

精准抓住你的每一个潜在用户

ClickHouse在实时广告圈人业务中的最佳实践

阿里云 - 数据库 涂继业（和君）

> 个人简介



- 阿里云 云数据库ClickHouse 技术负责人
- 阿里云 自研数据库 AnalyticDB 核心研发人员
- 多年Java/C++、OLAP数据库、大数据领域研发经验
- 实际参与大规模、分布式、高性能OLAP引擎多个核心模块设计与研发



- 01 业务简介与挑战**
- 02 业界常见解决方案**
- 03 ClickHouse最佳实践**
- 04 云数据库ClickHouse特色**



大宽表

1000+标签, Array类型



任意维度检索

Ad-hoc, 多维度交并差



大吞吐导入

T+1离线算标签, 数百MB/s



查询并发高

数百并发, 圈选万/十万/百万人群



实时更新

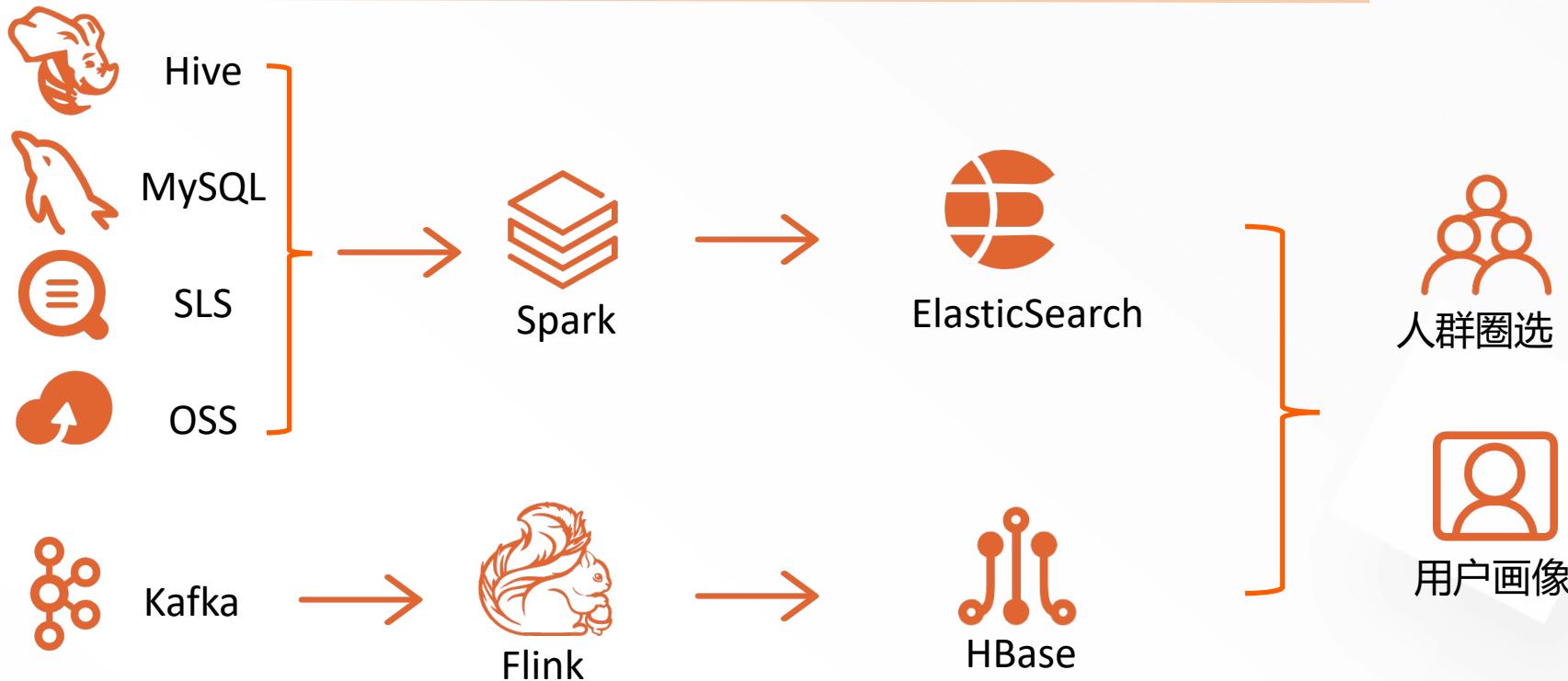
指标实时计算/更新



Schema灵活变更

动态增删列, 改变列类型

业界常见解决方案



方案缺陷：

- 数据一致性：数据导入2个独立系统，冗余2份；
- ElasticSearch优势场景是搜索，而非分析；
- ElasticSearch写入速度慢，大吞吐写入容易OOM；
- ElasticSearch存储成本高：行存压缩率低、_source原文、双副本；

- ElasticSearch稠密索引：构建速度慢，全列索引空间膨胀严重；
- ElasticSearch更改schema复杂，涉及到index结构变化；
- ElasticSearch查询语法复杂：DSL v.s. SQL
- 资源消耗严重，需要高规格CPU/MEM，硬件成本高昂；

➤ ClickHouse解决方案 – ReplacingMergeTree



```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS user_tbl (
    user_id UInt64,
    reg_date Datetime,
    city_level String,
    gender String,
    interest_sports String,
    comment_like_cnt UInt32,
    last30d_share_cnt UInt32,
    user_like_consume_trend_type String,
    province String,
    last_access_version String,
    others Array(String)
) ENGINE = ReplacingMergeTree()
ORDER BY user_id;
```

优点：

- 简单直观
- 写入高吞吐
- 查询速度快
- 适合离线一次性导入

缺点：

- UPDATE操作限制多
 - 不宜单行进行
 - 个数总数受限
 - 合并效率低
- 数据一致性：异步生效

存储引擎

MergeTreeFamily

MergeTree

ReplacingMergeTree

AggregatingMergeTree

SummingMergeTree

CollapsingMergeTree

VersionedCollapsingMergeTree

GraphiteMergeTree

Specials

Distributed

Dictionary

Merge

Join

Set

File

URL

数据类型

```
CREATE TABLE t
(
    id UInt32,
    column1 SimpleAggregateFunction(sum, UInt64),
    column2 SimpleAggregateFunction(any, String)
) ENGINE = ...
ORDER BY id;
```

any anyLast min max

sum argMin argMax groupBitAnd

➤ ClickHouse最佳实践 – AggregatingMergeTree



```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS whatever_table ON CLUSTER default (
    user_id UInt64,
    reg_date SimpleAggregateFunction(anyLast, Datetime),
    city_level SimpleAggregateFunction(anyLast, Nullable(String)),
    gender SimpleAggregateFunction(anyLast, Nullable(String)),
    interest_sports SimpleAggregateFunction(anyLast, Nullable(String)),
    comment_like_cnt SimpleAggregateFunction(anyLast, Nullable(UInt32)),
    last30d_share_cnt SimpleAggregateFunction(anyLast, Nullable(UInt32)),
    user_like_consume_trend_type SimpleAggregateFunction(anyLast, Nullable(String)),
    province SimpleAggregateFunction(anyLast, Nullable(String)),
    last_access_version SimpleAggregateFunction(anyLast, Nullable(String)),
    others SimpleAggregateFunction(anyLast, Nullable(Array(String)))
) ENGINE = AggregatingMergeTree()
ORDER BY user_id;
```

➤ ClickHouse最佳实践 – Insert替换Update



ReplacingMergeTree

```
ALTER TABLE whatever_table  
UPDATE last30d_share_cnt = 10, comment_like_cnt = 20  
WHERE user_id = 1;  
  
INSERT INTO whatever_table VALUES(  
    1,  
    '2021-01-28 10:10:10',  
    '一线城市',  
    '男',  
    '否',  
    20,  
    10,  
    '高',  
    '河南省',  
    '13',  
    ['a', 'b', 'c'])
```

AggregatingMergeTree

```
INSERT INTO whatever_table  
(user_id, last30d_share_cnt, comment_like_cnt)  
VALUES (1, 10, 20);
```

- 提升系统稳定性
 - 减少小文件数目，无mutation个数限制
 - 合并速度更快
- 提升写入性能
 - Insert中只需要包含被更新的列，其他列无需包含
 - 不需要查询原始数据

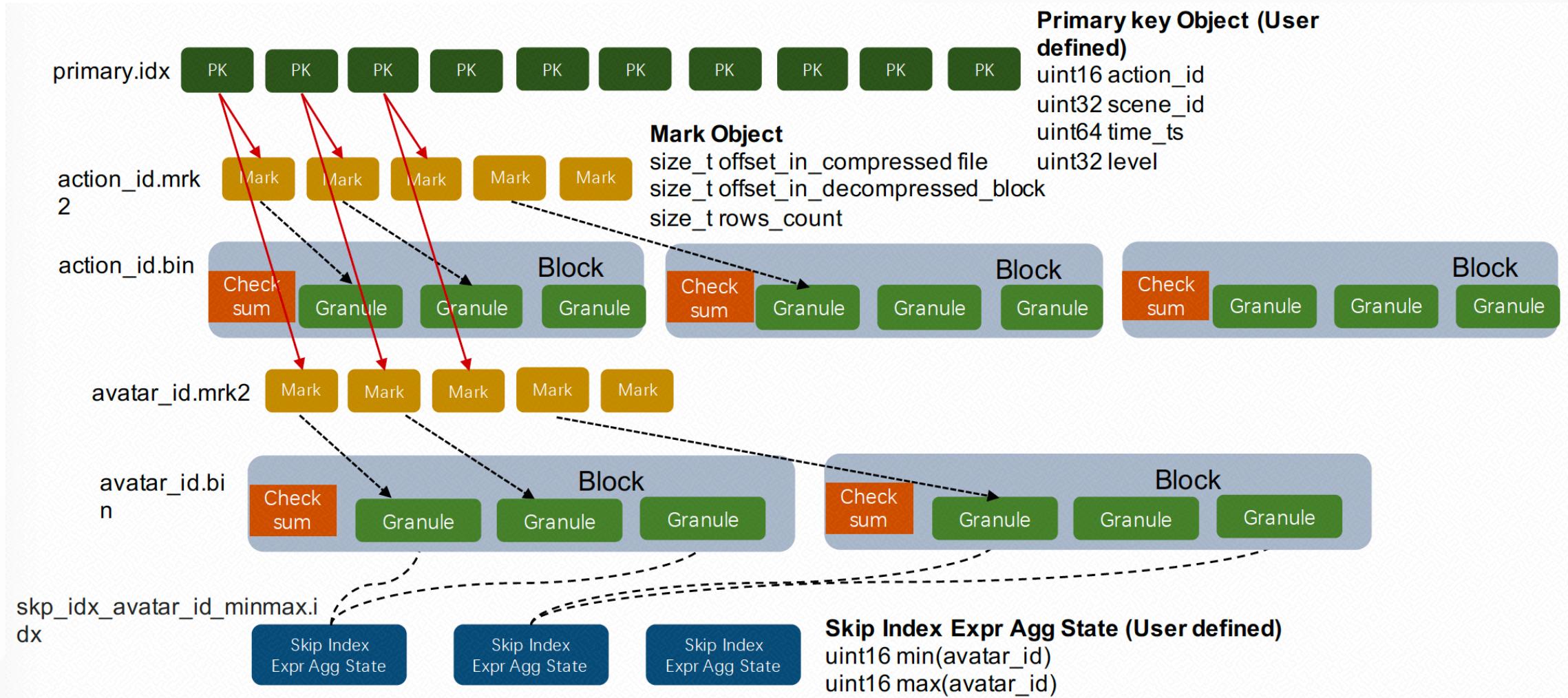
➤ ClickHouse最佳实践 – 数据一致性



```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS whatever_table ON CLUSTER default (
    user_id UInt64,
    reg_date SimpleAggregateFunction(anyLast, Datetime),
    city_level SimpleAggregateFunction(anyLast, Nullable(String)),
    gender SimpleAggregateFunction(anyLast, Nullable(String)),
    interest_sports SimpleAggregateFunction(anyLast, Nullable(String)),
    comment_like_cnt SimpleAggregateFunction(anyLast, Nullable(UInt32)),
    last30d_share_cnt SimpleAggregateFunction(anyLast, Nullable(UInt32)),
    user_like_consume_trend_type SimpleAggregateFunction(anyLast, Nullable(String)),
    province SimpleAggregateFunction(anyLast, Nullable(String)),
    last_access_version SimpleAggregateFunction(anyLast, Nullable(String)),
    others SimpleAggregateFunction(anyLast, Nullable(Array(String)))
) ENGINE = AggregatingMergeTree()
PARTITION BY (user_id % 8)
ORDER BY user_id;
```

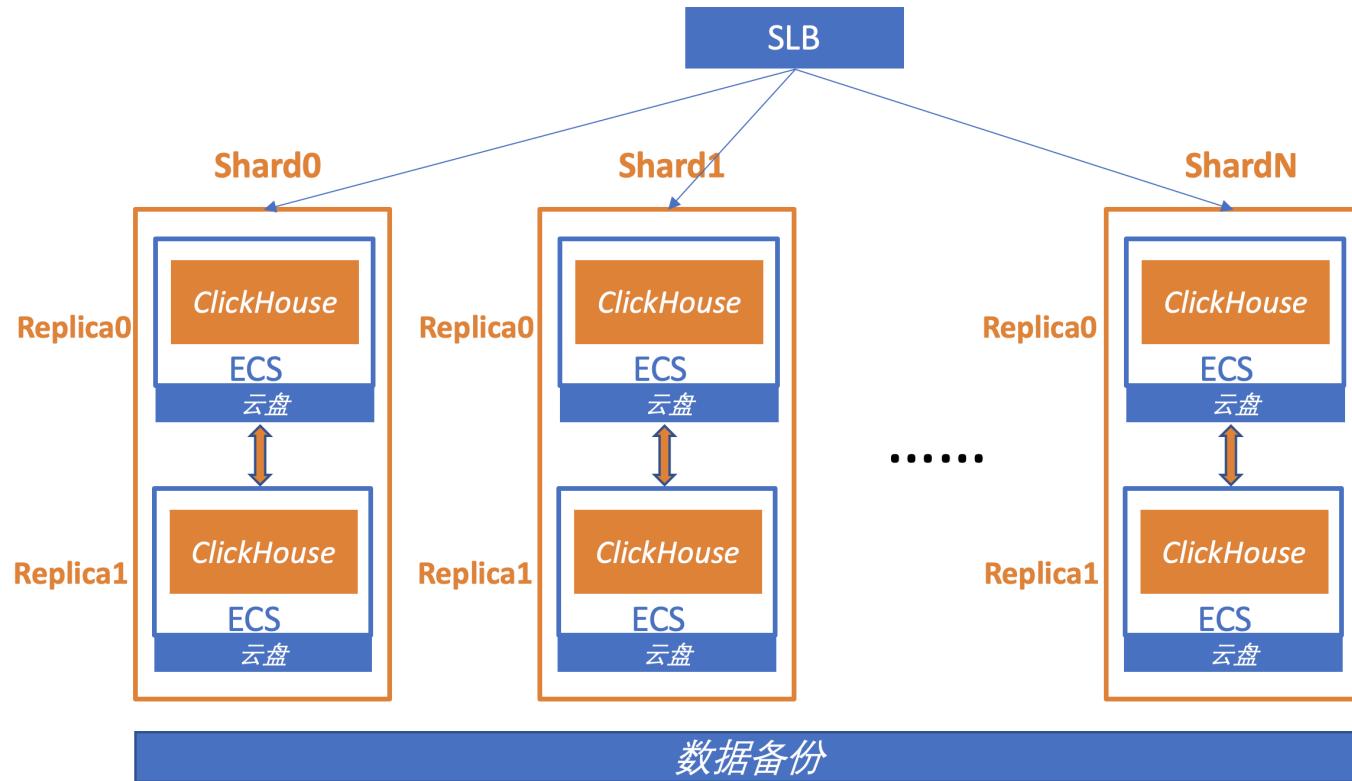
- 更新立即可见
 - count(distinct user_id)
- 更新延迟可见
 - 周期性OPTIMIZE tbl FINAL
 - 查询OPTIMIZE前的数据
where gmt_time < “”
- 分区级并发optimize
 - OPTIMIZE tble PARTITION par

➤ ClickHouse最佳实践 – 高并发查询



- index_granularity
 - 单个索引颗粒大小
 - 越大，则单次索引检索命中数据越多
- min_compress_block_size
 - 单个block大小，包含1个或多个索引颗粒
 - 越大，则单次磁盘IO数据量越大
- min_bytes_for_wide_part
 - 小于该值，使用行列混存
 - 大量小写时，compact格式性能更好
- min_rows_for_wide_part
 - 小于该值，使用行列混存；
 - 大量小写时，compact格式性能更好；
- CODEC(NONE)
 - 高频读取的列，可以设置不压缩；
 - 磁盘换空间，提升查询效率；
- LowCardinality/Enum
 - Distinct值少的列，采用词典压缩；

➤ ClickHouse最佳实践 – 高并发查询



```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS tbl_all  
AS tbl_local  
ENGINE = Distributed(  
    default, db, tbl_local,  
    intHash(user_id));
```

- max_threads
 - 执行单个query的线程数
- optimize_skip_unused_shards
 - 根据sharding策略，跳过未命中分片

➤ ClickHouse最佳实践 – 总结

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS whatever_table ON CLUSTER default (
    user_id UInt64 CODEC(NONE),
    reg_date SimpleAggregateFunction(anyLast, Datetime),
    city_level SimpleAggregateFunction(
        anyLast,
        Nullable(Enum('一线城市' = 0, '二线城市' = 1, '三线城市' = 2, '四线城市' = 3))
    ),
    gender SimpleAggregateFunction(anyLast, Nullable(Enum('女' = 0, '男' = 1))),
    interest_sports SimpleAggregateFunction(anyLast, Nullable(Enum('否' = 0, '是' = 1))),
    comment_like_cnt SimpleAggregateFunction(anyLast, Nullable(UInt32)),
    last30d_share_cnt SimpleAggregateFunction(anyLast, Nullable(UInt32)),
    user_like_consume_trend_type SimpleAggregateFunction(anyLast, Nullable(String)),
    province SimpleAggregateFunction(anyLast, Nullable(LowCardinality String)),
    last_access_version SimpleAggregateFunction(anyLast, Nullable(String)),
    others SimpleAggregateFunction(anyLast, Nullable(Array(String)))
) ENGINE = AggregatingMergeTree()
PARTITION BY (user_id % 8)
ORDER BY user_id
SETTINGS min_compress_block_size = 16384
, index_granularity = 1024
, min_bytes_for_wide_part=500000000
, min_rows_for_wide_part=1000000;
```

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS tbl_all
AS tbl_local
ENGINE = Distributed(
    default, db, tbl_local,
    intHash(user_id));
```

```
SELECT ...
SETTINGS max_threads = 4,
optimize_skip_unused_shards = 1;
```

➤ ClickHouse最佳实践 – 测试结果

```
# jmeter -n -t /data/app/jmeter/ck_test_jdbc.jmx -l /data/app/jmeter/result.txt -e -o /data/app/jmeter/webreport

Creating summariser <summary>
Created the tree successfully using /data/app/jmeter/ck_test_jdbc.jmx

Waiting for possible Shutdown/StopTestNow/HeapDump/ThreadDump message on port 4446
summary + 29945 in 00:00:07 = 4411.5/s Avg: 15 Min: 5 Max: 2214 Err: 0 (0.00%) Active: 136 Started: 136 Finished: 0
summary + 248137 in 00:00:30 = 8271.2/s Avg: 23 Min: 5 Max: 258 Err: 0 (0.00%) Active: 200 Started: 200 Finished: 0
summary = 278082 in 00:00:37 = 7559.0/s Avg: 22 Min: 5 Max: 2214 Err: 0 (0.00%)
summary + 243368 in 00:00:30 = 8112.3/s Avg: 24 Min: 5 Max: 324 Err: 0 (0.00%) Active: 200 Started: 200 Finished: 0
summary = 521450 in 00:01:07 = 7807.5/s Avg: 23 Min: 5 Max: 2214 Err: 0 (0.00%)
summary + 242176 in 00:00:30 = 8072.5/s Avg: 24 Min: 5 Max: 382 Err: 0 (0.00%) Active: 200 Started: 200 Finished: 0
summary = 763626 in 00:01:37 = 7889.7/s Avg: 23 Min: 5 Max: 2214 Err: 0 (0.00%)
summary + 246057 in 00:00:30 = 8201.9/s Avg: 24 Min: 5 Max: 364 Err: 0 (0.00%) Active: 200 Started: 200 Finished: 0
summary = 1009683 in 00:02:07 = 7963.6/s Avg: 24 Min: 5 Max: 2214 Err: 0 (0.00%)
summary + 244025 in 00:00:30 = 8134.2/s Avg: 24 Min: 5 Max: 354 Err: 0 (0.00%) Active: 200 Started: 200 Finished: 0
summary = 1253708 in 00:02:37 = 7996.2/s Avg: 24 Min: 5 Max: 2214 Err: 0 (0.00%)
summary + 242086 in 00:00:30 = 8069.5/s Avg: 24 Min: 5 Max: 403 Err: 0 (0.00%) Active: 200 Started: 200 Finished: 0
summary = 1495794 in 00:03:07 = 8008.0/s Avg: 24 Min: 5 Max: 2214 Err: 0 (0.00%)
summary + 238546 in 00:00:30 = 7951.5/s Avg: 25 Min: 5 Max: 383 Err: 0 (0.00%) Active: 200 Started: 200 Finished: 0
summary = 1734340 in 00:03:37 = 8000.2/s Avg: 24 Min: 5 Max: 2214 Err: 0 (0.00%)
summary + 235824 in 00:00:30 = 7860.8/s Avg: 24 Min: 5 Max: 334 Err: 0 (0.00%) Active: 135 Started: 200 Finished: 65
summary = 1970164 in 00:04:07 = 7983.2/s Avg: 24 Min: 5 Max: 2214 Err: 0 (0.00%)
summary + 29836 in 00:00:05 = 5669.0/s Avg: 13 Min: 5 Max: 65 Err: 0 (0.00%) Active: 0 Started: 200 Finished: 200
summary = 2000000 in 00:04:12 = 7934.9/s Avg: 24 Min: 5 Max: 2214 Err: 0 (0.00%)
Tidying up ...
... end of run
```

阿里云 - 云数据库ClickHouse – 差异化



模块	功能名称	云数据库ClickHouse	开源自建
运维体系	集群管理	可视化创建、删除、管理实例	手工部署
	Failover	管控任务流自动监控处理	自行处理
	容灾备份	备份与恢复、异地容灾 (TODO)	自行处理
	安全性	审计日志、RAM授权、白名单、密码防爆破、公网SLB	自行处理
	参数自助设置	系统参数、用户参数修改；词典管理	自行修改配置文件
	监控报警	完善的多指标监控、报警体系；慢sql分析	自行搭建维护Prometheus等
	水平扩缩容	自动迁移数据	手动迁移数据
数据生态	用户权限控制	有，支持RAM子账号授权	无
	数据接入链路	Flink、Spark、MySQL物化外表、MaxCompute、OSS、SLS、DTS、Kafka、DMS、DataWorks、QuickBI	开源生态
专家支持	专家服务	有，提供业务设计、优化建议、问题快速处理	无
内核研发	版本升级	LTS版本，确保前后兼容	需要自行处理不兼容行为
	社区bugfix	有，快速响应；稳定性、易用性	自行fix
	内核优化	资源队列、二级索引、分层存储、存储计算分离(TODO)、MPP计算(TODO)	无

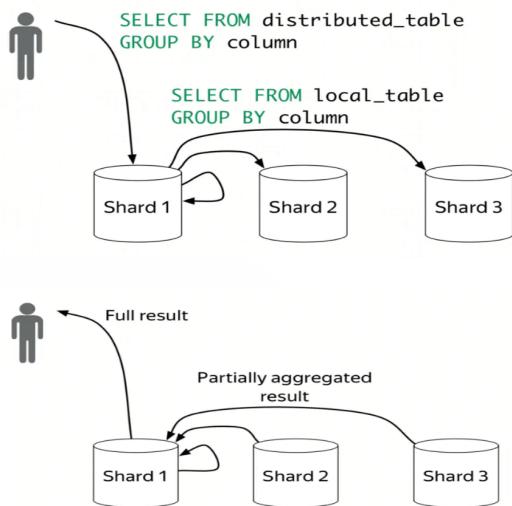
阿里云 - 云数据库ClickHouse – 内核特性

阿里云 | 奥运会全球指定云服务商

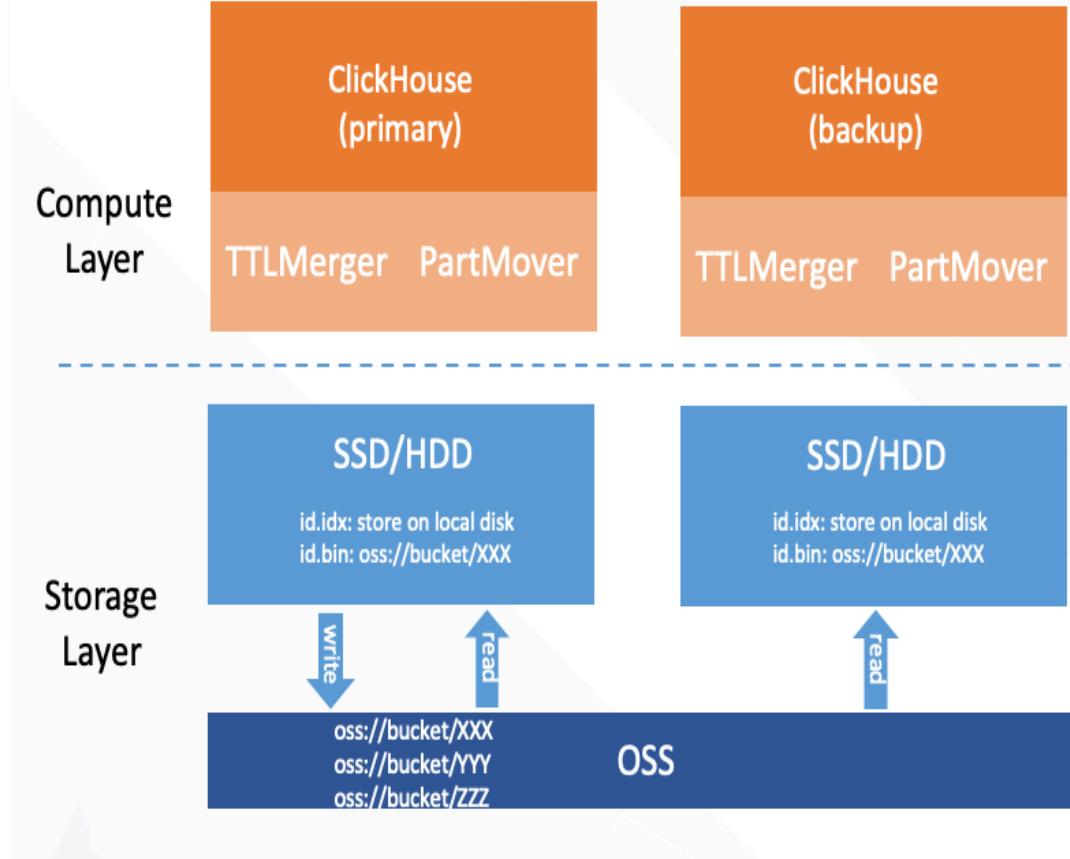
```
Whole data: [-----]
CounterID: [aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaabbbbcdeeeeeeeeeeefggggggghhhhhhhiiiiiiiklllllll]
Date: [11111112222223331233211112222233211111112122222231111222331112233]
Marks: |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
      a,1 a,2 a,3 b,3 e,2 e,3 g,1 h,2 i,1 i,3 l,3
Marks numbers: 0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10
```

value	rowid
1	1,2,3,
2	11,24,35
3	5,46

二级索引



维度表、并发外表



分层存储

**云数据库ClickHouse =
ClickHouse + ElasticSearch**

Thanks !

