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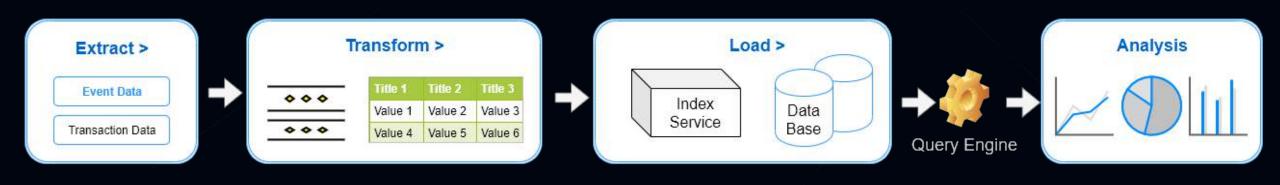
# 数据处理 Data Wrangling

## **Data Wrangling**

## 数据处理的流程

• ETL:从多种数据源提取数据,做清理、聚合、派生,加载到特定存储

• ELT:利用存储的计算能力做数据变换



MetaData

## **Data Wrangling**

## TalkingData 遇到的问题

需求

理解不一致/不清晰 沟通成本高

开发

技术栈纷杂 功能重复开发 预计算

缺乏统一的标准与服务

即席查询

多种异构数据

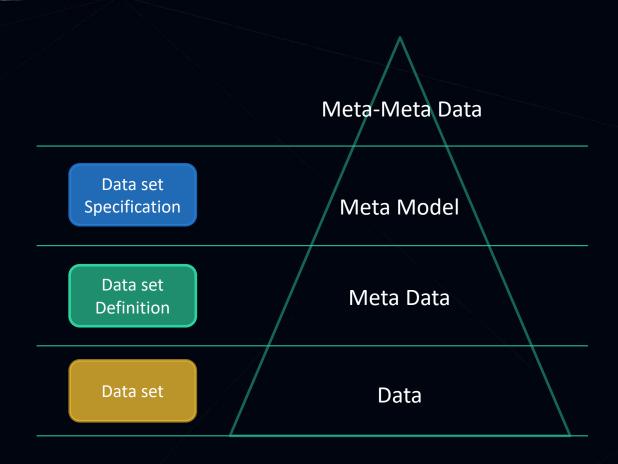
# 元数据系统 Meta Data System

#### **Meta Data System**

## 元数据是实现敏捷的关键

元数据是定义数据的数据 是实现系统复用的关键 可以直接作为系统的外部接口 元数据驱动

元数据是对业务的高度抽象 某种程度上确定了系统的数据边界



#### Meta Data System

### 元数据规范 ( meta model )

```
数据源(Data Source)
        分区定义(Partition)
数据集(Data Set)
        模式(Schema)
数据处理过程(Recipe)
        算子(Operator)
多维模型(Multi-Dimension)
实体关系模型(ER)
模型(model)
```

```
"description": "data set definition in ETL service",
"title": "DataSet".
"$schema": "http://json-schema.org/draft-06/schema#",
"additionalProperties": false,
"$id": "DataSet.json",
"type": "object",
"properties":
    "common":
    "schema": [...]
                              "description": "data source definition in ETL service"
    "dataSource": [...
                              "title": "Data Source".
                              "$schema": "http://json-schema.org/draft-06/schema#",
                              "additionalProperties": false,
"reguired": [
                              "$id": "DataSource.json",
    "common",
                              "type": "object",
    "schema",
    "dataSource"
                              "properties":
                                  "common": [...]
                                  "location": ...
                                  "credential":
                                  "storage": {
                                      "type": "object",
                                      "properties": {
                                           "type": ...
                                          "version": ...
                                           "format":
                                          "partition": ...
                                          "additionProperties": ...
                                      "required": [...
                                  "connection": ...
                              "definitions": ...
```

## **Meta Data System**

## 实现

对象

**JSON** 

存储

MySql SQLite/Derby 检索

索引ES

通知

MQ

部署

Service Process

## 数据变换 Data Transform

#### **Data Transform**

## 没有银弹



数据处理的核心 机器学习的基础 (特征工程)



不深奥的技术 却最耗费人力 尤其是维护工作



PDI(Kettle)
Talend Data Integration
Oracle Data Integration
DataX ...

纷繁的ETL工具:



适合的才是最好的



#### 共同的思路:

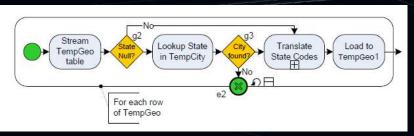
- 语义抽象 (Session/JOB/Operator, DAG)
- 元数据驱动(数据源、目的地、数据结构、依赖、过程)
- 执行引擎
- 数据质量监测
- 流程监测
- 数据安全与审计

#### **Data Transform**

## TalkingData 的解决方案 – 语义抽象

- BPMN
- JSON
- DAG
- Sequence
  - condition
  - Operator
    - Function
    - Parameter
  - returnAS
- Parallelism

```
"domain":
"context": [...]
"output":
"logic":
    "type": "array",
   "items": {
        "type": "string",
        "description": "the sequence or parallel name"
"dependency": {
    "type": "array"
    "items": {
       "type": "string",
        "description": "The other TDAG's name in same domain"
"func":
    "name": "isBlank"
   "description": "check whether the string is blank",
    "parameters": [
            "name": "str"
            "type": "string",
            "description": "The original string to deal with"
   1,
        "name": "isBlank"
        "type": "boolean"
"pattern": "MAP"
```

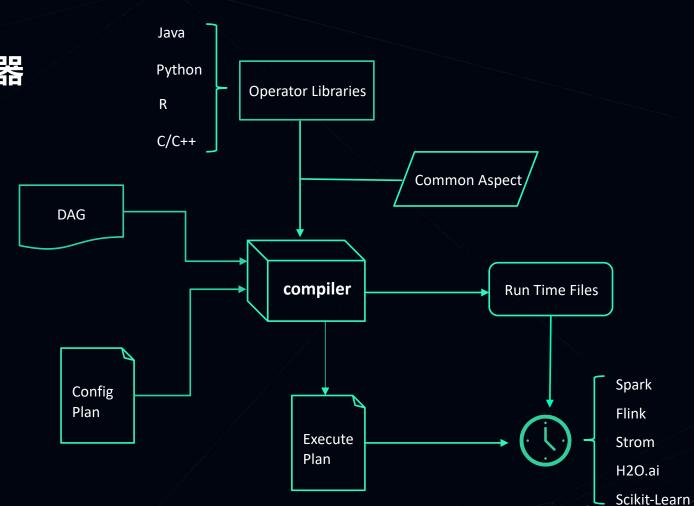


```
"name": [...,
"processingType":
    "$ref": "definitions.json#/definitions/ProcessingTypeEnum'
"operators":
   "type": "array"
   "items":
            "$ref": "defintions.json#/definitions/condition"
        "operator": {
            "type": "string"
        "parameters": {
            "type": "array",
                "type": "string"
        "returnAs": {
            "type": "string"
        "comment": {
            "type": "string"
            "$ref": "#/definitions/invoke"
"parallelism": {
    "type": "integer"
    "default": 1
```

#### **Data Transform**

## TalkingData 的解决方案 – 编译器

- 逻辑计划(DAG)
- 配置文件
- 算子库,多种语言实现
- 通用特性
  - 日志
  - 审计
  - · 计量
  - 安全
- 运行时文件, Jar, .R, .so, .py



# 索引服务

**Index Service** 

## 索引服务

#### 索引,是数据查找和定位的关键

• B+树、跳表、倒排 ...

#### 索引,也是一种数据,可以运算

- Bitmap
- 精准的排重统计
- 集合运算 , Intersect, Union, Except

#### 索引服务

- 生成索引
- 检索
- 运算
- 维护

#### **Bitmap**

举个例子:

定义Offset为UserId

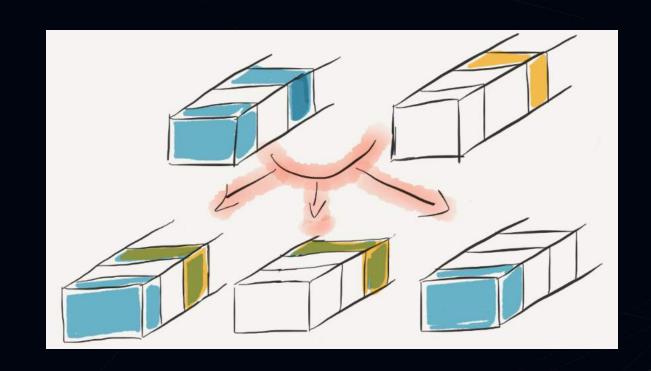
时间粒度为天,

索引1(蓝色)代表玩"吃鸡"游戏的用户

索引2(黄色)代表玩"王者"游戏的用户

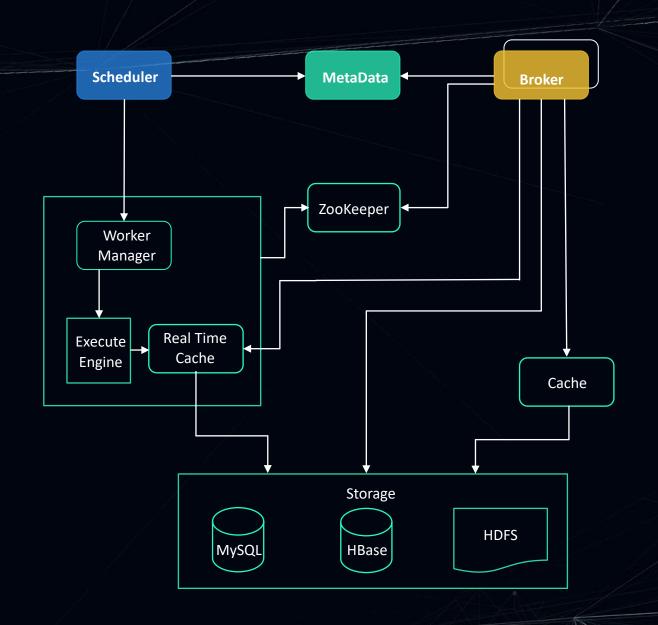
#### 统计:

- 今天玩了"吃鸡"或"王者"的用户
- 今天既玩了"吃鸡"又玩了"王者"的用户
- 今天玩了"吃鸡"但没玩"王者"的用户



## 架构

- 索引生成
  - 可适配多种执行引擎, Storm, Flink, Spark
- 索引存储
  - 支持异构存储
- 索引查询
  - 查询能力可扩展
  - 支持实时数据查询与运算
- 元数据驱动
- Zookeeper同步状态



## 元数据

- Domain
- Dimension
- Storage
- Implementation
- uniqueKey
- Index

```
"common": ...,
"domain": ...,
"uniqueKey": ...
"maxEffective": ...,
"timeDimension": {
    "type": "object",
    "properties": {
        "startTime": {
            "type": "string",
            "format": "date-time",
            "pattern": "yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSSXXX",
            "examples": [
                "2018-01-12T02:34:56.000+08:00"
        "granularity": {
            "$ref": "common.json#/definitions/timeGranularityEnum"
"dimensionsRel":
    "$ref": "#/definitions/operand"
"implementation": {
    "$ref": "implementation.json"
```

#### 查询

- DSL ISQL
  - Filter,维度间的集合运算
  - 查询类型:select, groupby, topN, timeSeries, window, subQuery
  - 返回结果:index,count,idList
- Logical Plan Physical Plan
- 固定"场景"的查询

```
"name": ...,

"queryType": ...,

"queryOptions": ...,

"domain": ...,

"scence": ...,

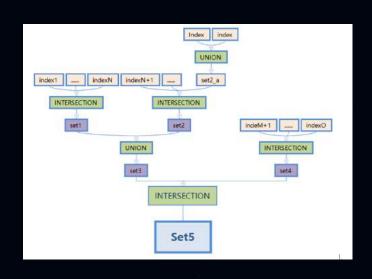
"intervals": ...,

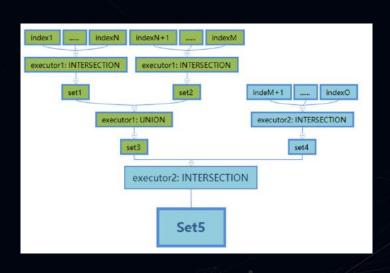
"subQueries": ...,

"sets": ...,

"computations": ...,

"result": ...,
```

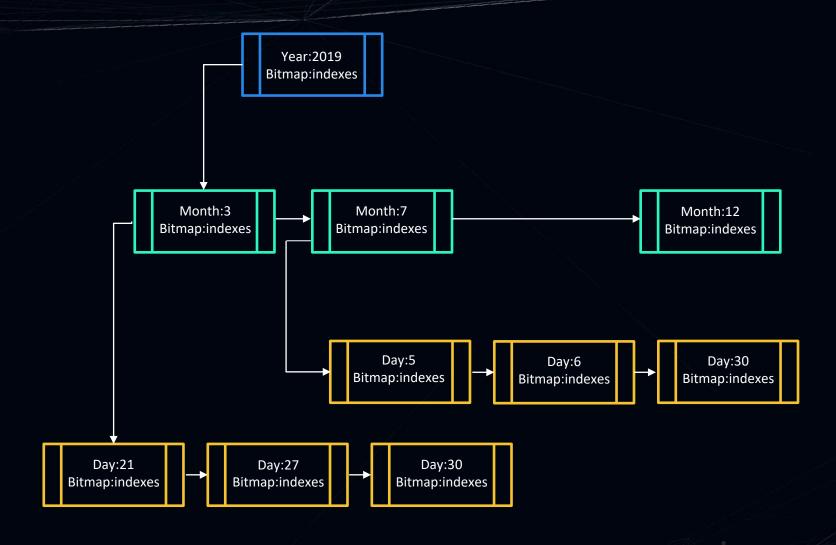




## 二级索引

按时间粒度分层的多叉树

用bitmap实现的倒排索引以索引维度做Key 以索引标识作为Offset



## 维护-金字塔模型

处理方式:





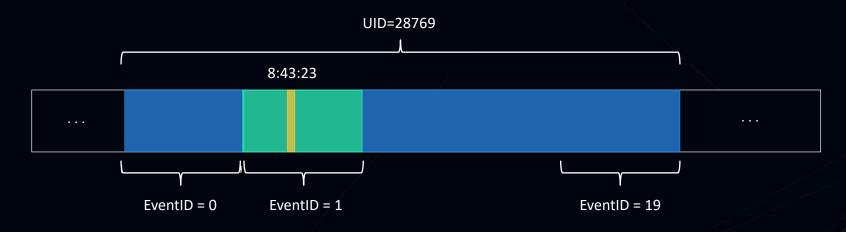




## 有序漏斗 - 时序索引

- 用bitmap存储事件的时序关系:
  - 以时间作为Offset,精度不宜太高,秒
  - 压缩存储:1个RoaringBitmap可以存储1242
     个用户在一天内的20个基准事件序列。 (2^31/3600/24/20)
  - 掩码
  - 不同的二级索引。

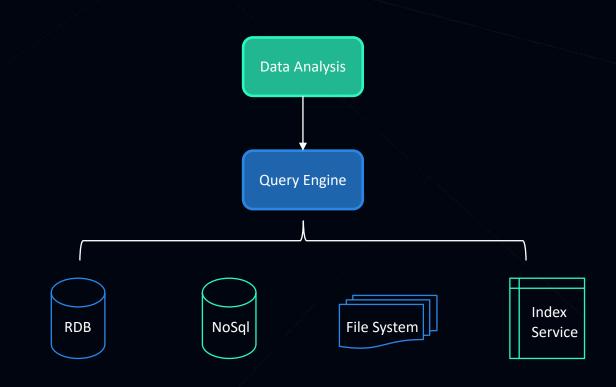
- 配合Index Service和关系数据库实现有序漏斗
  - 每日事件发生的用户索引
  - 分群索引
  - 事件明细过滤



# 查询引擎 Query Engine

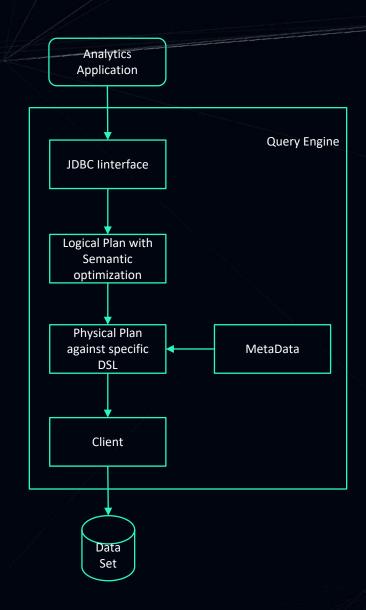
## 解决的问题

- ETL->ELT
- Custom Query
- 异构数据
  - 不同的DSL
  - 查询优化
- 解耦物理存储和业务逻辑
  - 虚拟表,视图



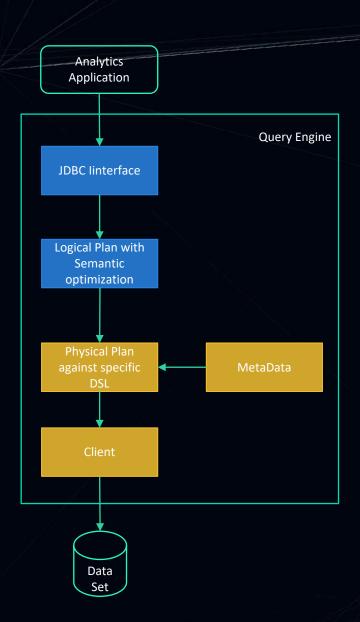
## 设计思路

- 统一的查询接口:SQL
- 语义优化的逻辑计划
- 按数据源转化到对应的DSL(物理计划)
- 通过客户端发送请求,获取数据
- 元数据:DataSet , 特定的转换规则 , Client
- 部署:Library (Jar)



## 实现

- Core: Apache Calcite
- 新增或改写Adapter: Druid , CarbonData , Kudu
- 元数据
- 客户端



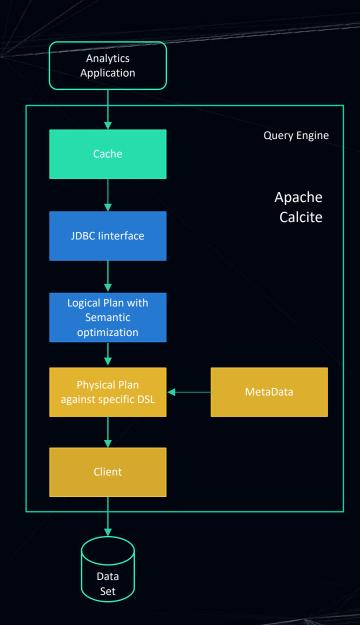
```
SELECT COUNT(`event`.`offset`) AS `pv`, `event`.`starttime_day` AS `starttimeDay`
FROM `CARBON`.`ae_event` AS `event`
INNER JOIN `KUDU`.`ae_profile` AS `profile` ON `event`.`offset` = `profile`.`offset` AND `event`.`productid` = `profile`.`productid`
WHERE `event`.`eventtype` IN (SELECT `DICTIONARY_ITEM`.`id`
FROM `MYSQL`.`DICTIONARY_ITEM` AS `DICTIONARY_ITEM`
WHERE `DICTIONARY_ITEM`.`dic_item_key` = 'eventtype' AND `DICTIONARY_ITEM`.`dic_item_value` = '访问页面')
GROUP BY `event`.`starttime_day`
```

#### 实例

```
EnumerableCalc(expr#0..l=[{inputs}], pv=[st1], starttimeDay=[st0])
EnumerableAggregate(group=[{1}], pv=[cOUNT($3])])
EnumerableJoin(condition=[=\siz, $60], joinType=[inner])
JobServerToEnumerableConverter
JdbcJoin(condition=[AND(=($3, $5), =($0, $4))], joinType=[inner])
JdbcProject(productid=[$8], starttime_day=[$9], eventtype=[$12], offset=[$13])
LowCostFilter(condition=[AND(=($8, 5), =($42, _UTF-8'product_p_0'))])
l(table=[[CARBON, ae_event]])
JdbcProject(productid=[$12], offset=[$15])
LowCostFilter(condition=[AND(=($12, 5), =($28, _UTF-8'product_p_0'))])
l(table=[[KUDU, ae_profile]])
EnumerableAggregate(group=[{0}])
EnumerableAggregate(group=[{0}])
EnumerableCalc(expr#0..8=[{inputs}], expr#9=['eventtype':VARCHAR(60)], expr#10=[=($t2, $t9)], expr#11=['访问页面':VARCHAR(512)], expr#12=[=($t3, $t11)], expr#13=[AND($t10, $t12)], proj
JdbcToEnumerableConverter
JdbcToEnumerableConverter
JdbcToEnumerableConverter
```

## 增强

- Pitfall:性能降低10%-30%
- Cache <SQL,DSL>
- Bypass optimization and Translation



## **Summary**

需求

理解不一致/不清晰 沟通成本高

MetaData

开发

技术栈纷杂 功能重复开发

**Transform Tool** 

预计算

缺乏统一的标准与服务

**Index Service** 

即席查询

多种异构数据

**Query Engine** 

