深入理解Spark 2.1 Core (十): Shuffle Map 端的原理与源码分析

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在上一篇《深入理解Spark 2.1 Core (九): 迭代计算和Shuffle的原理与源码分析》提到经过迭代计算后,SortShuffleWriter.write中:

```
// 根据排序方式,对数据进行排序并写入内存缓冲区。
// 若排序中计算结果超出的阈值,
// 则将其溢写到磁盘数据文件
sorter.insertAll(records)
```

我们先来宏观的了解下Map端,我们会根据 aggregator.isDefined 是否定义了聚合函数和 ordering.isDefined 是否定义了排序函数分为三种:

- 没有聚合和排序,数据先按照partition写入不同的文件中,最后按partition顺序合并写入同一文件 。适合partition数量较少时。将 多个bucket合并到同一文件,减少map输出文件数,节省磁盘I/O,提高性能。
- 没有聚合但有排序,在缓存对数据先根据分区(或者还有key)进行排序,最后按partition顺序合并写入同一文件。适合当partition数量较多时。将多个bucket合并到同一文件,减少map输出文件数,节省磁盘I/O,提高性能。缓存使用超过阈值,将数据写入磁盘。
- 有聚合有排序,现在缓存中根据key值聚合,再在缓存对数据先根据分区(或者还有key)进行排序,最后按partition顺序合并写入同一文件。将多个bucket合并到同一文件,减少map输出文件数,节省磁盘I/O,提高性能。缓存使用超过阈值,将数据写入磁盘。逐条的读取数据,并进行聚合,减少了内存的占用。

我们先来深入看下insertAll:

```
def insertAll(records: Iterator[Product2[K, V]]): Unit = {
 1
 2
     // 若定义了聚合函数,则shouldCombine为true
       val shouldCombine = aggregator.isDefined
 3
 4
       // 外部排序是否需要聚合
 5
 6
       if (shouldCombine) {
 7
         // mergeValue 是 对 Value 进行 merge的函数
 8
         val mergeValue = aggregator.get.mergeValue
         // createCombiner 为生成 Combiner 的 函数
 9
10
         val createCombiner = aggregator.get.createCombiner
         var kv: Product2[K, V] = null
11
12
         // update 为偏函数
13
         val update = (hadValue: Boolean, oldValue: C) => {
          // 当有Value时,将oldValue与新的Value kv._2 进行merge
14
          // 若没有Value, 传入kv._2, 生成Value
15
           if (hadValue) mergeValue(oldValue, kv._2) else createCombiner(kv._2)
16
17
18
         while (records.hasNext) {
19
           addElementsRead()
20
           kv = records.next()
21
          // 首先使用我们的AppendOnlyMap
22
          // 在内存中对value进行聚合
23
           map.changeValue((getPartition(kv._1), kv._1), update)
24
           // 超过阈值时写入磁盘
25
           maybeSpillCollection(usingMap = true)
26
         }
27
       } else {
```

```
28
         // 直接把Value插入缓冲区
29
         while (records.hasNext) {
           addElementsRead()
30
31
           val kv = records.next()
32
           buffer.insert(getPartition(kv._1), kv._1, kv._2.asInstanceOf[C])
           maybeSpillCollection(usingMap = false)
33
34
35
       }
36
     }
```

这里的 createCombiner 我们可以看做用 kv._2 生成一个Value。而 mergeValue 我们可以理解成为 MapReduce 中的 combiner,即可以理解为Map端的Reduce操作,先对相同的 key 的 Value 进行聚合。

聚合算法

下面我们来深入看看聚合操作部分:

调用栈:

- util.collection.SizeTrackingAppendOnlyMap.changeValue
 - util.collection.AppendOnlyMap.changeValue
 - util.collection.AppendOnlyMap.incrementSize
 - util.collection.AppendOnlyMap.growTable
 - · util.collection.SizeTracker.afterUpdate
 - util.collection.SizeTracker.takeSample

首先是AppendOnlyMap的changeValue函数:

util.collection.SizeTrackingAppendOnlyMap.changeValue

```
override def changeValue(key: K, updateFunc: (Boolean, V) => V): V = {
    // 应用聚合算法得到newValue
    val newValue = super.changeValue(key, updateFunc)
    // 更新对 AppendOnlyMap 大小的采样
    super.afterUpdate()
    // 返回结果
    newValue
    }
```

util.collection.AppendOnlyMap.changeValue

聚合算法:

```
1
     def changeValue(key: K, updateFunc: (Boolean, V) => V): V = {
       assert(!destroyed, destructionMessage)
 2
       val k = key.asInstanceOf[AnyRef]
 3
 4
       if (k.eq(null)) {
 5
         if (!haveNullValue) {
 6
           incrementSize()
 7
 8
         nullValue = updateFunc(haveNullValue, nullValue)
 9
         haveNullValue = true
10
         return nullValue
11
       // 根据k的hashCode在哈希 与 上 掩码 得到 pos
12
       // 2*pos 为 k 应该所在的位置
```

```
14
       // 2*pos + 1 为 k 对应的 v 所在的位置
15
       var pos = rehash(k.hashCode) & mask
       var i = 1
16
17
       while (true) {
       // 得到data中k所在的位置上的值curKey
18
         val curKey = data(2 * pos)
19
20
         if (curKey.eq(null)) {
21
         // 若curKey为空
         // 得到根据 kv._2, 即单个新值 生成的 newValue
22
23
           val newValue = updateFunc(false, null.asInstanceOf[V])
24
           data(2 * pos) = k
           data(2 * pos + 1) = newValue.asInstanceOf[AnyRef]
25
26
           // 扩充容量
27
           incrementSize()
28
           return newValue
         } else if (k.eq(curKey) || k.equals(curKey)) {
29
30
         // 若k 与 curKey 相等
         // 将oldValue (data(2 * pos + 1)) 和 新的Value (kv._2) 进行聚合
31
32
           val newValue = updateFunc(true, data(2 * pos + 1).asInstanceOf[V])
           data(2 * pos + 1) = newValue.asInstanceOf[AnyRef]
33
34
           return newValue
35
         } else {
         // 若curKey 不为null, 也和k不想等,
36
         // 即 hash 冲突
37
         // 则 不断的向后遍历 直到出现前两种情况
38
39
           val delta = i
           pos = (pos + delta) & mask
40
41
           i += 1
42
         }
43
       }
       null.asInstanceOf[V]
44
45
```

util.collection.AppendOnlyMap.incrementSize

我们再来看一下扩充容量的实现:

```
1 private def incrementSize() {
2 curSize += 1
3 // 当curSize大于阈值growThreshold时,
4 // 调用growTable()
5 if (curSize > growThreshold) {
6 growTable()
7 }
8 }
```

util.collection.AppendOnlyMap.growTable

```
1
     protected def growTable() {
 2
       生成容量翻倍的newData
 3
       val newCapacity = capacity * 2
       require(newCapacity <= MAXIMUM_CAPACITY, s"Can't contain more than ${growThreshold} elements")</pre>
 5
       val newData = new Array[AnyRef](2 * newCapacity)
 6
       // 生成newMask
 7
       val newMask = newCapacity - 1
 8
       var oldPos = 0
 9
       while (oldPos < capacity) {</pre>
       // 将旧的Data 中的数据用newMask重新计算位置,
10
       // 复制到新的Data 中
11
12
         if (!data(2 * oldPos).eq(null)) {
13
           val key = data(2 * oldPos)
14
           val value = data(2 * oldPos + 1)
           var newPos = rehash(key.hashCode) & newMask
```

```
16
            var i = 1
17
            var keepGoing = true
            while (keepGoing) {
18
19
              val curKey = newData(2 * newPos)
20
              if (curKey.eq(null)) {
                newData(2 * newPos) = key
21
22
                newData(2 * newPos + 1) = value
23
                keepGoing = false
              } else {
24
25
                val delta = i
26
                newPos = (newPos + delta) & newMask
27
                i += 1
28
29
            }
30
          }
31
          oldPos += 1
32
        }
        // 更新
33
34
        data = newData
35
        capacity = newCapacity
36
        mask = newMask
37
        growThreshold = (LOAD_FACTOR * newCapacity).toInt
38
```

util.collection.SizeTracker.afterUpdate

我们回过头来看 SizeTrackingAppendOnlyMap.changeValue 中的更新对 AppendOnlyMap 大小的采样 super.afterUpdate()。所谓大小的采样,是只一次 Update 后 AppendOnlyMap 大小的变化量。但是如果在每次如 insert``update 等操作后就进行计算一次 AppendOnlyMap 会大大降低性能。所以,这里采用了采样估计的方法:

```
protected def afterUpdate(): Unit = {
1
2
      numUpdates += 1
3
      // 若numUpdates到达阈值,
4
      // 则进行采样
      if (nextSampleNum == numUpdates) {
5
6
        takeSample()
7
      }
8
    }
```

util.collection.SizeTracker.takeSample

```
private def takeSample(): Unit = {
 1
 2
       samples.enqueue(Sample(SizeEstimator.estimate(this), numUpdates))
 3
       // 只用两个采样
       if (samples.size > 2) {
 4
 5
         samples.dequeue()
 6
       }
 7
       val bytesDelta = samples.toList.reverse match {
 8
       // 估计出每次更新的变化量
         case latest :: previous :: tail =>
 9
           (latest.size - previous.size).toDouble / (latest.numUpdates - previous.numUpdates)
10
         // 若小于 2个 样本, 假设没产生变化
11
12
         case _ => 0
13
       }
14
       // 更新
15
       bytesPerUpdate = math.max(0, bytesDelta)
16
17
       nextSampleNum = math.ceil(numUpdates * SAMPLE_GROWTH_RATE).toLong
18
     }
```

我们再看来下估计AppendOnlyMap 大小的函数:

```
def estimateSize(): Long = {
    assert(samples.nonEmpty)
    // 计算估计的总变化量
    val extrapolatedDelta = bytesPerUpdate * (numUpdates - samples.last.numUpdates)
    // 之前的大小 加上 估计的总变化量
    (samples.last.size + extrapolatedDelta).toLong
    }
```

写缓冲区

现在我们回到 insertAll,深入看看如何直接把 Value 插入缓冲区。

调用栈:

- · util.collection.PartitionedPairBuffer.insert
 - · util.collection.PartitionedPairBuffer.growArray

util.collection.PartitionedPairBuffer.insert

```
1
     def insert(partition: Int, key: K, value: V): Unit = {
      // 到了容量大小,调用growArray()
 2
       if (curSize == capacity) {
 3
 4
         growArray()
 5
       data(2 * curSize) = (partition, key.asInstanceOf[AnyRef])
 6
 7
       data(2 * curSize + 1) = value.asInstanceOf[AnyRef]
 8
       curSize += 1
9
       afterUpdate()
10
     }
```

util.collection.PartitionedPairBuffer.growArray

```
private def growArray(): Unit = {
 1
 2
       if (capacity >= MAXIMUM_CAPACITY) {
         throw new IllegalStateException(s"Can't insert more than ${MAXIMUM_CAPACITY} elements")
 3
 4
 5
       val newCapacity =
 6
         if (capacity * 2 < 0 || capacity * 2 > MAXIMUM_CAPACITY) { // Overflow
 7
           MAXIMUM_CAPACITY
 8
         } else {
 9
           capacity * 2
10
         // 生成翻倍容量的newArray
11
12
       val newArray = new Array[AnyRef](2 * newCapacity)
13
14
       System.arraycopy(data, 0, newArray, 0, 2 * capacity)
15
       data = newArray
       capacity = newCapacity
16
17
       resetSamples()
18
     }
```

溢出

现在我们回到 insertAll, 深入看看如何将超过阈值时写入磁盘:

调用栈:

- util.collection.ExternalSorter.maybeSpillCollection
 - util.collection.Spillable.maybeSpill

- · util.collection.Spillable.spill
 - util.collection.ExternalSorter.spillMemoryIteratorToDisk

util.collection.ExternalSorter.maybeSpillCollection

```
1
      private def maybeSpillCollection(usingMap: Boolean): Unit = {
 2
        var estimatedSize = 0L
 3
        if (usingMap) {
 4
          estimatedSize = map.estimateSize()
 5
          if (maybeSpill(map, estimatedSize)) {
            map = new PartitionedAppendOnlyMap[K, C]
 6
 7
 8
        } else {
 9
          estimatedSize = buffer.estimateSize()
10
          if (maybeSpill(buffer, estimatedSize)) {
11
            buffer = new PartitionedPairBuffer[K, C]
12
          }
13
        }
14
15
        if (estimatedSize > _peakMemoryUsedBytes) {
16
          _peakMemoryUsedBytes = estimatedSize
17
        }
18
      }
```

util.collection.Spillable.maybeSpill

```
1
     protected def maybeSpill(collection: C, currentMemory: Long): Boolean = {
 2
       var shouldSpill = false
 3
       if (elementsRead % 32 == 0 && currentMemory >= myMemoryThreshold) {
 4
         // 若大于阈值
 5
         // amountToRequest 为要申请的内存空间
 6
         val amountToRequest = 2 * currentMemory - myMemoryThreshold
 7
         val granted = acquireMemory(amountToRequest)
 8
         myMemoryThreshold += granted
 9
         // 若果我们分配了太小的内存,
10
         // 由于 tryToAcquire 返回0
         // 或者 内存申请大小超过了myMemoryThreshold
11
12
         // 导致 依然 currentMemory >= myMemoryThreshold
13
         // 则 shouldSpill
14
         shouldSpill = currentMemory >= myMemoryThreshold
15
       // 若元素读取数大于阈值
16
       // 则 shouldSpill
17
       shouldSpill = shouldSpill || _elementsRead > numElementsForceSpillThreshold
18
19
       if (shouldSpill) {
       // 跟新 Spill 次数
20
21
         _spillCount += 1
22
         logSpillage(currentMemory)
23
         // Spill操作
24
         spill(collection)
         // 元素读取数 清零
25
26
         elementsRead = 0
27
         // 增加Spill的内存计数
28
         // 释放内存
         _memoryBytesSpilled += currentMemory
29
30
         releaseMemory()
31
       }
32
       shouldSpill
33
```

util.collection.Spillable.spill

将内存中的集合spill到一个有序文件中。之后SortShuffleWriter.write中会调用sorter.writePartitionedFile来merge它们

```
1
    override protected[this] def spill(collection: WritablePartitionedPairCollection[K, C]): Unit = {
    // 生成内存中集合的迭代器,
2
    // 这部分我们之后会深入讲解
3
4
      val inMemoryIterator = collection.destructiveSortedWritablePartitionedIterator(comparator)
     // 生成spill文件,
      // 并将其加入数组
6
7
     val spillFile = spillMemoryIteratorToDisk(inMemoryIterator)
8
      spills += spillFile
9
```

util.collection.ExternalSorter.spillMemoryIteratorToDisk

```
private[this] def spillMemoryIteratorToDisk(inMemoryIterator: WritablePartitionedIterator)
 1
 2
         : SpilledFile = {
 3
   // 生成临时文件 及 blockId
       val (blockId, file) = diskBlockManager.createTempShuffleBlock()
 5
 6
       // 这些值在每次flush后会被重置
 7
       var objectsWritten: Long = 0
       val spillMetrics: ShuffleWriteMetrics = new ShuffleWriteMetrics
 8
 9
       val writer: DiskBlockObjectWriter =
10
         blockManager.getDiskWriter(blockId, file, serInstance, fileBufferSize, spillMetrics)
11
       // 按写入磁盘的顺序记录分支的大小
12
13
       val batchSizes = new ArrayBuffer[Long]
14
15
       // 记录每个分区有多少元素
       val elementsPerPartition = new Array[Long](numPartitions)
16
17
       // Flush writer 内容到磁盘,
18
       // 并更新相关变量
19
       def flush(): Unit = {
20
21
         val segment = writer.commitAndGet()
         batchSizes += segment.length
22
         _diskBytesSpilled += segment.length
23
         objectsWritten = 0
24
25
26
27
       var success = false
28
       try {
29
       // 遍历内存集合
30
         while (inMemoryIterator.hasNext) {
31
           val partitionId = inMemoryIterator.nextPartition()
32
           require(partitionId >= 0 && partitionId < numPartitions,</pre>
             s"partition Id: ${partitionId} should be in the range [0, ${numPartitions})")
33
34
           inMemoryIterator.writeNext(writer)
35
           elementsPerPartition(partitionId) += 1
           objectsWritten += 1
36
37
        // 当写入的元素个数 到达 批量序列化尺寸,
38
39
40
           if (objectsWritten == serializerBatchSize) {
41
             flush()
42
           }
43
44
         if (objectsWritten > 0) {
         // 遍历结束后还有写入
45
46
         // flush
47
           flush()
48
         } else {
           writer.revertPartialWritesAndClose()
```

```
50
51
          success = true
52
        } finally {
53
          if (success) {
54
            writer.close()
          } else {
55
56
            writer.revertPartialWritesAndClose()
            if (file.exists()) {
57
58
              if (!file.delete()) {
59
                logWarning(s"Error deleting ${file}")
60
              }
            }
61
62
          }
63
        }
64
65
        SpilledFile(file, blockId, batchSizes.toArray, elementsPerPartition)
66
      }
```

排序

```
我们再在回到,SortShuffleWriter.write中:
```

```
// 在外部排序中,
// 有部分结果可能在内存中
// 另外部分结果在一个或多个文件中
// 需要将它们merge成一个大文件
val partitionLengths = sorter.writePartitionedFile(blockId, tmp)
```

调用栈:

- · util.collection.writePartitionedFile
 - util.collection.ExternalSorter.destructiveSortedWritablePartitionedIterator
 - util.collection.ExternalSorter.partitionedIterator
 - · partitionedDestructiveSortedIterator

util.collection.ExternalSorter.writePartitionedFile

我们先来深入看下writePartitionedFile,将数据加入这个ExternalSorter中,写入一个磁盘文件:

```
def writePartitionedFile(
1
 2
         blockId: BlockId,
 3
         outputFile: File): Array[Long] = {
 4
       // 跟踪输出文件的位置
 5
 6
       val lengths = new Array[Long](numPartitions)
 7
       val writer = blockManager.getDiskWriter(blockId, outputFile, serInstance, fileBufferSize,
 8
         context.taskMetrics().shuffleWriteMetrics)
 9
       if (spills.isEmpty) {
10
11
         // 当只有内存中有数据时
12
         val collection = if (aggregator.isDefined) map else buffer
         val it = collection.destructiveSortedWritablePartitionedIterator(comparator)
13
14
         while (it.hasNext) {
15
           val partitionId = it.nextPartition()
           while (it.hasNext && it.nextPartition() == partitionId) {
16
17
             it.writeNext(writer)
18
19
           val segment = writer.commitAndGet()
20
           lengths(partitionId) = segment.length
```

```
21
         }
22
       } else {
         // 否则必须进行merge-sort
23
24
         // 得到一个分区迭代器
25
         // 并且直接把所有数据写入
         for ((id, elements) <- this.partitionedIterator) {</pre>
26
27
           if (elements.hasNext) {
28
              for (elem <- elements) {</pre>
                writer.write(elem._1, elem._2)
29
30
31
             val segment = writer.commitAndGet()
             lengths(id) = segment.length
32
33
34
         }
35
        }
36
37
        writer.close()
38
        context.taskMetrics().incMemoryBytesSpilled(memoryBytesSpilled)
39
        context.taskMetrics().incDiskBytesSpilled(diskBytesSpilled)
40
        context.taskMetrics().incPeakExecutionMemory(peakMemoryUsedBytes)
41
42
        lengths
43
     }
```

util.collection.ExternalSorter.destructiveSortedWritablePartitionedIterator

在writePartitionedFile使用destructiveSortedWritablePartitionedIterator生成了迭代器:

```
1 val it = collection.destructiveSortedWritablePartitionedIterator(comparator)
```

在上篇博文中提到util.collection.Spillable.spill中也使用到了它:

```
1 val inMemoryIterator = collection.destructiveSortedWritablePartitionedIterator(comparator)
```

我们来看下destructiveSortedWritablePartitionedIterator:

```
def destructiveSortedWritablePartitionedIterator(keyComparator: Option[Comparator[K]])
 1
 2
       : WritablePartitionedIterator = {
 3
       // 生成迭代器
       val it = partitionedDestructiveSortedIterator(keyComparator)
 4
 5
       new WritablePartitionedIterator {
 6
         private[this] var cur = if (it.hasNext) it.next() else null
 7
 8
         def writeNext(writer: DiskBlockObjectWriter): Unit = {
 9
           writer.write(cur._1._2, cur._2)
10
           cur = if (it.hasNext) it.next() else null
11
12
13
         def hasNext(): Boolean = cur != null
14
15
         def nextPartition(): Int = cur._1._1
16
       }
17
     }
```

可以看到 WritablePartitionedIterator 相当于 partitionedDestructiveSortedIterator 所返回的迭代器的代理类。destructiveSortedWritablePartitionedIterator并不返回值,而是将DiskBlockObjectWriter传入,再进行写。我们先把partitionedDestructiveSortedIterator放一下,往下看。

util.collection.ExternalSorter.partitionedIterator

和另外一个分支不同,这个分支是调用 partitionedIterator 得到分区迭代器,并且直接把所有数据写入。我们来深入看看 partitionedIterator:

```
1
     def partitionedIterator: Iterator[(Int, Iterator[Product2[K, C]])] = {
 2
       val usingMap = aggregator.isDefined
       val\ collection:\ Writable Partitioned Pair Collection [K,\ C]\ =\ if\ (using Map)\ map\ else\ buffer
 3
 4
       if (spills.isEmpty) {
 5
        // 当没有spills
        // 按我们之前的流程 不会 加入这分支
 6
 7
         if (!ordering.isDefined) {
           // 若不需要对key排序
 8
 9
           // 则只对Partition进行排序
10
           group By Partition (destructive Iterator (collection.partitioned Destructive Sorted Iterator (None))) \\
11
12
           // 否则需要对partition和key 进行排序
13
           groupByPartition(destructiveIterator(
             collection.partitionedDestructiveSortedIterator(Some(keyComparator))))
14
15
         }
16
       } else {
17
         // 当有spills
         // 需要 Merge spilled出来的那些临时文件 和 内存中的 数据
18
19
         merge(spills, destructiveIterator(
20
           collection.partitionedDestructiveSortedIterator(comparator)))
21
       }
22
     }
```

我们先来看下spills.isEmpty时候,两种排序方式:

• 只对Partition进行排序:

partitionedDestructiveSortedIterator中传入的是None,意思是不对key进行排序。对Partition进行排序是默认会在partitionedDestructiveSortedIterator中进行的。我们留在后面讲解。

1 groupByPartition(destructiveIterator(collection.partitionedDestructiveSortedIterator(None)))

Partition排序后、根据Partition的聚合:

```
private def groupByPartition(data: Iterator[((Int, K), C)])

: Iterator[(Int, Iterator[Product2[K, C]])] =

{
  val buffered = data.buffered
  (0 until numPartitions).iterator.map(p => (p, new IteratorForPartition(p, buffered)))
}
```

IteratorForPartition就是对单个partion的迭代器:

```
private[this] class IteratorForPartition(partitionId: Int, data: BufferedIterator[((Int, K), C)])
 1
 2
        extends Iterator[Product2[K, C]]
 3
       override def hasNext: Boolean = data.hasNext && data.head._1._1 == partitionId
 4
 5
 6
       override def next(): Product2[K, C] = {
 7
         if (!hasNext) {
 8
            throw new NoSuchElementException
 9
10
         val elem = data.next()
11
          (elem._1._2, elem._2)
12
        }
13
     }
```

• 对partition和key进行排序

```
1 groupByPartition(destructiveIterator(
    2
                 collection.partitionedDestructiveSortedIterator(Some(keyComparator))))
partitionedDestructiveSortedIterator中传入的是keyComparator:
    1
        private val keyComparator: Comparator[K] = ordering.getOrElse(new Comparator[K] {
    2
          override def compare(a: K, b: K): Int = {
    3
             val h1 = if (a == null) 0 else a.hashCode()
    4
            val h2 = if (b == null) 0 else b.hashCode()
    5
            if (h1 < h2) -1 else if (h1 == h2) 0 else 1
    6
          }
    7
        })
```

先根据key的hashCode进行排序,再调用 groupByPartition 对 partition 进行排序。

而对于有 spills 时,我们使用 comparator:

```
private def comparator: Option[Comparator[K]] = {
1
    // 若需要排序 或者 需要 聚合
2
3
      if (ordering.isDefined || aggregator.isDefined) {
4
        Some(keyComparator)
5
      } else {
6
        None
7
      }
8
    }
```

partitionedDestructiveSortedIterator

好了接下来我们就来看看 partitionedDestructiveSortedIterator 。 partitionedDestructiveSortedIterator 是特质 WritablePartitionedPairCollection 中的方法。 WritablePartitionedPairCollection 由 PartitionedAppendOnlyMap和PartitionedPairBuffer继承。在partitionedIterator中可以看到:

```
val usingMap = aggregator.isDefined
val collection: WritablePartitionedPairCollection[K, C] = if (usingMap) map else buffer
```

若需要聚合,则使用PartitionedAppendOnlyMap,否则使用PartitionedPairBuffer

util.collection.PartitionedPairBuffer.partitionedDestructiveSortedIterator

我们先来看下简单点的PartitionedPairBuffer.partitionedDestructiveSortedIterator:

```
override def partitionedDestructiveSortedIterator(keyComparator: Option[Comparator[K]])
: Iterator[((Int, K), V)] = {
  val comparator = keyComparator.map(partitionKeyComparator).getOrElse(partitionComparator)
  // 对数据进行排序
  new Sorter(new KVArraySortDataFormat[(Int, K), AnyRef]).sort(data, 0, curSize, comparator)
  iterator
}
```

我们可以看到上述:

```
val comparator = keyComparator.map(partitionKeyComparator).getOrElse(partitionComparator)
```

使用 partitionKeyComparator 将原来的 comparator 给替换了。 partitionKeyComparator 就是 partition和key二次排序,如果传入的keyComparator为None,那就是只对Partition进行排序:

```
def partitionKeyComparator[K](keyComparator: Comparator[K]): Comparator[(Int, K)] = {
    new Comparator[(Int, K)] {
    override def compare(a: (Int, K), b: (Int, K)): Int = {
        val partitionDiff = a._1 - b._1
```

```
if (partitionDiff != 0) {
    partitionDiff
} else {
    keyComparator.compare(a._2, b._2)
}
}
```

之后我们使用Sort等对数据进行排序,其中用到了TimSort,在以后博文中,我们会深入讲解。

最后返回迭代器iterator, 其实就是简单的按一对一对的去遍历数据:

```
1
      private def iterator(): Iterator[((Int, K), V)] = new Iterator[((Int, K), V)] {
 2
        var pos = 0
 3
 4
        override def hasNext: Boolean = pos < curSize</pre>
 5
 6
       override def next(): ((Int, K), V) = {
 7
          if (!hasNext) {
 8
            throw new NoSuchElementException
 9
          val pair = (data(2 * pos).asInstanceOf[(Int, K)], data(2 * pos + 1).asInstanceOf[V])
10
11
          pair
12
13
14
      }
15 }
```

util.collection.PartitionedAppendOnlyMap.partitionedDestructiveSortedIterator

```
def partitionedDestructiveSortedIterator(keyComparator: Option[Comparator[K]])
    : Iterator[((Int, K), V)] = {
      val comparator = keyComparator.map(partitionKeyComparator).getOrElse(partitionComparator)
      destructiveSortedIterator(comparator)
}
```

util.collection.PartitionedAppendOnlyMap.destructiveSortedIterator

```
1
      def destructiveSortedIterator(keyComparator: Comparator[K]): Iterator[(K, V)] = {
 2
        destroyed = true
 3
        // 向左整理
 4
       var keyIndex, newIndex = 0
 5
       while (keyIndex < capacity) {</pre>
 6
          if (data(2 * keyIndex) != null) {
 7
            data(2 * newIndex) = data(2 * keyIndex)
 8
            data(2 * newIndex + 1) = data(2 * keyIndex + 1)
 9
            newIndex += 1
10
          }
11
          keyIndex += 1
12
13
        assert(curSize == newIndex + (if (haveNullValue) 1 else 0))
14
        new Sorter(new KVArraySortDataFormat[K, AnyRef]).sort(data, 0, newIndex, keyComparator)
15
16
17
        // 返回新的 Iterator
       new Iterator[(K, V)] {
18
19
          var i = 0
20
          var nullValueReady = haveNullValue
21
          def hasNext: Boolean = (i < newIndex || nullValueReady)</pre>
22
          def next(): (K, V) = {
23
            if (nullValueReady) {
              nullValueReady = false
```

```
(null.asInstanceOf[K], nullValue)
25
26
           } else {
             val item = (data(2 * i).asInstanceOf[K], data(2 * i + 1).asInstanceOf[V])
27
28
29
             item
30
31
32
       }
33
     }
```