

前言

上一篇文章写了 Flink 消费 Kafka 的数据后写入到 ElasticSearch 中，但是在我们身边我们可能还会有其他的小伙伴们有写入 HBase 的需求，这里我将详细地讲解一下 Flink HBase Connector，讲解如何读取 HBase 中的数据 and 将数据写入到 HBase 中。下面先在本机安装一下 HBase！

HBase 安装

安装命令

终端中输入以下命令：

```
1 | brew install hbase
```

HBase 最终会安装在路径 `/usr/local/Cellar/hbase/` 下面，安装版本不同，文件名也不同。

配置 HBase

打开 `libexec/conf/hbase-env.sh` 修改里面的 `JAVA_HOME`：

```
1 | # The java implementation to use.  Java 1.7+ required.
2 | export
   JAVA_HOME="/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.8.0_152.jdk/Contents/Home
   "
```

根据你自己的 `JAVA_HOME` 来配置这个变量。

打开 `libexec/conf/hbase-site.xml` 配置 HBase 文件存储目录：

```
1 | <configuration>
2 |   <property>
3 |     <name>hbase.rootdir</name>
4 |     <!-- 配置HBase存储文件的目录 -->
5 |     <value>file:///usr/local/var/hbase</value>
6 |   </property>
7 |   <property>
8 |     <name>hbase.zookeeper.property.clientPort</name>
9 |     <value>2181</value>
10 |   </property>
11 |   <property>
12 |     <name>hbase.zookeeper.property.dataDir</name>
13 |     <!-- 配置HBase存储内建zookeeper文件的目录 -->
14 |     <value>/usr/local/var/zookeeper</value>
```

```

15 | </property>
16 | <property>
17 |   <name>hbase.zookeeper.dns.interface</name>
18 |   <value>lo0</value>
19 | </property>
20 | <property>
21 |   <name>hbase.regionserver.dns.interface</name>
22 |   <value>lo0</value>
23 | </property>
24 | <property>
25 |   <name>hbase.master.dns.interface</name>
26 |   <value>lo0</value>
27 | </property>
28 |
29 | </configuration>

```

运行 HBase

执行启动的命令：

```
1 | ./bin/start-hbase.sh
```

执行后打印出来的日志如：

```
1 | starting master, logging to /usr/local/var/log/hbase/hbase-zhisheng-master-
   | zhisheng.out
```

验证是否安装成功

使用 jps 命令：

```

1 | zhisheng@zhisheng /usr/local/Cellar/hbase/1.2.9/libexec jps
2 | 91302 HMaster
3 | 62535 RemoteMavenServer
4 | 1100
5 | 91471 Jps

```

出现 HMaster 说明安装运行成功。

启动 HBase Shell

执行下面命令：

```
1 | ./bin/hbase shell
```

```

91471 Jps
zhisheng@zhisheng /usr/local/Cellar/hbase/1.2.9/libexec ./bin/hbase shell
2019-05-04 11:51:50,673 WARN [main] util.NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hadoop library for your platform... using builtin-java classe
s where applicable
HBase Shell; enter 'help<RETURN>' for list of supported commands.
Type "exit<RETURN>" to leave the HBase Shell
Version 1.2.9, rfd0d55b1e5ef54eb9bf60cce1f0a8e4c1da073ef, Sat Nov 17 21:43:34 CST 2018

hbase(main):001:0>

```

停止 HBase

执行下面的命令：

```
1 | ./bin/stop-hbase.sh
```

```
hbase(main):001:0> exit
zhisheng@zhisheng > /usr/local/Cellar/hbase/1.2.9/libexec > ./bin/stop-hbase.sh
stopping hbase.....
zhisheng@zhisheng > /usr/local/Cellar/hbase/1.2.9/libexec > █
```

HBase 常用命令

HBase 中常用的命令有：list（列出已存在的表）、create（创建表）、put（写数据）、get（读数据）、scan（读数据，读全表）、describe（显示表详情）

命令	描述	范例
list	显示存在的表	list
create	创建表	create 'zhisheng', 'info'
put	写数据	put 'zhisheng', 'first', 'info:bar', 'hello'
get	读数据	get 'zhisheng', 'first'
scan	读数据(读全表)	scan 'zhisheng'
describe	显示表详情	describe 'zhisheng'

```
hbase(main):003:0> create 'zhisheng', 'info'
0 row(s) in 1.3830 seconds

=> Hbase::Table - zhisheng
hbase(main):004:0> list
TABLE
zhisheng
1 row(s) in 0.0110 seconds

=> ["zhisheng"]
hbase(main):005:0> put 'zhisheng', 'first', 'info:bar', 'hello'
0 row(s) in 0.0930 seconds

hbase(main):006:0> get 'zhisheng', 'first'
COLUMN                                CELL
info:bar                             timestamp=1556942396838, value=hello
1 row(s) in 0.0320 seconds

hbase(main):007:0> scan 'zhisheng'
ROW
first                                COLUMN+CELL
                                     column=info:bar, timestamp=1556942396838, value=hello
1 row(s) in 0.0370 seconds

hbase(main):008:0> describe 'zhisheng'
Table zhisheng is ENABLED
zhisheng
COLUMN FAMILIES DESCRIPTION
(NAME => 'info', BLOOMFILTER => 'ROW', VERSIONS => '1', IN_MEMORY => 'false', KEEP_DELETED_CELLS => 'FALSE', DATA_BLOCK_ENCODING => 'NONE', TTL
=> 'FOREVER', COMPRESSION => 'NONE', MIN_VERSIONS => '0', BLOCKCACHE => 'true', BLOCKSIZE => '65536', REPLICATION_SCOPE => '0')
1 row(s) in 0.0500 seconds

hbase(main):009:0> █
```

添加依赖

在 pom.xml 中添加 HBase 相关的依赖：

```

1  <dependency>
2      <groupId>org.apache.flink</groupId>
3      <artifactId>flink-hbase_${scala.binary.version}</artifactId>
4      <version>${flink.version}</version>
5  </dependency>
6  <dependency>
7      <groupId>org.apache.hadoop</groupId>
8      <artifactId>hadoop-common</artifactId>
9      <version>2.7.4</version>
10 </dependency>

```

Flink HBase Connector 中，HBase 不仅可以作为数据源，也还可以写入数据到 HBase 中去，我们先来看看如何从 HBase 中读取数据。

读取 HBase 数据

准备数据

先往 HBase 中插入五条数据如下：

```

1 put 'zhisheng', 'first', 'info:bar', 'hello'
2 put 'zhisheng', 'second', 'info:bar', 'zhisheng001'
3 put 'zhisheng', 'third', 'info:bar', 'zhisheng002'
4 put 'zhisheng', 'four', 'info:bar', 'zhisheng003'
5 put 'zhisheng', 'five', 'info:bar', 'zhisheng004'

```

scan 整个 zhisheng 表的话，有五条数据：

```

hbase(main):012:0> scan 'zhisheng'
ROW                                COLUMN+CELL
first                             column=info:bar, timestamp=1556942396838, value=hello
five                              column=info:bar, timestamp=1556955086302, value=zhisheng004
four                              column=info:bar, timestamp=1556955071851, value=zhisheng003
second                           column=info:bar, timestamp=1556955038391, value=zhisheng001
third                            column=info:bar, timestamp=1556955058527, value=zhisheng002
5 row(s) in 0.0210 seconds
hbase(main):013:0>

```

Flink Job 代码

```

1  import org.apache.flink.addons.hbase.TableInputFormat;
2  import org.apache.flink.api.common.functions.FilterFunction;
3  import org.apache.flink.api.java.ExecutionEnvironment;
4  import org.apache.flink.api.java.tuple.Tuple2;
5  import org.apache.flink.configuration.ConfigConstants;
6  import org.apache.hadoop.hbase.client.Result;
7  import org.apache.hadoop.hbase.client.Scan;
8  import org.apache.hadoop.hbase.util.Bytes;
9
10 /**
11  * Desc: 读取 HBase 数据

```

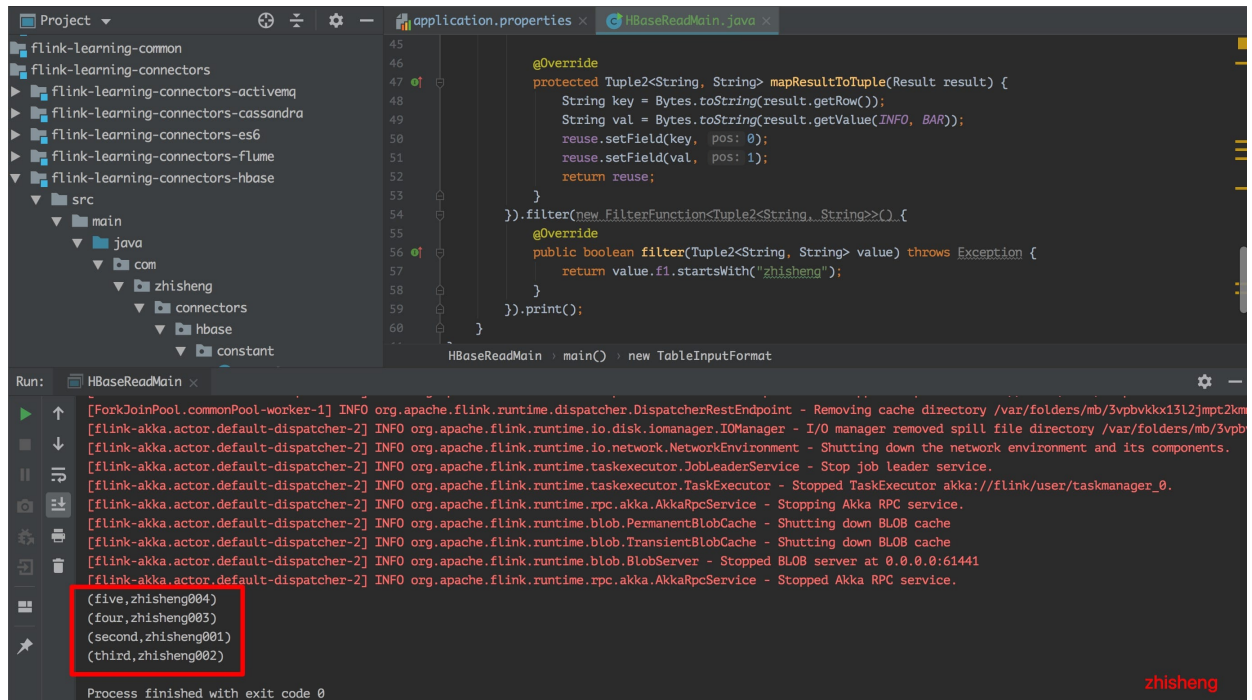
```

12  * blog: http://www.54tianzhisheng.cn/
13  * 微信公众号: zhisheng
14  */
15  public class HBaseReadMain {
16      //表名
17      public static final String HBASE_TABLE_NAME = "zhisheng";
18      // 列族
19      static final byte[] INFO =
"info".getBytes(ConfigConstants.DEFAULT_CHARSET);
20      //列名
21      static final byte[] BAR =
"bar".getBytes(ConfigConstants.DEFAULT_CHARSET);
22
23
24      public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
25          ExecutionEnvironment env =
ExecutionEnvironment.getExecutionEnvironment();
26          env.createInput(new TableInputFormat<Tuple2<String, String>>() {
27
28              private Tuple2<String, String> reuse = new Tuple2<String,
String>();
29
30              @Override
31              protected Scan getScanner() {
32                  Scan scan = new Scan();
33                  scan.addColumn(INFO, BAR);
34                  return scan;
35              }
36
37              @Override
38              protected String getTableName() {
39                  return HBASE_TABLE_NAME;
40              }
41
42              @Override
43              protected Tuple2<String, String> mapResultToTuple(Result
result) {
44                  String key = Bytes.toString(result.getRow());
45                  String val = Bytes.toString(result.getValue(INFO, BAR));
46                  reuse.setField(key, 0);
47                  reuse.setField(val, 1);
48                  return reuse;
49              }
50          }).filter(new FilterFunction<Tuple2<String, String>>() {
51              @Override
52              public boolean filter(Tuple2<String, String> value) throws
Exception {
53                  return value.f1.startsWith("zhisheng");
54              }
55          }).print();
56      }
57  }

```

上面代码中将 HBase 中的读取全部读取出来后然后过滤以 zhisheng 开头的 value 数据。

读取结果：



可以看到输出的结果中已经将以 zhisheng 开头的四条数据都打印出来了。

写入数据到 HBase

添加依赖

在 pom.xml 中添加依赖：

```
1 <dependency>
2     <groupId>org.apache.hadoop</groupId>
3     <artifactId>hadoop-mapreduce-client-core</artifactId>
4     <version>2.6.0</version>
5 </dependency>
6 <dependency>
7     <groupId>org.apache.flink</groupId>
8     <artifactId>flink-hadoop-compatibility_${scala.binary.version}</artifactId>
9     <version>${flink.version}</version>
10 </dependency>
```

要在 HBase 中提交创建 zhisheng_sink 表，并且 Column 为 info_sink （如果先运行程序的话是会报错说该表不存在的）：

```
1 | create 'zhisheng_sink', 'info_sink'
```

```

hbase(main):028:0> create 'zhisheng_sink', 'info_sink'
0 row(s) in 1.2540 seconds

=> Hbase:Table - zhisheng_sink
hbase(main):029:0> descibe 'zhisheng_sink'
NoMethodError: undefined method 'descibe' for #<Object:0x6c0e13b7>

hbase(main):030:0> describe 'zhisheng_sink'
Table zhisheng_sink is ENABLED

zhisheng_sink

COLUMN FAMILIES DESCRIPTION
{NAME => 'info_sink', BLOOMFILTER => 'ROW', VERSIONS => '1', IN_MEMORY => 'false', KEEP_DELETED_CELLS => 'FALSE', DATA_BLOCK_ENCODING => 'NONE', TTL => 'FOREVER', COMPRESSION => 'NONE', MIN_VERSIONS => '0', BLOCKCACHE => 'true', BLOCKSIZE => '65536', REPLICATION_SCOPE => '0'}

1 row(s) in 0.0130 seconds

hbase(main):031:0>

```

zhisheng

Flink Job 代码

接着写 Flink Job 的代码，这里我们将 WordCount 的结果 KV 数据写入到 HBase 中去，代码如下：

```

1  import org.apache.flink.api.common.functions.FlatMapFunction;
2  import org.apache.flink.api.common.functions.RichMapFunction;
3  import org.apache.flink.api.java.ExecutionEnvironment;
4  import org.apache.flink.api.java.hadoop.mapreduce.HadoopOutputFormat;
5  import org.apache.flink.api.java.tuple.Tuple2;
6  import org.apache.flink.configuration.ConfigConstants;
7  import org.apache.flink.configuration.Configuration;
8  import org.apache.flink.util.Collector;
9  import org.apache.hadoop.hbase.client.Mutation;
10 import org.apache.hadoop.hbase.client.Put;
11 import org.apache.hadoop.hbase.mapreduce.TableOutputFormat;
12 import org.apache.hadoop.hbase.util.Bytes;
13 import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
14 import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Job;
15
16 /**
17  * Desc: 写入数据到 HBase
18  * blog: http://www.54tianzhisheng.cn/
19  * 微信公众号: zhisheng
20  */
21 public class HBaseWriteMain {
22
23     //表名
24     public static final String HBASE_TABLE_NAME = "zhisheng_sink";
25     // 列族
26     static final byte[] INFO =
27 "info_sink".getBytes(ConfigConstants.DEFAULT_CHARSET);
28     //列名
29     static final byte[] BAR =
30 "bar_sink".getBytes(ConfigConstants.DEFAULT_CHARSET);
31
32     public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
33         ExecutionEnvironment env =
34             ExecutionEnvironment.getExecutionEnvironment();
35
36         Job job = Job.getInstance();
37         job.getConfiguration().set(TableOutputFormat.OUTPUT_TABLE,
38             HBASE_TABLE_NAME);
39     }
40 }

```

```

37         env.fromElements(WORDS)
38         .flatMap(new FlatMapFunction<String, Tuple2<String,
Integer>>>() {
39             @Override
40             public void flatMap(String value,
Collector<Tuple2<String, Integer>> out) throws Exception {
41                 String[] splits =
value.toLowerCase().split("\\W+");
42
43                 for (String split : splits) {
44                     if (split.length() > 0) {
45                         out.collect(new Tuple2<>(split, 1));
46                     }
47                 }
48             }
49         })
50         .groupBy(0)
51         .sum(1)
52         .map(new RichMapFunction<Tuple2<String, Integer>,
Tuple2<Text, Mutation>>>() {
53             private transient Tuple2<Text, Mutation> reuse;
54
55             @Override
56             public void open(Configuration parameters) throws
Exception {
57                 super.open(parameters);
58                 reuse = new Tuple2<Text, Mutation>();
59             }
60
61             @Override
62             public Tuple2<Text, Mutation> map(Tuple2<String,
Integer> value) throws Exception {
63                 reuse.f0 = new Text(value.f0);
64                 Put put = new
Put(value.f0.getBytes(ConfigConstants.DEFAULT_CHARSET));
65                 put.addColumn(INFO, BAR,
Bytes.toBytes(value.f1.toString()));
66                 reuse.f1 = put;
67                 return reuse;
68             }
69         }).output(new HadoopOutputFormat<Text, Mutation>(new
TableOutputFormat<Text>(), job));
70
71
72         env.execute("Flink Connector HBase sink Example");
73     }
74
75
76     private static final String[] WORDS = new String[]{
77         "To be, or not to be,--that is the question:--",
78         "The fair is be in that orisons"
79     };
80 }

```

运行该 Job 的话，然后再用 HBase shell 命令去验证数据是否插入成功了：


```
hbase(main):032:0> scan 'zhisheng_sink'
ROW                                COLUMN+CELL
be                                 column=info_sink:bar_sink, timestamp=1556965142316, value=3
fair                              column=info_sink:bar_sink, timestamp=1556965369504, value=1
in                                column=info_sink:bar_sink, timestamp=1556965369512, value=1
is                                column=info_sink:bar_sink, timestamp=1556965142316, value=2
not                                column=info_sink:bar_sink, timestamp=1556965369480, value=1
or                                 column=info_sink:bar_sink, timestamp=1556965369512, value=1
orisons                           column=info_sink:bar_sink, timestamp=1556965369512, value=1
question                          column=info_sink:bar_sink, timestamp=1556965369504, value=1
that                              column=info_sink:bar_sink, timestamp=1556965369504, value=2
the                               column=info_sink:bar_sink, timestamp=1556965369480, value=2
to                                column=info_sink:bar_sink, timestamp=1556965369504, value=2
11 row(s) in 0.0440 seconds
```

zhisheng

可以看见数据已经成功写入了 11 条，然后我们验证一下数据的条数是不是一样的呢？

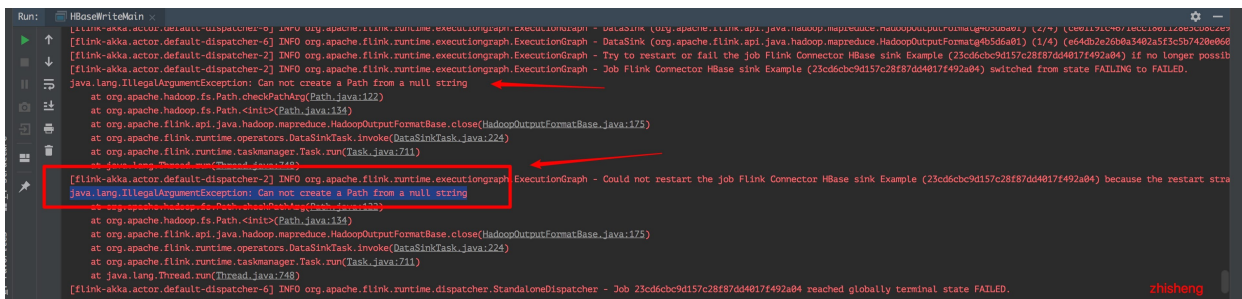
我们在上面的代码中将 map 和 output 算子给注释掉，然后用上 print 打印出来的话，结果如下：

```
1 | (be,3)
2 | (is,2)
3 | (in,1)
4 | (or,1)
5 | (orisons,1)
6 | (not,1)
7 | (the,2)
8 | (fair,1)
9 | (question,1)
10 | (that,2)
11 | (to,2)
```

统计的结果刚好也是 11 条数据，说明我们的写入过程中没有丢失数据。

但是运行 Job 的话你会看到日志中报了一条这样的错误：

```
1 | java.lang.IllegalArgumentException: Can not create a Path from a null
   | string
```



```
Run: HBaseWriteMain
[flink-akka.actor.default-dispatcher-6] INFO org.apache.flink.runtime.executiongraph.ExecutionGraph - DataSink (org.apache.flink.api.java.hadoop.mapreduce.HadoopOutputFormat@4b5d6a01) (1/4) (e64db2e26b8a3402a5f3c5b7420e068)
[flink-akka.actor.default-dispatcher-2] INFO org.apache.flink.runtime.executiongraph.ExecutionGraph - Try to restart or fail the job Flink Connector HBase sink Example (23cd6cbc9d157c28f87dd4017f492a04) if no longer possib
[flink-akka.actor.default-dispatcher-2] INFO org.apache.flink.runtime.executiongraph.ExecutionGraph - Job Flink Connector HBase sink Example (23cd6cbc9d157c28f87dd4017f492a04) switched from state FAILING to FAILED.
at org.apache.hadoop.fs.Path.checkPathArg(Path.java:122)
at org.apache.hadoop.fs.Path.<init>(Path.java:134)
at org.apache.flink.api.java.hadoop.mapreduce.HadoopOutputFormatBase.close(HadoopOutputFormatBase.java:175)
at org.apache.flink.runtime.operators.DataSinkTask.invoke(DataSinkTask.java:224)
at org.apache.flink.runtime.taskmanager.Task.run(Task.java:711)
at java.lang.Thread.run(Thread.java:748)
[flink-akka.actor.default-dispatcher-2] INFO org.apache.flink.runtime.executiongraph.ExecutionGraph - Could not restart the job Flink Connector HBase sink Example (23cd6cbc9d157c28f87dd4017f492a04) because the restart str
java.lang.IllegalArgumentException: Can not create a Path from a null string
at org.apache.hadoop.fs.Path.checkPathArg(Path.java:122)
at org.apache.hadoop.fs.Path.<init>(Path.java:134)
at org.apache.flink.api.java.hadoop.mapreduce.HadoopOutputFormatBase.close(HadoopOutputFormatBase.java:175)
at org.apache.flink.runtime.operators.DataSinkTask.invoke(DataSinkTask.java:224)
at org.apache.flink.runtime.taskmanager.Task.run(Task.java:711)
at java.lang.Thread.run(Thread.java:748)
[flink-akka.actor.default-dispatcher-6] INFO org.apache.flink.runtime.dispatcher.StandaloneDispatcher - Job 23cd6cbc9d157c28f87dd4017f492a04 reached globally terminal state FAILED.
Tested: 200 org.apache.flink.runtime.minicluster.Minicluster - Shutting down Flink Mini Cluster
```

zhisheng

这个问题是因为：

```
1 | Path partitionsPath = new Path(conf.get("mapred.output.dir"), "partitions_"
   | + UUID.randomUUID());
```

当配置项 mapred.output.dir 不存在时，conf.get() 将返回 null，从而导致上述异常。

那么该如何解决这个问题呢？

需要在代码中或配置文件中添加配置项 mapred.output.dir。

比如在代码里加上这行代码：

```
1 | job.getConfiguration().set("mapred.output.dir", "/tmp");
```

再次运行这个 Job 你就不会发现报错了。

流程序

从上面两个程序中你可以发现两个都是批程序（从 HBase 读取批量的数据、写入批量的数据进 HBase），下面跟着我来演示一个流程序。

读取数据

本来是打算演示从 Kafka 读取 String 类型的数据，但是为了好演示，我这里直接在代码里面造一些数据：

```
1 | DataStream<String> dataStream = env.addSource(new SourceFunction<String>()
2 | {
3 |     private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
4 |     private volatile boolean isRunning = true;
5 |
6 |     @Override
7 |     public void run(SourceContext<String> out) throws Exception {
8 |         while (isRunning) {
9 |             out.collect(String.valueOf(Math.floor(Math.random() * 100)));
10 |        }
11 |    }
12 |
13 |    @Override
14 |    public void cancel() {
15 |        isRunning = false;
16 |    }
17 | });
```

如果是读取 Kafka 数据请对应替换成：

```
1 | env.addSource(new FlinkKafkaConsumer011<>(
2 |     parameterTool.get(METRICS_TOPIC),    //这个 kafka topic 需要和上面的工具类的
3 |     topic 一致
4 |     new SimpleStringSchema(),
5 |     props));
```

写入数据

然后获取到数据后就需要将数据写入到 HBase，这里使用的实现 HBaseOutputFormat 接口，然后重写里面的 configure、open、writeRecord、close 方法，代码如下：

```
1 | private static class HBaseOutputFormat implements OutputFormat<String> {
2 |
3 |     private org.apache.hadoop.conf.Configuration configuration;
```

```

4     private Connection connection = null;
5     private String taskNumber = null;
6     private Table table = null;
7     private int rowNum = 0;
8
9     @Override
10    public void configure(Configuration parameters) {
11        configuration = HBaseConfiguration.create();
12        configuration.set(HBASE_ZOOKEEPER_QUORUM,
ExecutionEnvUtil.PARAMETER_TOOL.get(HBASE_ZOOKEEPER_QUORUM));
13        configuration.set(HBASE_ZOOKEEPER_PROPERTY_CLIENTPORT,
ExecutionEnvUtil.PARAMETER_TOOL.get(HBASE_ZOOKEEPER_PROPERTY_CLIENTPORT));
14        configuration.set(HBASE_RPC_TIMEOUT,
ExecutionEnvUtil.PARAMETER_TOOL.get(HBASE_RPC_TIMEOUT));
15        configuration.set(HBASE_CLIENT_OPERATION_TIMEOUT,
ExecutionEnvUtil.PARAMETER_TOOL.get(HBASE_CLIENT_OPERATION_TIMEOUT));
16        configuration.set(HBASE_CLIENT_SCANNER_TIMEOUT_PERIOD,
ExecutionEnvUtil.PARAMETER_TOOL.get(HBASE_CLIENT_SCANNER_TIMEOUT_PERIOD));
17    }
18
19    @Override
20    public void open(int taskNumber, int numTasks) throws IOException {
21        connection = ConnectionFactory.createConnection(configuration);
22        TableName tableName =
TableName.valueOf(ExecutionEnvUtil.PARAMETER_TOOL.get(HBASE_TABLE_NAME));
23        Admin admin = connection.getAdmin();
24        if (!admin.tableExists(tableName)) { //检查是否有该表, 如果没有, 创建
25            log.info("=====不存在表 = {}", tableName);
26            admin.createTable(new
HTableDescriptor(TableName.valueOf(ExecutionEnvUtil.PARAMETER_TOOL.get(HBASE_TABLE_NAME)))
27                .addFamily(new
HColumnDescriptor(ExecutionEnvUtil.PARAMETER_TOOL.get(HBASE_COLUMN_NAME)))
);
28        }
29        table = connection.getTable(tableName);
30
31        this.taskNumber = String.valueOf(taskNumber);
32    }
33
34    @Override
35    public void writeRecord(String record) throws IOException {
36        Put put = new Put(Bytes.toBytes(taskNumber + rowNum));
37
38        put.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes(ExecutionEnvUtil.PARAMETER_TOOL.get(HBASE_COLUMN_NAME)), Bytes.toBytes("zhisheng"),
39            Bytes.toBytes(String.valueOf(rowNum)));
40        rowNum++;
41        table.put(put);
42    }
43
44    @Override
45    public void close() throws IOException {
46        table.close();
47        connection.close();
48    }

```

配置文件

配置文件中的配置如下：

```
1 kafka.brokers=localhost:9092
2 kafka.group.id=zhisheng
3 kafka.zookeeper.connect=localhost:2181
4 metrics.topic=zhisheng
5 stream.parallelism=4
6 stream.sink.parallelism=4
7 stream.default.parallelism=4
8 stream.checkpoint.interval=1000
9 stream.checkpoint.enable=false
10
11 # HBase
12 hbase.zookeeper.quorum=localhost:2181
13 hbase.client.retries.number=1
14 hbase.master.info.port=-1
15 hbase.zookeeper.property.clientPort=2081
16 hbase.rpc.timeout=30000
17 hbase.client.operation.timeout=30000
18 hbase.client.scanner.timeout.period=30000
19
20 # HBase table name
21 hbase.table.name=zhisheng_stream
22 hbase.column.name=info_stream
```

运行项目

运行项目后然后你再去用 HBase shell 命令查看你会发现该 `zhisheng_stream` 表之前没有建立，现在建立了，再通过 `scan` 命令查看的话，你会发现数据一直在更新，不断增加数据条数。

```
hbase(main):001:0> list
TABLE
hbase.table.name
zhisheng
zhisheng_sink
zhisheng_sink001
zhisheng_stream
zhisheng_stream-1111
6 row(s) in 0.3230 seconds

=> ["hbase.table.name", "zhisheng", "zhisheng_sink", "zhisheng_sink001", "zhisheng_stream", "zhisheng_stream-1111"]
hbase(main):002:0> scan 'zhisheng_stream'
COLUMN+CELL
00 column=info_stream:zhisheng, timestamp=1556979677254, value=0
01 column=info_stream:zhisheng, timestamp=1556979677276, value=1
010 column=info_stream:zhisheng, timestamp=1556979677339, value=10
0100 column=info_stream:zhisheng, timestamp=1556979677789, value=100
01000 column=info_stream:zhisheng, timestamp=1556979679934, value=1000
010000 column=info_stream:zhisheng, timestamp=1556979690097, value=10000
010001 column=info_stream:zhisheng, timestamp=1556979690099, value=10001
010002 column=info_stream:zhisheng, timestamp=1556979690099, value=10002
010003 column=info_stream:zhisheng, timestamp=1556979690099, value=10003
010004 column=info_stream:zhisheng, timestamp=1556979690099, value=10004
010005 column=info_stream:zhisheng, timestamp=1556979690100, value=10005
010006 column=info_stream:zhisheng, timestamp=1556979690101, value=10006
010007 column=info_stream:zhisheng, timestamp=1556979690101, value=10007
010008 column=info_stream:zhisheng, timestamp=1556979690102, value=10008
010009 column=info_stream:zhisheng, timestamp=1556979690103, value=10009
01001 column=info_stream:zhisheng, timestamp=1556979679937, value=1001
010010 column=info_stream:zhisheng, timestamp=1556979690103, value=10010
010011 column=info_stream:zhisheng, timestamp=1556979690104, value=10011
010012 column=info_stream:zhisheng, timestamp=1556979690104, value=10012
010013 column=info_stream:zhisheng, timestamp=1556979690105, value=10013
010014 column=info_stream:zhisheng, timestamp=1556979690105, value=10014
```

zhisheng

总结

本文一开始讲解了如何在 Mac 上安装 HBase，还简单地介绍了常用的几个 HBase shell 命令，然后通过一个案例从 HBase 中读取数据，又通过一个案例将数据写入到 HBase，这两个案例都是使用 DataSet API，再接着我通过一个程序讲解了该怎样将数据持续写入 HBase 中，如果你有将数据写入 HBase 相关的需求，我期望本节可以帮助你。

Github 代码仓库

<https://github.com/zhisheng17/flink-learning/tree/master/flink-learning-connectors/flink-learning-connectors-hbase>