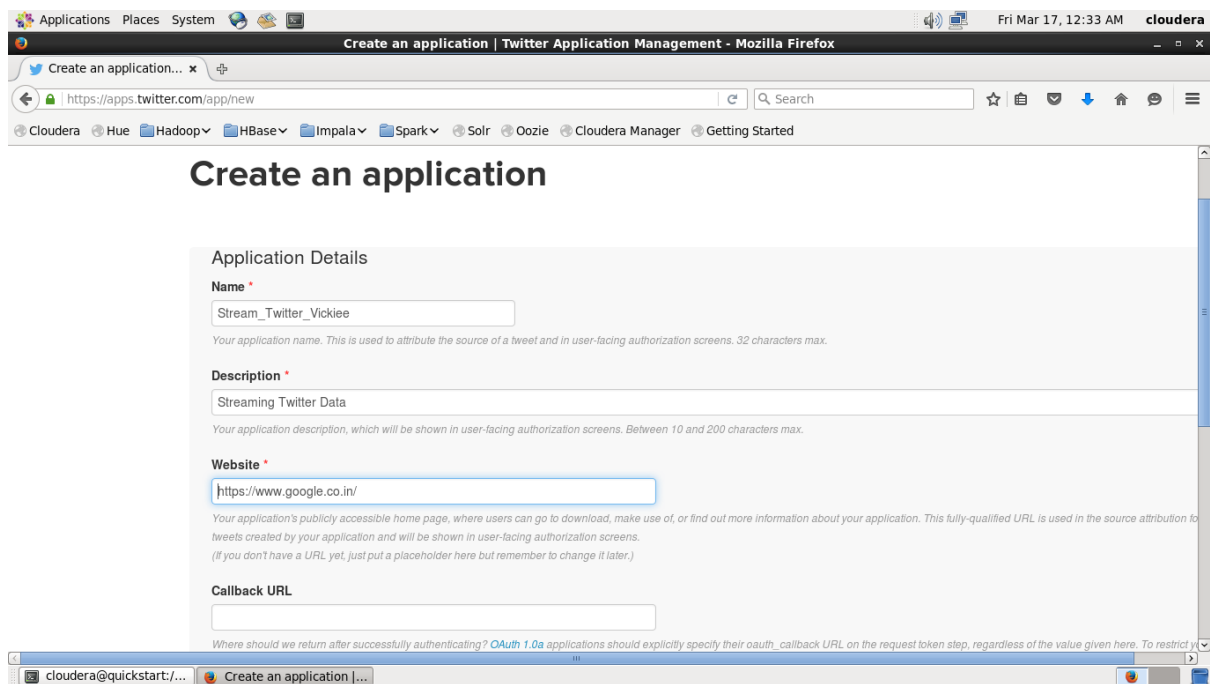
Note: To create an application, your phone number has to be added in your twitter account.



Step 13:

Enter the Application name, its Description and the website.

Note: Application name should be unique. Search engine site is given in the website field. Callback URL field is left blank.



Applications Places System Fri Mar 17, 12:33 AM cloudera

Create an application | Twitter Application Management - Mozilla Firefox

Create an application... x

https://apps.twitter.com/app/new

Cloudera Hue Hadoop HBase Impala Spark Solr Oozie Cloudera Manager Getting Started

Create an application

Application Details

Name *

Stream_Twitter_Vickie

Your application name. This is used to attribute the source of a tweet and in user-facing authorization screens. 32 characters max.

Description *

Streaming Twitter Data

Your application description, which will be shown in user-facing authorization screens. Between 10 and 200 characters max.

Website *

https://www.google.co.in/

Your application's publicly accessible home page, where users can go to download, make use of, or find out more information about your application. This fully-qualified URL is used in the source attribution for tweets created by your application and will be shown in user-facing authorization screens. (If you don't have a URL yet, just put a placeholder here but remember to change it later.)

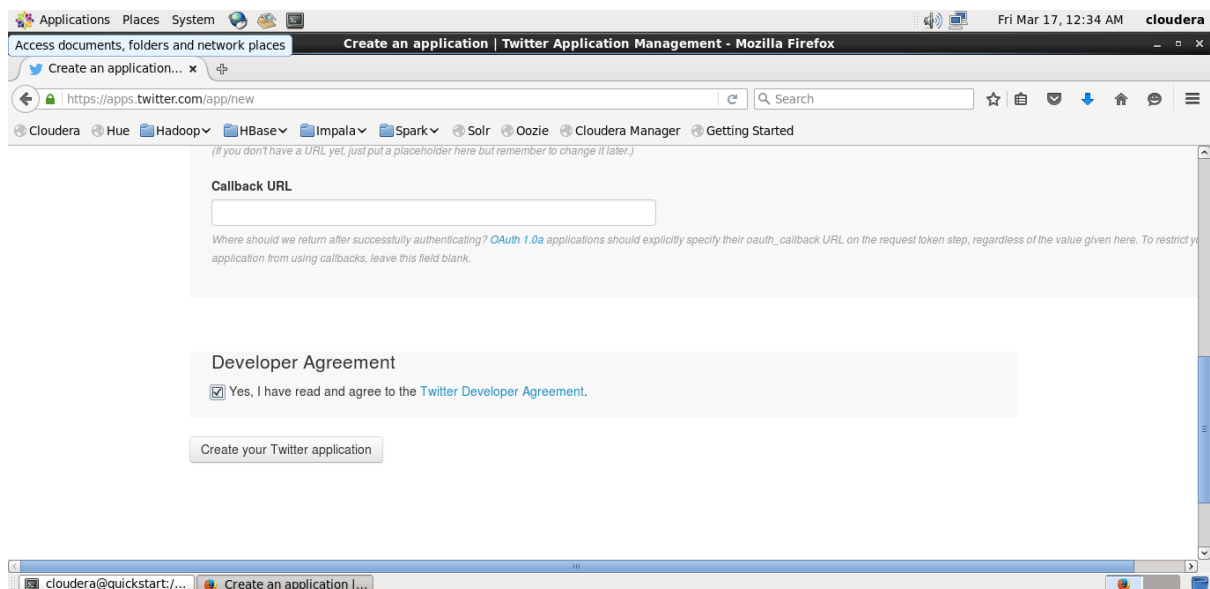
Callback URL

Where should we return after successfully authenticating? OAuth 1.0a applications should explicitly specify their oauth_callback URL on the request token step, regardless of the value given here. To restrict your application from using callbacks, leave this field blank.

cloudera@quickstart:/... Create an application | ...

Step 14:

Check the 'Yes, I agree' and click on 'Create your Twitter application'.



Applications Places System Fri Mar 17, 12:34 AM cloudera

Access documents, folders and network places Create an application | Twitter Application Management - Mozilla Firefox

Create an application... x

https://apps.twitter.com/app/new

Cloudera Hue Hadoop HBase Impala Spark Solr Oozie Cloudera Manager Getting Started

(If you don't have a URL yet, just put a placeholder here but remember to change it later.)

Callback URL

Where should we return after successfully authenticating? OAuth 1.0a applications should explicitly specify their oauth_callback URL on the request token step, regardless of the value given here. To restrict your application from using callbacks, leave this field blank.

Developer Agreement

☒ Yes, I have read and agree to the [Twitter Developer Agreement](#).

Create your Twitter application

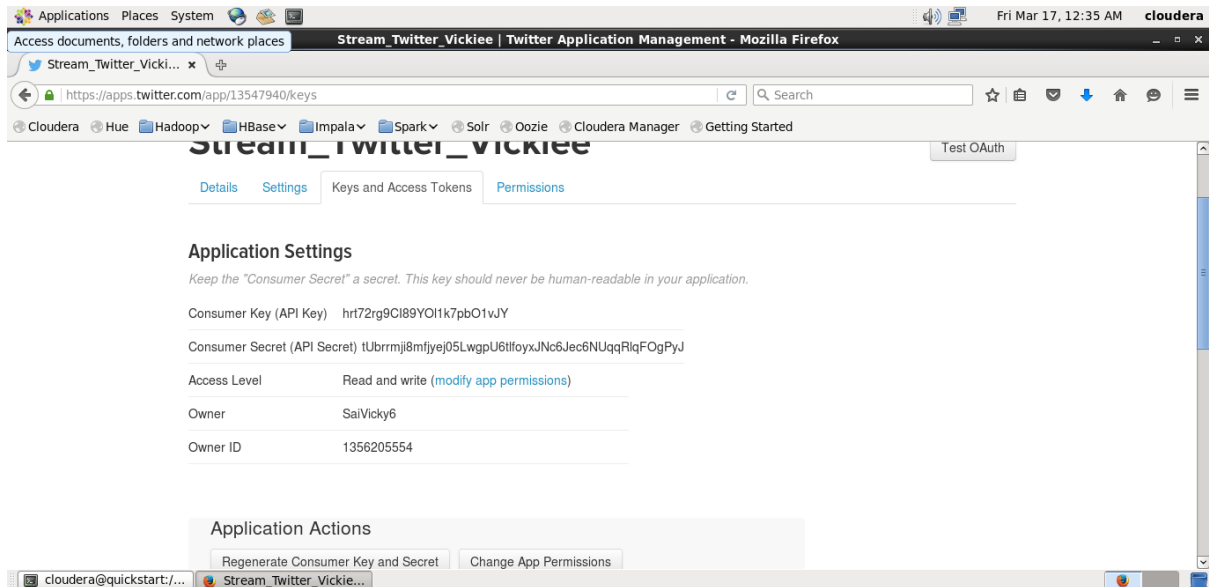
cloudera@quickstart:/... Create an application | ...

Step 15:

Now your application will be created.

Step 16:

Then click on Keys and Access tokens tab. The Consumer key and Consumer Secret keys will be generated.

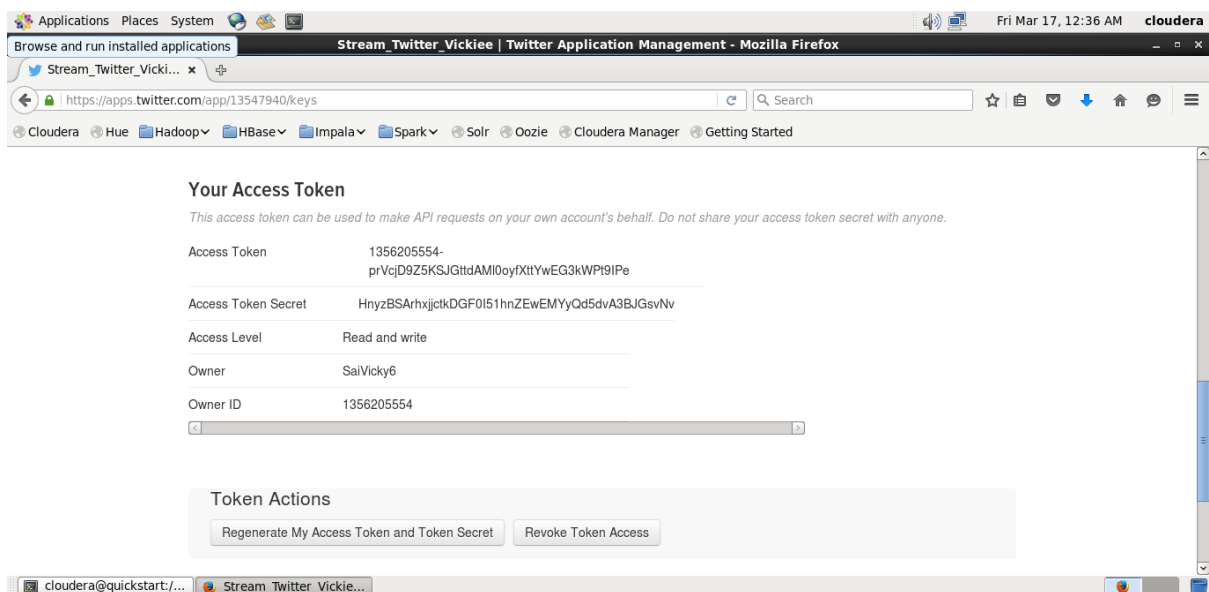


Step 17:

Scroll down. Click on 'Create my Access token'.

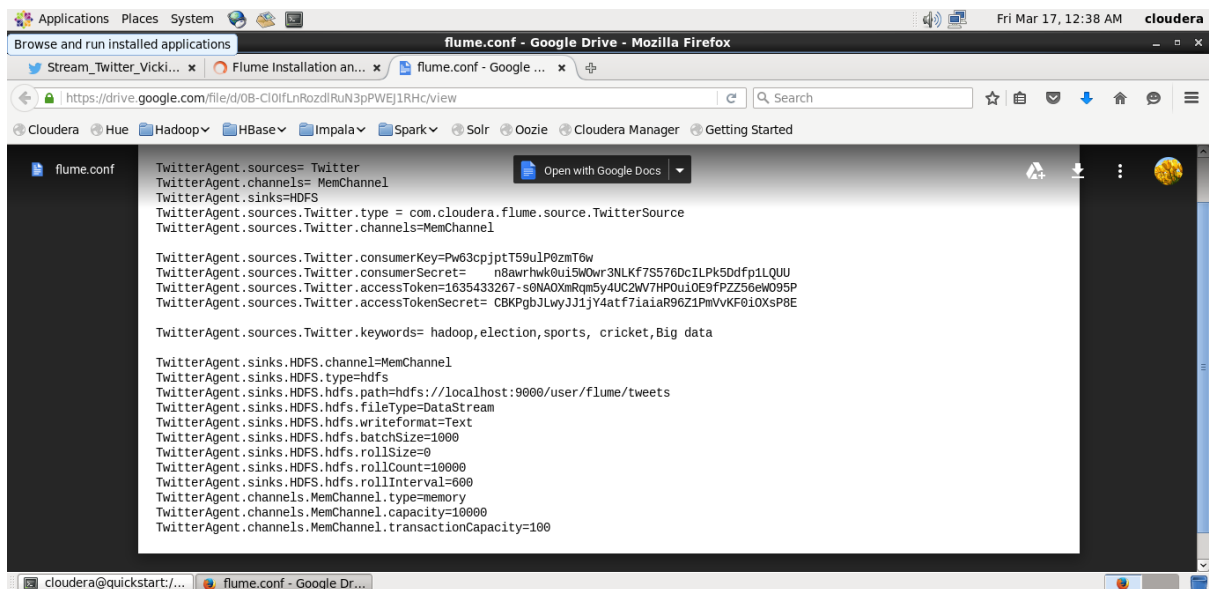
Step 18:

The Access token and Access token Secret will be generated.



Step 19:

Then download the flume.conf file from <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B-CI0IfLnRozdlRuN3pPWEJ1RHc/view?usp=sharing>



Step 20:

Move the downloaded flume.conf file to configuration folder of flume-ng. Super user permission is given for this modification.

Command: `sudo cp /home/cloudera/Downloads/flume.conf /usr/lib/flume-ng/conf/`



Step 21:

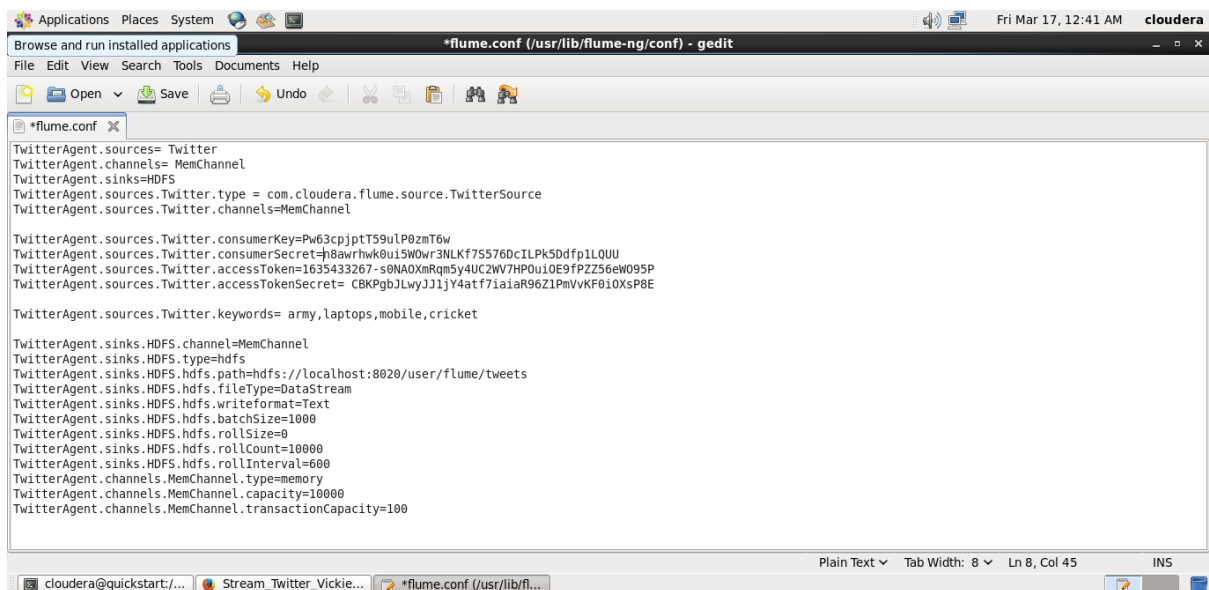
Open flume.conf file using gedit to make changes in the access credentials.

Command: `sudo gedit conf/flume.conf`

Step 22:

Replace the `TwitterAgent.sources.Twitter` keys and tokens with the one provided by the twitter in the application Keys and Access tokens steps. Replace the keywords of `TwitterAgent.sources.Twitter.keywords` to the one which we are analyzing. Also change the

localhost number of TwitterAgent.sinks.HDFS.hdfs.path to the localhost number of your host. Save the file and close it.



```
TwitterAgent.sources= Twitter
TwitterAgent.channels= MemChannel
TwitterAgent.sinks=HDFS
TwitterAgent.sources.Twitter.type = com.cloudera.flume.source.TwitterSource
TwitterAgent.sources.Twitter.channels=MemChannel

TwitterAgent.sources.Twitter.consumerKey=Pw63cpjptT59ulP0zmT6w
TwitterAgent.sources.Twitter.consumerSecret=p8awrhwk8ui5W0vr3NLKf7S5760cILPk5Ddfp1LQUU
TwitterAgent.sources.Twitter.accessToken=1635433267-s0NAOXmRqm5y4UC2WV7HPDu1OE9fPZZ56eW095P
TwitterAgent.sources.Twitter.accessTokenSecret= CBKPgBJLwyJJijY4atf7iaiaR96Z1PmVvKF0i0XsP8E

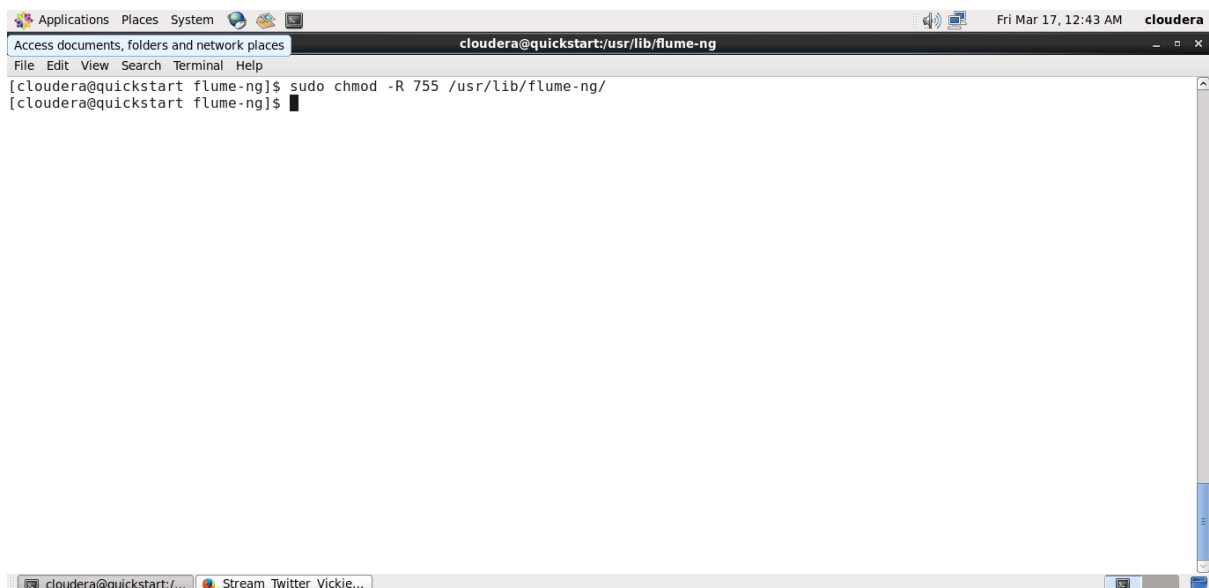
TwitterAgent.sources.Twitter.keywords= army,laptops,mobile,cricket

TwitterAgent.sinks.HDFS.channel=MemChannel
TwitterAgent.sinks.HDFS.type=hdfs
TwitterAgent.sinks.HDFS.hdfs.path=hdfs://localhost:8020/user/flume/tweets
TwitterAgent.sinks.HDFS.hdfs.fileType=DataStream
TwitterAgent.sinks.HDFS.hdfs.writeFormat=Text
TwitterAgent.sinks.HDFS.hdfs.batchSize=1000
TwitterAgent.sinks.HDFS.hdfs.rollSize=0
TwitterAgent.sinks.HDFS.hdfs.rollCount=10000
TwitterAgent.sinks.HDFS.hdfs.rollInterval=600
TwitterAgent.channels.MemChannel.type=memory
TwitterAgent.channels.MemChannel.capacity=10000
TwitterAgent.channels.MemChannel.transactionCapacity=100
```

Step 23:

Change the permissions for flume directory. Super user permission is given for this modification.

Command: `sudo chmod -R 755 /usr/lib/flume-ng/`



```
cloudera@quickstart: flume-ng$ sudo chmod -R 755 /usr/lib/flume-ng/
[cloudera@quickstart flume-ng]$
```

Step 24:

The final step is to start fetching the data from twitter.

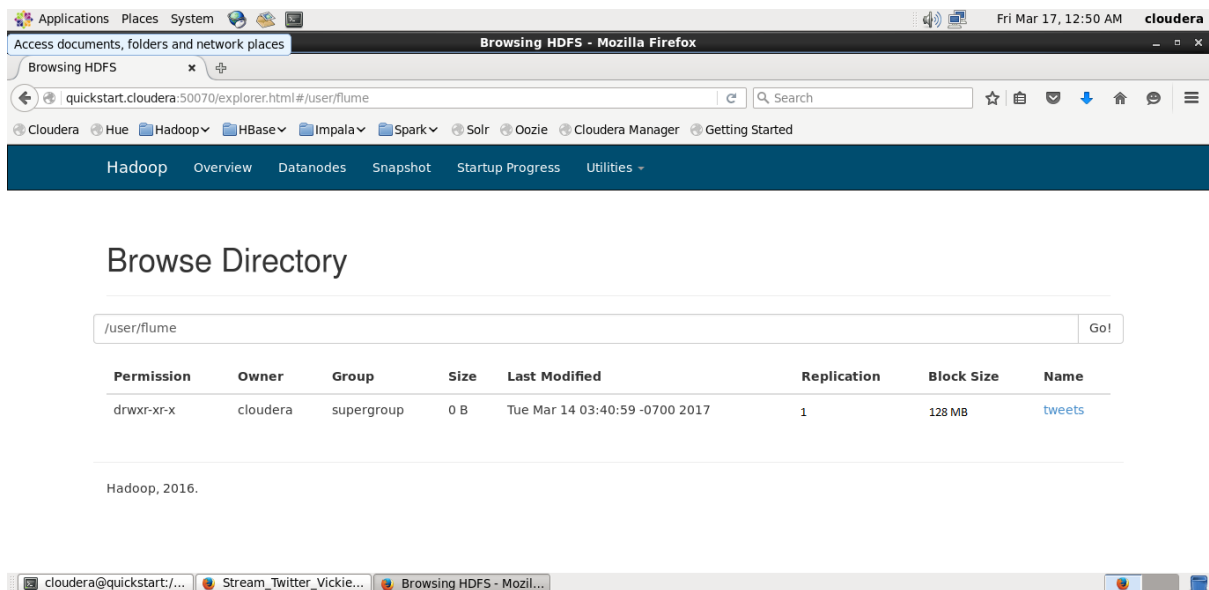
Command: `./bin/flume-ng agent -n TwitterAgent -c conf -f /usr/lib/ flume-ng/conf/flume.conf`



Now the live data is streamed from Twitter. Wait for about 50 to 60 seconds to fetch the streaming data from twitter. Ctrl+C is pressed to terminate the streaming. The system may throw few exceptions as the process is terminated in the middle but ignore it.

Step 25:

Now the browser is opened in the the VM machine. Locate the tweets data path in HDFS at /user/flume/tweets.



Permission	Owner	Group	Size	Last Modified	Replication	Block Size	Name
drwxr-xr-x	cloudera	supergroup	0 B	Tue Mar 14 03:40:59 -0700 2017	1	128 MB	tweets

Step 26:

The data is yielded as shown in the snapshot and modified according to demands of the user.

Conclusion:

Thus the Twitter data data is successfully streamed from the Twitter using Apache Flume engine.