Example 18: Filtering rows based on a condition

Filter Filter

We've seen how to use Scan to

- 1. Retrieve all rows, columns
- 2. Retrieve specific columns for all rows
- 3. Retrieve specific columns for rows in a specified range

- 1. Retrieve all rows, columns
- 2. Retrieve specific columns for all rows
- 3. Retrieve specific columns for rows in a specified range

You can add a filter to the Scan and customize it further

Filters allow you to control what data is retrieved by Scan

HBase provides a large number of built in filters

Specific set of row ids

Specific set of columns/column families

Specific value for a column

Timestamps

and more..

Let's create a filter for a specific row id

```
public class rowFilter {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        Configuration conf = HBaseConfiguration.create();
        Connection connection = ConnectionFactory.createConnection(conf);
        Table table = connection.getTable(TableName.valueOf("notifications"));
        Filter filter = new RowFilter(CompareFilter.CompareOp.EQUAL,
                new BinaryComparator(Bytes.toBytes("1")));
        Scan userScan = new Scan();
       userScan.setFilter(filter);
        ResultScanner userScanResult = table.getScanner(userScan);
        for (Result res : userScanResult) {
            printValues.printAllValues(res);
       userScanResult.close();
```

```
Scan objects have a
public class rowFilter {
   configuration conf = HBaseConfiguration.create(), Setfilter method where
      Connection connection = ConnectionFactory.createConnection
      Table table = connection.getTable(TableName.valueOf("notifications"));

Filter filter = new RowFilter(CompareFilter.CompareWeelCan Specify a filter
             new BinaryComparator(Bytes.toBytes("1")));
         Scan userScan = new Scan():
          userScan setFilter(filter)
      ResultScanner userScankesutt - table.getScanner(users
      for (Result res : userScanResult) {
          printValues.printAllValues(res);
      userScanResult.close();
```

```
public class rowFilter {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        Configuration conf = HBaseConfiguration.create();
        Connection connection = ConnectionFactory.createConnection(conf);
        Table table = connection getTable(TableName.valueOf("notifications"));
}
```

Filter filter =

new RowFilter(CompareFilter.CompareOp.EQUAL,
new BinaryComparator(Bytes.toBytes("1")));

```
Scan userScan = new Scan();
userScan.setFilter(filter);
ResultScanner userScanResult = table.getScanner(userScan);

for (Result res : userScanResult) {
    printValues.printAllValues(res);
}
userScanResult.close();
```

All filters are subclasses of the Filter abstract class

```
public class rowFilter {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
      Configuration conf = HBaseConfiguration.create();
      Connection connection = ConnectionFactory.createConnection(conf);
      Table table = connection.getTable(TableNameryalueOf("notifications"))
```

Filter filter = new RowFilter CompareFilter.CompareOp.EQUAL,
new BinaryComparator(Bytes.toBytes("1")));

```
Scan userScan = new Scan();
userScan.setFilter(filter);
ResultScanner userScanResult = table.getScanner(userScan)

for (Result res : userScanResult) {
    printValues.printAllValues(res);
}
userScanResult.close();
```

Rowfilter is one of the built-in filters provided by HBase

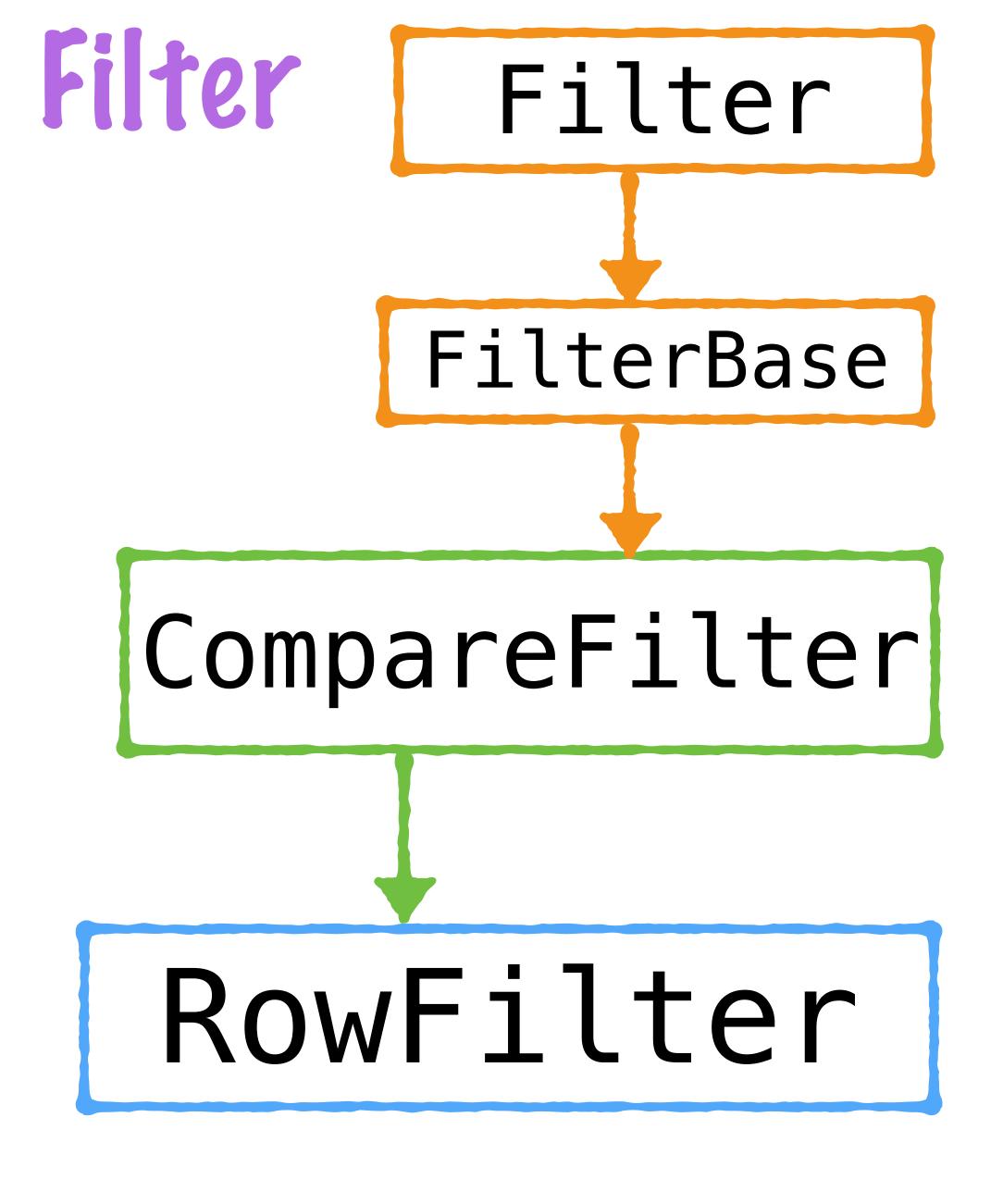
```
public class rowFilter {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        Configuration conf = HBaseConfiguration.create();
        Connection connection = ConnectionFactory.createConnection(conf);
        Table table = connection.getTable(TableNameryalueOf("notifications"))
```

Filter filter = new RowFilter CompareFilter.CompareOp.EQUAL,
new BinaryComparator(Bytes.toBytes("1")));

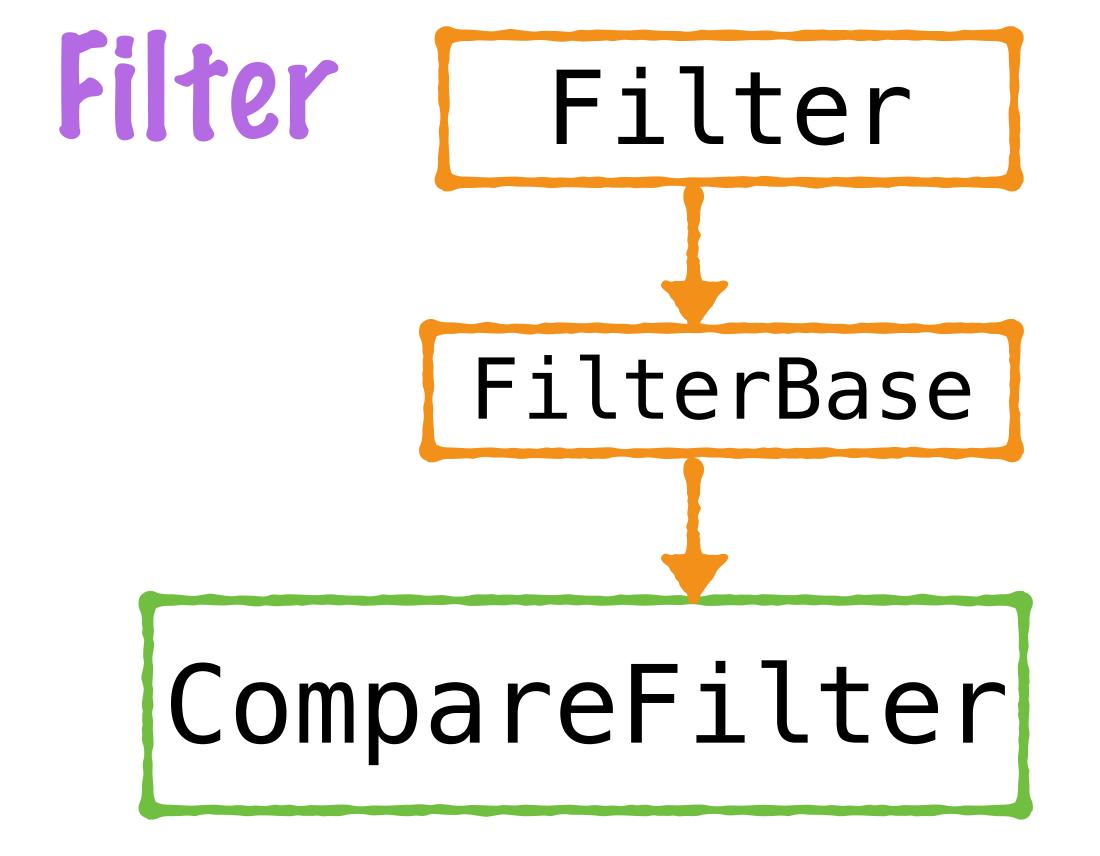
```
Scan userScan = new Scan();
userScan.setFilter(filter);
ResultScanner userScanResult = table.getScanner(userScan);

for (Result res : userScanResult) {
    printValues.printAllValues(res);
}
userScanResult.close();
```

Rowfilter descends from CompareFilter



CompareFilters are used to check if the data matches a specific condition



RowFilter

For instance Rowfilters, will check if the row id matches the specified condition

Comparefilters need 1. An operator

2. A Comparator object

CompareFilter

1. An operator

The CompareFilter class provides a few different operators

CompareFilter

```
LESS_OR_EQUAL
EQUAL
NOT_EQUAL
GREATER_OR_EQUAL
GREATER
```

CompareFilter

1. An operator

2. A Comparator object These are objects which will compare the table data against a specified value

RowFilter

- 1. An operator
- 2. A Comparator object

Row Filter will take the operator and Comparator object and use them to filter the row ids

```
public class rowFilter {
               public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
                              Configuration conf = HBaseConfiguration.create();
                              Connection connection = ConnectionFactory.createConnection(conf);
                              Table table = connection.getTable(TableName.valueOf("notifications"
Filter filter = new RowFilter CompareFilter.CompareOp.EQUAL
                                                                                                                                                                 new BinaryComp rator(sytes.tosytes("1"));
                              Scan userScan = new Scan();
                    Resultation userScanResult = table.getScanner(userScan):

for Resultation: userscanResult = table.getScanner(userScan):

for Resultation : userscanResult = table.getScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userScanner(userS
                              userScanResult.close();
```

2. A Comparator object

```
public class rowFilter {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        Configuration conf = HBaseConfiguration.create();
        Connection connection = ConnectionFactory.createConnection(conf);
        Table table = connection.getTable(TableName.valueOf("notifications"));
```

Filter filter = new RowFilter(CompareFilter.CompareOp.EQUAL,
new BinaryComparator(Bytes.toBytes("1")));

```
Scan userScan = new Scan();
userScan.setFilter(filter);
ResultScanner userScanResult = table.getScanner(userScan);

for (Result res : userScanResult) {
    printValues.printAllValues(res);
}

userScanResult.close();
}
```

2. A Comparator object

2. A Comparator object

```
public class rowFilter {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        Configuration conf = HBaseConfiguration.create();
        Connection connection = ConnectionFactory.createConnection(conf);
        Table table = connection.getTable(TableName.valueOf("notifications"));
```

```
Scan userScan = new Scan();
userScan.setFilter(filter);
ResultScanner userScanResult = table.getScanner(userScan);

for (Result res : userScanResult) {
    printValues.printAllValues(res);
}
userScanResult.close();
```

BinaryComparator is used for comparing byte arrays

2. A Comparator object

```
public class rowFilter {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        Configuration conf = HBaseConfiguration.create();
        Connection connection = ConnectionFactory.createConnection(conf);
        Table table = connection.getTable(TableName.valueOf("notifications"));
```

```
Scan userScan = new Scan();
userScan.setFilter(filter);
ResultScanner userScanResult = table.getScanner(userScan);

for (Result res : userScanResult) {
    printValues.printAllValues(res);
}
userScanResult.close();
```

This filter will check if the row id matches the string "1"

2. A Comparator object

```
public class rowFilter {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        Configuration conf = HBaseConfiguration.create();
        Connection connection = ConnectionFactory.createConnection(conf);
        Table table = connection.getTable(TableName.valueOf("notifications"));
```

Filter filter = new RowFilter CompareFilter.CompareOp.EQUAL.
new BinaryComparator(Bytes.toBytes("1")));

```
Scan userScan = new Scan();
ResultScanner userScanResult = table.getScanner(userScan);

for (Result res : userScanResult = table.getScanner(userScan);

for (Result res : userScanResult = table.getScanner(userScan);

comparison would check if the byte array representing the row id is less than the byte array for "1"
```

public class rowFilter {

2. A Comparator object

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
    Configuration conf = HBaseConfiguration.create();
    Connection connection = ConnectionFactory.createConnection(conf);
    Table table = connection.getTable(TableName.valueOf("notifications"));
```

```
Scan userScan. setFilter);

sesultScanner userScanResult = table.getScanner(userScan);

for (Rear res : userScanResult) {
    pring Compare Strings you can also use other userScanResult.close();

    comparators like RegexStringComparator and SubstringComparator
```

Example 19: Filtering rows based on the value in a column

SingleColumnValueFilter

SingleColumnValueFilter

Let's see how to filter based on the value for a specified column

This is equivalent to using a where clause in SQL for a single column

... where for user="Daniel"

SingleColumnValueFilter ...

... where for user="Daniel"

```
public class colValueFilter {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        Configuration conf = HBaseConfiguration.create();
        Connection connection = ConnectionFactory.createConnection(conf);
       Table table = connection.getTable(TableName.valueOf("notifications"));
        SingleColumnValueFilter filter = new SingleColumnValueFilter(
                Bytes.toBytes("attributes"),
                Bytes.toBytes("for_user"),
                CompareFilter.CompareOp.EQUAL,
                new BinaryComparator(Bytes.toBytes("Daniel")));
       filter.setFilterIfMissing(true);
        Scan userScan = new Scan();
        userScan.setFilter(filter);
        ResultScanner userScanResult = table.getScanner(userScan);
        for (Result res : userScanResult) {
            printValues.printAllValues(res);
       userScanResult.close();
```

SingleColumnValueFilter

... where for user="Daniel"

```
public class colValueFilter {
  public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
    Configuration conf = HBaseConfiguration.create();
    Connection connection = ConnectionFactory.createConnection(conf);
    Table table = connection.getTable(TableName.valueOf("notifications"));
    SingleColumnValueFilter filter = new SingleColumnValueFilter(
                       Bytes.toBytes("attributes"),
                       Bytes.toBytes("for_user"),
                       CompareFilter.CompareOp.EQUAL,
                       new BinaryComparator(Bytes.toBytes("Daniel")));
    filter.setFilterIfMissing(true);
    Scan userScan = new Scan();
    userScan.setFilter(filter);
    ResultScanner userScanResult = table.getScanner(userScan);
            Single Column Value Filter
                    requires 4 parameters
```

SingleColumnValueFilter

```
public class colValueFilter {
  public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
    Configuration conf = HBaseConfiguration.create();
    Connection connection = ConnectionFactory.createConnection(conf);
    Table table = connection.getTable(TableName.valueOf("notifications"));
    SingleColumnValueFilter filter = new SingleColumnValueFilter(
                         Bytes.toBytes("attributes")
                         Bytes.toBytes("for_user"),
                         CompareFilter.CompareOp.EQUAL,
                         new BinaryComparator(Bytes.toBytes("Daniel")));
    filter.setFilterIfMissing(true);
    Scan userScan = new Scan();
    userScan.setFilter(filter);
    ResultScanner userScanResult = table.getScanner(userScan);
    for (Result res : userScanResult) {
                          The column family:column
    userScanResult.close():
                  whose value should be compared
```

... where for user = "Daniel"

Connection connection = ConnectionFactory.createConnection(conf);

Table table = connection.getTable(TableName.valueOf("notifications"));

```
SingleColumnValuefilter ... where for_use = Daniel"
public class colValueFilter {
  public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
    Configuration conf = HBaseConfiguration.create();
```

```
SingleColumnValueFilter filter = new SingleColumnValueFilter(
             Bytes.toBytes("attributes"),
             Rytes toRytes("for user")
             CompareFilter.CompareOp.EQUAL,
             new binarycomparator(bytes.tobytes("Daniel")));
```

```
filter.setFilterIfMissing(true);
Scan userScan = new Scan();
userScan.setFilter(filter);
ResultScanner userScanResult = table.getScanner(userScan);
for (Result res : userScanResult) {
userScanResult.close();
```

The operator

SingleColumnValuefilter ... where for_user="Daniel"

```
public class colValueFilter {
  public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
    Configuration conf = HBaseConfiguration.create();
    Connection connection = ConnectionFactory.createConnection(conf);
    Table table = connection.getTable(TableName.valueOf("notifications"));
    SingleColumnValueFilter filter = new SingleCotumnValueFilter(
                           Bytes.toBytes("attributes"),
                           Bytes.toBytes("for_user"),
                           CompareFilter CompareOn FOUN
                          new BinaryComparator(Bytes.toBytes("Daniel")))
    filter.setFilterIfMissing(true)
    Scan userScan = new Scan();
    userScan.setFilter(filter);
     ResultScanner userScanResult = table.getScanner(userScan);
    for (Result res : userScanResult) {
                                 Comparator object
    userScanResult.close();
```

SingleColumnValueFilter ... where for_user="Daniel"

userScanResult.close();

```
public class colValueFilter {
  public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
     Configuration conf = HBaseConfiguration.create();
     Connection connection = ConnectionFactory.createConnection(conf);
     Table table = connection.getTable(TableName.valueOf("notifications"));
     SingleColumnValueFilter filter = new SingleColumnValueFilter(
                             Bytes.toBytes("attributes"),
                             Bytes.toBytes("for_user"),
                             CompareFilter.CompareOn FOUAL
                             new BinaryComparator Bytes.toBytes("Daniel")))
     filter.setFilterIfMissing(true);
     Scan userScan = new Scan();
     userScan.setFilter(filter);
     ResultScanner userScanResult = table.getScanner(userScan);
     for (Result res : userScanResult) {
```

The value to be compared against

SingleColumnValuefilter ... where for_user="Daniel"

```
public class colValueFilter {
  public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
     Configuration conf = HBaseConfiguration.create();
     Connection connection = ConnectionFactory.createConnection(conf);
     Table table = connection.getTable(TableName.valueOf("notifications"));
     SingleColumnValueFilter filter = new SingleColumnValueFilter(
          Bytes.toBytes("attributes"),
          Bytes.toBytes("for_user"),
          CompareFilter.CompareOp.EQUAL,
          new BinaryComparator(Bytes.toBytes("Daniel")));
     filter.setFilterIfMissing(true);
     Scan userScan = new Scan();
     userScan.setFilter(filter);
     printValues.printAllValues(res);
                           rows where the column is
     userScanResult.close();
                                   completely missing
```

SingleColumnValueFilter

... where for user="Daniel"

```
public class colValueFilter {
  public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
     Connection connection = ConnectionFactory.createConnection(conf);
     Table table = connection.getTable(TableName.valueOf("notifications"));
     SingleColumnValueFilter filter = new SingleColumnValueFilter(
           Bytes.toBytes("attributes"),
           Bytes.toBytes("for_user"),
           CompareFilter.CompareOp.EQUAL
           new BinaryComparator(Bytes.toBytes("Daniel")));
     filter.setFilterIfMissing(true);
    Scan userScan = new Scan();
    userScan.setFilter(filter);
    ResultScanner userScanResult = table.getScanner(userScan);
    for (Result res : userScanResult) {
                   printValues.printAllValues(res);
   userScanResult.close();
```

Set this filter for a Scan object and perform the scan operation

Example 20: Filtering rows based on multiple conditions

FilterList

FilterList

Let's see how to filter based on the values in multiple columns

This is equivalent to using a where clause in SQL for multiple columns

... where for user = "Daniel" and type = "Friend Request"

FilterList

```
public class filterList {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        Configuration conf = HBaseConfiguration.create();
        Connection connection = ConnectionFactory.createConnection(conf);
        Table table = connection.getTable(TableName.valueOf("notifications"));
        SingleColumnValueFilter userFilter = new SingleColumnValueFilter(
                Bytes.toBytes("attributes"),
                Bytes.toBytes("for_user"),
                CompareFilter.CompareOp.EQUAL,
                new BinaryComparator(Bytes.toBytes("Daniel")));
        userFilter.setFilterIfMissing(true);
        SingleColumnValueFilter typeFilter = new SingleColumnValueFilter(
                Bytes.toBytes("attributes"),
                Bytes.toBytes("type"),
                CompareFilter.CompareOp.EQUAL,
                new BinaryComparator(Bytes.toBytes("Friend Request")));
        typeFilter.setFilterIfMissing(true);
        List<Filter> listOfFilters = new ArrayList<>();
        listOfFilters.add(typeFilter);
        listOfFilters.add(userFilter);
        FilterList filters = new FilterList(listOfFilters);
        Date endDate = new Date();
        Date startDate = DateUtils.addDays(endDate, -3);
        Scan userTypeScan = new Scan();
        userTypeScan.setTimeRange(startDate.getTime(),endDate.getTime());
        userTypeScan.setFilter(filters);
        ResultScanner userTypeScanResult = table.getScanner(userTypeScan);
        for (Result res : userTypeScanResult) {
            printValues.printAllValues(res);
        userTypeScanResult.close();
```

... where for user="Daniel" and type="Friend_Request"

Use 2 SingleColumnValueFilters and add them to a FilterList



... where for_user="Daniel" and type="Friend_Request"

```
SingleColumnValueFilter userFilter = new SingleColumnValueFilter(
      Bytes.toBytes("attributes"),
     Bytes.toBytes("for_user"),
     CompareFilter.CompareOp.EQUAL,
     new BinaryComparator(Bytes.toBytes("Daniel")));
userFilter.setFilterIfMissing(true);
SingleColumnValueFilter typeFilter = new SingleColumnValueFilter(
      Bytes.toBytes("attributes"),
     Bytes.toBytes("type"),
     CompareFilter.CompareOp.EQUAL,
     new BinaryComparator(Bytes.toBytes("Friend Request")));
typeFilter.setFilterIfMissing(true);
```

2 SingleColumnValuefilters

Result res : userlypescankesu

FilterList

```
args) throws IOException {
onfiguration.create();
nectionFactory.createConnection(conf);
tTable(TableName.valueOf("notifications"))
```

```
... where for user="Daniel" and type="Friend_Request"
```

```
SingleColumnValueFilter userFilter = new SingleColumnValueFilter(
    Bytes.toBytes("attributes"),
    Bytes.toBytes("for_user"),
    CompareFilter.CompareOp.EQUAL,
    new BinaryComparator(Bytes.toBytes("Daniel")));
```

userFilter.setFilterIfMissing(true);

```
alueFilter typeFilter = new SingleColumnValueFilter(
Bytes("attributes"),
.toBytes("type"),
reFilter.CompareOp.EQUAL,
inaryComparator(Bytes.toBytes("Friend Request")));
setFilterIfMissing(true);
listOfFilters = new ArrayList<>();
.add(typeFilter);
.add(userFilter);
lters = new FilterList(listOfFilters);

addDays(endDate.getTime(),endDate.getTime());
ears);
ears();
carResult) {
    ues(res);
}
```

Set up 1 SingleColumnValueFilter for the "for_user" column

userFilter.setFilterIfMissing(true);

```
... where for user="Daniel" and type="Friend_Request"
```

```
SingleColumnValueFilter typeFilter = new SingleColumnValueFilter(
    Bytes.toBytes("attributes"),
    Bytes.toBytes("type"),
    CompareFilter.CompareOp.EQUAL,
    new BinaryComparator(Bytes.toBytes("Friend Request")));
```

typeFilter.setFilterIfMissing(true);

```
ArrayList<>();
OfFilters.add(typeFilter);
OfFilters.add(userFilter);
OfFilters.add(userFilter);

endDate = new FilterList(listOfFilters);

endDate = new Date();
OfFilters = new FilterList(listOfFilters);
OfFilters = new FilterList(listOfFilters);
OfFilters = new FilterList(listOfFilters);
OfFilters = new FilterList(listOfFilters);
OfFilters.add(userFilter);
Offilters.add(userFilt
```

Set up another SingleColumnValueFilter for the "type" column

new BinaryComparator(Bytes.toBytes("Friend Request")));

... where for_user="Daniel" and type="Friend_Request"

```
List<Filter> listOfFilters = new ArrayList<>();
    listOfFilters.add(typeFilter);
    listOfFilters.add(userFilter);
```

FilterList filters = new FilterList(listOfFilters);

```
Date endDate = new Date();
Date startDate = DateUtils.addDays(endDate, -3);
Scan userTypeScan = new Scan();
userTypeScan.setTimeRange(startDate.getTime(),endDate.getTime());
userTypeScan.setFilter(filters);
ResultScanner userTypeScanResult = table.getScanner(userTypeScan);

for (Result res : userTypeScanResult) {
    printValues.printAllValues(res);
}
userTypeScanResult.close();
}
```

Add the filters to a List

```
Public class filterList {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
```

```
Configuration conf = HBaseConfiguration.create();
Connection connection = ConnectionFactory.createConnection(con
```

new BinaryComparator(Bytes.toBytes("Friend Request")));

tyneFilter setFilterTfMissing(**true**):

```
... where for_user="Daniel"
and type="Friend_Request"
```

```
List<Filter> listOfFilters = new ArrayList<>();
    listOfFilters.add(typeFilter);
    listOfFilters.add(userFilter);
```

FilterList filters = new FilterList(listOfFilters);

```
Date endDate = new Date();
Date startDate = DateUtils.addDays(endDate, -3);
Scan userTypeScan = new Scan();
userTypeScan.setTimeRange(startDate.getTime(),endDate.getTime());
userTypeScan.setFilter(filters);
ResultScanner userTypeScanResult = table.getScanner(userTypeScan);

for (Result res : userTypeScanResult) {
    printValues.printAllValues(res);
}
userTypeScanResult.close();
}
```

Use the List to create a FilterList

```
public conservation ()
public series (add air arring argument argument (add air arring) argument (but to series (add air arring)) argument (add air arring) argument (add
```

```
... where for_user="Daniel"
and type="Friend_Request"
```

```
Scan userTypeScan = new Scan();
userTypeScan.setTime(),endDate.getTime());
userTypeScan.setFilter(filters);
```

```
Set up a Scan object and set
the filter option using the
FilterList
```

Example 21: Retrieving rows based on a time range

setTimeRange

Setting Manufacture and the String area of the static void main (String area) throws IO Exception {

Scan userTypeScan = new Scan();

userTypeScan.setTimeRange(startDate.getTime(),endDate.getTime());

```
userTypeScan.setFilter(filters);

ResultScanner userTypeScanResult = table.getScanner(userTypeScan)
for (Result res : userTypeScanResult) {
        printValues.printAllValues(res);
    }
    userTypeScanResult.close();
```

Scan objects have a setTimeRange method to retrieve values created within a specified time range

Setting And Computer String args) throws IO Exception {

Scan userTypeScan = new Scan();

userTypeScan.setTimeRange(startDate.getTime(),endDate.getTime());

```
userTypeScan.setFilter(filters);

ResultScanner userTypeScanResult = table.getScanner(userTypeScan
    for (Result res : userTypeScanResult) {
        printValues.printAllValues(res);
    }
    userTypeScanResult.close();
}
```

Let's see how to retrieve only the values created in the last 3 days

Date startDate = DateUtils.addDays(endDate, -3);
Scan userTypeScan = new Scan();

userTypeScan.setTimeRange startDate.getTime(),endDate.getTime(

setTimeRange needs a start timestamp and an end timestamp

```
Date endDate = new Date();
Date startDate = DateUtils.addDays(endDate, -3);
Scan userTypeScan = new Scan();
```

userTypeScan.setTimeRange(startDate.getTime(),endDate.getTime());

```
for (Result res : userTypeScanResult = tab
    printValues.printAllValues(res);
}
userTypeScanResult.close();
```

The end date = current date

```
Date endDate = new Date():
Date startDate = DateUtils.addDays(endDate, -3);
Scan user:ypescan = new Scan();
```

userTypeScan.setTimeRange(startDate.getTime(),endDate.getTime());

```
userTypeScan.setFilter(filters);
ResultScanner userTypeScanResult = table.getScanner(userTypeScan)

for (Result res : userTypeScanResult) {
        printValues.printAllValues(res);
    }
    userTypeScanResult.close();
}
```

```
Date endDate = new Date();
Date startDate = DateUtils.addDays(endDate, -3);
Scan userTypeScan = new Scan();
```

```
userTypeScan.setTimeRange(startDate.getTime(),endDate.getTime());
```

This Scan will now only retrieve values in the specified time range

Example 22: Incrementing a value

Counter

In a notifications database, you would need to track a few metrics #views, #clicks etc

You'll need to maintain counts for these metrics

#views, #clicks etc

The typical way to do such an operation

- 1. Read the current value of the metric
- 2. Increment it
- 3. Update the value in HBase

```
public class counter {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
       Configuration conf = HBaseConfiguration.create();
       Connection connection = ConnectionFactory.createConnection(conf);
       Table table = connection.getTable(TableName.valueOf("notifications"));
       Get get =new Get(Bytes.toBytes("2"));
       get.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"), Bytes.toBytes("open"));
       Result result = table.get(get);
       byte[] val= result.getValue(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"), Bytes.toBytes("open"));
        long opencount=1;
       if (val!=null){
            opencount = Bytes.toLong(val)+1;
       Put put =new Put(Bytes.toBytes("2"));
       put.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"),Bytes.toBytes("open"),Bytes.toBytes(opencount));
       table.put(put);
         table.incrementColumnValue(Bytes.toBytes("2"),Bytes.toBytes("metrics"),Bytes.toBytes("views"),1);
          Increment increment =new Increment(Bytes.toBytes("2"));
          increment.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"),Bytes.toBytes("clicks"),1);
          increment.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"),Bytes.toBytes("views"),1);
         table.increment(increment);
```

Read Increment Update



1. Read

```
Get get =new Get(Bytes.toBytes("2"));
get.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"), Bytes.toBytes("open"));
Result result = table.get(get);
byte[] val= result.getValue(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"), Bytes.toBytes("open"));

long opencount=1;
if (val!=null){
    opencount = Bytes.toLong(val)+1;
}

Put put =new Put(Bytes.toBytes("2"));
put.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"),Bytes.toBytes("open"),Bytes.toBytes(opencount));

table.put(put);
Jupdate
**Topic of the color of
```

Increment increment =new Increment(Bytes.toBytes("2"));



1. Read

```
if (val!=null) {
            opencount = Bytes.toLongvall*Sea Getto read the
        }
        Put put =new Put(Bytes.toBytes/2") Sea Getto read the
        put.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"), Bytes.toBytes("open"), Bytes.toBytes(opencount));
        table.put(put);
        table.put(put);
        table.put(put);
        Value of the control of
```

```
Get get =new Get(Bytes.toBytes("2"));
  get.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"), Bytes.toBytes("open"));
 Result result = table.get(get);
  byte[] val= result.getValue(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"), Bytes.toBytes("open"));
long opencount=1;
                             if (val!=nult){
2. Increment
                                                                  opencount = Bytes.toLong(val)+1;
 Put put =new Put(Bytes.toBytes("2"));
  put.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"), Bytes.toBytes("open"), Bytes.toBytes(opencount));
table.puttput);
mentColumnValue(Bytes.toBytes("Delta toBytes("Delta toBytes("Delt
   exist, initialize the value to 1
```

blimates cont { blimates cont = HBase(onfiguration create()):

It the column (Put of the Put of

get.addColumn(Bytes toBytes("metrics"), Bytes.toBytes("open"));
Result project 26 to CBV all Cs 10 Bytes ("open"));
byte[] Will [State 26 (Byte 16 Bytes ("open"));

```
long opencount=1;
   if (val!=null){
      opencount = Bytes.toLong(val)+1;
   }
```

Put put =new Put(Bytes.toBytes("2"));
put.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"), Bytes.toBytes("open"), Bytes.toBytes(opencount));

```
table. put (put)

table. Increment ColumnValue (Bytes. toBytes) Column (Bytes
```

Alice as shown in the second of the second o

```
Use a Put to update the
      Get get =new Get(Bytes.toBytes("2"))
      get.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"
      Result result = table.get(get);
      byte[] val= result.getValue(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"), Eytes.toBytes("pen"));
long opencount=1;

Value for the well-get(get),

Value for the metrics"), Eytes.toBytes("pen"));

Value for the well-get(get),

Value for the metrics"), Eytes.toBytes("pen"));
           opencount = Bytes.toLong(val)+1;
Put put =new Put(Bytes.toBytes("2"));
put.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"),
         Bytes.toBytes("open"),
         Bytes.toBytes(opencount));
                                 3. Update
table.put(put);
```

#Views, #clicks etc

- Read
 Increment
 Update

This is not an atomic operation

- 1. Read2. Increment3. Update

Each of these steps can fail/succeed independently

#views, #clicks etc

- Read
 Increment
 Update

HBase provides Counters to allow for an atomic increment operation

```
public class counter {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
      Configuration conf = HBaseConfiguration.create();
      Connection connection = ConnectionFactory.createConnection(conf);
      Table table = connection.getTable(TableName.valueOf("notifications"));

      Get get =new Get(Bytes.toBytes("2"));
      get.addColumm(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"), Bytes.toBytes("open"));
      Result result = table.get(get);
      byte[] val= result.getValue(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"), Bytes.toBytes("open"));

      long opencount=1;
      if (val!=null){
            opencount = Bytes.toLong(val)+1;
      }

      Put put =new Put(Bytes.toBytes("2"));
      put.addColumm(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"),Bytes.toBytes("open"),Bytes.toBytes(opencount));
      table.put(put);
```

This operation will increment the value for the specified row, column

```
table.incrementColumnValue(
Bytes.toBytes("2"), — row id
Bytes.toBytes("metrics"), col family:column
Bytes.toBytes("views"), col family:column
1); — increment by
```

Increment increment =new Increment(Bytes.toBytes("2"));

increment.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"),Bytes.toBytes("clicks"),1);
increment.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"),Bytes.toBytes("views"),1);

```
There's also a shell command
                               to do the same operation
 public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
                     incr 'notifications',2,'metrics:views',1
  if (val!=null){
  Put put =new Put(Bytes.toBytes("2"));
table.incrementColumnValue(
      Bytes.toBytes("2"),
      Bytes.toBytes("metrics"),
      Bytes.toBytes("views"),
```

```
public class counter {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        Configuration conf = HBaseConfiguration.create();
        Connection connection = ConnectionFactory.createConnection(conf);
        Table table = connection.getTable(TableName.valueOf("notifications"));

        Get get =new Get(Bytes.toBytes("2"));
        get.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"), Bytes.toBytes("open"));
        Result result = table.get(get);
        byte[] val= result.getValue(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"), Bytes.toBytes("open"));

        long opencount=1;
        if (val!=null){
                  opencount = Bytes.toLong(val)+1;
        }
        Put put =new Put(Bytes.toBytes("2"));
        put.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"),Bytes.toBytes("open"),Bytes.toBytes(opencount));
        table.put(put);
```

Columns which use counters should be initialized using an increment operation

```
public class counter {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        Configuration conf = HBaseConfiguration.create();
        Connection connection = ConnectionFactory.createConnection(conf);
        Table table = connection.getTable(TableName.valueOf("notifications"));

        Get get =new Get(Bytes.toBytes("2"));
        get.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"), Bytes.toBytes("open"));
        Result result = table.get(get);
        byte[] val= result.getValue(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"), Bytes.toBytes("open"));

        long opencount=1;
        if (val!=null){
                  opencount = Bytes.toLong(val)+1;
        }
        Put put =new Put(Bytes.toBytes("2"));
        put.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"),Bytes.toBytes("open"),Bytes.toBytes(opencount));
        table.put(put);
```

You cannot use a put operation to insert a value and then try to increment it

```
table.incrementColumnValue(
Bytes.toBytes("2"),
Bytes.toBytes("2"),
Bytes.toBytes("metrics"),
Bytes.toBytes("imetrics"),
Bytes.toBytes("imetrics"),
Bytes.toBytes("views"),

Bytes.toBytes("views"),

1);

Increment increment(Bytes.toBytes("views"),

table.increment(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"),Bytes.toBytes("views"),1);

table.increment(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"),Bytes.toBytes("views"),1);

table.increment(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"),Bytes.toBytes("views"),1);

table.increment(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"),Bytes.toBytes("views"),1);

table.increment(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"),Bytes.toBytes("views"),1);

table.increment(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"),Bytes.toBytes("views"),1);
```

This method can only be used to increment a single row, column

public trass counter { public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException { Configuration conf = HBaseConfiguration.create(); Connection connection = ConnectionFactory.createConnection(conf); Table table = connection.getTable(TableName.valueOf("notifications")); Get get =new Get(Bytes.toBytes("2")); get.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"), Bytes.toBytes("open")); Result result = table.get(get); byte[] val= result.getValue(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"), Bytes.toBytes("open")); long opencount=1; if (val!=null){ opencount = Bytes.toLong(val)+1; } Put put =new Put(Bytes.toBytes("2")); put.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"),Bytes.toBytes("open"),Bytes.toBytes(opencount)

```
Increment increment = new Increment(Bytes.toBytes("2"));
```

```
table.increment(increment);
```

Use an Increment object to increment multiple columns for a specific row id

public ctass counter { public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException { Configuration conf = HBaseConfiguration.create(); Connection = ConnectionFactory.createConnection(conf); Table table = connection.getTable(TableName.valueOf("notifications")); Get get =new Get(Bytes.toBytes("2")); get.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"), Bytes.toBytes("open")); Result result = table.get(get); byte[] val= result.getValue(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"), Bytes.toBytes("open")); long opencount=1; if (val!=null){ opencount = Bytes.toLong(val)+1; } Put put =new Put(Bytes.toBytes("2")); put.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"),Bytes.toBytes("open"),Bytes.toBytes(opencount)); table.put(put); } }

Increment increment = new Increment(Bytes.toBytes("2"));

```
increment.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"),Bytes.toBytes("clicks"),1);
increment.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"),Bytes.toBytes("views"),1);
```

```
table.increment(increment);
```

Add the columns and increment values to the Increment object

public trass counter { public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException { Configuration conf = HBaseConfiguration.create(); Connection connection = ConnectionFactory.createConnection(conf); Table table = connection.getTable(TableName.valueOf("notifications")); Get get =new Get(Bytes.toBytes("2")); get.addColumm(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"), Bytes.toBytes("open")); Result result = table.get(get); byte[] val= result.getValue(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"), Bytes.toBytes("open")); long opencount=1; if (val!=null){ opencount = Bytes.toLong(val)+1; } Put put =new Put(Bytes.toBytes("2")); put.addColumm(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"),Bytes.toBytes("open"),Bytes.toBytes(opencount)); table.put(put); } }

Increment increment = new Increment(Bytes.toBytes("2"));

```
increment addColumn(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"),Bytes.toBytes("clicks"),1);
increment addColumn(Bytes.toBytes("metrics"),Bytes.toBytes("views"),1);
```

table increment(increment)

Pass it to the increment method