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华为云鲲鹏大数据基础实验体系 3

HBase 应用实践

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华为云鲲鹏大数据基础实验体系 3：HBase 应用实践

1.1.1. 实验描述

在《基于华为云大数据实践 1：构建大数据实验环境》、《基于华为云大数据实践 2：搭建 Hadoop 集群并实践 HDFS》2 个实验全部完成后，搭建好的集群环境上，继续安装 HBase、Zookeeper，实践 HBase 基本使用。

1.1.2. 实验目的

掌握 HBase、ZooKeeper 的安装与使用，批量将 HBase 表上的数据导入到 HDFS 中，学习本实验能快速掌握 HBase 数据库在分布式计算中的应用，理解 Java API 读取 HBase 数据等相关内容。

1.1.3. 实验步骤

1.1.3.1. 集群各节点的软件规划

本实验手册示例命令中，节点名称是 name-number-000{编号}，学生需要修改主机名为对应的姓名缩写+学号。

机器名称	进程名称
name-number-0001	QuorumPeerMain、NameNode、ResourceManager、Hmaster
name-number-0002	QuorumPeerMain、DataNode、NodeManager、JournalNode、HRegionServer
name-number-0003	QuorumPeerMain、DataNode、NodeManager、JournalNode、HRegionServer
name-number-0004	QuorumPeerMain、DataNode、NodeManager、JournalNode、HRegionServer

开始本次实验前请确保已完成第一章和第二章的实验，安装好 Hadoop 并配置好环境变量。

1.1.3.2. 下载安装并配置 zookeeper

在用户目录下下载 zookeeper 压缩包并解压

```
wget https://archive.apache.org/dist/zookeeper/zookeeper-3.4.6/zookeeper-3.4.6.tar.gz
mv zookeeper-3.4.6.tar.gz /usr/local
cd /usr/local
tar -zxvf zookeeper-3.4.6.tar.gz
```

建立软链接，便于后期版本更换。

```
ln -s zookeeper-3.4.6 zookeeper
```

打开配置文件。

```
vim /etc/profile
```

添加 ZooKeeper 到环境变量。

```
export ZOOKEEPER_HOME=/usr/local/zookeeper
```

```
export PATH=$ZOOKEEPER_HOME/bin:$PATH
```

使环境变量生效。

```
source /etc/profile
```

进入 ZooKeeper 所在目录。

```
cd /usr/local/zookeeper/conf
```

拷贝配置文件。

```
cp zoo_sample.cfg zoo.cfg
```

修改配置文件。

```
vim zoo.cfg
```

修改数据目录。

```
dataDir=/usr/local/zookeeper/tmp
```

在最后添加如下代码，server.1-4 是部署 ZooKeeper 的节点，1，2，3，4 分别是各服务器/usr/local/zookeeper/tmp/myid 文件的内容。这里 192.168.0.xxx 对应的是运行 QuorumPeerMain 的服务器的内网 IP，需要改成自己集群的。

```
server.1=192.168.0.132:2888:3888
```

```
server.2=192.168.0.83:2888:3888
```

```
server.3=192.168.0.62:2888:3888
```

```
server.4=192.168.0.154:2888:3888
```

修改后的 zoo.cfg 如下：

```
# The number of milliseconds of each tick
tickTime=2000
# The number of ticks that the initial
# synchronization phase can take
initLimit=10
# The number of ticks that can pass between
# sending a request and getting an acknowledge
syncLimit=5
# the directory where the snapshot is stored
# do not use /tmp for storage, /tmp here is
# example sake.
dataDir=/usr/local/zookeeper/tmp
# the port at which the clients will connect
clientPort=2181
# the maximum number of client connections.
# increase this if you need to handle more
#maxClientCnxns=60
#
# Be sure to read the maintenance section of the
# administrator guide before turning on autopurge.
#
# http://zookeeper.apache.org/doc/current/zookeeperAdmin.html#sc10
#
# The number of snapshots to retain in data
#autopurge.snapRetainCount=3
# Purge task interval in hours
# Set to "0" to disable auto purge feature
#autopurge.purgeInterval=1

server.1=192.168.0.132:2888:3888
server.2=192.168.0.83:2888:3888
server.3=192.168.0.62:2888:3888
server.4=192.168.0.154:2888:3888
```

创建 tmp 目录作数据目录。

```
mkdir /usr/local/zookeeper/tmp
```

在 tmp 目录中创建一个空文件 myid，并向该文件写入 ID。

```
touch /usr/local/zookeeper/tmp/myid
```

```
echo 1 > /usr/local/zookeeper/tmp/myid
```

将配置好的 ZooKeeper 拷贝到其它节点。（也可以将 zookeeper 压缩包拷贝到其他节点，在进行相同的配置，这样等待时间较短）

```
scp -r /usr/local/zookeeper-3.4.6 root@name-number-0002:/usr/local
```

```
scp -r /usr/local/zookeeper-3.4.6 root@name-number-0003:/usr/local
```

```
scp -r /usr/local/zookeeper-3.4.6 root@name-number-0004:/usr/local
```

登录 name-number-0002、name-number-0003、name-number-0004，创建软链接并修改 myid 内容。

name-number-0002:

```
cd /usr/local
```

```
ln -s zookeeper-3.4.6 zookeeper
```

```
echo 2 > /usr/local/zookeeper/tmp/myid
```

name-number-0003:

```
cd /usr/local
```

```
ln -s zookeeper-3.4.6 zookeeper
```

```
echo 3 > /usr/local/zookeeper/tmp/myid
```

name-number-0004:

```
cd /usr/local
```

```
ln -s zookeeper-3.4.6 zookeeper
```

```
echo 4 > /usr/local/zookeeper/tmp/myid
```

分别在 name-number-0002, name-number-0003, name-number-0004 上启动 ZooKeeper。

```
cd /usr/local/zookeeper/bin
```

```
./zkServer.sh start
```

```
[root@name-number-0002 bin]# ./zkServer.sh start
JMX enabled by default
Using config: /usr/local/zookeeper/bin/../../conf/zoo.cfg
Starting zookeeper ... STARTED
```

查看 ZooKeeper 状态，注意，Mode 应为 leader 或 follower。

```
./zkServer.sh status
```

```
[root@name-number-0002 conf]# zkServer.sh status
JMX enabled by default
Using config: /usr/local/zookeeper/bin/../../conf/zoo.cfg
Mode: follower
```

1.1.3.3. 下载并安装 HBase

下载 HBase，下载地址：

<https://archive.apache.org/dist/hbase/2.0.2/hbase-2.0.2-bin.tar.gz>

将 hbase-2.0.2.tar.gz 放置于 name-number-0001 节点的 “/usr/local” 目录，并解压。

```
mv hbase-2.0.2.tar.gz /usr/local
```

```
cd /usr/local
```

```
tar -zxvf hbase-2.0.2.tar.gz
```

建立软链接，便于后期版本更换。

```
ln -s hbase-2.0.2 hbase
```

编辑 “/etc/profile” 文件。

```
vim /etc/profile
```

在文件底部添加环境变量，如下所示。

```
export HBASE_HOME=/usr/local/hbase
```

```
export PATH=$HBASE_HOME/bin:$HBASE_HOME/sbin:$PATH
```

使环境变量生效。

```
source /etc/profile
```

修改 HBase 配置文件

HBase 所有的配置文件都在 “HBASE_HOME/conf” 目录下，修改以下配置文件前，切换到 “HBASE_HOME/conf” 目录。

```
cd $HBASE_HOME/conf
```

修改 hbase-env.sh 文件。

```
vim hbase-env.sh
```

修改环境变量 JAVA_HOME 为绝对路径，注意 JAVA_HOME 和 HBASE_LIBRARY_PATH 要与自己实际安装配置的一致，HBASE_MANAGES_ZK 设为 false。

```
export JAVA_HOME=/usr/local/jdk8u252-b09
```

```
export HBASE_MANAGES_ZK=false
```

```
export HBASE_LIBRARY_PATH=/usr/local/hadoop/lib/native
```

修改 hbase-site.xml 文件。

```
vim hbase-site.xml
```

添加或修改 configuration 标签范围内的部分参数。

```
<configuration>
```

```
<property>
```

```
<name>hbase.rootdir</name>
```

```
<value>hdfs://name-number-0001:8020/HBase</value>
```

```
</property>
```

```
<property>
```

```
<name>hbase.tmp.dir</name>
```

```
<value>/usr/local/hbase/tmp</value>
```

```
</property>
```

```
<property>
```

```
<name>hbase.cluster.distributed</name>
```

```
<value>true</value>
```

```
</property>
```

```
<property>
```

```

    <name>hbase.unsafe.stream.capability.enforce</name>
    <value>>false</value>
  </property>
</property>
  <name>hbase.zookeeper.quorum</name>
  <value>name-number-0002:2181,name-number-0003:2181,name-number-0004:2181</value>
</property>
</property>
  <name>hbase.unsafe.stream.capability.enforce</name>
  <value>>false</value>
</property>
</configuration>

```

修改 regionservers

编辑 regionservers 文件。

```
vim regionservers
```

将 regionservers 文件内容替换为 agent 节点 IP（可用主机名代替，记得改名）。

```
name-number-0002
```

```
name-number-0003
```

```
name-number-0004
```

拷贝 hdfs-site.xml

拷贝 hadoop 目录下的 hdfs-site.xml 文件到 “hbase/conf/” 目录，可选择软链接或拷贝。

```
cp /usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/hdfs-site.xml /usr/local/hbase/conf/hdfs-site.xml
```

拷贝 hbase-2.0.2 到 name-number-0002、name-number-0003、name-number-0004 节点的 “/usr/local” 目录。（也可以将压缩包拷贝到其他节点，再进行相同的配置，这样等待时间较短）

```
for i in {1..3};do scp -r /usr/local/hbase-2.0.2 root@name-number-000${i}:/usr/local/ ;done
```

分别登录到 name-number-0002、name-number-0003、name-number-0004 节点，为 hbase-2.0.2 建立软链接。

```
cd /usr/local
```

```
ln -s hbase-2.0.2 hbase
```


依次启动 ZooKeeper 和 Hadoop。

在 name-number-0001 节点上启动 HBase 集群。

```
/usr/local/hbase/bin/start-hbase.sh
```

观察进程是否都正常启动。

```
Jps
```

name-number-0001:

```
[root@name-number-0001 conf]# jps
30192 ResourceManager
19504 SecondaryNameNode
19300 NameNode
647 WrapperSimpleApp
2700 Jps
30668 QuorumPeerMain
25791 HMaster
```

name-number-0002:

```
[root@name-number-0002 ~]# jps
19043 DataNode
659 WrapperSimpleApp
23604 NodeManager
20919 HRegionServer
27129 Jps
18927 QuorumPeerMain
```

1.1.3.4. HBase 实践

- 启动 Hadoop 集群

在 name-number-0001 运行:

```
start-dfs.sh
```

```
start-yarn.sh
```

- 启动 Zookeeper 集群

需要在 name-number-000{2..4} 分别运行: `./usr/local/zookeeper/bin/zkServer.sh start`

```
[root@name-number-0002 ~]# ./usr/local/zookeeper/bin/zkServer.sh
JMX enabled by default
Using config: /usr/local/zookeeper/bin/../conf/zoo.cfg
Usage: -bash {start|start-foreground|stop|restart|status|upgrade|print-cmd}
```


- 启动 HBase 集群
在 name-number-0001 运行：

```
[root@name-number-0001 ~]# start-hbase.sh
SLF4J: Class path contains multiple SLF4J bindings.
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/usr/local/hbase-2.0.2/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.7.25.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/home/modules/hadoop-2.8.3/share/hadoop/common/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.7.10.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: See http://www.slf4j.org/codes.html#multiple_bindings for an explanation.
SLF4J: Actual binding is of type [org.slf4j.impl.Log4jLoggerFactory]
running master, logging to /usr/local/hbase/logs/hbase-root-master-name-number-0001.out
SLF4J: Class path contains multiple SLF4J bindings.
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/usr/local/hbase-2.0.2/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.7.25.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/home/modules/hadoop-2.8.3/share/hadoop/common/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.7.10.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: See http://www.slf4j.org/codes.html#multiple_bindings for an explanation.
SLF4J: Actual binding is of type [org.slf4j.impl.Log4jLoggerFactory]
name-number-0002: regionserver running as process 19350. Stop it first.
name-number-0004: running regionserver, logging to /usr/local/hbase/bin/../logs/hbase-root-regionserver-name-number-0004.out
name-number-0003: regionserver running as process 19332. Stop it first.
name-number-0004: /usr/local/hbase/bin/../bin/hbase: line 503: /usr/lib/jvm/jdk8u191-b12/bin/java: Not a directory
name-number-0004: /usr/local/hbase/bin/../bin/hbase: line 503: exec: /usr/lib/jvm/jdk8u191-b12/bin/java: cannot execute: Not a directory
```

- 进入 HBase Shell 创建实验用表
输入 hbase shell 进入 hbase 交互式环境：

```
[root@name-number-0001 ~]# hbase shell
SLF4J: Class path contains multiple SLF4J bindings.
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/usr/local/hbase-2.0.2/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.7.25.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/home/modules/hadoop-2.8.3/share/hadoop/common/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.7.10.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: See http://www.slf4j.org/codes.html#multiple_bindings for an explanation.
SLF4J: Actual binding is of type [org.slf4j.impl.Log4jLoggerFactory]
HBase Shell
Use "help" to get list of supported commands.
Use "exit" to quit this interactive shell.
Version 2.0.2, r1cfab033e779df840d5612a85277f42a6a4e8172, Tue Aug 28 20:50:40 PDT 2018
Took 0.0029 seconds
hbase(main):001:0>
hbase(main):002:0*
hbase(main):003:0*
```

数据库表格设计要求：（未按要求设计扣分）

- (1) 表格命名：学号+姓名
- (2) 行数不限定，字段名不限定
- (3) ROW 命名：学号+姓名+编号

【实验报告截图要求：截图1：数据库表格】（截图需要包含标记信息，未按要求扣分）

创建表格

```
create 'member_user','cf1'
```

向表 “member_user” 中插入数据

```
put 'member_user','rk001','cf1:keyword','applicate'
```

```
put 'member_user','rk002','cf1:keyword','OnePlus 5'
```

```
put 'member_user','rk003','cf1:keyword','iphone 6s'
```

```
hbase(main):016:0> create 'member_user','cf1'
Created table member_user
Took 0.7493 seconds
=> Hbase::Table - member_user
hbase(main):017:0> put 'member_user','rk001','cf1:keyword','applicate'
Took 0.0361 seconds
hbase(main):018:0> put 'member_user','rk002','cf1:keyword','OnePlus 5'
Took 0.0054 seconds
hbase(main):019:0> put 'member_user','rk003','cf1:keyword','iphone 6s'
```

扫描整个表

```
hbase(main):020:0> scan 'member_user'
ROW                                COLUMN+CELL
rk001                             column=cf1:keyword, timestamp=1633962324505, value=applicate
rk002                             column=cf1:keyword, timestamp=1633962330551, value=OnePlus 5
rk003                             column=cf1:keyword, timestamp=1633962337531, value=iphone 6s
```

- 编写代码，将 Hbase 中的数据导出到 hdfs 指定目录

打开 IDEA，新建 maven 工程，工程名 MyHBase，编写 pom.xml 文件添加依赖

```
<properties>
  <maven.compiler.source>8</maven.compiler.source>
  <maven.compiler.target>8</maven.compiler.target>
  <project.build.sourceEncoding>UTF-8</project.build.sourceEncoding>
  <hadoop.version>2.8.3</hadoop.version>
</properties>

<dependencies>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.hadoop</groupId>
    <artifactId>hadoop-client</artifactId>
    <version>${hadoop.version}</version>
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.hadoop</groupId>
    <artifactId>hadoop-common</artifactId>
    <version>${hadoop.version}</version>
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.hadoop</groupId>
    <artifactId>hadoop-hdfs</artifactId>
    <version>${hadoop.version}</version>
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.hadoop</groupId>
    <artifactId>hadoop-mapreduce</artifactId>
    <version>${hadoop.version}</version>
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.hadoop</groupId>
    <artifactId>hadoop-yarn</artifactId>
    <version>${hadoop.version}</version>
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.hbase</groupId>
    <artifactId>hbase</artifactId>
    <version>2.0.2</version>
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.hbase</groupId>
    <artifactId>hbase-mapreduce</artifactId>
    <version>2.0.2</version>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

点击下图所示按钮自动下载依赖



hbase
m
Maven

在 src/java 目录下新建 package，名称 org/namenumber/hbase/inputSource（namenumber 改成对应的姓名缩写+学号）



新建类 MemberMapper，完整代码如下

```
1 package org.namenumber.hbase.inputSource;
2
3 import org.apache.hadoop.hbase.Cell;
4 import org.apache.hadoop.hbase.client.Result;
5 import org.apache.hadoop.hbase.io.ImmutableBytesWritable;
6 import org.apache.hadoop.hbase.mapreduce.TableMapper;
7 import org.apache.hadoop.hbase.util.Bytes;
8 import org.apache.hadoop.io.Writable;
9 import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
10 import java.io.IOException;
11
12 /*
13  * HBase中的表作为输入源
14  * 扩展自Mapper类 所有以HBase作为输入源的Mapper类需要继承该类
15  */
16 public class MemberMapper extends TableMapper<Writable, Writable> {
17     private Text k = new Text();
18     private Text v = new Text();
19     public static final String FIELD_COMMON_separator = "\u0001";
20     @Override
21     protected void setup(Context context) throws IOException, InterruptedException {}
22     @Override
23     protected void map(ImmutableBytesWritable row, Result columns,
24                       Context context) throws IOException, InterruptedException {
25         String value = null;
26         // 获得行键值
27         String rowkey = new String(row.get());
28
29         // 一行中所有列族
30         byte[] columnFamily = null;
31         // 一行中所有列名
32         byte[] columnQualifier = null;
33         long ts = 0L;
34     }
```



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try{
    // 遍历一行中所有列
    for(Cell cell : columns.listCells()){
        // 单元格的值
        value = Bytes.toStringBinary(cell.getValueArray());

        // 获得一行中的所有列族
        columnFamily = cell.getFamilyArray();

        // 获得一行中的所有列名
        columnQualifier = cell.getQualifierArray();

        // 获得单元格的时间戳
        ts = cell.getTimestamp();

        k.set(rowkey);
        v.set(Bytes.toString(columnFamily)+FIELD_COMMON_separator+Bytes.toString(columnQualifier)
            +FIELD_COMMON_separator+value+FIELD_COMMON_separator+ts);
        context.write(k, v);
    }
} catch (Exception e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    System.err.println("Error:"+e.getMessage()+" ,Row:"+Bytes.toString(row.get())+",Value"+value);
};
}

```

【实验报告截图要求：截图 2：完整 Mapper 代码】

（截图需要包含标记信息）

新建类 Main，完整代码如下：

```

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29
30
31
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39
40
41
42
package org.namenumbers.hbase.inputSource;

import org.apache.commons.logging.Log;
import org.apache.commons.logging.LogFactory;
import org.apache.hadoop.conf.Configuration;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
import org.apache.hadoop.fs.Path;
import org.apache.hadoop.fs.FileSystem;
import org.apache.hadoop.hbase.HBaseConfiguration;
import org.apache.hadoop.hbase.client.Scan;
import org.apache.hadoop.hbase.util.Bytes;
import org.apache.hadoop.hbase.mapreduce.TableMapReduceUtil;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.output.FileOutputFormat;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Job;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.output.TextOutputFormat;

/*
 * HBase作为输入源，从HBase表中读取数据，使用MapReduce计算完之后，将数据存到HDFS中
 */
public class Main {
    static final Log LOG = LogFactory.getLog(Main.class);

    // job name
    public static final String NAME = "Member Test1";
    // 输出目录
    public static final String TEMP_INDEX_PATH = "hdfs://name-number-0001:8020/tmp/member_user";
    // Hbase作为输入源的HBase中的表 member_user
    public static String inputTable = "member_user";

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        // 1. 获得HBase的配置信息
        Configuration conf = HBaseConfiguration.create();
        //2. 创建全表扫描器对象
        Scan scan = new Scan();
        scan.setBatch(0);
        scan.setCaching(10000);
        scan.setMaxVersions();
        scan.setTimeRange(System.currentTimeMillis() - 3*24*3600*1000L, System.currentTimeMillis());

        // 添加扫描的条件，列族和列族名
        scan.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes( s: "cf1"), Bytes.toBytes( s: "keyword"));
    }
}

```

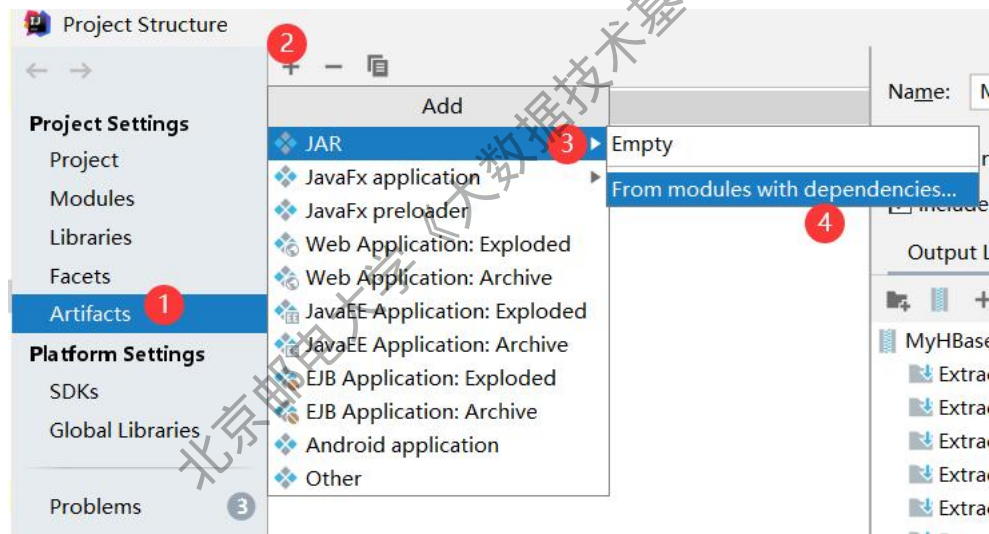
```

43 // 设置HDFS的存储执行行为false
44 conf.setBoolean( name: "mapred.map.tasks.speculative.execution", value: false);
45 conf.setBoolean( name: "mapred.reduce.tasks.speculative.execution", value: false);
46 Path tmpIndexPath = new Path(TEMP_INDEX_PATH);
47 FileSystem fs = FileSystem.get(conf);
48
49 // 判断该路径是否存在, 如果存在则首先进行删除
50 if(fs.exists(tmpIndexPath)) {
51     fs.delete(tmpIndexPath, b: true);
52 }
53
54 // 创建job对象
55 Job job = new Job(conf, NAME);
56 job.setJarByClass(Main.class);
57
58 // 设置TableMapper类的相关信息, 即对准mapper类的初始化设置
59 // (hbase输入源对应的表, 扫描器, 负责个计算的逻辑, 输出的类型, 输出value的类型, job)
60 TableMapReduceUtil.initTableMapperJob(inputTable, scan, MemberMapper.class, Text.class, Text.class, job);
61
62 job.setNumReduceTasks(0);
63
64 // 设置从HBase表中经过MapReduce 计算后的结果以文本格式输出
65 job.setOutputFormatClass(TextOutputFormat.class);
66
67 // 设置作业输出结果保存到HDFS的文件路径
68 FileOutputFormat.setOutputPath(job, tmpIndexPath);
69
70 // 开始运行作业
71 boolean success = job.waitForCompletion(verbose: true);
72 System.exit(success?0:1);
73 }
74 }

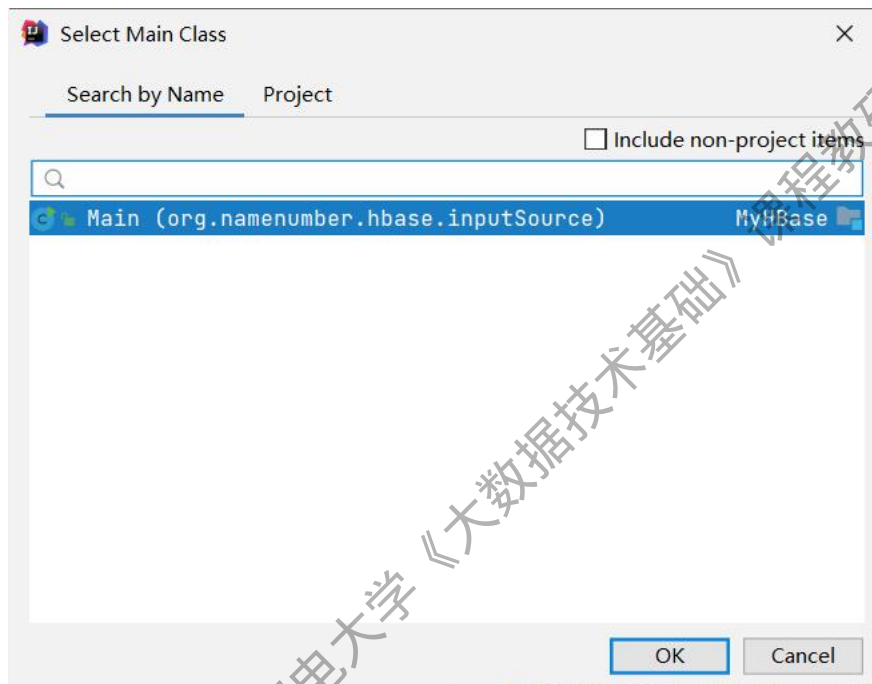
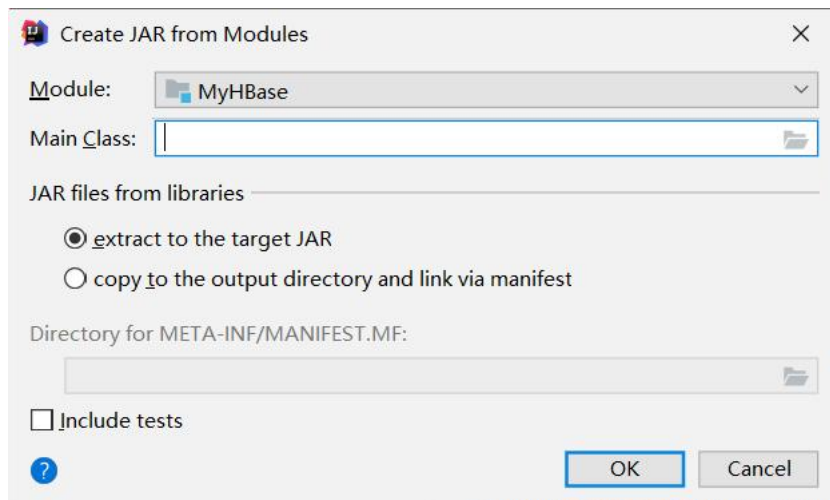
```

- 打包程序,导出 jar 包

File-Project Structure-Project Settings-Artifacts

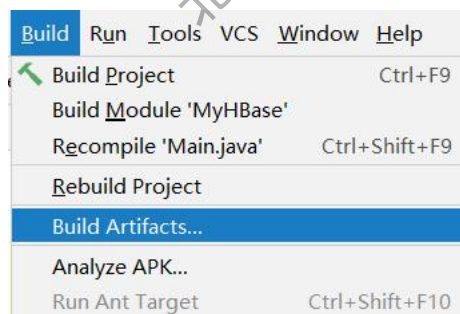


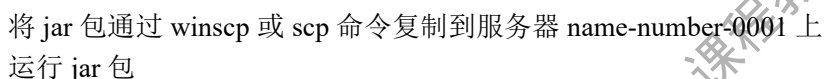
选择 Main 类



点击 Apply 点击 OK

点击 Build-Build Artifacts



[查看结果](#)

【实验报告截图要求：截图 3：结果截图】（截图需要包含标记信息，未按要求扣分）

(1) HBase 数据库表构建截图，数据库表格设计要求：表格命名学号+姓名；行数不限定，字段名不限定；ROW 命名：学号+姓名+编号。

```

hbase(main):016:0> create 'member_user','cf1'
Created table member_user
Took 0.7493 seconds
=> Hbase::Table - member_user
hbase(main):017:0> put 'member_user','rk001','cf1:keyword','applicate'
Took 0.0361 seconds
hbase(main):018:0> put 'member_user','rk002','cf1:keyword','OnePlus 5'
Took 0.0054 seconds
hbase(main):019:0> put 'member_user','rk003','cf1:keyword','iphone 6s'

```

(2) 完整 Mapper 代码截图。对代码提供解释。

```

1 package org.namenumber.hbase.inputSource;
2
3 import org.apache.hadoop.hbase.Cell;
4 import org.apache.hadoop.hbase.client.Result;
5 import org.apache.hadoop.hbase.io.ImmutableBytesWritable;
6 import org.apache.hadoop.hbase.mapreduce.TableMapper;
7 import org.apache.hadoop.hbase.util.Bytes;
8 import org.apache.hadoop.io.Writable;
9 import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
10 import java.io.IOException;
11
12 /*
13  * HBase中的表作为输入源
14  * 扩展自Mapper类，所有以HBase作为输入源的Mapper类需要继承该类
15  */
16 public class MemberMapper extends TableMapper<Writable, Writable> {
17     private Text k = new Text();
18     private Text v = new Text();
19     public static final String FIELD_COMMON_separator = "\u0001";
20     @Override
21     protected void setup(Context context) throws IOException, InterruptedException {}
22     @Override
23     protected void map(ImmutableBytesWritable row, Result columns,
24         Context context) throws IOException, InterruptedException {
25         String value = null;
26         // 获得行键值
27         String rowkey = new String(row.get());
28
29         // 一行中所有列族
30         byte[] columnFamily = null;
31         // 一行中所有列名
32         byte[] columnQualifier = null;
33         long ts = 0L;
34

```

(3) 提供运行结果截图。(截图需要包含标记信息)

```

root@name-number-0001:~# hadoop fs -cat /tmp/member_user/part-m-00000
rk001 k001cf1keyword|o000applicate k001cf1keyword|o000applicate\x00\x00\x1B\x00\x00\x09\x00\x05rk001\x03cf1keyword\x00\x00\x01|o\xBE
\x19\x34applicate1633962324505 k002cf1keyword|o000OnePlus 5 k002cf1keyword|o000OnePlus 5\x00\x00\x1B\x00\x00\x09\x00\x05rk002\x03cf1keyword\x00\x00\x01|o\xBE
\x89\x37\x04OnePlus 51633962330551 k003cf1keyword|o000iphone 6s k003cf1keyword|o000iphone 6s\x00\x00\x1B\x00\x00\x09\x00\x05rk003\x03cf1keyword\x00\x00\x01|o\xBE
\xA4\xFB\x04iphone 6s1633962337531

```