Spark SQL优化作业

思考题:如何避免小文件问题

形成小文件的背景可能有:

Spark SQL在执行ETL(filter/shuffle)后,很难评估待写出的数据量,再加上写出的数据大小会受到压缩算法和存储格式的影响,则有可能生成的数据文件很多,但每个文件都很小,也就是一组碎片化的文件。

文件数量主要是shuffle操作决定:

- 1. shuffle分区过多过碎,则会导致写入性能差且小文件数量多。
- 2. shuffle分区过少过大,写入并发度不够,影响任务执行效率。

碎片文件导致后续在读表查询时产生读性能问题, 主要可能有:

- 1. 读操作时,文件listing操作非常耗时(需要寻找读入大量文件),造成磁盘和网络的IO影响;同时也对nameNode的内存造成压力。
- 2. spark SQL任务执行,会根据文件数量启动大量的map task,单个task虽然执行很快,但对调度系统yarn带来压力,整体耗时反而增大。
- 3. hdfs的存储时面临超出文件个数上限的潜在风险,这主要是底层操作系统 Linux/Unix的文件系统决定的。

解决思路主要有以下几个方面:

- 1. SQL层面解决
 - 1.1 设置参数调节并行度

通过set spark.sql.shuffle.partitions参数,比如从200调整至100来降低并行度,导致最终生成的文件数量减少。但坏处是执行耗时会增加,减少小文件的效果有,但不理想。

1.2 增加一个并行度=1的job, 专门合并小文件。

先将数据写入一个临时分区,再通过set spark.sql.shuffle.partitions=1,和类似如下SQL语句落盘最终数据文件

insert overwrite table targetTable
select * from sourceTable group by *

group by在spark中属于宽依赖,所以会进行shuffle操作,如此将原先的多个小文件通过shuffle后合并成少量的大文件。

1.3 与2类似,通过SQL语句在写表操作时合并小文件 在查询任务完成后,通过distribute by rand()来触发shuffle操作 重新分区。rand()函数会将数据随机分发,如此重新分区后,每 个分区大小基本相等,文件大小也会尽量靠近block size的大 小。

select * from table distribute by rand()

- 2. 实现一个自定义SQL语法进行文件合并的操作 主要功能:
 - 2.1 能够指定表或分区的文件合并
 - 2.2 对于分区表:如果指定分区则合并分区;如果没有指定分区,则 递归所有分区进行合并
 - 2.3 如果指定生成的文件数量,直接按文件数量合并

实现Compact table command

1. 在SqlBase.g4中添加自定义命令compact table。

2. 通过maven重新编译antlr4。

```
Downloaded from apache.snapshots: <a href="https://repository.apache.org/snapshots/org/apache/spark/spark-sketch.2.12/3.3.8-SNAPSHOT/spark-sketch.2.12/3.3.8-SNAPSHOT/spark-unsa
Downloaded from apache.snapshots: <a href="https://repository.apache.org/snapshots/org/apache/spark/spark-network-common.2.12/3.3.8-SNAPSHOT/spark-unsa
Downloaded from apache.snapshots: <a href="https://repository.apache.org/snapshots/org/apache/spark/spark-network-common.2.12/3.3.8-SNAPSHOT/sp
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```

3. 在SparkSqlParser.scala中添加对应的visit方法visitCompactTable。

```
// visitCompactTable
 override def visitCompactTable(ctx:
CompactTableContext): LogicalPlan = withOrigin(ctx) {
   // 获取目标表名
   // 获取指定分区
   // 获取指定的文件数,若该参数为空调用operationNotAllowed方
法给出告警信息
   val targetTable = visitTableIdentifier(ctx.target)
   val partSpecs = Option(ctx.partitionSpec).map
{ specCtx =>
UnresolvedPartitionSpec(visitNonOptionalPartitionSpec(sp
ecCtx), None)
   val fileNum = ctx.INTEGER_VALUE.getText.toInt
   if (fileNum.isEmpty) {
     operationNotAllowed("COMPACT TABLE must be specify
a int number for files", ctx)
   CompactTableCommand(
     targetTable,
     partSpecs.toSeq,
```

```
fileNum)
}
```

- 4. 在org/apache/spark/sql/execution/command/下添加CompactTableCommand.scala文件,实现CompactTableCommand方法。
 - 4.1 getTableLocation函数: 获取表底层文件的存储路径
 - 4.2 moveFiles函数:用于移动指定目录下的文件
 - 4.3 mergeFiles函数:用于通过coalesce函数实现小文件合并,同时通过两次调用moveFiles函数实现移动源文件到合并目录,和将合并后的新文件移动回源文件目录。
 - 4.4 具体代码如下

```
package org.apache.spark.sql.execution.command
import java.net.URI
import java.util.Date
import org.apache.hadoop.fs.{FileSystem, Path}
import org.apache.log4j.Logger
import org.apache.spark.{SparkConf, SparkContext}
import org.apache.spark.sql.{Row, SaveMode, SparkSession,
SQLContext}
import org.apache.spark.sql.catalyst.TableIdentifier
import org.apache.spark.sql.catalyst.catalog.{CatalogTable,
CatalogTableType, InMemoryCatalog, SessionCatalog}
import org.apache.spark.sql.catalyst.parser.ParserInterface
import org.apache.spark.sql.internal.{SessionState, SharedState}
case class CompactTableCommand(
   targetTable: TableIdentifier,
    partSpecs: partitionSpec,
    fileNum: Int) extends LeafRunnableCommand {
```

```
val sparkConf = new
SparkConf().setMaster("local[*]").setAppName("mergeFile")
   val sc = new SparkContext(sparkConf)
   val sqlContext = new HiveContext(sc)
   val fileSystem = FileSystem.get(sc.hadoopConfiguration)
   val logger = Logger.getLogger("org")
 override def run(sparkSession: SparkSession): Seq[Row] = {
    /*
    * * 合并步骤:
    * 1. 将小文件目录(srcDataPath)下的文件移动到临时目录/mergePath/$
{mergeTime}/src
    * 2. 使用coalesce或者repartition, 传入分区数(默认500)。 将数据写入
临时的数据目录(/mergePath/${mergeTime}/data)
    * 3. 将临时数据目录文件move到文件目录(srcDataPath)
    * 4. 删除临时目录(mergePath)
   val srcDataPath = getTableLocation(targetTable.toString,
sparkSession)
    val mergePath = "/Users/chenhao/github code/spark/data/
mergeTmp"
   val mergeTime = new Date().getTime.toString
   val partitionSize = fileNum
   val result = mergeFiles(sqlContext, fileSystem,
       mergeTime, srcDataPath, mergePath, partitionSize)
   Seq(Row(logger.info("result: " + result)))
 }
 def mergeFiles(sqlContext: SQLContext, fileSystem: FileSystem,
mergeTime: String,
                srcDataPath: String, mergePath: String,
partitionSize: Int): String = {
   val mergeSrcPath = mergePath + "/" + mergeTime + "/src"
   val mergeDataPath = mergePath + "/" + mergeTime + "/data"
   var mergeInfo = "merge success"
   try {
      * 1.将需要合并的文件mv到临时目录
      * 2.将合并目录的src子目录下的文件合并后保存到合并目录mergeDataPath
的data子目录下
```

```
* 3.利用coalesce函数对数据文件重新分区(repartition函数应该也可以
做到)、即合并、并将文件保存至mergeDataPath目录下。
      * 3.将mergeDataPath的data目录下的文件移动到原目录
     * 4.删除合并目录src的子目录
     * */
     moveFiles(fileSystem, mergeTime, srcDataPath, mergeSrcPath,
true)
     val srcDF =
sqlContext.read.format("parquet").load(mergeSrcPath + "/")
     srcDF.coalesce(partitionSize).write.format("parquet")
        .mode(SaveMode.Overwrite).save(mergeDataPath)
     moveFiles(fileSystem, mergeTime, mergeDataPath,
srcDataPath, false)
     fileSystem.delete(new Path(mergePath + "/" + mergeTime),
true)
    } catch {
     case e: Exception => e.printStackTrace()
       mergeInfo = "merge failed"
    }
   mergeInfo
  }
  def moveFiles(fileSystem: FileSystem, mergeTime: String,
fromDir: String,
               destDir: String, ifTruncDestDir: Boolean): Unit =
{
    /*
    * 1.判断目标目录是否存在,不存在即建立
    * 2.是否清空目标目录下面的所有文件
    * 3.将srcDataPath目录下的除" SUCCESS"外的文件逐个移动到
mergeSrcPath目录下
    * */
    val fromDirPath = new Path(fromDir)
    val destDirPath = new Path(destDir)
    if (!fileSystem.exists(new Path(destDir))) {
     fileSystem.mkdirs(destDirPath.getParent)
    }
    if (ifTruncDestDir) {
```

```
fileSystem.globStatus(new Path(destDir + "/*") )
        .foreach(x => fileSystem.delete(x.getPath(), true))
    }
    var num = 0
    fileSystem.globStatus(new Path(fromDir + "/*")).foreach(x =>
{
      val fromLocation = x.getPath().toString
      val fileName =
fromLocation.substring(fromLocation.lastIndexOf("/") + 1)
      val fromPath = new Path(fromLocation)
      if (fileName != " SUCCESS") {
        var destLocation = fromLocation.replace(fromDir, destDir)
        val fileSuffix = if (fileName.contains("."))
          {fileName.substring(fileName.lastIndexOf("."))}
          else {""}
        val newFileName = mergeTime + " " + num + fileSuffix
        destLocation = destLocation.substring(0,
destLocation.lastIndexOf("/") + 1) + newFileName
        num = num + 1
        val destPath = new Path(destLocation)
        if (!fileSystem.exists(destPath.getParent)) {
          fileSystem.mkdirs(destPath.getParent)
        }
        fileSystem.rename(fromPath, destPath) // hdfs dfs -mv
      }
    })
  }
 def getTableLocation(table: String, sparkSession:
SparkSession): String = {
      val sessionState: SessionState = sparkSession.sessionState
      val sharedState: SharedState = sparkSession.sharedState
      val catalog: SessionCatalog = sessionState.catalog
      val sqlParser: ParserInterface = sessionState.sqlParser
      val client = sharedState.externalCatalog match {
        case catalog: HiveExternalCatalog => catalog.client
        case : InMemoryCatalog => throw new
IllegalArgumentException("In Memory catalog doesn't " +
```

```
"support hive client API")
}

val idtfr = sqlParser.parseTableIdentifier(table)
    require(catalog.tableExists(idtfr), new

IllegalArgumentException(idtfr + " done not exists"))
    val rawTable =

client.getTable(idtfr.database.getOrElse("default"), idtfr.table)
    rawTable.location.toString
}
```

5. 编译暂未通过,调试中......