#### Flink精准去重

#### 概述

- 为啥需要去重
  - 在某些情况下,由于上游的作业不是端到端的exactly-once,在上游出现问题自动failover的时候,该任务的 sink端很大可能出现重复数据;这些重复数据又会影响下游的聚合作业(如SUM, COUNT)。所以,我们的 作业需要去重完再进行计算
- 去重方法
  - TopN (Flink官网推荐的方式)
  - Group By
  - UDTF (维表去重)
- 各自优缺点
  - 前两者纯内存去重,效率高,速度快,使用简单;但是一旦任务KILL再启动就会有状态丢失,那么下游计算过的数据又会计算一次;同样,因为使用到STATE,那么就要配置合理的STATE TTL,不然STATE会越来越大、对checkPoint会有影响
  - 第三个的问题在于需要用户手写UDTF,难度较高(写UDTF可以参考Flink UDF);其次状态保存在存储中间件中,查询和插入都是同步操作,效率较低,受网络和中间件的影响比较大;最后,如果上游发生撤回流,无法撤回中间件中的数据,会导致数据被错误过滤;也有优点:任务重启之后,不会影响下游数据的准确性。
- 下面我们开始依次看看怎么用的

### TopN

• 语法:

```
SELECT [column_list]
FROM (
    SELECT [column_list],
    ROW_NUMBER() OVER ([PARTITION BY col1[, col2...]]
    ORDER BY time_attr [asc|desc]) AS rownum
    FROM table_name)
WHERE rownum = 1
```

- 目前time\_attr 只支持PROCTIME,按ASC意味着取第一条,其他的而丢掉; DESC则是最新一条,如果一条数据重复来多次,将会发出多次撤回流
- PARTITION BY coll 可以简单理解为主键
- 会产生撤回流,如果将去重的结果直接插入结果表,且结果表支持UPSERT。那么,会把PARTITION BY之后的字段视为主键
- 如果插入的结果表不包含PARTITION BY字段,将无法识别主键,会抛出UpsertStreamTableSink requires that Table has a full primary keys if it is updated.的异常,请使用GROUP BY 强行把流变成撤回流
- 下面是简单实例

```
String topN_lastRow = "insert into t2 " +
   "select user_id ,item_id ,behavior ,category_id ,ts from " +
   " (select *,ROW_NUMBER() OVER (PARTITION BY user_id ORDER BY p DESC ) AS rn fro
   m t1) " +
   " where rn = 1";

tEnv.sqlUpdate(topN_lastRow);

String topN_firstRow = "insert into t2 " +
   "select user_id ,item_id ,behavior ,category_id ,ts from " +
   " (select *,ROW_NUMBER() OVER (PARTITION BY user_id ORDER BY p ASC ) AS rn from
   t1) " +
   " where rn = 1";

tEnv.sqlUpdate(topN_firstRow);
```

- FIRST ROW的效率会高一点,因为STATE中只存储了KEY数据,所以性能较优
- LAST ROW的效率弱一点,但会略优于下面说的LAST VALUE函数

## Group By

• 语法:

```
SELECT LAST_VALUE|FIRST_VALUE(col1),LAST_VALUE|FIRST_VALUE(col2)...

FROM table_name

GROUP BY key1,key2...
```

- 相对于TopN看上去更简单易懂些
- FIRST VALUE()表示取第一次出现的
- LAST VALUE表示取最后一次出现的
- 性能比TopN较弱
- 同样支持UPSERT

```
String groupBy lastRow = "insert into t3 \n" +
"select \n" +
" user id \n" +
",last_value(item_id) as item_id \n" +
",last_value(behavior) as behavior \n" +
",last_value(category_id) as category_id \n" +
",last_value(ts) as ts \n" +
"from t1 group by user id";
tEnv.sqlUpdate(groupBy lastRow);
String groupBy firstRow = "insert into t3 \n" +
"select \n" +
" user id \n" +
",first_value(item_id) as item_id \n" +
",first_value(behavior) as behavior \n" +
",first value(category id) as category id \n" +
",first value(ts) as ts \n" +
"from t1 group by user id";
tEnv.sqlUpdate(groupBy firstRow);
```

#### **UDTF**

- 这是今天的重头戏
- 开始之前说一下我们以前的去重做法
  - 先是用TopN去重
  - 再直接Join维表,看看数据在维表里面存不存在;存在就不下发,不存在再下发
  - 将数据KEY输出到HBASE
  - 再对数据进行聚合
- 优缺点也是有不少
  - 优点: TopN速度快,性能好; Join维表也是异步的;任务重启也不会有影响;如果上游发生撤回,那么HBASE中的数据也会被撤回
  - 缺点则是会有事务问题:如果KEY1对应的数据,插入HBASE维表的动作还没完成,此时,上面TopN的 STATE也正好失效,而正好又从消息中间件中读到了一条KEY1对应的数据,那么,这条数据将没法被正确过滤。
- 考虑到事务的问题, 我们决定使用UDTF来做去重
- UDTF中查数和写数的操作都是同步的,自然解决了事务的问题;当然,前提是你的KEY都得在同一个分区,不然还是会有事务的问题,这里建议大家可以先用keyBy算子,将数据打到同一个分区;纯FLINK SQL的话只能先用TopN或Group By先将数据打到同一个分区;最好的解决方法还是上游把数据写入消息中间件的时候,就根据KEY分区,保证相同KEY写入同一个分区,这样我们的下游就不用了多做处理了。

- 解决了事务的问题,带来的则是性能上的损耗。主要还是在于和存储中间件的通信,有得必有失;其次上游撤回了,我们没法撤回已经写入中间件的数据。解决方法就是上游直接对接消息,那么也不会有撤回的事件
- 当然,如果是发生了failover,也没法删除中间件的数据,这个解决方案还没想好,大家有兴趣可以一起讨论
- 下面贴一下完整的UDTF代码,老规矩,讲解都在注释里面了

```
package udf;
import org.apache.flink.api.java.tuple.Tuple2;
import org.apache.flink.table.functions.FunctionContext;
import org.apache.flink.table.functions.TableFunction;
import org.apache.hadoop.conf.Configuration;
import org.apache.hadoop.hbase.HBaseConfiguration;
import org.apache.hadoop.hbase.TableName;
import org.apache.hadoop.hbase.client.*;
import org.apache.hadoop.hbase.util.Bytes;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import java.io.IOException;
public class DeduplicationUDTF extends TableFunction<Tuple2<String, Integer>> {
   private static final Logger log = LoggerFactory.getLogger(DeduplicationUDTF
.class);
    private transient Connection hConnection;
    private transient Table table;
    private transient BufferedMutator mutator;
    private final String zkIp;
    private final String zkPort;
   private final String tableName;
    private final String cf;
    private final String col;
    public DeduplicationUDTF(String zkIp, String zkPort, String tableName, Stri
ng cf, String col) {
        this.zkIp = zkIp;
        this.zkPort = zkPort;
        this.tableName = tableName;
        this.cf = cf;
        this.col = col;
```

```
public void eval(String rowkey) {
       Get get = new Get(Bytes.toBytes(rowkey));
       try {
           Result result = table.get(get);
           //说明hbase中已有数据,这条可以过滤,所以给这条数据JOIN的字段is_duplicate赋
值1
           if (!result.isEmpty()) {
              collect(Tuple2.of(rowkey, 1));
           } else {
              //没有的话,就把这条数据放到hbase,然后再这条数据JOIN的字段is_duplicate
赋值1、最后下发
              //注意,必须先入hbase,而且hbase连接得是同步的,不然会有数据还没插入hbase
,又有新数据到了的情况
              Put put = new Put(Bytes.toBytes(rowkey));
              put.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes(cf), Bytes.toBytes(col), Bytes.toBy
tes("1"));
              mutator.mutate(put);
              mutator.flush();
              collect(Tuple2.of(rowkey, -1));
       } catch (IOException e) {
           log.error("get from hbase error! ", e);
           e.printStackTrace();
   @Override
   public void open(FunctionContext context) throws Exception {
```

```
super.open(context);
        //初始化hbase 连接
        Configuration config = HBaseConfiguration.create();
        config.set("hbase.zookeeper.quorum", zkIp);
        config.set("hbase.zookeeper.property.clientPort", zkPort);
       hConnection = ConnectionFactory.createConnection(config);
        table = hConnection.getTable(TableName.valueOf(tableName));
        BufferedMutatorParams params = new BufferedMutatorParams(TableName.valu
eOf(tableName))
                .writeBufferSize(-1);
       mutator = hConnection.getBufferedMutator(params);
    @Override
   public void close() {
       //所有的流都关闭
       try {
            super.close();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            log.error("super class close error!", e);
           throw new RuntimeException(e);
       if (table != null) {
            try {
                table.close();
            } catch (IOException e) {
                log.error("table close error!", e);
               throw new RuntimeException(e);
       if (mutator != null) {
            try {
               mutator.close();
            } catch (IOException e) {
                log.error("mutator close error!", e);
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
```

```
if (hConnection != null) {
    try {
        hConnection.close();
    } catch (IOException e) {
        log.error("Connection close error!", e);
        throw new RuntimeException(e);
    }
}
```

#### • 下面是主类的代码

```
package tutorial;
import org.apache.flink.table.api.Table;
import org.apache.flink.types.Row;
import udf.DeduplicationUDTF;
import static util.FlinkConstant.*;
public class FlinkSql08 {
   public static final String KAFKA_TABLE_SOURCE_DDL = "" +
           "CREATE TABLE t1 (\n" +
               user_id BIGINT,\n" +
               item_id BIGINT,\n" +
               category_id BIGINT,\n" +
               behavior STRING, \n" +
               ts BIGINT, \n" +
               p AS PROCTIME()" +
           ") WITH (\n" +
                'connector.type' = 'kafka', -- 指定连接类型是kafka\n" +
                'connector.version' = '0.11', -- 与我们之前Docker安装的kafka版本
要一致\n" +
               'connector.topic' = '08_test', -- 之前创建的topic \n" +
               'connector.properties.group.id' = '08_test', -- 消费者组,相关概
念可自行百度\n" +
               'connector.startup-mode' = 'earliest-offset', --指定从最早消费\n
```

```
'connector.properties.zookeeper.connect' = 'localhost:2181',
-- zk地址\n" +
               'connector.properties.bootstrap.servers' = 'localhost:9092',
-- broker地址\n" +
              'format.type' = 'json' -- json格式, 和topic中的消息格式保持一致\n"
   public static final String MYSQL TABLE SINK DDL = "" +
           "CREATE TABLE `t2` (\n" +
           " `user id` BIGINT ,\n" +
           " `item id` BIGINT ,\n" +
           " `behavior` STRING ,\n" +
           " `category id` BIGINT ,\n" +
           " ts BIGINT \n" +
           ")WITH (\n" +
           " 'connector.type' = 'jdbc', -- 连接方式\n" +
           " 'connector.url' = 'jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/test', -- jdbc的ur
1\n'' +
           " 'connector.table' = 'user_behavior', -- 表名\n" +
           " 'connector.driver' = 'com.mysql.jdbc.Driver', -- 驱动名字, 可以不填
,会自动从上面的jdbc url解析 \n" +
           " 'connector.username' = 'root', -- 顾名思义 用户名\n" +
           " 'connector.password' = '123456' , -- 密码\n" +
           " 'connector.write.flush.max-rows' = '5000', -- 意思是攒满多少条才触发
写入 \n" +
           " 'connector.write.flush.interval' = '2s' -- 意思是攒满多少秒才触发写入
;这2个参数,无论数据满足哪个条件,就会触发写入\n"+
   public static final String ES_TABLE_SINK_DDL = "" +
           "CREATE TABLE `t3` (\n" +
           " `user id` BIGINT ,\n" +
           " `item id` BIGINT ,\n" +
           " `behavior` STRING ,\n" +
           " `category_id` BIGINT ,\n" +
           " `ts` BIGINT \n" +
           ")WITH (\n" +
           " 'connector.type' = 'elasticsearch', -- required: specify this ta
ble type is elasticsearch\n" +
           " 'connector.version' = '6', -- required: valid connector
versions are \"6\"\n" +
           " 'connector.hosts' = 'http://127.0.0.1:9200', -- required: one o
```

```
r more Elasticsearch hosts to connect to\n" +
           " 'connector.index' = 'user', -- required: Elasticsearch ind
ex\n" +
           " 'connector.document-type' = 'user', -- required: Elasticsearch
document type\n" +
           " 'update-mode' = 'upsert',
                                         -- optional: update mode wh
en used as table sink.
                               \n" +
           " 'connector.flush-on-checkpoint' = 'false', -- optional: disabl
es flushing on checkpoint (see notes below!)\n" +
           " 'connector.bulk-flush.max-actions' = '1', -- optional: maximum
number of actions to buffer \n" +
           " 'connector.bulk-flush.max-size' = '1 mb', -- optional: maximum
size of buffered actions in bytes\n" +
           " 'connector.bulk-flush.interval' = '1000', -- optional: bulk flu
sh interval (in milliseconds)\n" +
           " 'connector.bulk-flush.backoff.max-retries' = '3', -- optional:
maximum number of retries\n" +
           " 'connector.bulk-flush.backoff.delay' = '1000', -- optional: d
elay between each backoff attempt\n" +
           " 'format.type' = 'json' -- required: Elasticsearch connector re
quires to specify a format, \n" +
   public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        tEnv.sqlupdate(KAFKA_TABLE_SOURCE_DDL);
        tEnv.sqlUpdate(MYSQL TABLE SINK DDL);
       tEnv.sqlUpdate(ES_TABLE_SINK_DDL);
        String topN_lastRow = "insert into t2 " +
                 "select user_id ,item_id ,behavior ,category_id ,ts from " +
                 " (select *, ROW NUMBER() OVER (PARTITION BY user id ORDER BY
//
p DESC ) AS rn from t1) " +
//
                 " where rn = 1";
//
         tEnv.sqlUpdate(topN_lastRow);
//
        String topN firstRow = "insert into t2 " +
//
                 "select user_id ,item_id ,behavior ,category_id ,ts from " +
//
                 " (select *, ROW NUMBER() OVER (PARTITION BY user id ORDER BY
p ASC ) AS rn from t1) " +
```

```
//
                 " where rn = 1";
//
//
         tEnv.sqlUpdate(topN_firstRow);
//
         String groupBy lastRow = "insert into t3 \n" +
                 "select \n" +
                 " user id \n" +
//
                 ",last value(item id) as item id \n" +
                 ",last value(behavior) as behavior \n" +
//
                 ",last_value(category_id) as category_id \n" +
                 ", last value(ts) as ts \n" +
//
//
                 "from t1 group by user_id";
//
//
         tEnv.sqlUpdate(groupBy lastRow);
         String groupBy firstRow = "insert into t3 \n" +
//
                 "select \n" +
//
                 " user id \n" +
                 ",first value(item id) as item id \n" +
//
                 ",first_value(behavior) as behavior \n" +
                 ",first_value(category_id) as category_id \n" +
//
                 ",first value(ts) as ts \n" +
//
//
                 "from t1 group by user_id";
//
         tEnv.sqlUpdate(groupBy firstRow);
       tEnv.registerFunction("deDuplication", new DeduplicationUDTF("127.0.0.1"
,"2182","test","cf","col"));
       //给每条数据打上标签,is_duplicate为1的表示为重复,-1表示没有重复,也就是第一条到
达的数据
       Table table = tEnv.sqlQuery("select a.* ,b.* from t1 a , \n" +
               "LATERAL TABLE(deDuplication(concat_ws('',cast(a.user_id as var
char)))) as b(rowkey,is duplicate)");
       tEnv.toAppendStream(table,Row.class).print("没用where过滤").setParallelis
m(1);
       Table where = table.where("is duplicate = -1");
       //这个应该只会输出10条数据,而且主键user_id都是唯一,否则就有误
       //大家多次测试的时候记得删除HBASE中的数据
       tEnv.toAppendStream(where,Row.class).print("用where过滤").setParallelism
```

```
(1);
    env.execute("FlinkSq108");
}
```

• 大家看看UDTF打印输出的结果就一目了然了

# 后话

- ES和MYSQL的建表语句都在我代码的resource目录下,github拉一下我的代码吧,pom.xml也记得加一下依赖
- 同样,往KAFKA发消息的代码也在GIT里面,全路径是util.KafkaProducerUtil,这个类啤酒鸭提供的, 哈哈哈我懒得写了
- 另外, 还是希望大家能给我多多点赞+收藏+关注, 要是能帮我宣传宣传就更好了
- 最后,下一章更新内容还不确定,大家想看什么可以交流。下期再见~