

# Hyperbase的使用



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- Hyperbase是一个提供高并发，大容量查询为主的数据库平台，Hyperbase中的表概念和关系型数据库的二维表不同。是一个“稀疏的，分布式的，持久的，多维度有序map”，以下是Hyperbase概念。
  - 表 ( Table ) : Hyperbase以表为单位组织数据。表名的数据类型为string。
  - 行 ( Row ) : 表中数据以行存储。每行数据都有一个独特的RowKey。表中各行数据按RowKey排序。Row key没有数据类型，以byte[] ( 字节数组 ) 存储。
  - 列族 ( Column Family ) : 行中数据以列族分组。各行数据拥有的列族必须相同。但是并不是每个列族中都需要有数据。列族名的数据类型为string。
  - 列限定符 ( Column Qualifier ) : 列族中可以有一列或者多列数据。各列根据列限定符识别。各行的拥有的列不一定需要相同。列名没有数据类型，以byte[]存储。
  - 单元格 ( Cell ) : 行、列族和列限定符的组合指向独特的单元格。单元格中存放的数据成为单元格的值。单元格的值没有数据类型，以byte[]存储。
  - 时间戳 ( Timestamp ) : 单元格的值可以有不同版本。各个版本由版本号区分。默认版本号为单元格值被写入时的时间戳。

# Hyperbase的操作

- Hyperbase通过hbase shell方式建表，其使用同传统数据库有很大不同。
  - 创建/显示/删除/修改表：CREATE/LIST/DISABLE/ENABLE/DROP/
  - 填入数据/扫描数据/删除数据：PUT/SCAN/DELETE/TRUNCATE/DROP TABLE
  - 添加一个列族：alter 'table\_name' , {NAME=> 'column\_family\_name,...}
  - 描述表和数据库：DESCRIBE
  - 建立Hyperbase索引：add\_index/rebuild\_index
  - Inceptor over Hyperbase操作

# 基础语句：STATUS/VERSION

- 举例

```
hbase(main):001:0> status
SLF4J: Class path contains multiple SLF4J bindings.
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/usr/lib/hbase/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.6.4.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/usr/lib/hadoop/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.7.5.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: See http://www.slf4j.org/codes.html#multiple_bindings for an explanation.
4 servers, 0 dead, 4.0000 average load
```

```
hbase(main):002:0> version
0.98.6-transwarp, r, Tue Oct 13 06:46:40 EDT 2015
```

# 基础建表语句：CREATE TABLE

- 语法

```
hbase(main):011:0>create 'Tables_name','table_items1','table_items2','table_items3',...
```

- 举例

```
hbase(main):011:0>create 'stock_hbase1','F01','F02','F03','F04','F05','F06','F07','F08','F11','F13','F88',  
'F99'
```

# 基础表使用语句：list

- 获取表的列表语法

```
hbase(main):011:0>list
```

- 举例

```
hbase(main):001:0> list
TABLE
hbase_stock_date
stock_hbase
stock_hbase2
stock_hbase2_index_stock_symbol
stock_hbase_index_date
stock_hbase_pjj_index
stock_hbase_test
table001
8 row(s) in 2.0090 seconds

=> ["hbase_stock_date", "stock_hbase", "stock_hbase2", "stock_hbase2_index_stock_symbol",
"stock_hbase_index_date", "stock_hbase_pjj_index", "stock_hbase_test", "table001"]
hbase(main):002:0>
```



# 基础表使用语句：describe

- 获取表的列表语法

```
hbase(main):011:0>describe 'table_name'
```

- 举例

```
hbase(main):004:0> describe 'stock_hbase2'
DESCRIPTION                                ENABLED
'stock_hbase2', {NAME => 'cf1', DATA_BLOCK_ENCODING => 'PREFIX', B true
LOOMFILTER => 'ROW', REPLICATION_SCOPE => '0', VERSIONS => '1', CO
MPRESSION => 'SNAPPY', MIN_VERSIONS => '0', TTL => 'FOREVER', KEEP
_DELETED_CELLS => 'false', BLOCKSIZE => '65536', IN_MEMORY => 'fal
se', BLOCKCACHE => 'true'}, {NAME => 'cf2', DATA_BLOCK_ENCODING =>
'PREFIX', BLOOMFILTER => 'ROW', REPLICATION_SCOPE => '0', VERSION
S => '1', COMPRESSION => 'SNAPPY', MIN_VERSIONS => '0', TTL => 'FO
REVER', KEEP_DELETED_CELLS => 'false', BLOCKSIZE => '65536', IN_ME
MEMORY => 'false', BLOCKCACHE => 'true'}, {NAME => 'cf3', DATA_BLOCK
_ENCODING => 'PREFIX', BLOOMFILTER => 'ROW', REPLICATION_SCOPE =>
'0', VERSIONS => '1', COMPRESSION => 'SNAPPY', MIN_VERSIONS => '0'
, TTL => 'FOREVER', KEEP_DELETED_CELLS => 'false', BLOCKSIZE => '6
5536', IN_MEMORY => 'false', BLOCKCACHE => 'true'}, {NAME => 'cf4'
, DATA_BLOCK_ENCODING => 'PREFIX', BLOOMFILTER => 'ROW', REPLICATI
ON_SCOPE => '0', VERSIONS => '1', COMPRESSION => 'SNAPPY', MIN_VER
SIONS => '0', TTL => 'FOREVER', KEEP_DELETED_CELLS => 'false', BLO
CKSIZE => '65536', IN_MEMORY => 'false', BLOCKCACHE => 'true'}
```

# 基础表统计：count

- 获取表的列表语法

```
hbase(main):011:0>count count '<tablename>', CACHE => 1000
```

- 举例

```
hbase(main):004:0> count 'stock_hbase1'
```

```
1 row(s) in 0.1600 seconds
```



# 基础表使用语句：disable, enable, alter

- 删除一个列族，alter，disable，enable语法
- 举例

```
hbase(main):004:0>disable 'stock_hbase'  
0 row(s) in 2.0390seconds  
hbase(main):005:0>alter 'stock_hbase',{NAME=>'F01',METHOD=>'delete'}  
0 row(s) in 0.0560seconds  
该列族已经删除，我们继续将表enable  
hbase(main):008:0>enable 'stock_hbase'  
0 row(s) in 0.0420seconds
```

# 基础表使用语句：Drop

- 删除一个列族，alter，disable，enable语法
- 举例

```
hbase(main):004:0>disable 'stock_hbase'  
0 row(s) in 2.0390seconds  
hbase(main):005:0>drop 'stock_hbase'  
0 row(s) in 0.0560seconds  
//查询表是否存在  
hbase(main):006:0>exists 'stock_hbase'  
Table stock_hbase doesnot exist  
0 row(s) in 0.0410 seconds
```

# 插入/删除记录语句：PUT

- 插入几条记录语法: PUT, DELETE
- 举例

```
hbase(main):004:0> put 'stock_hbase','7268337','cf1:F01','800001'  
0 row(s) in 0.0380 seconds
```

delete 命令

删除表“stock\_hbase”中行为“7268337”，列族“cf1:F01”中的“800001”。

```
hbase(main):001:0> delete 'stock_hbase','7268337','cf1:F01'
```

SLF4J: Class path contains multiple SLF4J bindings.

SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/usr/lib/hbase/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.6.4.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]

SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/usr/lib/hadoop/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.7.5.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]

SLF4J: See [http://www.slf4j.org/codes.html#multiple\\_bindings](http://www.slf4j.org/codes.html#multiple_bindings) for an explanation.

```
0 row(s) in 0.3900 seconds
```

# 查看表数据语句：GET/SCAN

- 插入几条记录语法: GET, SCAN
- 举例

```
hbase(main):006:0> get 'stock_hbase', '600030'
```

COLUMN

CELL

cf1:F02            timestamp=1449559651834, value=\xE4\xB8\xAD\xE4\xBF\xA1\xE8\xAF\x81\xE5\x88  
                  \xB8

cf1:F99            timestamp=1449559651834, value=2015-12-04

cf2:F03            timestamp=1449559651834, value=18.74

cf2:F04            timestamp=1449559651834, value=18.52

cf2:F05            timestamp=1449559651834, value=2.770569479E9

cf3:F06            timestamp=1449559651834, value=18.62

cf3:F07            timestamp=1449559651834, value=18.16

cf3:F08            timestamp=1449559651834, value=18.24

cf3:F11            timestamp=1449559651834, value=1.50895837E8

cf3:F13            timestamp=1449559651834, value=18.24

cf4:F88            timestamp=1449559651834, value=SH

11 row(s) in 0.0310 seconds

```
scan 'table_name',{COLUMNS =>'cf1:keyrow',LIMIT =>10, STARTROW => 'start_row', STOPROW=>'end_row'}
```

事实上，inceptor的表达能力远远强于hbase shell，所以一般都使用inceptor中的

# 条件查询表数据语句：Filter

- 获取表的列表语法

```
hbase(main):011:0>scan  
'tablename',STARTROW=>'start',COLUMNS=>['family:qualifier'],FILTER=>SingleColumnValueFilter.new(Bytes.to  
Bytes('family'),Bytes.toBytes('qualifier'),CompareFilter::CompareOp.valueOf('EQUAL'),SubstringComparator.new(  
'value')),LIMIT=>1
```

- 举例

```
hbase(main):008:0> scan 'stock_hbase1', { COLUMNS => 'cf1:F01', LIMIT=>5, FILTER  
=>SingleColumnValueFilter.new(Bytes.toBytes('cf1'),Bytes.toBytes('F01'),CompareFilter::CompareOp.valueOf('E  
QUAL'),SubstringComparator.new('600030'))}  
ROW          COLUMN+CELL  
3828891      column=cf1:F01, timestamp=1107694454448, value=600030  
3828892      column=cf1:F01, timestamp=1107694454448, value=600030  
3828893      column=cf1:F01, timestamp=1107694454448, value=600030  
3828894      column=cf1:F01, timestamp=1107694454448, value=600030  
3828895      column=cf1:F01, timestamp=1107694454448, value=600030  
5 row(s) in 8.2450 seconds
```

# Hbase shell总结

	Hbase Shell 命令	描述
1	version	查询Hbase版本信息
2	status	Hbase集群的状态
3	list	列出Hbase中的所有表（包括索引）
4	create	创建表命令
5	count	count统计表中的行数
6	describe	显示表中的详细信息，诸如column family等
7	alter	提示Hbase修改column family的模式
8	delete	删除制定的表对象(表，行，列等)
9	disable	提示Hbase该表无效
10	Drop	删除表
11	enable	提示Hbase该表有效
12	put	向Hbase的指定表单元插入数据
13	exists	查询表是否在Hbase中存在
14	deleteall	删除指定行的所有数据

# Hbase shell总结

	Hbase Shell 命令	描述
15	get	获取行或cell的值
16	scan	扫描指定表获取对应的值
17	truncate	重新创建指定表
18	incr	增加指定表，行或列的cell值
19	shutdown	关闭Hbase集群
20	exit	退出Hbase shell



# Hyperbase的问题

- 事实上，inceptor的表达能力远远强于hbase shell，所以一般都使用inceptor中的insert命令
- 与HBase表查询相关的操作，均在inceptor shell中。
- 所有有关inceptor表的查询操作，均可使用在HBase表中

# 通过Inceptor对Hyperbase进行建表

- 要在Inceptor中对Hyperbase表进行交互式查询，要先在Inceptor中建一张外表，然后将Hyperbase表通过映射建立和一张二维表的对应关系。映射时，只有最新版本的数据格值会被保存。

- 语法：

```
CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE table_name (row_key_column data_type,  
column_name_1 data_type, column_name_2 data_type, ...)  
STORED BY 'org.apache.hadoop.hive.hbase.HBaseStorageHandler'  
io.transwarp.hyperbase.HyperbaseStorageHandler' WITH SERDEPROPERTIES  
("hbase.columns.mapping" = ":row_key_column, column_family:column_qualifier_1,  
column_family:column_qualifier_2, ...") TBLPROPERTIES ("hbase.table.name" =  
"hbase_table_name")
```

- 示例：

```
transwarp> create external table stock_hbase(  
    > F01 string, F02 string, F03 double, F04 double, F05 string, F06 double,  
    > F07 double, F08 double, F11 string, F13 double, F88 string, F99 date)  
    > row format delimited fields terminated by ","  
    > stored by 'org.apache.hadoop.hive.hbase.HBaseStorageHandler'  
    > with  
    serdeproperties('hbase.columns.mapping'=':key,cf1:F02,cf2:F03,cf2:F04,cf2:F05,cf3:F06,cf3:F  
07,cf3:F08,cf3:F11,cf3:F13,cf4:F88,cf1:F99')  
    > tblproperties('hbase.table.name'='stock_hbase');  
Time taken: 4.022 seconds
```

# 通过Inceptor对Hyperbase进行插入操作



- 在Inceptor中，我们可以对一张映射表做所有除了分区和分桶外所有的InceptorSQL操作。
- 插入语法：

```
INSERT INTO table_name (column_name1, column_name2, ...) VALUES (value1, value2, ...)
```

- 示例：

```
transwarp> insert into table stock_hbase select  
F01,F02,F03,F04,F05,F06,F07,F08,F11,F13,F88,tdh_todate(F99) from daily_stock;  
7268337 rows affected.  
Time taken: 76.906 seconds  
[tdh-1:10000] transwarp> select count(*) from stock_hbase;  
9350  
Time taken: 2.889 seconds
```

# 通过Inceptor对Hyperbase进行更新操作

- 使用UPDATE语句可以在Inceptor Shell里对Hyperbase表进行更新。
- 更新语法：

```
UPDATE table_name SET column_name = value, column_name = value, ... WHERE  
filter_condition;
```

- 示例：

```
[localhost:10000] transwarp>INSERT INTO stock_hbase2 (F01,F02,F03) VALUES('7268338',  
600001','10.02');  
1 rows affected.  
Time taken: 1.01 seconds  
[localhost:10000] transwarp> select * from stock_hbase2 where F02=' 600001';  
7268338      600001      10.02      NULL      NULL      NULL      NULL  
              NULL      NULL      NULL      NULL      NULL      NULL  
Time taken: 1.848 seconds  
[localhost:10000] transwarp>UPDATE stock_hbase2 SET F02 = ' 600002' where F02 = '  
600001';  
1 rows updated.  
Time taken: 1.85 seconds
```

# 通过Inceptor对Hyperbase进行删除操作

- 删除语法：

```
DELETE FROM table_name WHERE filter_condition
```

- 示例：

```
[localhost:10000] transwarp> delete from stock_hbase2 where F02 = ' 600002';  
1 rows deleted.  
Time taken: 1.882 seconds  
[localhost:10000] transwarp> select * from stock_hbase2 where F02=' 600002';  
Time taken: 1.542 seconds
```

# 通过Inceptor对Hyperbase进行JOIN操作



- 删除语法：

```
SELECT COLUMNS_NAME FROM TABLE_NAME1 JOIN TABLE_NAME2 ON condition1 =  
condition 2;
```

- 示例：

```
[localhost:10000] transwarp> select * from stock2 join stock_hbase2 on  
stock2.F02=stock_hbase2.F02;
```

# Hyperbase的索引

- Hyperbase支持两种索引：
  - 组合索引COMBINE\_INDEX：COMBINE\_INDEX使用一系列或者多列生成索引
  - 结构索引STRUCT\_INDEX：STRUCT\_INDEX对STRUCT类型中的一个字段生成索引
- 这两种索引分别可以是全局的（global）和局部的（local）。全局的索引与原表独立,以一张表（索引表）形式存在。局部的索引就在原表中，以一个新的列（索引列）的形式存在。

语义：

```
COMBINE_INDEX|INDEXED=cf1:cq1:n1|cf1:cq2:n2|...|rowKey:rowKey:m,[UPDATE=true]
```



# 索引的创建(4.2 or older version)

- 语句为table\_name表添加全局索引，生成一张名为' table\_name\_index\_name' 的索引
- 建索引

```
hbase(main):025:0>add_index 'table_name', 'index_name', 'index_definition_clause'
```

- 生成索引

```
hbase(main):025:0>rebuild_index 'table_name','index_name'
```

- 例子：

```
Hbase(mail):004:0>add_index 'stock_hbase2', 'index_stock_symbol',  
'COMBINE_INDEX|INDEXED=cf1:F02:7|rowKey:rowKey:6'  
rebuild_index 'stock_hbase2', 'index_stock_symbol'  
hbase(main):004:0> rebuild_index 'stock_hbase2', 'index_stock_symbol'  
2016-01-09 17:26:55,069 WARN mapreduce.JobSubmitter: Hadoop command-line option parsing not performed.  
Implement the Tool interface and execute your application with ToolRunner to remedy this.  
2016-01-09 17:26:59,812 INFO mapreduce.JobSubmitter: number of splits:3  
2016-01-09 17:27:00,053 INFO mapreduce.JobSubmitter: Submitting tokens for job: job_1452153464656_0003  
2016-01-09 17:27:00,380 INFO impl.YarnClientImpl: Submitted application application_1452153464656_0003  
2016-01-09 17:27:00,442 INFO mapreduce.Job: The url to track the job: http://TDH1-  
1:8088/proxy/application_1452153464656_0003/  
2016-01-09 17:27:00,443 INFO mapreduce.Job: Running job: job_1452153464656_0003
```

# 索引的创建(4.3 or above)

- 语句为table\_name表添加全局索引，生成一张名为' table\_name\_index\_name' 的索引
- 建索引

```
hbase(main):025:0>add_index 'table_name', 'index_name', 'index_definition_clause'
```

- 生成索引

```
hbase(main):025:0>rebuild_global_index 'table_name','index_name'
```

- 例子：

```
Hbase(mail):004:0>add_index 'stock_hbase2', 'index_stock_symbol',  
'COMBINE_INDEX|INDEXED=cf1:F02:7|rowKey:rowKey:6'  
hbase(main):004:0> rebuild_global_index 'stock_hbase2', 'index_stock_symbol'
```

# 比较一下有无索引的区别？

- 示例

```
[localhost:10000] transwarp> select * from stock_hbase2 where F02='600030' limit 10;
```

3828891	600030	中信证券	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	150.0
	SH	2002-12-31							
3828892	600030	中信证券	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	150.0
	SH	2003-01-02							
3828893	600030	中信证券	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	150.0
	SH	2003-01-03							
3828894	600030	中信证券	4.5	5.53	9.98892578E8	5.58	4.97	5.01	1.94288556EN
	SH	2003-01-06							
3828895	600030	中信证券	5.01	4.96	2.9062243E8	5.05	4.82	4.85	5.8977717E7N
	SH	2003-01-07							
3828896	600030	中信证券	4.85	4.83	3.68411113E8	5.34	4.81	5.34	7.2064078E7N
	SH	2003-01-08							
3828897	600030	中信证券	5.34	5.65	6.36358017E8	5.87	5.61	5.87	1.10086868EN
	SH	2003-01-09							
3828898	600030	中信证券	5.87	6.19	1.300495478E9	6.46	6.11	6.21	2.06393422EN
	SH	2003-01-10							
3828899	600030	中信证券	6.21	6.3	6.85740331E8	6.49	6.1	6.3	1.09178302EN
	SH	2003-01-13							
3828900	600030	中信证券	6.3	6.27	9.77541645E8	6.9	6.18	6.54	1.49481283EN
	SH	2003-01-14							

Time taken: 2.216 seconds