前言

之前在文章 如何自定义 Flink Connectors(Source 和 Sink)? 中其实已经写了如何将数据写入到 MySQL,但是一些配置化的东西当时是写死的,不能够通用,另外那种方式插入数据库是一条一条插入的,性能也会比较低。所以这篇文章讲解下如何将数据批量的写入到 MySQL 中去,过程是 Flink 读取 Kafka 的数据后,通过一个窗口预聚合数据,然后创建数据库连接池将数据 批量写入到 MySQL 中。

添加 MySQL 依赖

你需要将这两个依赖添加到 pom.xml 中:

读取 kafka 数据

使用之前定义的 student 类,本地将 Kafka、Zookepeer、MySQL 等相关的服务启动,然后写了一个工具类往 Kafka 发送数据,这里我们测试发送一条数据则 sleep 10s,意味着往 kafka 中一分钟发 6条数据。

```
package com.zhisheng.connectors.mysql.utils;
 2
 3
   import com.zhisheng.common.utils.GsonUtil;
    import com.zhisheng.connectors.mysql.model.Student;
   import org.apache.kafka.clients.producer.KafkaProducer;
   import org.apache.kafka.clients.producer.ProducerRecord;
8
   import java.util.Properties;
9
10
    * Desc: 往kafka中写数据,可以使用这个main函数进行测试
12
    * Blog: http://www.54tianzhisheng.cn/tags/Flink/
13
    */
14 public class KafkaUtil {
      public static final String broker list = "localhost:9092";
      public static final String topic = "student"; //kafka topic 需要和
16
   flink 程序用同一个 topic
       public static void writeToKafka() throws InterruptedException {
18
19
           Properties props = new Properties();
20
           props.put("bootstrap.servers", broker list);
21
           props.put("key.serializer",
    "org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringSerializer");
```

```
props.put("value.serializer",
22
    "org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringSerializer");
23
           KafkaProducer producer = new KafkaProducer<String, String>(props);
24
25
            for (int i = 1; i \le 100; i++) {
                Student student = new Student(i, "zhisheng" + i, "password" +
26
    i, 18 + i);
27
                ProducerRecord record = new ProducerRecord<String, String>
    (topic, null, null, GsonUtil.toJson(student));
28
                producer.send(record);
                System.out.println("发送数据: " + GsonUtil.toJson(student));
29
                Thread.sleep(10 * 1000); //发送一条数据 sleep 10s, 相当于 1 分钟 6
           producer.flush();
34
        public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
36
           writeToKafka();
37
38 }
```

从 kafka 中读取数据,然后序列化成 student 对象。

```
1 final StreamExecutionEnvironment env =
    StreamExecutionEnvironment.getExecutionEnvironment();
   Properties props = new Properties();
   props.put("bootstrap.servers", "localhost:9092");
 3
   props.put("zookeeper.connect", "localhost:2181");
 5
   props.put("group.id", "metric-group");
   props.put("key.deserializer",
    "org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringDeserializer");
   props.put("value.deserializer",
    "org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringDeserializer");
   props.put("auto.offset.reset", "latest");
8
9
10
   SingleOutputStreamOperator<Student> student = env.addSource(new
    FlinkKafkaConsumer011<> (
           "student", //这个 kafka topic 需要和上面的工具类的 topic 一致
11
           new SimpleStringSchema(),
12
13
           props)).setParallelism(1)
           .map(string -> GsonUtil.fromJson(string, Student.class)); //, 解析
14
    字符串成 student 对象
15
```

因为 RichSinkFunction 中如果 Sink 一条数据到 MySQL 中就会调用 invoke 方法一次,所以如果要实现批量写的话,我们最好在 Sink 之前就把数据聚合一下。那这里我们开个一分钟的窗口去聚合 Student 数据。

```
1 | student.timeWindowAll(Time.minutes(1)).apply(new
    AllWindowFunction<Student, List<Student>, TimeWindow>() {
2
       @Override
 3
       public void apply(TimeWindow window, Iterable<Student> values,
    Collector<List<Student>> out) throws Exception {
4
           ArrayList<Student> students = Lists.newArrayList(values);
5
           if (students.size() > 0) {
               System.out.println("1 分钟内收集到 student 的数据条数是:" +
6
   students.size());
7
               out.collect(students);
9
      }
10 });
```

写入数据库

这里使用 DBCP 连接池连接数据库 MySQL, pom.xml 中添加依赖:

如果你想使用其他的数据库连接池请加入对应的依赖。

这里将数据写入到 MySQL 中,依旧是和之前文章一样继承 RichSinkFunction 类,重写里面的方法:

```
package com.zhisheng.connectors.mysql.sinks;
 2
 3
   import com.zhisheng.connectors.mysql.model.Student;
   import org.apache.commons.dbcp2.BasicDataSource;
   import org.apache.flink.configuration.Configuration;
   import org.apache.flink.streaming.api.functions.sink.RichSinkFunction;
8
   import javax.sql.DataSource;
   import java.sql.Connection;
10 import java.sql.DriverManager;
   import java.sql.PreparedStatement;
12
   import java.util.List;
13
14 /**
15
    * Desc: 数据批量 sink 数据到 mysql
16
    * Blog: http://www.54tianzhisheng.cn/tags/Flink/
17
    * /
   @Slf4j
1.8
   public class SinkToMySQL extends RichSinkFunction<List<Student>> {
19
20
      PreparedStatement ps;
21
      BasicDataSource dataSource;
22
      private Connection connection;
23
24
25
        * open() 方法中建立连接,这样不用每次 invoke 的时候都要建立连接和释放连接
26
```

```
27
         * @param parameters
28
         * @throws Exception
29
        */
        @Override
31
        public void open(Configuration parameters) throws Exception {
            super.open(parameters);
3.3
            dataSource = new BasicDataSource();
34
            connection = getConnection(dataSource);
35
            String sql = "insert into Student(id, name, password, age)
    values(?, ?, ?, ?);";
36
            ps = this.connection.prepareStatement(sql);
37
        }
38
        @Override
39
40
       public void close() throws Exception {
41
            super.close();
42
            //关闭连接和释放资源
            if (connection != null) {
43
44
                connection.close();
45
            }
            if (ps != null) {
46
47
               ps.close();
48
49
        }
50
51
52
        * 每条数据的插入都要调用一次 invoke() 方法
53
        * @param value
55
        * @param context
56
        * @throws Exception
57
58
        @Override
59
       public void invoke(List<Student> value, Context context) throws
    Exception {
            //遍历数据集合
60
61
            for (Student student : value) {
               ps.setInt(1, student.getId());
62
63
                ps.setString(2, student.getName());
64
                ps.setString(3, student.getPassword());
65
                ps.setInt(4, student.getAge());
66
                ps.addBatch();
68
            int[] count = ps.executeBatch();//批量后执行
            System.out.println("成功了插入了" + count.length + "行数据");
69
71
72
73
        private static Connection getConnection(BasicDataSource dataSource) {
74
            dataSource.setDriverClassName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
75
            //注意,替换成自己本地的 mysql 数据库地址和用户名、密码
76
            dataSource.setUrl("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/test");
            dataSource.setUsername("root");
78
            dataSource.setPassword("123456");
            //设置连接池的一些参数
79
80
            dataSource.setInitialSize(1);
            dataSource.setMaxTotal(1);
82
            dataSource.setMinIdle(1);
83
```

```
Connection con = null;
85
            try {
86
                con = dataSource.getConnection();
87
                System.out.println("创建连接池: " + con);
88
            } catch (Exception e) {
89
                log.warn("mysql get connection has exception , msg = " +
    e.getMessage());
90
91
            return con;
92
93
```

核心类 Main

核心程序如下:

```
public class Main {
 2
        public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
 3
            final StreamExecutionEnvironment env =
    StreamExecutionEnvironment.getExecutionEnvironment();
 4
           Properties props = new Properties();
 5
            props.put("bootstrap.servers", "localhost:9092");
 6
            props.put("zookeeper.connect", "localhost:2181");
 7
            props.put("group.id", "metric-group");
 8
            props.put("key.deserializer",
    "org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringDeserializer");
9
            props.put("value.deserializer",
    "org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringDeserializer");
10
            props.put("auto.offset.reset", "latest");
11
            SingleOutputStreamOperator<Student> student = env.addSource(new
12
    FlinkKafkaConsumer011<> (
13
                    "student",
                                //这个 kafka topic 需要和上面的工具类的 topic 一致
14
                    new SimpleStringSchema(),
15
                    props)).setParallelism(1)
16
                    .map(string -> GsonUtil.fromJson(string, Student.class));
17
            student.timeWindowAll(Time.minutes(1)).apply(new
    AllWindowFunction<Student, List<Student>, TimeWindow>() {
18
                @Override
19
                public void apply(TimeWindow window, Iterable<Student> values,
    Collector<List<Student>> out) throws Exception {
20
                    ArrayList<Student> students = Lists.newArrayList(values);
21
                    if (students.size() > 0) {
                        System.out.println("1 分钟内收集到 student 的数据条数是: "
    + students.size());
23
                        out.collect(students);
24
25
                }
26
            }).addSink(new SinkToMySQL());
27
            env.execute("flink learning connectors kafka");
2.8
29
```

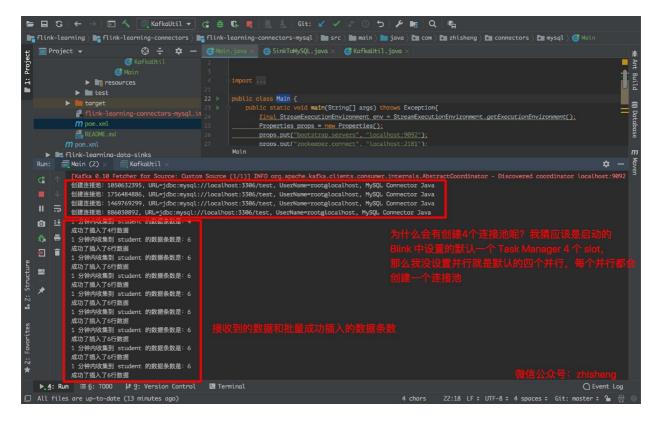
运行项目

运行 Main 类后再运行 KafkaUtils.java 类!

下图是往 Kafka 中发送的数据:

```
| 🖸 🔨 | 🗐 KafkaUtil ▼ 💣 🇯 📞 👢 | 👢 👢 | Git: 🗸 ✓ 👉 🛇 与 | 🖋 📭 | Q | 電
 📑 flink-learning) 🐂 flink-learning-connectors) 📭 flink-learning-connectors-mysql ) 🖿 src ) 🖿 main ) 🖿 java ) 🖿 com ) 🖿 zhisheng ) 🔁 connectors ) 🖿 mysql ) 🦁 Main
■ 1: Project
               ▶ test
▶ target
                                                                        public class Main {
                                                                           public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception{
    final StreamExecutionEnvironment env = StreamExecutionEnvironment.getExecutionEnvironment();
    Properties props = new Properties();
                  flink-le
                                                                                  properties props = Hew five extract;
props.put("bootstrap.servers", "localhost:9092");
props.put("zookeeper.connect". "localhost:2181");
    ■ Main (2) × ■ KafkaUtil ×
                                                                                                                                                                                                            *
                 发送数据:{"id":73, "name":"zhisheng72", "password":"password72", "age":99}
发送数据:{"id":73, "name":"zhisheng73", "password":"password73", "age":91}
发送数据:{"id":74, "name":"zhisheng74", "password":"password74", "age":92}
      ▶.4: Run \= 6: TODO \≠ 9: Version Control \■ Terminal
                                                                                                                                                                                                     O Event Loc
                                                                                                                                     4 chars 22:18 LF ÷ UTF-8 ÷ 4 spaces ÷ Git: master ÷ 🌤
 ☐ All files are up-to-date (12 minutes ago)
```

下图是运行 Main 类的日志,会创建 4 个连接池是因为默认的 4 个并行度,你如果在 addSink 这个算子设置并行度为 1 的话就会创建一个连接池:



下图是批量插入数据库的结果:



总结

网上不少将数据写入到 MySQL 中到文章都是一条一条写入的,这样性能确实太低了,一般我们生产环境中也不会这样去操作数据库。因为生产的数据量大太多,如果一条一条写数据延迟会很大,然后频繁地与 MySQL 建立连接也会增加 MySQL 的压力,所以我们还是有必要做批量的写入,利用数据库连接池减少创建与 MySQL 的连接。另外就是生产环境中可能我们这样聚合一分钟的数据量也是非常大,写 MySQL 也是会压力巨大,那么我们就要考虑将数据存储在其他的中间件中,比如

ElasticSearch、HBase 等,下一节我们就会讲解读取 Kafka 数据处理后写入到 ElasticSearch。

Github 代码仓库

 $\underline{https://github.com/zhisheng17/flink-learning/tree/master/flink-learning-connectors/flink-learning-connectors/flink-learning-connectors-mysql}$