基于Hadoop快速构建离线 elasticsearch索引





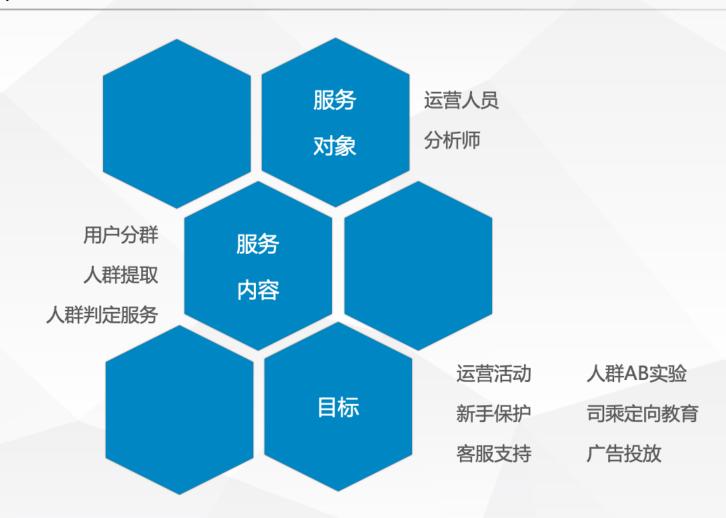
13

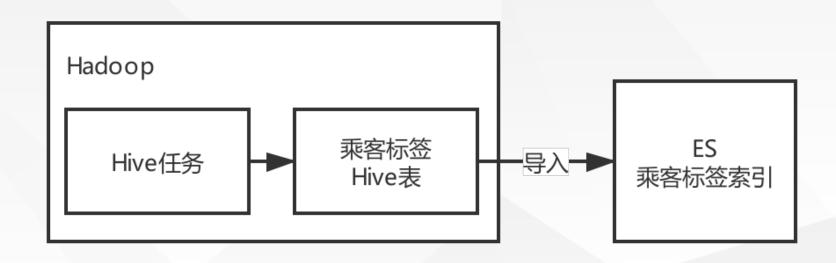
目录

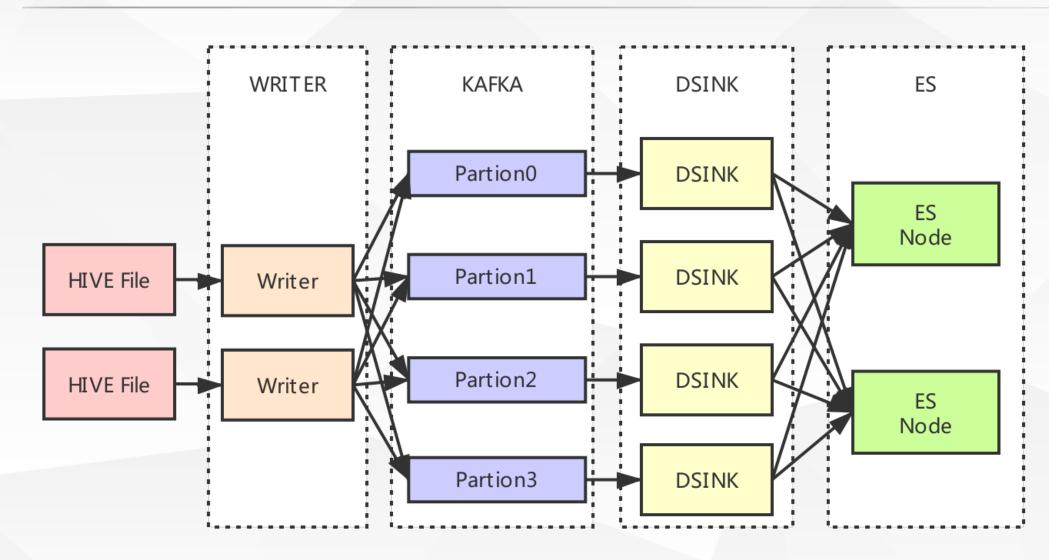
- 1. 背景
- 2. 架构与实现
- 3. 优化与踩坑
- 4. 规划

背景

背景-标签系统



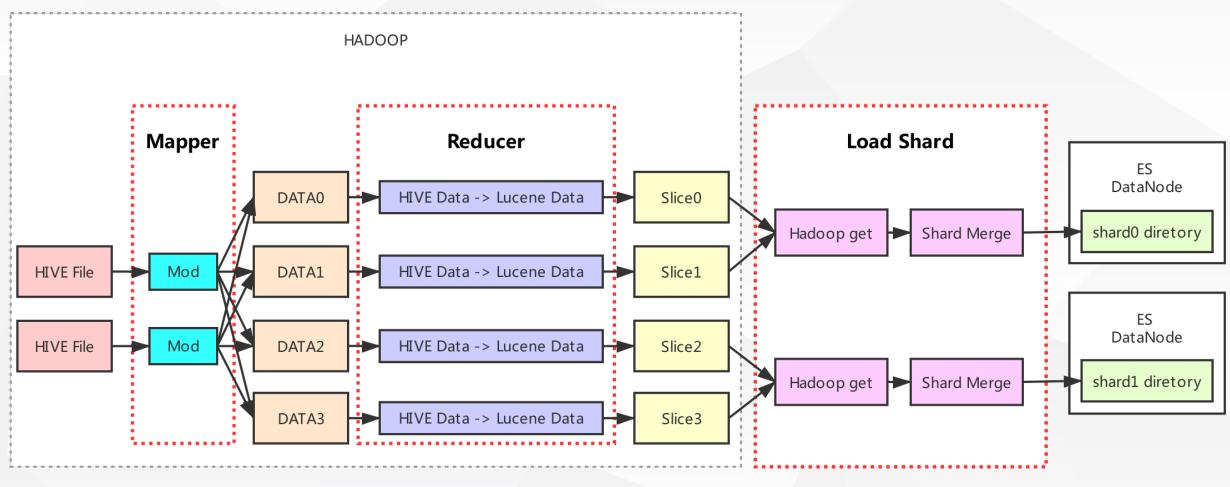




背景

	2016	2019
乘客标签数据量	2.5TB	34TB
数据导入时间	2小时	8小时

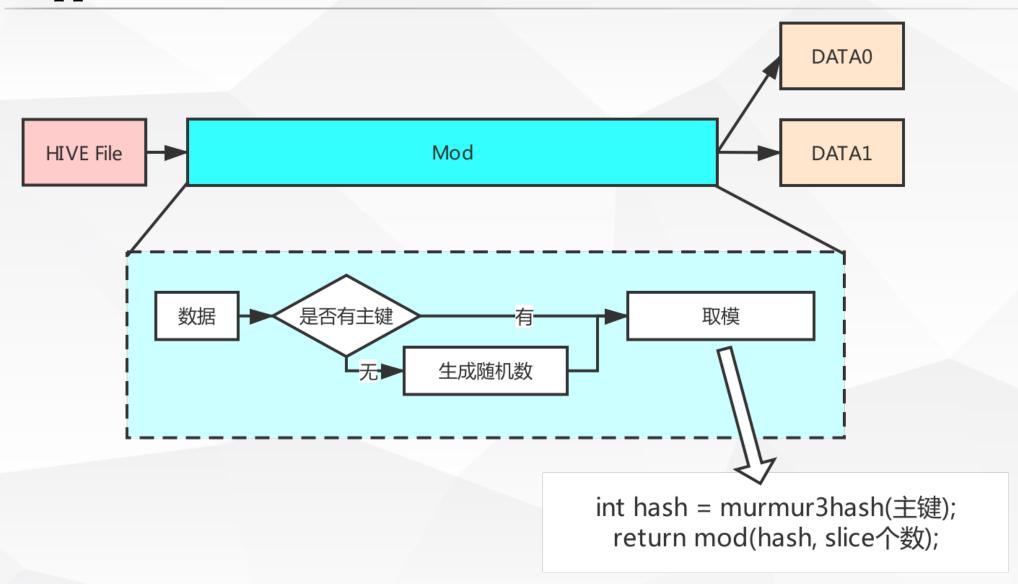
新架构



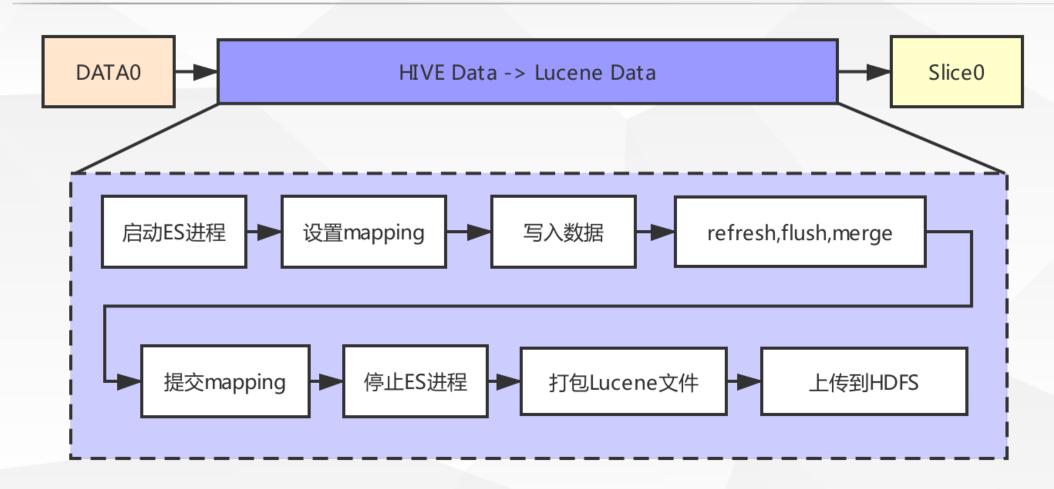
个数:1000 个数:1680 个数:168

架构与实现

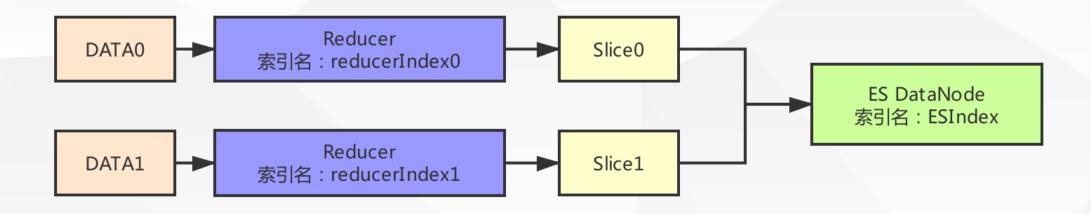
Mapper



Reducer



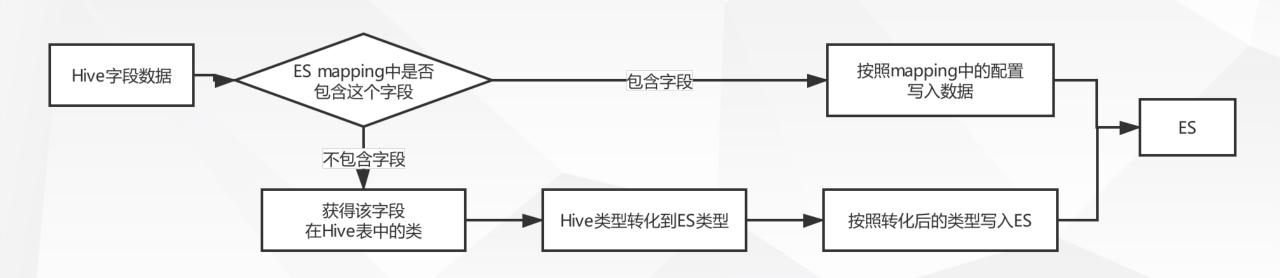
Reducer - mapping冲突



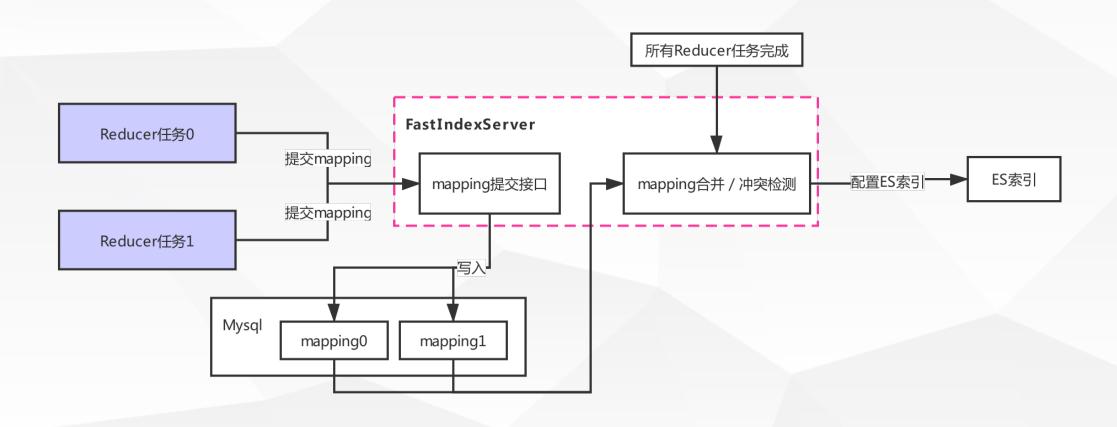
正常情况:reducerIndex0.mapping == reducerIndex1.mapping && reducerIndex1.mapping == ESIndex.mapping

Mapping冲突: reducerIndex0.mapping ! = reducerIndex1.mapping | reducerIndex1.mapping ! = ESIndex.mapping

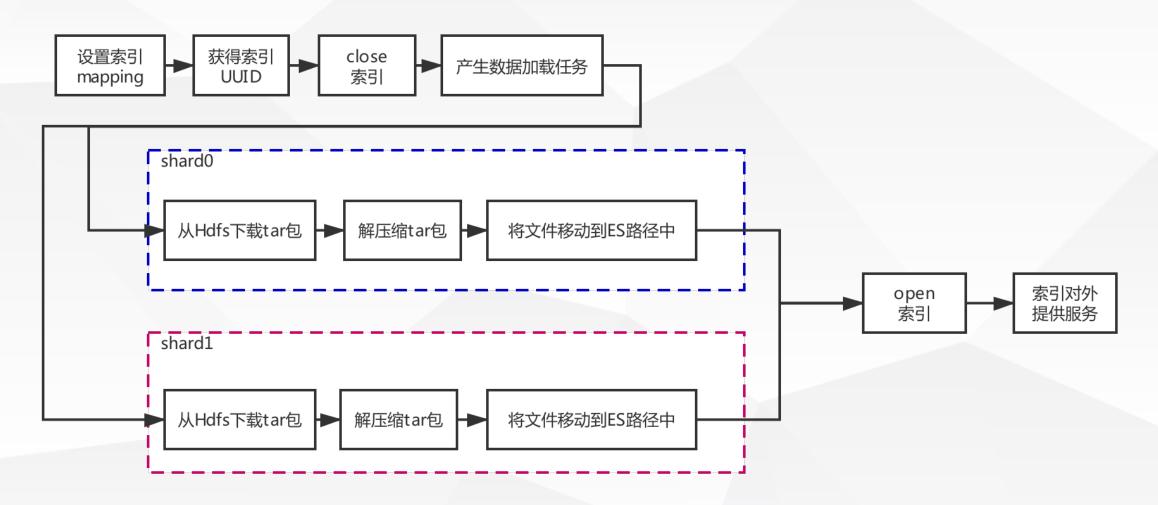
Reducer - mapping字段映射



Reducer - mapping冲突检测



Load Shard

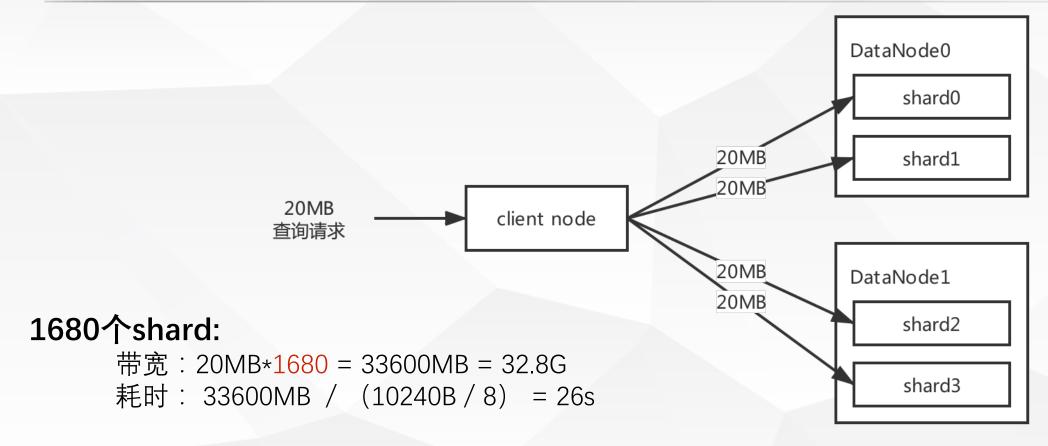


ES路径: {elasticsearch路径}/nodes/0/indices/{索引UUID}/{索引shardID}/index/

优化与踩坑

优化

- 性能
 - 单个任务, Lucene文件大小保持在2GB以下, merge时间为4分钟
 - 多线程写入, reducer时间从60分钟降低为30分
- 限速
 - 控制整体数据加载速度
 - 控制单个ES节点数据加载速度
- 稳定性
 - Mapper任务和reducer任务重试5次才返回失败
 - 数据加载任务配置20分钟重试

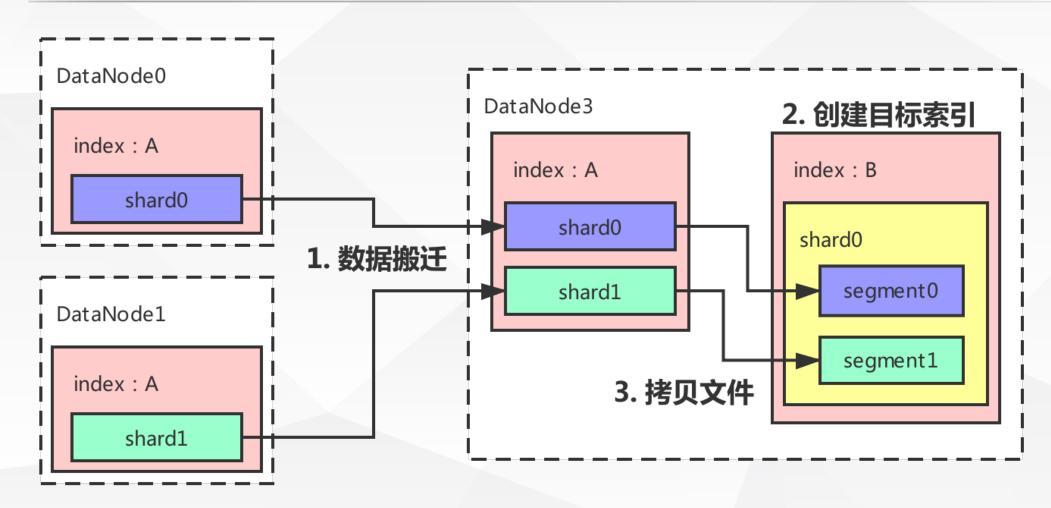


168个shard:

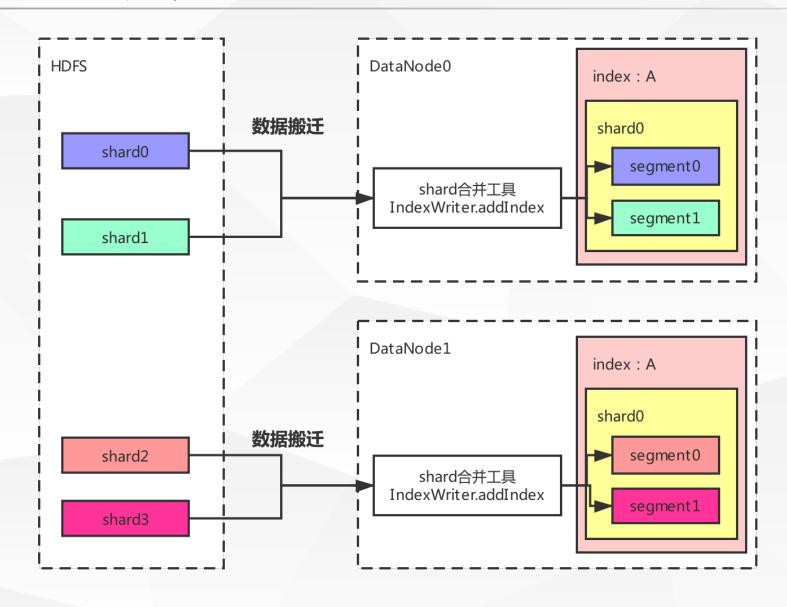
带宽:20MB*<mark>168</mark> = 3360MB = 3.28G

耗时: 3360MB / (10240B / 8) = 2.6s

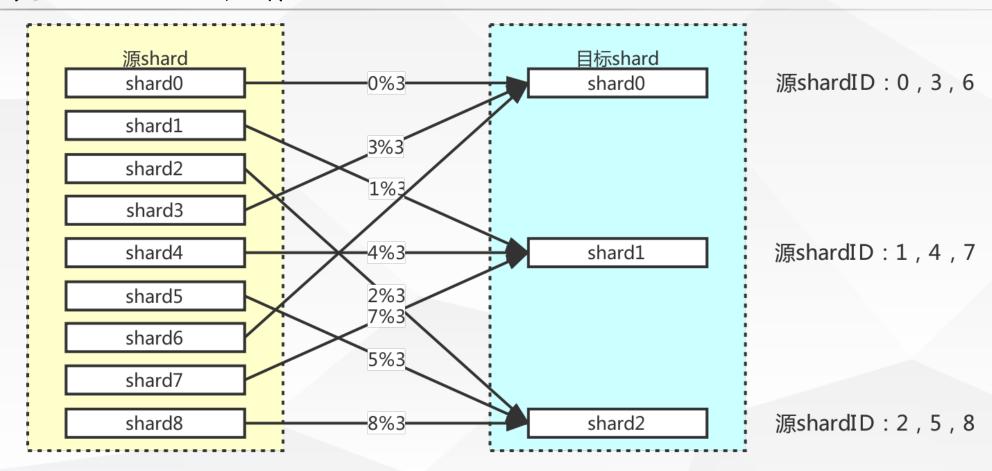
踩坑 - shrink shard功能



踩坑 - shard合并



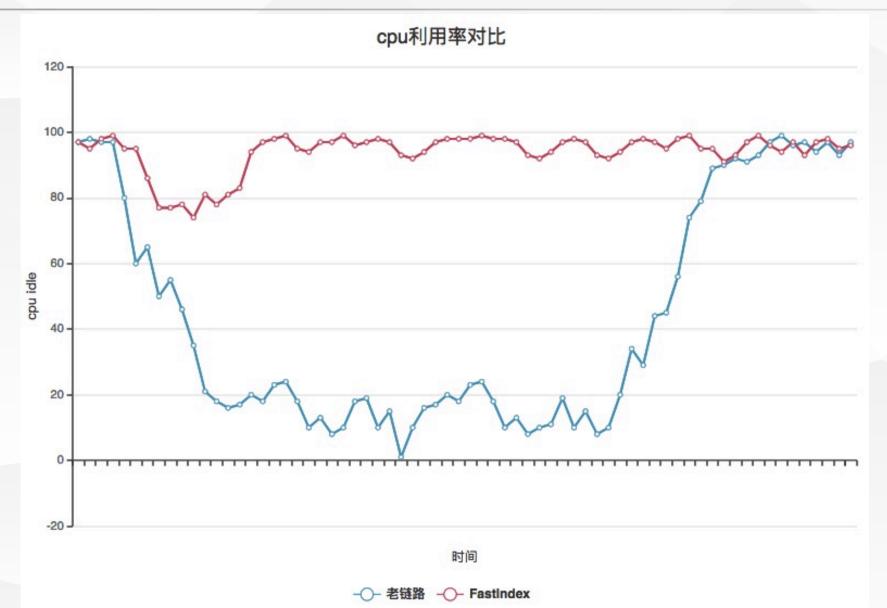
踩坑 - shard id映射



目标shardID = 源shardID % 目标shard个数

源shard个数 = 目标shard个数*N

	老链路	FastIndex
成本	7W/月	3W/月
写入时间	8小时	1.5小时



规划

对比 - DataX

	FastIndex	DataX
成本	低	高
导入时间	分钟级	小时级
资源利用率	高	低
查询稳定性	导入过程不使用 es cpu资源	导入过程使用 大量cpu资源

规划-实时写入

