# Elasticsearch

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```
Elasticsearch是一个开源的分布式、RESTful 风格的搜索和数据分析引擎。
本文中的例子都在araf-mas-demo工程中。
```

### 添加依赖

# 使用示例

### 添加configuration

```
/**
 * ElasticSearchConfig.
 *
 * @version OPRA v1.0
 * @author Li MingYi, 2020-03-02
 */
 @Configuration
 @EnableElasticsearchRepositories(basePackages = "com.acca.opra.mas.repository")
 public class ElasticSearchConfiguration {
 }
}
```

# 修改配置文件

```
# spring
spring:
   data:
     elasticsearch:
        cluster-name: opra-es-dev
        cluster-nodes: 10.1.17.13:9300
elasticsearch:
    rest:
        uris: ["http://10.1.17.13:9200"]
```

开发环境: 10.1.17.13 测试环境: 10.1.19.223

### 创建实体

```
/**
 * Phone
 * @version OPRA v1.0
 * @author Li MingYi, 2020-03-02
 * /
@Data
@AllArgsConstructor
@Document(indexName = "phone-#{T(araf.utils.DateUtils).dateToString(new
java.util.Date(), 'yyyy-MM-dd')}", type = "phone")
public class Phone implements Serializable {
    private static final long serialVersionUID = -3259164202484075333L;
    @Id
    private Long id;
    /**
     *
     * /
    @Field(type = FieldType.Text, analyzer = "ik_max_word")
    private String title;
    /**
     * /
    @Field(type = FieldType.Keyword)
    private String category;
    /**
     * /
    @Field(type = FieldType.Keyword)
    private String brand;
    /**
     * /
    @Field(type = FieldType.Double)
    private Double price;
     * /
    @Field(index = false, type = FieldType.Keyword)
    private String images;
}
```

```
/**
 * PhoneService
 * @author Li Mingyi, 20200303
 * @version Opra v1.0.0
 * /
@Service
public class PhoneService {
    @Autowired
    private ElasticsearchTemplate elasticsearchTemplate;
    @Autowired
    private PhoneRepository phoneRepository;
    /**
    public void createIndex() {
        // phone@Document
        elasticsearchTemplate.createIndex(Phone.class);
        // phoneidField
        elasticsearchTemplate.putMapping(Phone.class);
    }
    /**
    public void deleteIndex() {
        elasticsearchTemplate.deleteIndex("phone");
   public void add() {
        Phone phone = new Phone(1L, "7", "", 2999.00,
                "https://img12.360buyimg.com/n1/s450x450_jfs/t1/14081/40
/4987/124705/5c371b20E53786645/c1f49cd69e6c7e6a.jpg");
        phoneRepository.save(phone);
    }
    /**
     * /
    public void addBatch() {
        List<Phone> list = new ArrayList<>();
        list.add(new Phone(2L, "R1", "", "", 3999.00,
                "https://img12.360buyimg.com/n1/s450x450_jfs/t1/14081/40
/4987/124705/5c371b20E53786645/c1f49cd69e6c7e6a.jpg"));
        list.add(new Phone(3L, "META20", "", 4999.00,
                "https://img12.360buyimg.com/n1/s450x450_jfs/t1/14081/40
/4987/124705/5c371b20E53786645/c1f49cd69e6c7e6a.jpg"));
```

```
list.add(new Phone(4L, "iPhone X", "", "iPhone", 5100.00,
                "https://img12.360buyimg.com/n1/s450x450_jfs/t1/14081/40
/4987/124705/5c371b20E53786645/c1f49cd69e6c7e6a.jpg"));
        list.add(new Phone(5L, "iPhone XS", "", "iPhone", 5999.00,
                "https://img12.360buyimg.com/n1/s450x450_jfs/t1/14081/40
/4987/124705/5c371b20E53786645/c1f49cd69e6c7e6a.jpg"));
        phoneRepository.saveAll(list);
    }
    /**
     * idPUT
    public void deleteAll() {
        phoneRepository.deleteAll();
    /**
     * /
    public void find() {
        Iterable<Phone> phones = phoneRepository.findAll(Sort.by("price").
descending());
        phones.forEach(phone -> System.out.println("phone = " + phone));
    }
    public void queryByPriceBetween() {
        List<Phone> list = phoneRepository.findByPriceBetween(5000.00,
6000.00);
        list.forEach(phone -> System.out.println("phone = " + phone));
    }
    public void search() {
        NativeSearchQueryBuilder queryBuilder = new
NativeSearchQueryBuilder();
        queryBuilder.withQuery(QueryBuilders.matchQuery("title", ""));
```

```
//
        Page<Phone> phones = phoneRepository.search(queryBuilder.build());
        long total = phones.getTotalElements();
        System.out.println("total = " + total);
        phones.forEach(phone -> System.out.println("phone = " + phone));
    public void searchByPage() {
        NativeSearchQueryBuilder queryBuilder = new
NativeSearchQueryBuilder();
        //
        queryBuilder.withQuery(QueryBuilders.termQuery("category", ""));
        //
        int page = 0;
        int size = 2;
        queryBuilder.withPageable(PageRequest.of(page, size));
        //
        Page<Phone> phones = phoneRepository.search(queryBuilder.build());
        long total = phones.getTotalElements();
        System.out.println(" = " + total);
        System.out.println(" = " + phones.getTotalPages());
        System.out.println("" + phones.getNumber());
        System.out.println("" + phones.getSize());
        phones.forEach(phone -> System.out.println("phone = " + phone));
    }
    public void searchAndSort() {
        NativeSearchQueryBuilder queryBuilder = new
NativeSearchQueryBuilder();
        queryBuilder.withQuery(QueryBuilders.termQuery("category", ""));
        queryBuilder.withSort(SortBuilders.fieldSort("price").order
(SortOrder.ASC));
        //
        Page<Phone> phones = this.phoneRepository.search(queryBuilder.
build());
        //
        long total = phones.getTotalElements();
        System.out.println(" = " + total);
        phones.forEach(phone -> System.out.println("phone = " + phone));
    }
```

```
public void testAgg() {
        NativeSearchQueryBuilder queryBuilder = new
NativeSearchQueryBuilder();
        queryBuilder.withSourceFilter(new FetchSourceFilter(new String[] {
"" }, null));
        // ltermsbrandsbrand
        queryBuilder.addAggregation(AggregationBuilders.terms("brands").
field("brand"));
        // 2,AggregatedPage
        AggregatedPage<Phone> aggPage = (AggregatedPage<Phone>)
phoneRepository
                .search(queryBuilder.build());
        // 3
        // 3.1brands
        // StringtermStringTerm
        StringTerms agg = (StringTerms) aggPage.getAggregation("brands");
        List<StringTerms.Bucket> buckets = agg.getBuckets();
        for (StringTerms.Bucket buckets) {
            // 3.4key
            System.out.println(bucket.getKeyAsString());
            System.out.println(bucket.getDocCount());
        }
    }
    public void testSubAgg() {
        NativeSearchQueryBuilder queryBuilder = new
NativeSearchQueryBuilder();
        queryBuilder.withSourceFilter(new FetchSourceFilter(new String[] {
"" }, null));
        // ltermsbrandsbrand
        queryBuilder.addAggregation(AggregationBuilders.terms("brands").
field("brand")
                .subAggregation(AggregationBuilders.avg("priceAvg").field
("price")) //
        );
        // 2,AggregatedPage
        AggregatedPage<Phone> aggPage = (AggregatedPage<Phone>) this.
phoneRepository
                .search(queryBuilder.build());
```

```
// 3
        // 3.1brands
        // StringtermStringTerm
        StringTerms agg = (StringTerms) aggPage.getAggregation("brands");
        // 3.2
       List<StringTerms.Bucket> buckets = agg.getBuckets();
        // 3.3
        for (StringTerms.Bucket bucket : buckets) {
            // 3.4key 3.5
            System.out.println(bucket.getKeyAsString() + "" + bucket.
getDocCount() + "");
            // 3.6.
            InternalAvg avg = (InternalAvg) bucket.getAggregations().
asMap().get("priceAvg");
            System.out.println("" + avg.getValue());
        }
    }
}
```

```
/**
 * PhoneRepository
 *
 * @version OPRA v1.0
 * @author Li MingYi, 2020-03-02
 */
public interface PhoneRepository extends ElasticsearchRepository<Phone,
Long> {
    /**
        *
        *
        * @param priceStart //
        * @param priceEnd //
        * @return List<Phone>
        */
        List<Phone> findByPriceBetween(double priceStart, double priceEnd);
}
```

# 单元测试

@ClassRule

public static ElasticsearchTestContainer elasticsearch = new ElasticsearchTestContainer("6.8.4");

单元测试的配置文件不需要修改。

#### 使用规范

es中可以存储大量的数据,并进行索引查询。index类似数据库中的表的概念。**注意index应该需要分表,一般会按照时间范围进行分表,参见上文中的例子,查询时可以指定所有索引,也可以指定特定的索引。分表可以灵活的运维。** 

es中字段类型,

keyword,关键字在检索的时候是不会被拆分的,比如国家名,地理名等

text 类型: 当一个字段是要被全文搜索的,比如Email内容、产品描述,应该使用text类型。设置text类型以后,字段内容会被分析,在生成倒排索引以前,字符串会被分析器分成一个一个词项。text类型的字段不用于排序,很少用于聚合。

**整数类型** 类型 取值范围 byte  $-128^{^\circ}127$  short  $-32768^{^\circ}32767$  integer  $-231^{^\circ}231-1$  short  $-263^{^\circ}263-1$  在满足需求的情况下,尽可能选择范围小的数据类型。比如,某个字段的取值最大值不会超过100,那么选择byte类型即可。迄今为止吉尼斯记录的人类的年龄的最大值为134岁,对于年龄字段,short足矣。字段的长度越短,索引和搜索的效率越高。

**浮点类型** 类型 取值范围 doule 64位双精度IEEE 754浮点类型 float 32位单精度IEEE 754浮点类型 half\_float 16位半精度IEEE 754浮点类型 scaled\_float 缩放类型的的浮点数 对于float、half\_float和scaled\_float, -0.0和+0.0是不同的值,使用term查询查找-0.0不会匹配+0.0,同样 range查询中上边界是-0.0不会匹配+0.0,下边界是+0.0不会匹配-0.0。 其中scaled\_float,比如价格只需要精确到分,price为57.34的字段缩放 因子为100,存起来就是5734 优先考虑使用带缩放因子的scaled\_float浮点类型。

date类型日期类型表示格式可以是以下几种:(1)日期格式的字符串,比如 "2018-01-13" 或 "2018-01-13 12:10:30" (2) long类型的毫秒数(milliseconds-since-the-epoch, epoch就是指UNIX诞生的UTC时间1970年1月1日0时0分0秒)(3) integer的秒数(seconds-since-the-epoch)

中文的查询,需要将中文拆成单个字符,再查询

#### 数据量级上亿之后优化的点

- 1.数据缓存,fileSystem cache 尽可能只存储关键查询字段(结合其它手段,比如hbase组合查询)
- 2. 数据预热,设计策略定时预热热点数据
- 3. 冷热分离, 热数据与冷数据放置于不同的索引
- 4. 模型设计,尽可能少用复杂查询,在数据插入前处理好数据
- 5. 分页性能,尽量避免深度分页,采用scroll api查询