1. 自定义InputFormat合并小文件

1.1 需求

无论hdfs还是mapreduce,对于小文件都有损效率,实践中,又难免面临处理大量小文件的场景,此时,就需要有相应解决方案

1.2 分析

小文件的优化无非以下几种方式:

- 1、 在数据采集的时候, 就将小文件或小批数据合成大文件再上传HDFS
- 2、 在业务处理之前, 在HDFS上使用mapreduce程序对小文件进行合并
- 3、在mapreduce处理时,可采用combineInputFormat提高效率

1.3 实现

本节实现的是上述第二种方式

程序的核心机制:

自定义一个InputFormat

改写RecordReader, 实现一次读取一个完整文件封装为KV

在输出时使用SequenceFileOutPutFormat输出合并文件

代码如下:

自定义InputFromat

```
1 public class MyInputFormat extends
FileInputFormat<NullWritable,BytesWritable> {
2 @Override
3 public RecordReader<NullWritable, BytesWritable>
createRecordReader(InputSplit inputSplit, TaskAttemptContext
taskAttemptContext) throws IOException, InterruptedException {
//1:创建自定义RecordReader对象
MyRecordReader myRecordReader = new MyRecordReader();
//2:将inputSplit和context对象传给MyRecordReader
```

```
7
             myRecordReader.initialize(inputSplit, taskAttemptContext);
8
 9
10
             return myRecordReader;
         }
11
12
         /*
13
14
         设置文件是否可以被切割
15
          */
        @Override
16
17
         protected boolean isSplitable(JobContext context, Path filename) {
18
             return false:
19
         }
    }
20
21
```

自定义RecordReader

```
1
    public class MyRecordReader extends
    RecordReader<NullWritable,BytesWritable>{
2
3
        private Configuration configuration = null;
        private FileSplit fileSplit = null;
4
5
        private boolean processed = false;
        private BytesWritable bytesWritable = new BytesWritable();
6
7
        private FileSystem fileSystem = null;
8
        private FSDataInputStream inputStream = null;
9
        //进行初始化工作
10
        @Override
        public void initialize(InputSplit inputSplit, TaskAttemptContext
11
    taskAttemptContext) throws IOException, InterruptedException {
12
            //获取文件的切片
              fileSplit= (FileSplit)inputSplit;
13
14
15
            //获取Configuration对象
             configuration = taskAttemptContext.getConfiguration();
16
17
        }
18
19
         //该方法用于获取K1和V1
20
         /*
21
         K1: NullWritable
22
         V1: BytesWritable
23
```

```
24
        @Override
        public boolean nextKeyValue() throws IOException,
25
    InterruptedException {
26
            if(!processed){
27
                 //1:获取源文件的字节输入流
28
                 //1.1 获取源文件的文件系统 (FileSystem)
                 fileSystem = FileSystem.get(configuration);
29
30
                 //1.2 通过FileSystem获取文件字节输入流
31
                 inputStream = fileSystem.open(fileSplit.getPath());
32
33
                //2:读取源文件数据到普通的字节数组(byte[])
34
                byte[] bytes = new byte[(int) fileSplit.getLength()];
35
                IOUtils.readFully(inputStream, bytes, 0,
     (int)fileSplit.getLength());
36
                //3:将字节数组中数据封装到BytesWritable ,得到v1
37
38
39
                bytesWritable.set(bytes, 0, (int)fileSplit.getLength());
40
41
                processed = true;
42
43
                return true;
44
            }
45
            return false:
46
47
         }
48
49
        //返回K1
50
        @Override
51
        public NullWritable getCurrentKey() throws IOException,
    InterruptedException {
52
            return NullWritable.get();
53
        }
54
55
        //返回V1
56
        @Override
        public BytesWritable getCurrentValue() throws IOException,
57
    InterruptedException {
58
            return bytesWritable;
59
        }
60
61
        //获取文件读取的进度
        @Override
62
        public float getProgress() throws IOException, InterruptedException {
63
```

```
64
             return 0;
         }
65
66
         //进行资源释放
67
68
         @Override
69
         public void close() throws IOException {
70
             inputStream.close();
71
             fileSystem.close();
72
         }
73
     }
74
```

Mapper类:

```
public class SequenceFileMapper extends
    Mapper<NullWritable, BytesWritable, Text, BytesWritable> {
2
        @Override
        protected void map(NullWritable key, BytesWritable value, Context
3
    context) throws IOException, InterruptedException {
4
            //1:获取文件的名字,作为K2
5
            FileSplit fileSplit = (FileSplit) context.getInputSplit();
            String fileName = fileSplit.getPath().getName();
6
7
            //2:将K2和V2写入上下文中
8
9
            context.write(new Text(fileName), value);
        }
10
11
    }
```

主类:

```
public class JobMain extends Configured implements Tool {
1
2
        @Override
        public int run(String[] args) throws Exception {
3
4
            //1:获取job对象
            Job job = Job.getInstance(super.getConf(), "sequence_file_job");
5
6
7
            //2:设置job任务
                //第一步:设置输入类和输入的路径
8
9
                job.setInputFormatClass(MyInputFormat.class);
                MyInputFormat.addInputPath(job, new
10
```

```
Path("file:///D:\\input\\myInputformat_input"));
11
12
                //第二步:设置Mapper类和数据类型
                job.setMapperClass(SequenceFileMapper.class);
13
14
                job.setMapOutputKeyClass(Text.class);
15
                job.setMapOutputValueClass(BytesWritable.class);
16
17
                //第七步: 不需要设置Reducer类, 但是必须设置数据类型
                job.setOutputKeyClass(Text.class);
                job.setOutputValueClass(BytesWritable.class);
19
20
21
                //第八步:设置输出类和输出的路径
22
                job.setOutputFormatClass(SequenceFileOutputFormat.class);
23
                SequenceFileOutputFormat.setOutputPath(job, new
    Path("file:///D:\\out\\myinputformat_out"));
24
25
26
            //3:等待job任务执行结束
            boolean bl = job.waitForCompletion(true);
27
28
            return bl ? 0 : 1;
        }
29
30
31
        public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
32
            Configuration configuration = new Configuration();
33
34
            int run = ToolRunner.run(configuration, new JobMain(), args);
35
            System.exit(run);
36
37
        }
38
    }
```

2. **自定义**outputFormat

2.1 需求

现在有一些订单的评论数据,需求,将订单的好评与差评进行区分开来,将最终的数据分开 到不同的文件夹下面去,数据内容参见资料文件夹,其中数据第九个字段表示好评,中评, 差评。0:好评,1:中评,2:差评

2.2 分析

程序的关键点是要在一个mapreduce程序中根据数据的不同输出两类结果到不同目录,这类灵活的输出需求可以通过自定义outputformat来实现

2.3 实现

实现要点:

- 1、在mapreduce中访问外部资源
- 2、 自定义outputformat, 改写其中的recordwriter, 改写具体输出数据的方法write()

第一步: 自定义MyOutputFormat

MyOutputFormat类:

```
1
    public class MyOutputFormat extends FileOutputFormat<Text, NullWritable> {
2
        @Override
3
        public RecordWriter<Text, NullWritable>
    getRecordWriter(TaskAttemptContext taskAttemptContext) throws
    IOException, InterruptedException {
4
            //1:获取目标文件的输出流(两个)
5
            FileSystem fileSystem =
    FileSystem.get(taskAttemptContext.getConfiguration());
            FSDataOutputStream goodCommentsOutputStream =
6
    fileSystem.create(new
    Path("file:///D:\\out\\good_comments.txt"));
7
            FSDataOutputStream badCommentsOutputStream =
    fileSystem.create(new
    Path("file:///D:\\out\\bad_comments\\bad_comments.txt"));
8
9
            //2:将输出流传给MyRecordWriter
10
            MyRecordWriter myRecordWriter = new
    MyRecordWriter(goodCommentsOutputStream, badCommentsOutputStream);
11
12
            return myRecordWriter;
        }
13
14
    }
15
```

MyRecordReader类:

```
public class MyRecordWriter extends RecordWriter<Text, NullWritable> {
```

```
2
        private FSDataOutputStream goodCommentsOutputStream;
3
        private FSDataOutputStream badCommentsOutputStream;
4
5
        public MyRecordWriter() {
         }
6
7
        public MyRecordWriter(FSDataOutputStream goodCommentsOutputStream,
8
    FSDataOutputStream badCommentsOutputStream) {
9
             this.goodCommentsOutputStream = goodCommentsOutputStream;
10
             this.badCommentsOutputStream = badCommentsOutputStream;
         }
11
12
13
         /**
14
         *
15
         * @param text 行文本内容
16
         * @param nullWritable
         * @throws IOException
17
18
         * @throws InterruptedException
19
         */
20
        @Override
        public void write(Text text, NullWritable nullWritable) throws
21
    IOException, InterruptedException {
22
             //1:从行文本数据中获取第9个字段
23
             String[] split = text.toString().split("\t");
24
             String numStr = split[9];
25
26
             //2:根据字段的值,判断评论的类型,然后将对应的数据写入不同的文件夹文件中
27
             if(Integer.parseInt(numStr) <= 1){</pre>
28
                 //好评或者中评
29
                goodCommentsOutputStream.write(text.toString().getBytes());
30
                goodCommentsOutputStream.write("\r\n".getBytes());
31
             }else{
32
                //差评
33
                badCommentsOutputStream.write(text.toString().getBytes());
34
                badCommentsOutputStream.write("\r\n".getBytes());
35
             }
36
         }
37
38
39
        @Override
        public void close(TaskAttemptContext taskAttemptContext) throws
40
    IOException, InterruptedException {
             IOUtils.closeStream(goodCommentsOutputStream);
41
             IOUtils.closeStream(badCommentsOutputStream);
42
```

```
43 }
44 }
```

第二步: 自定义Mapper类

```
public class MyOutputFormatMapper extends
Mapper<LongWritable, Text, Text, NullWritable> {
    @Override
    protected void map(LongWritable key, Text value, Context context)
    throws IOException, InterruptedException {
        context.write(value, NullWritable.get());
    }
}
```

第三步:主类JobMain

```
1
    public class JobMain extends Configured implements Tool {
2
        @Override
        public int run(String[] args) throws Exception {
3
4
            //1:获取job对象
            Job job = Job.getInstance(super.getConf(), "myoutputformat_job");
 5
6
7
            //2:设置job任务
                //第一步:设置输入类和输入的路径
8
9
                job.setInputFormatClass(TextInputFormat.class);
                TextInputFormat.addInputPath(job, new
10
    Path("file:///D:\\input\\myoutputformat_input"));
11
                //第二步:设置Mapper类和数据类型
12
13
                job.setMapperClass(MyOutputFormatMapper.class);
14
                job.setMapOutputKeyClass(Text.class);
                job.setMapOutputValueClass(NullWritable.class);
15
16
                //第八步:设置输出类和输出的路径
17
                job.setOutputFormatClass(MyOutputFormat.class);
18
19
                MyOutputFormat.setOutputPath(job, new
    Path("file:///D:\\out\\myoutputformat_out"));
20
21
            //3:等待任务结束
22
            boolean bl = job.waitForCompletion(true);
23
24
            return bl ? 0 : 1;
25
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
    Configuration configuration = new Configuration();
    int run = ToolRunner.run(configuration, new JobMain(), args);
    System.exit(run);
}
```

3. 自定义分组求取topN

分组是mapreduce当中reduce端的一个功能组件,主要的作用是决定哪些数据作为一组,调用一次reduce的逻辑,默认是每个不同的key,作为多个不同的组,每个组调用一次reduce逻辑,我们可以自定义分组实现不同的key作为同一个组,调用一次reduce逻辑

3.1 需求

有如下订单数据

订单id	商品id	成交金额
Order_0000001	Pdt_01	222.8
Order_0000001	Pdt_05	25.8
Order_0000002	Pdt_03	522.8
Order_0000002	Pdt_04	122.4
Order_0000002	Pdt_05	722.4
Order_0000003	Pdt_01	222.8

现在需要求出每一个订单中成交金额最大的一笔交易

3.2 分析

1、利用"订单id和成交金额"作为key,可以将map阶段读取到的所有订单数据按照id分区,按照金额排序,发送到reduce

2、在reduce端利用分组将订单id相同的kv聚合成组,然后取第一个即是最大值

3.3 实现

第一步:定义OrderBean

定义一个OrderBean,里面定义两个字段,第一个字段是我们的orderId,第二个字段是我们的金额(注意金额一定要使用Double或者DoubleWritable类型,否则没法按照金额顺序排序)

```
public class OrderBean implements WritableComparable<OrderBean>{
 1
 2
        private String orderId;
        private Double price;
 3
 4
        public String getOrderId() {
 5
 6
             return orderId;
 7
         }
 9
         public void setOrderId(String orderId) {
             this.orderId = orderId;
10
         }
11
12
         public Double getPrice() {
13
             return price;
14
15
         }
16
         public void setPrice(Double price) {
17
18
             this.price = price;
19
         }
20
21
        @Override
        public String toString() {
22
             return orderId + "\t" + price;
23
24
         }
25
         //指定排序规则
26
27
        @Override
28
         public int compareTo(OrderBean orderBean) {
29
             //先比较订单ID,如果订单ID一致,则排序订单金额(降序)
             int i = this.orderId.compareTo(orderBean.orderId);
30
31
             if(i == 0){
                 i = this.price.compareTo(orderBean.price) * -1;
32
33
             }
34
```

```
35
             return i;
         }
36
37
         //实现对象的序列化
38
39
         @Override
40
         public void write(DataOutput out) throws IOException {
41
              out.writeUTF(orderId);
42
              out.writeDouble(price);
43
         }
44
45
         //实现对象反序列化
46
        @Override
47
         public void readFields(DataInput in) throws IOException {
             this.orderId = in.readUTF();
48
49
             this.price = in.readDouble();
         }
50
    }
51
```

第二步: 定义Mapper类

```
2
    public class GroupMapper extends Mapper<LongWritable, Text, OrderBean, Text>
3
        @Override
        protected void map(LongWritable key, Text value, Context context)
4
    throws IOException, InterruptedException {
5
            //1:拆分行文本数据,得到订单的ID,订单的金额
            String[] split = value.toString().split("\t");
6
7
            //2:封装OrderBean,得到K2
9
            OrderBean orderBean = new OrderBean();
            orderBean.setOrderId(split[0]);
10
            orderBean.setPrice(Double.valueOf(split[2]));
11
12
13
            //3:将K2和V2写入上下文中
            context.write(orderBean, value);
14
15
        }
16
    }
```

第三步:自定义分区

自定义分区,按照订单id进行分区,把所有订单id相同的数据,都发送到同一个reduce中去

```
1
2
    public class OrderPartition extends Partitioner<OrderBean,Text> {
        //分区规则: 根据订单的ID实现分区
3
4
5
        /**
6
         *
7
         * @param orderBean K2
8
         * @param text V2
         * @param i ReduceTask个数
9
         * @return 返回分区的编号
10
         */
11
        @Override
12
13
        public int getPartition(OrderBean orderBean, Text text, int i) {
            return (orderBean.getOrderId().hashCode() & 2147483647) % i;
14
15
        }
16
    }
17
```

第四步:自定义分组

按照我们自己的逻辑进行分组,通过比较相同的订单id,将相同的订单id放到一个组里面去,进过分组之后当中的数据,已经全部是排好序的数据,我们只需要取前topN即可

```
1
    // 1: 继承WriteableComparator
2
    public class OrderGroupComparator extends WritableComparator {
3
        // 2: 调用父类的有参构造
4
        public OrderGroupComparator() {
            super(OrderBean.class, true);
5
        }
6
7
8
        //3: 指定分组的规则(重写方法)
9
        @Override
        public int compare(WritableComparable a, WritableComparable b) {
10
            //3.1 对形参做强制类型转换
11
12
            OrderBean first = (OrderBean)a;
            OrderBean second = (OrderBean)b;
13
14
            //3.2 指定分组规则
15
            return first.getOrderId().compareTo(second.getOrderId());
16
17
        }
18
```

第五步:定义Reducer类

```
public class GroupReducer extends
 1
    Reducer<OrderBean, Text, Text, NullWritable> {
 2
         @Override
 3
         protected void reduce(OrderBean key, Iterable<Text> values, Context
    context) throws IOException, InterruptedException {
             int i = 0;
 4
             //获取集合中的前N条数据
 5
             for (Text value : values) {
 6
 7
                 context.write(value, NullWritable.get());
 8
                 i++;
                 if(i >= 1){
 9
                     break;
10
                 }
11
12
             }
13
         }
14
    }
```

第六步:程序main函数入口

```
1
    public class JobMain extends Configured implements Tool {
2
3
        public int run(String[] args) throws Exception {
            //1:获取Job对象
4
            Job job = Job.getInstance(super.getConf(), "mygroup_job");
 5
6
7
            //2:设置job任务
                //第一步:设置输入类和输入路径
8
9
                job.setInputFormatClass(TextInputFormat.class);
10
                TextInputFormat.addInputPath(job, new
    Path("file:///D:\\input\\mygroup_input"));
11
                //第二步:设置Mapper类和数据类型
12
13
                job.setMapperClass(GroupMapper.class);
                job.setMapOutputKeyClass(OrderBean.class);
14
15
                job.setMapOutputValueClass(Text.class);
16
17
                //第三,四,五,六
                //设置分区
18
```

```
19
                 job.setPartitionerClass(OrderPartition.class);
20
                 //设置分组
                 job.setGroupingComparatorClass(OrderGroupComparator.class);
21
22
                //第七步:设置Reducer类和数据类型
23
24
                job.setReducerClass(GroupReducer.class);
25
                 job.setOutputKeyClass(Text.class);
26
                 job.setOutputValueClass(NullWritable.class);
27
                //第八步:设置输出类和输出的路径
28
29
                 job.setOutputFormatClass(TextOutputFormat.class);
30
                TextOutputFormat.setOutputPath(job, new
    Path("file:///D:\\out\\mygroup_out"));
31
32
            //3:等待job任务结束
33
            boolean bl = job.waitForCompletion(true);
34
35
36
37
            return bl ? 0: 1;
38
        }
39
40
        public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
            Configuration configuration = new Configuration();
41
42
43
            //启动job任务
            int run = ToolRunner.run(configuration, new JobMain(), args);
44
45
            System.exit(run);
46
47
         }
48
    }
49
```