

Apache Flink实战开发

• Objective(本课目标)

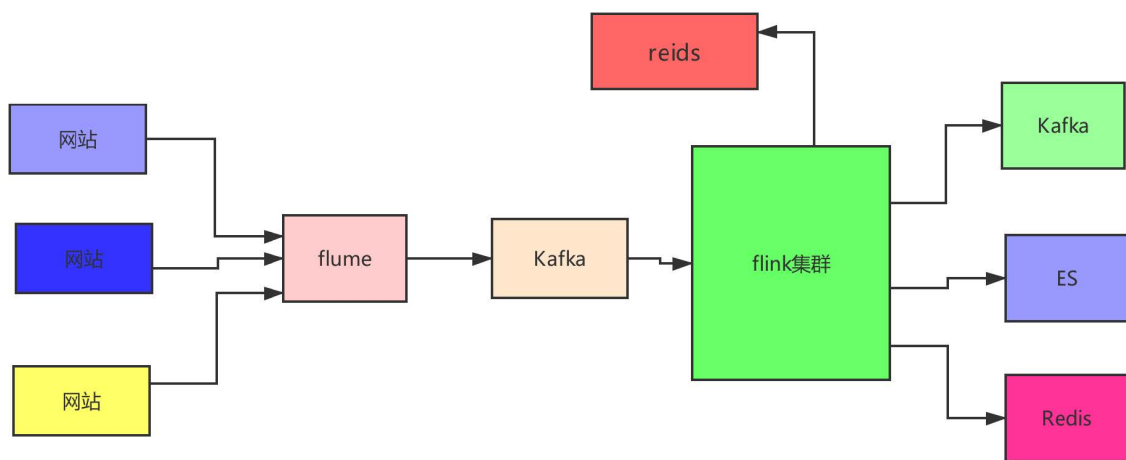
- ✓ 掌握实时ETL开发
- ✓ 掌握实时报表开发
- ✓ 基于yarn集群运行Flink程序

• 1. 实时ETL

- 1.1 需求背景

- 产生的日志数据是嵌套json格式，需要拆分
- 针对日志数据中的国家字段进行大区转换
- 把数据回写到Kafka

- 1.2 项目架构



- 1.3 方案设计

日志格式:

```
{ "dt": "2021-06-03 10:51:52", "countryCode": "IN", "data":  
  [ { "type": "s4", "score": 0.1, "level": "A" }, { "type": "s1", "score": 0.2, "level": "B" } ] }  
{ "dt": "2021-06-03 10:51:54", "countryCode": "IN", "data":  
  [ { "type": "s1", "score": 0.5, "level": "C" }, { "type": "s4", "score": 0.1, "level": "C" } ] }  
{ "dt": "2021-06-03 10:51:56", "countryCode": "HK", "data":  
  [ { "type": "s3", "score": 0.3, "level": "A" }, { "type": "s4", "score": 0.3, "level": "A" } ] }  
{ "dt": "2021-06-03 10:51:58", "countryCode": "TW", "data":  
  [ { "type": "s1", "score": 0.8, "level": "B" }, { "type": "s2", "score": 0.1, "level": "D" } ] }  
{ "dt": "2021-06-03 10:52:00", "countryCode": "SA", "data":  
  [ { "type": "s1", "score": 0.8, "level": "C" }, { "type": "s5", "score": 0.1, "level": "D" } ] }
```

```
{ "dt": "2021-06-03 10:52:02", "countryCode": "KW", "data":  
  [ { "type": "s1", "score": 0.5, "level": "C" }, { "type": "s2", "score": 0.5, "level": "A+" } ] }  
{ "dt": "2021-06-03 10:52:04", "countryCode": "US", "data":  
  [ { "type": "s1", "score": 0.5, "level": "C" }, { "type": "s5", "score": 0.8, "level": "D" } ] }  
{ "dt": "2021-06-03 10:52:06", "countryCode": "PK", "data":  
  [ { "type": "s4", "score": 0.5, "level": "A" }, { "type": "s1", "score": 0.3, "level": "A+" } ] }
```

清洗格式为:

```
"dt": "2021-06-20 19:15:21", "cc": "TW", "type": "m1", "score": 0.5, "level": "C"  
"dt": "2021-06-20 19:15:21", "cc": "TW", "type": "m2", "score": 0.3, "level": "B"
```

reids码表格式: 码表里面的数据是动态的。

source: 自定义source

hset areas AREA_US US

hset areas AREA_CT TW, HK

hset areas AREA_AR PK, KW, SA, XX

hset areas AREA_IN IN

操作:

HKEYS areas

HGETALL areas

hget areas AREA_US

代码实现

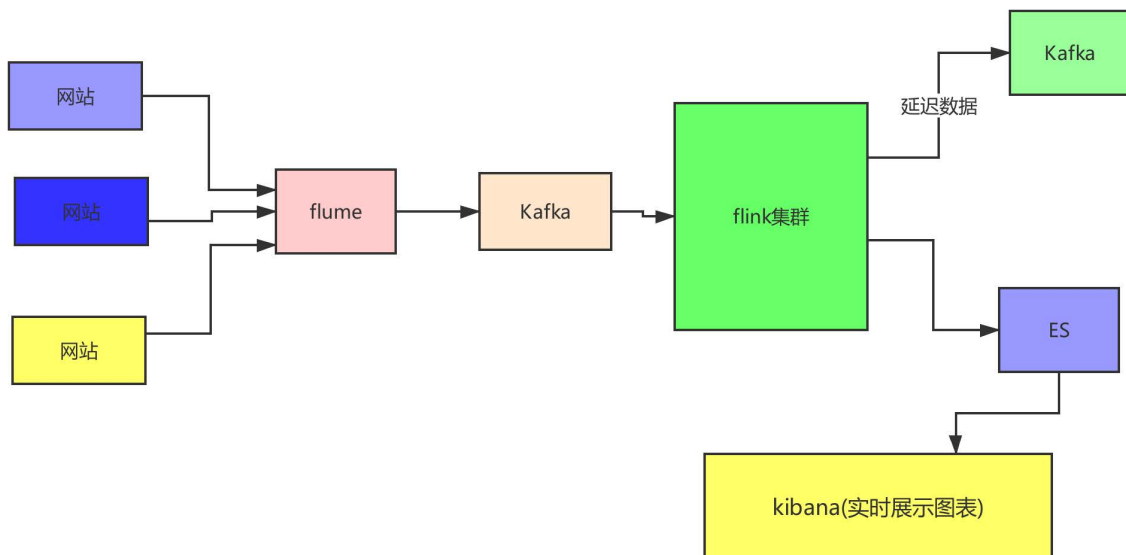
ETL

• 2. 实时报表

- 2.1 需求背景

- 主要针对直播/短视频平台审核指标的统计
 - 统计不同大区每1 min内过审(上架)的视频数据量
 - 统计【不同大区】【不同类型】的每1 min内过审(上架)的视频数据量
 - watermark保证数据的有序和延迟多久有效
 - 迟到的数据写到kafka做数据补全

- 2.2 项目架构



- 2.3 方案设计

日志格式:

```

{"dt":"2021-06-03
11:32:05","type":"child_unshelf","username":"shenhe5","area":"AREA_IN"}
{"dt":"2021-06-03
11:32:06","type":"child_unshelf","username":"shenhe1","area":"AREA_IN"}
{"dt":"2021-06-03
11:32:06","type":"child_unshelf","username":"shenhe1","area":"AREA_CT"}
{"dt":"2021-06-03
11:32:07","type":"unshelf","username":"shenhe3","area":"AREA_AR"}
{"dt":"2021-06-03
11:32:07","type":"chlid_shelf","username":"shenhe4","area":"AREA_IN"}
{"dt":"2021-06-03
11:32:08","type":"child_unshelf","username":"shenhe5","area":"AREA_IN"}
{"dt":"2021-06-03
11:32:08","type":"chlid_shelf","username":"shenhe4","area":"AREA_AR"}
{"dt":"2021-06-03
11:32:09","type":"child_unshelf","username":"shenhe5","area":"AREA_US"}
{"dt":"2021-06-03 11:32:09","type":"black","username":"shenhe1","area":"AREA_ID"}
{"dt":"2021-06-03 11:32:10","type":"shelf","username":"shenhe5","area":"AREA_ID"}
{"dt":"2021-06-03
11:32:10","type":"chlid_shelf","username":"shenhe2","area":"AREA_CT"}
{"dt":"2021-06-03
11:32:11","type":"chlid_shelf","username":"shenhe4","area":"AREA_ID"}
{"dt":"2021-06-03 11:32:11","type":"black","username":"shenhe4","area":"AREA_IN"}
{"dt":"2021-06-03 11:32:12","type":"shelf","username":"shenhe1","area":"AREA_AR"}
{"dt":"2021-06-03
11:32:12","type":"unshelf","username":"shenhe1","area":"AREA_CT"}
{"dt":"2021-06-03
11:32:13","type":"child_unshelf","username":"shenhe2","area":"AREA_AR"}
{"dt":"2021-06-03 11:32:13","type":"black","username":"shenhe4","area":"AREA_CT"}
{"dt":"2021-06-03 11:32:14","type":"black","username":"shenhe3","area":"AREA_IN"}
{"dt":"2021-06-03
11:32:14","type":"child_unshelf","username":"shenhe4","area":"AREA_IN"}
  
```

```

{"dt":"2021-06-03 11:32:15","type":"black","username":"shenhe4","area":"AREA_US"}
{"dt":"2021-06-03
11:32:15","type":"child_unshelf","username":"shenhe3","area":"AREA_CT"}
{"dt":"2021-06-03 11:32:16","type":"black","username":"shenhe4","area":"AREA_AR"}
{"dt":"2021-06-03 11:32:16","type":"shelf","username":"shenhe3","area":"AREA_ID"}
{"dt":"2021-06-03 11:32:17","type":"shelf","username":"shenhe3","area":"AREA_ID"}
{"dt":"2021-06-03
11:32:17","type":"unshelf","username":"shenhe2","area":"AREA_IN"}
{"dt":"2021-06-03
11:32:18","type":"unshelf","username":"shenhe1","area":"AREA_IN"}
{"dt":"2021-06-03
11:32:18","type":"child_unshelf","username":"shenhe3","area":"AREA_AR"}
{"dt":"2021-06-03
11:32:19","type":"unshelf","username":"shenhe3","area":"AREA_IN"}
{"dt":"2021-06-03
11:32:19","type":"unshelf","username":"shenhe5","area":"AREA_IN"}
{"dt":"2021-06-03 11:32:20","type":"shelf","username":"shenhe4","area":"AREA_IN"}

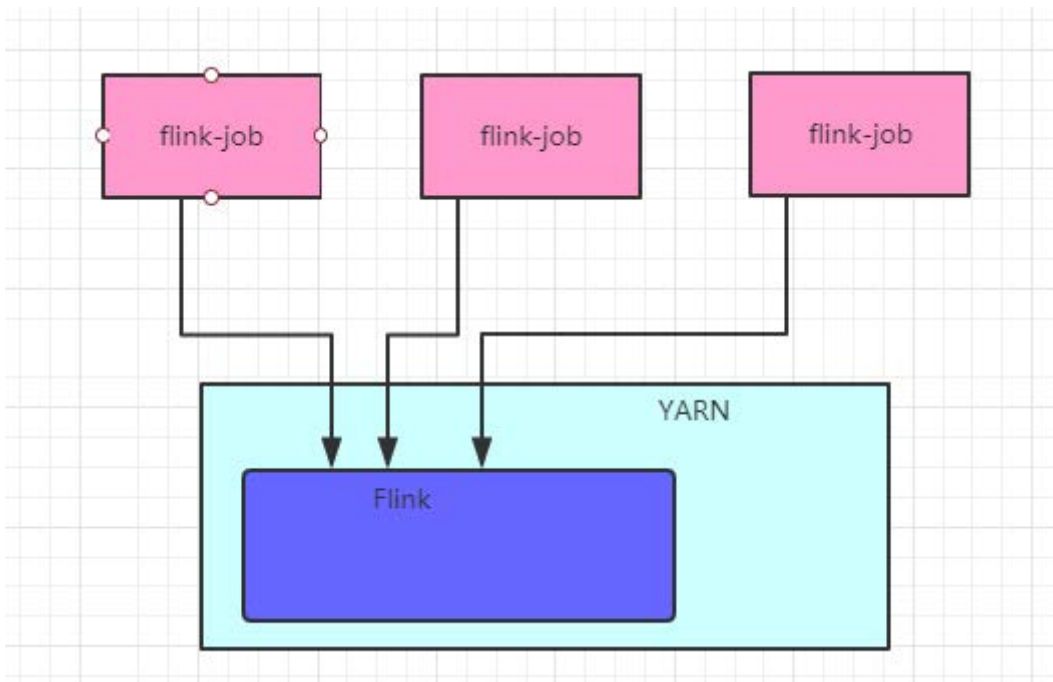
```

• 3. Flink on Yarn模式安装

- 首先安装好Hadoop (yarn)
- 上传一个flink的包 (什么参数都不要配置)

- 3.1 方式一

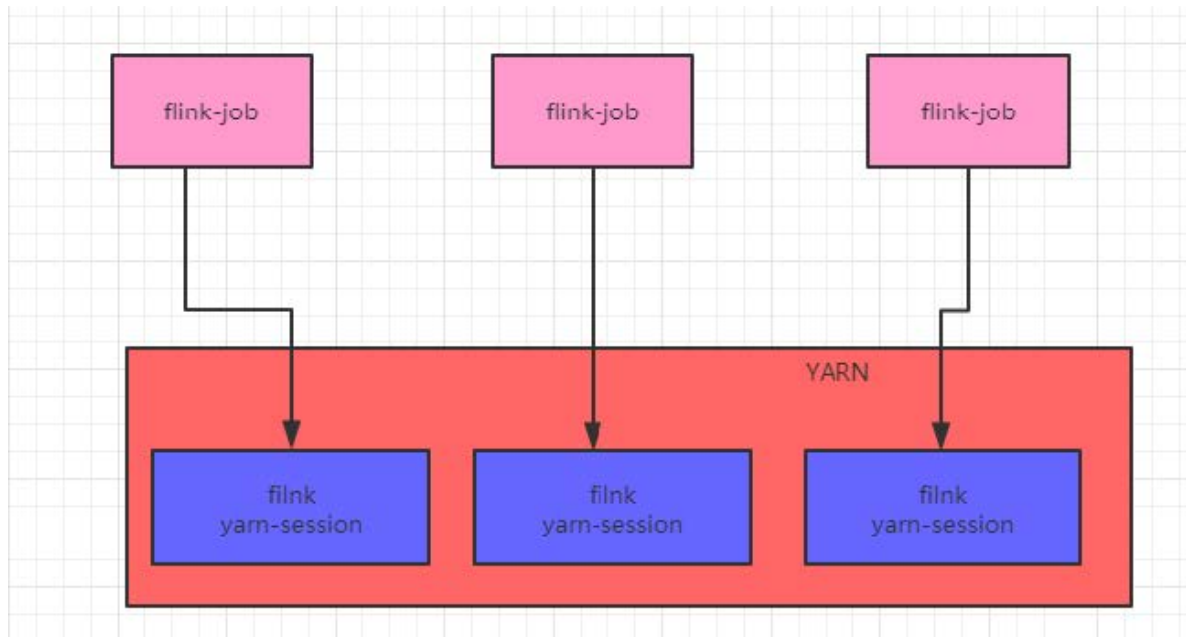
- 在YARN里面启动一个flink集群，然后我们再往flink集群提交任务，除非把Flink集群停了，不然资源不会释放
- 占用资源优先给Flink用



- 3.2 方式二

- 每次提交一个任务就在yarn上面启动一个flink小集群 (推荐使用)

- 任务运行完了资源就自动释放



- 3.3 不同模式的任务提交

第一种方式实现：

启动一个一直运行的flink集群

```
/bin/yarn-session.sh -n 2 -jm 1024 -tm 1024 [-d]
```

-n: 启动几个taskManager

-jm: jobManager内存

-tm: taskManager内存

执行任务

```
flink run WordCount.jar -input hdfs://hadoop4:8020/word -output  
hdfs://hadoop4:8020/result
```

把任务附着到一个已存在的flink yarn session

```
yarn-session.sh -id application_153382341238_7712
```

停止任务 【web界面或者命令行执行cancel命令】

第二种方式实现：

```
flink run -m yarn-cluster
```

启动集群，执行任务

提交程序：

```
flink run -m yarn-cluster -yqu default -ynm bw-ats1 -yn 2 -ys 2 -yjm 1024 -ytm  
1024 -c com.bw.flink.wordCount WordCount.jar
```

-yqu: 指定队列

-ynm: 指定任务名称

-yn: 指定TaskManager的数量

-ys: 每个taskManager里面有几个slot
-yjm: jobmanager的内存
-ytm: taskmanager的内存
-c:指定运行的class

注意-1: client端必须要设置YARN_CONF_DIR或者HADOOP_CONF_DIR或者HADOOP_HOME环境变量, 通过这个环境变量来读取YARN和HDFS的配置信息, 否则启动会失败

注意-2: 如果想要flink在hadoop中运行, 需要添加flink-slidae-hadoop2-uber-1.10.2.jar

help信息

yarn-session.sh

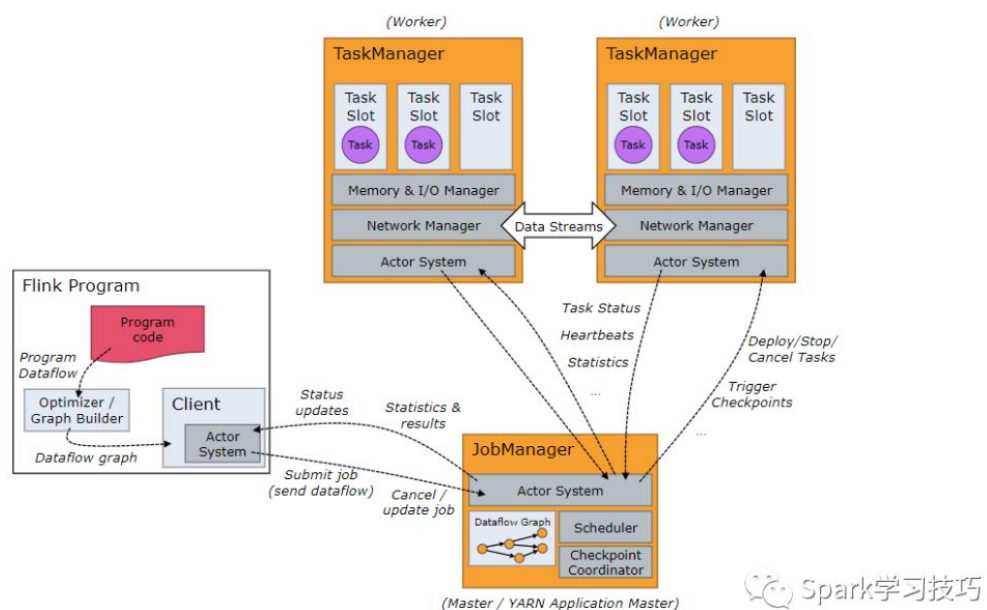
用法:

必选

-n, --container <arg> 分配多少个yarn容器 (=taskmanager的数量)可选
-D <arg> 动态属性
-d, --detached 独立运行
-jm, --jobManagerMemory <arg> JobManager的内存 [in MB]
-nm, --name 在YARN上为一个自定义的应用设置一个名字
-q, --query 显示yarn中可用的资源 (内存, cpu核数)
-qu, --queue <arg> 指定YARN队列.
-s, --slots <arg> 每个TaskManager使用的slots数量
-tm, --taskManagerMemory <arg> 每个TaskManager的内存 [in MB]
-z, --zookeeperNamespace <arg> 针对HA模式在zookeeper上创建NameSpace
-id, --applicationId <yarnAppId> YARN集群上的任务id, 附着到一个后台运行的 yarn session中

- 3.4 Flink on YARN集群部署

- Flink on yarn运行原理



- 其实Flink on YARN部署很简单, 就是只要部署好hadoop集群即可, 我们只需要部署一个Flink客户端, 然后从flink客户端提交Flink任务即可。

- 1.上传客户端的jar包，配置信息等到HDFS
- 2.到resourcesManager进行注册和申请container
- 3.启动AppMaster，也就是启动JobManager
- 4.向ResourceManger申请运行任务的资源
- 5.开始运行TaksManager

