Spark SQL最佳实践

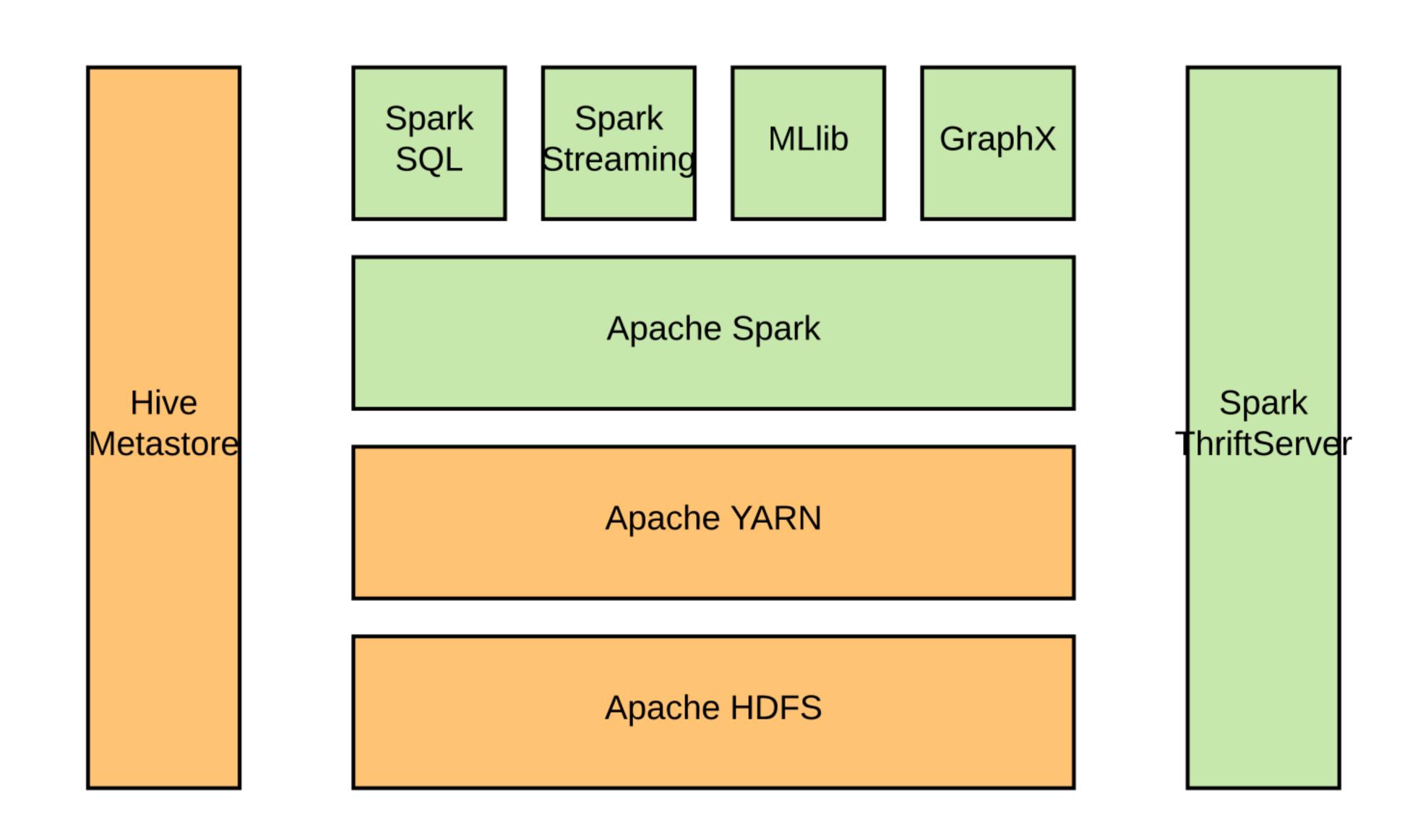
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目录

- Spark相关组件介绍
- 建表与ETL
- SQL Query优化

Part1: Spark相关组件介绍

Spark相关组件



Hive Metastore

Hive元数据管理

- 库,表的基本信息,包括表名,存储类型及地址,分区信息,列等等。
- ■已注册UDF相关信息。
- 用户, 权限相关信息。

关注点: Metastore内存使用和RPC响应时间。

相关:分区数量

Spark ThriftServer

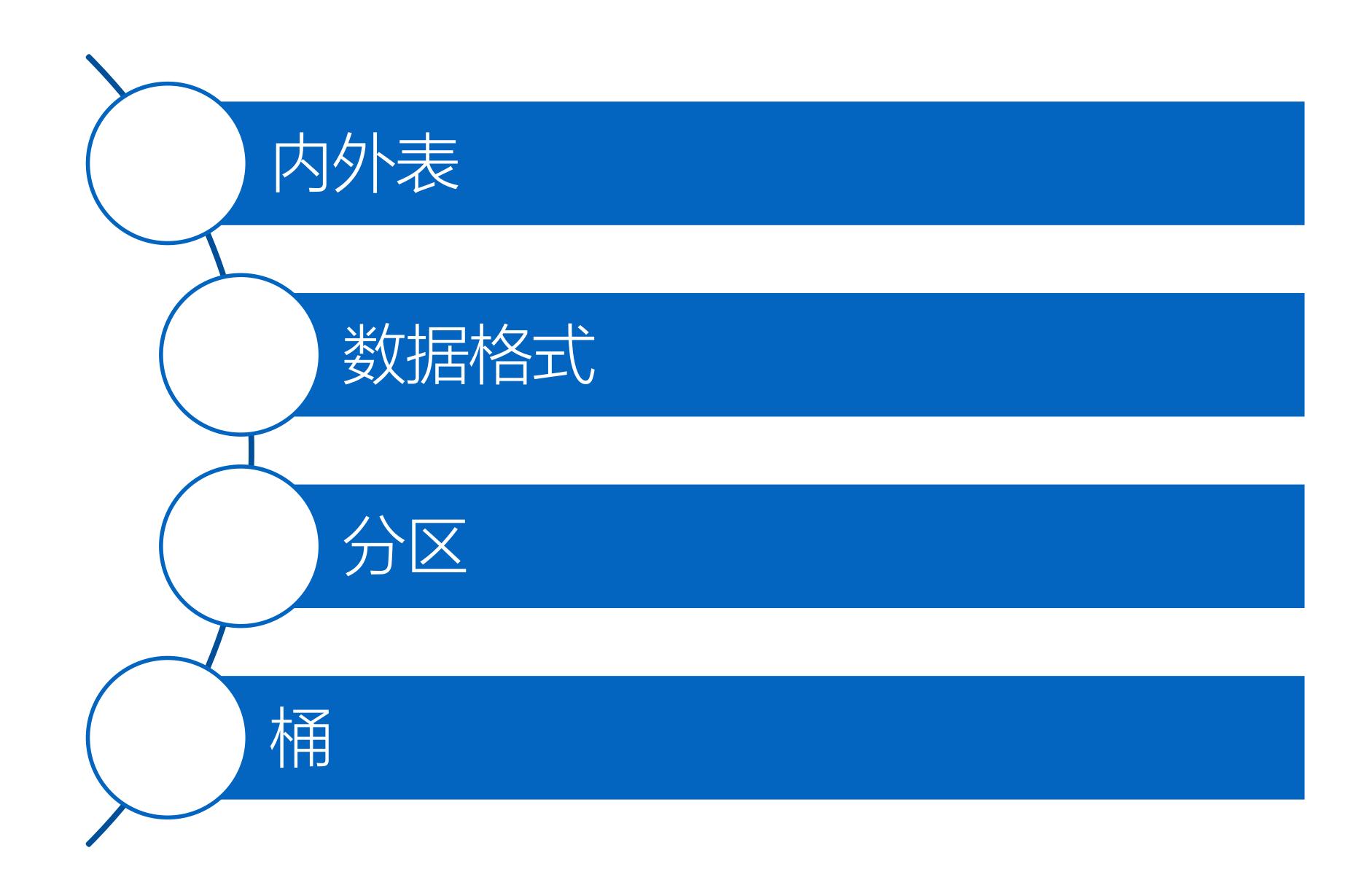
- Spark SQL处理
- SQL词法解析
- SQL语法解析
- 逻辑执行计划生成及优化
- 物理执行计划生成及优化

关注点:内存使用,意外崩溃。

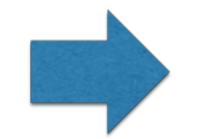
相关:Query返回结果。

Part2: 表与ETL

表,分区与桶



Tips1: 关注表的文件数量,这会影响Namenode的性能和稳定。



Tips2: 关注表的Partition数量,可能会搞垮Hive Metastore和 Spark Thrift Server。

Tips3: 数据表的列类型应该基于 业务含义, CAST is bad。

- 一次写入,多次访问
- 数据存储效率数据访问效率

Tips4:Join很昂贵, denormalized tables (反范式化表)可能更便宜。

范式化节省了存储空间,但存储空间却很便宜

```
INSERT overwrite TABLE default.client_collect_cmd_p_byhour
partition(day, hour, cmd)
SELECT log_timestamp,
    t.field['header_DC'].string_type device,
    ip,
    field,
    t.thedate as day
    t.thehour as hour,
    t.field['cmd'].string_type as cmd
FROM default.client_collect t
WHERE t.thedate='2018-07-04'
AND regexp_extract(field['cmd'].string_type,
    AND length(field['cmd'].string_type)<100</pre>
```

```
INSERT overwrite TABLE default.client_collect_cmd_p_byhour
partition(day, hour, cmd)
SELECT log_timestamp,
    t.field['header_DC'].string_type device,
    ip,
    field,
    t.thedate as day
    t.thehour as hour,
    t.field['cmd'].string_type as cmd
FROM default.client_collect t
WHERE t.thedate='2018-07-04'
AND regexp_extract(field['cmd'].string_type, '([0-9,a-z,A-Z]*)')=field['cmd'].string_type
AND length(field['cmd'].string_type)<100
DISTRIBUTE BY hour, cmd;</pre>
```

```
INSERT overwrite TABLE default.client_collect_cmd_p_byhour
partition(day, hour, cmd)
SELECT log_timestamp,
    t.field['header_DC'].string_type device,
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AND length(field['cmd'].string_type)<100
DISTRIBUTE BY hour, cmd, rand(10);</pre>
```

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INSERT overwrite TABLE default.client_collect_cmd_p_byhour
partition(day, hour, cmd)
SELECT log_timestamp,
    t.field['header_DC'].string_type device,
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```

表的数据目录和文件数量对于Namenode的影响,以及分区的数量对于Hive Metastore Spark Thrift Server的影响是用户在设计表和ETL语句是需要重点考虑的因素。

Part3: SQL查询的优化

Tips1: 不要在SQL使用星号

Tips2:使用Limit,除非你非常确定返回数量。

Tips3:Cross Join可能导致task数量过多, Try AE。

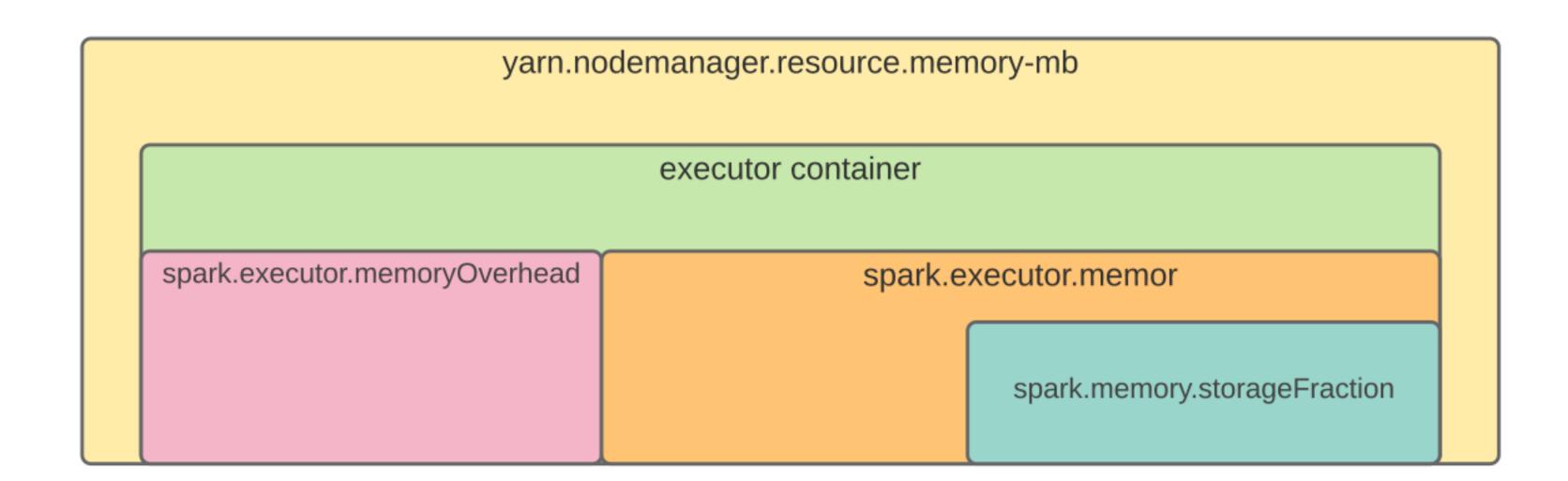
Tips4:为你的表收集Statistic信息。

CBO依赖Statistics判断最优的执行计划,确保你的表都有Statistic信息。

ANALYZE TABLE [db_name.]table_name COMPUTE STATISTICS [analyze_option]

ANALYZE TABLE [db_name.]table_name COMPUTE STATISTICS FOR COLUMNS col1 [, col2, ...]

Tips5:Container killed by YARN for exceeding memory limits



Join

- Broadcast Join , Shuffle Join
- SortMerge Join , Hash Join (spark.sql.join.preferSortMergeJoin)

■ 尽量使用Broadcast Join

spark.sql.autoBroadcastJoinThreshold, default 10M

Adaptive Execution

■ 如果无法使用Broadcast Join,尽量减少Shuffle数据。

Bucket Join

Runtime Filter

Order By, Sort By, Cluster By, Distribute By

- Order By
- 全局排序,只有1个Reduce Task用于排序。
- Sort By
- 只保证一个Reduce内部有序。常和Distribute By一起,按Key1分组 后按key2排序。
- Distribute By
- 保证相同key的数据分发到相同的reduce task中。
- Cluster By = Distribute By + Sort By on same key

数据倾斜

- 转换成Broadcast Join
- Adaptive Execution
- Auto Setting The Shuffle Partition Number
- Optimizing Join Strategy at Runtime
- Handling Skewed Join



谢谢

Apache Spark中国技术...





