HBase 疑难杂症诊治

hbase2.0处理rit状态记录

日期	版本号	类别	描述
2019-07-05	1.0.0	A	排查hbase2.0的rit问题

问题说明

由于使用HDP3.0,HDP3.0使用的是hbase2.0.0版本,hbase的ui页面发现很多表出现了rit,删除表过程中,region的状态卡在了opening。先尝试使用hbck2工具进行修复,发现在hbase2.0的master的rpc方法中没有hbck2中的bypass,assign方法,通过源码发现,hbck2的rpc方法是在hbase2.0.2中才增加的,所以只能尝试手动处理:

- 一. hdfs上已经没有对应目录, meta里没有对应表状态信息, 存在有对应的分区信息
- 1. 检查表状态

get 'hbase:meta','KYLIN_0054K9NLSU','table:state'

结果为空

2. 通过源码发现表状态

ENABLED,对应meta表里的值\x80\x00

DISABLED, 对应meta表里的值\x80\x01

DISABLING, 对应meta表里的值\x80\x02

ENABLING, 对应meta表里的值\x80\x03

3. 查找分区信息

scan 'hbase:meta'

(FILTER => org. apache. hadoop. hbase. filter. PrefixFilter. new (org. apache. hadoop. hbase. util. Bytes. toBytes ('KYLIN_0054K9NLSU' 发现存在有分区记录

4. 手动修改表状态或者删除分区信息

put 'hbase:meta','KYLIN 0054K9NLSU','table:state','\x80\x01'

或者deleteall 表对应的分区信息,修改后重启hbase,发现rit状态消失

- 二. hdfs上已经有对应目录, meta里有对应表状态信息和分区信息
- 1. 确认一下表的信息和数据

<mark>hbase</mark> hbck -summary TableName

2. 检查表状态

get 'hbase:meta','KYLIN 0354K9NLSU','table:state'

meta表里的值\x80\x02,表的状态为DISABLING

3. 找出异常的region

"scan" hbase:meta"

(FILTER => org. apache. hadoop. hbase. filter. PrefixFilter. new(org. apache. hadoop. hbase. util. Bytes. toBytes('KYLIN 0354K9NLSU'

n|grep OPENING

找出异常的region

4. 将region信息更新为CLOSED状态

put 'hbase:meta','KYLIN 0354K9NLSU,,1561953520536.30b7d24eaa3209c6e5e8de764ad04855.','info:state','CL0SED',1562117738678

5. 将表状态更新为disable

put 'hbase:meta','KYLIN_0354K9NLSU','table:state',"\x08\x01",1562120793251

重启hbase后rit消失

存在问题

- rit是删除表的时候出现,所以表中的数据可以忽略,上述操作也是表中没有数据时操作
- 如果是生成集群,已经存在的数据比较多,不建议直接重启,可以通过切换master的方式
- 可以使用HDP3.1.1, 里面hbase版本是2.0.2, 可以使用hbck2操作
- 使用hbck2的方法的话,修改meta状态后还会同步改zookeeper状态,能避免状态不一致

HBase2. x之RIT问题解决

问题描述

Region-In-Trasition机制: 从字面意思来看, Region-In-Transition说的是Region变迁机制,实际上是指在一次特定操作行为中 Region状态的变迁,例如merge、split、assign、unssign等操作。RIT问题指的是在RIT过程中出现异常情况,然后导致region的 状态一直保持在RIT,使得HBase出现异常。

解决方案

方案一

检查hdfs的健康度,是否有hbase的文件丢失或损坏,运行命令hadoop fsck /, 结果如下:

```
Status: MEALTHY
Number of data-nodes: 3
Number of facks: 1
Total discs: 1
Total symlinks: 0

Replicated Blocks: 0
Total symlinks: 0

Replicated Blocks: 1
Total discs: 148415130 B
Total files: 7163 (Files currently being written: 5)
Total blocks (validated): 4403 (avg. block size 95029 B) (Total open file blocks (not validated): 4)
Minimally replicated blocks: 0 (0.0 %)
Under-replicated blocks: 0 (0.0 %)
Under-replicated blocks: 0 (0.0 %)
Default replication factor: 3
Average block replication: 2.9968204
Missing replicas: 0 (0.0 %)
Missing replicas: 0 (0.0 %)
Erasure Coded Block Groups:
Total size: 0 B
Total files: 0 B
Total files: 0 (0.0 %)
Under-erasure-coded block groups: 0
Under-erasure-coded block groups: 0
Under-erasure-coded block groups: 0
Under-erasure-coded block groups: 0
Unsatificatory placement block groups: 0
Unsatificatory placement block groups: 0
Average block group size: 0.0
Corrupt block groups: 0
Unsatificatory placement block groups: 0
Average block groups: 0
Missing internal blocks: 0
Corrupt block groups: 0
Corru
```

排除hdfs丢失block的问题。如果出现hdfs的block损坏或丢失的情况,可以通过hdfs的修复命令进行修复。

方案二

在HBasel.x系列中RIT问题通常可以通过hbase hbck - repair操作完成修复。但是在HBase2.x系列中,该命令还没有支持,所以暂时无法通过这种命令完成修复。结果如下:

第一次执行发现没有权限,root用户不是hdfs的超级用户,安装提示需要以hbase用户去执行该命令。修改如下:

su hbase -s /bin/sh -c "hbase hbck -repair"

```
1001/46 09:100 100 about personner James per Client shriftenent jana-in-inentifier-inen
1001/40 09:100 10 about per Johnstone Client shriftenent jana-in-inentifier-ine
1001/40 09:100 10 about per Johnstone Client shriftenent jana-inentifier-inen
1001/40 09:100 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 00:00 100 0
```

提示为hbase有其他线程正在执行hbck fix命令,但是其实没有这种命令,其实从这里就可以看出HBase2.x对于-repair的支持是不够的。我按照提示删除了hdfs(/hbase/.tmp/)上的hbase-hbck.lock文件,重新运行命令如下:

```
Some of Higgs version 2.0 m bods test is significantly changed.

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方案三

根据RIT状态执行assign或者unassign命令,状态信息如下:



经过查询资料,解决方案如下:

✓ ¶ stack added a comment - 18/Oct/18 04:48

If OPENING, try assigning. If CLOSING, try unassigning, and then assigning once CLOSED if meant to be open.

hbase shell 多次执行unassign '20acfcbd68fd624a78bb34c88f9382d1' 和unassign '20acfcbd68fd624a78bb34c88f9382d1', true都超时结束,通过修改rpc和zk的超时时间都无法完成(正常超时时间为60000ms, 修改为600000ms)。

方案四

经过多次试验,最终都无法使得HBase回复正常,最终决定删除进行测试。

Zookeeper节点删除:

通过hbase zkcli命令进入Zookeeper命令行界面:

Indicated the Control of the Con

我想删除节点 /hbase-unsecure/region-in-transition,但是发现并没有该节点,经过资料查询了解到HBase2.x的RIT状态并不像HBase1.x系列存储在Zookeeper上。经过测试删除/hbase节点重启hbase并不能解决RIT问题。HBase表删除:

hbase shell><mark>disable</mark> M TDY PT LCZZ

disable失败,所以正常删除表操作无法执行。需要进行暴力删除,暴力删除指的是从元数据进行删除。 先停掉IBase



删除hdfs表目录(记得先备份,等下恢复用)

hdfs dfs -cp /hbase/data/hospital/P_TDY_DASC_DE02_01_039_63

hdfs dfs -cp /hbase/data/hospital/M TDY PT LCZZ /

hdfs dfs -rm -r -skipTrash /hbase/data/hospita1/P_TDY_DASC_DE02_01_039_6

hdfs dfs -rm -r -skipTrash /hbase/data/hospital/ M_TDY_PT_LCZ

delete 'hbase:meta','rowkey', 'column'

Rowkey信息可以通过hbase的UI看到:

hbase(main):039:0- delete 'hbase:meta', 'hospital:M_TDV_PT_LCZZ_,1553851416641.0c2cd894cf612d58dc4be619709106c7.', 'info:sn hbase(main):039:0- delete 'hbase:meta', 'hospital:M_TDV_PT_LCZZ_,1553851416641.0c2cd894cf612d58dc4be619709106c7.', 'info:name

然后重启HBase, 但是发现问题没有解决。

hbase shell查询数据看到hbase的meta删除失败了,原本的meta信息还在:

hbase(main):039:05-deleteall hbase:meta , hospital:P_TDY_DASC_0E0Z_01_019_61,,155385145691.20acfcbb8fdb24a78bb34c88f9182d1.
hbase(main):039:05-deleteall hbase:meta', hospital:M_TDY_PT_LCZZ,,1553851416641.0c2cd894cf612d58dc4be619709106c7.

再删除Zookeeper中的/hbase节点,重启HBase发现RIT问题已经解决了。 后续就是重建表,然后恢复数据。

Phoenix故障处理笔记

1. Timeline

- 06-26 16:00 Phoenix使用方反馈慢;
- 06-26 16:02 同事通过监控看到Phoenix HBase集群一个对应的RegionServer, QueueSize过高,此bug基本是 Butch Put Lock在高并发写入的问题,我们已在下个版本中增加信息日志定位此问题;
- 06-26 16:05 同事重启该队列过高的RegionServer;
- 06-26 16:10 同事跟我说,好多Phoenix的Region处于RIT状态;
- 06-26 17:00 暂停该Phoenix集群所有的写入;
- 06-26 20:00 跟业务沟通,可能会正常影响一段时间,经同意。至此各种hbck,各种重启RegionServer&Master不 怎么管用, RIT数量升至550个;
- 06-27 12:00 尝试修复;
- 06-27 15:00 问题修复。

2. 处理流程

2.1 异常现象

1. 大量Region无法上线(NotServingRegionException)

2. Phoenix的SYSTEM. CATALOG系统表也无法上线。

```
6 19:99:15,841 INFO [RS_OPEN_RECION-1]****_**_188040-c_1 regionserver_inguished recommendation of the conference of the 
86.6559441431136486559

199-86-26 159-915;88 11WO [PostsperBeployTasks:d806ffc586dc586044124116408559] hbase.MetaTableAccessor: Updated row SYSTBM-CATALOG, 1549974314820.d806ffc586dc4856044124116408559] hbase.MetaTableAccessor: Updated row SYSTBM-CATALOG, 1549974314820.d806ffc586dc4856044124116408659] hbase. // hbase.// hbase
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2.2 处理流程

- 1. 手动assign SYSTEM.CATALOG 表的Region上线,并且跟踪Master&对应RegionServer的日志。整个offline&open流 程都正常。但是中间会由于各种其他的表不在线failover后close掉;
- 2. 打印jstack, 感觉这几个线程有问题,都在waiting;

```
RS_OPEN_REGION ... ... ... ... ... J
 priority:5 - threadId:0x00007f178ecc3800 - nativeId:0xfff1e - nativeId (decimal):1048350 - state:WAITING
java.lang.Thread.State: WAITING (parking)
  at sun.misc.Unsafe.park(Native Metho

    parking to wait for <0x0000000282c5e738> (a com.google.common.util.concurrent.AbstractFuture$Sync)

 at java.util.concurrent.locks.LockSupport.park(LockSupport.java:175)
at java.util.concurrent.locks.AbstractQueuedSynchronizer.parkAndCheckInterrupt(AbstractQueuedSynchronizer.java:836)
at java.util.concurrent.locks.AbstractQueuedSynchronizer.doAcquireSharedInterruptibly(AbstractQueuedSynchronizer.java:997)
 at java.util.concurrent.locks.AbstractQueuedSynchronizer.acquireSharedInterruptibly(AbstractQueuedSynchronizer.java:1304)
 at com.google.common.util.concurrent.AbstractFuture$Sync.get(AbstractFuture.java:275)
 at com_google.common.util.concurrent.AbstractFuture_get(AbstractFuture_java:111)
at org_apache.phoenix.hbase.index.parallel.BaseTaskRunner.submit(BaseTaskRunner.java:66)
at org_apache.phoenix.hbase.index.parallel.BaseTaskRunner.submitUninterruptible(BaseTask
 at org. apache. phoenix. hbase. index. write. recovery. Tracking Parallel Writer Index Committer. write (Tracking Parallel Writer Index Committer. iava: 197) at the properties of the propert
 at org.apache.phoenix.hbase.index.write.IndexWriter.write(IndexWriter.iava:185)
at org.apache.phoenix.hbase.index.write.RecoveryIndexWriter.write(RecoveryIndexWriter.java:75) at org.apache.phoenix.hbase.index.write.RecoveryIndexWriter.write(RecoveryIndexWriter.java:75) at org.apache.phoenix.hbase.index.indexer.preWALRestore(Indexer.java:504) at org.apache.hadoop.hbase.regionserver.RegionCoprocessorHost$58.call(RegionCoprocessorHost.java:1422)
 at org. apache. hadoop. hbase. regions erver. Region Coprocessor Host\$ Region Operation. call (Region Coprocessor Host. java: 1663)
at org.apache.hadoop.hbase.regionserver.RegionCoprocessorHost.execOperation(RegionCoprocessorHost.java:1738) at org.apache.hadoop.hbase.regionserver.RegionCoprocessorHost.execOperation(RegionCoprocessorHost.java:1695) at org.apache.hadoop.hbase.regionserver.RegionCoprocessorHost.execOperation(RegionCoprocessorHost.java:1413) at org.apache.hadoop.hbase.regionserver.RegionCoprocessorHost.preWALEstoreRegionCoprocessorHost.java:1413) at org.apache.hadoop.hbase.regionserver.HRegion.replayRecoveredEdits(HRegion.java:4062)
 at org.apache.hadoop.hbase.regionserver.HRegion.replayRecoveredEditsIfAny(HRegion.java:3919)
at org.apache.hadoop.hbase.regionserver.HRegion.initializeRegionStores(HRegion,java:986) at org.apache.hadoop.hbase.regionserver.HRegion.initializeRegionInternals(HRegion,java:858) at org.apache.hadoop.hbase.regionserver.HRegion.initialize(HRegion,java:832) at org.apache.hadoop.hbase.regionserver.HRegion.ipianitialize(HRegion,java:332) at org.apache.hadoop.hbase.regionserver.HRegion.openHRegion(HRegion,java:5973)
 at org.apache.hadoop.hbase.regionserver.HRegion.openHRegion(HRegion.java:5937
at org.apache.hadoop.hbase.regionsever.HRegion.openHRegion(HRegion,java:5907)
at org.apache.hadoop.hbase.regionsever.HRegion.openHRegion(HRegion,java:5861)
at org.apache.hadoop.hbase.regionserver.HRegion.openHRegion(HRegion,java:5810)
 at org.apache.hadoop.hbase.regionserver.handler.OpenRegionHandler.openRegion(OpenRegionHandler.java:356)
at org.apache.hadoop.hbase.regionserver.handler.OpenRegionHandler.process(OpenRegionHandler.java:126)
 actor, appartientation, index-regionistic recursion and actor, apparent and actor, apparent and actor, apparent actor, apparen
 at java.lang.Thread.run(Thread.java:745)
```

- 通过上面的信息看,open region确实有问题。查看Phoenix Indexer Observer源码就会知道是在根据Recover WAL Entry构建索引;
- 修改hbase.regionserver.executor.openregion.threads数,此配置是负责open region的handler数:

corety>

<name>hbase. regionserver. executor. openregion. threads/name

<value>50</value>

</property>

默认 3, 我们这边的hbase版本(1.0.0-cdh5.4.4)

- 重启RegionServer;
- assign SYSTEM.CATAOG 表的Region, 上线成功;
- 修修补补, fixMeta fixAssignments就ok了。

3. 原理分析

- 1. 重启RegionServer, 会造成该RegionServer上面的Region下线,并且被重新Balance到新的RegionServer中。
- 2. Region在新的RegionServer中open过程会找到该Region下的recover.edits 文件,进行replay;
- 3. Phoenix表使用HBase的协处理类型之Observer,具体使用查看示例 org. apache. phoenix. hbase. index. Indexer,此用作根据WAL构建索引的,具体参考Phoenix的相关材料。
- 4. 在SYSTEM. CATALOG 的打开过程中,会查询其他的里面表,其他的表也处于RIT未恢复。然而其他的表Region在open的过程也需要构建Index,尚且有一部分在openregion的队列里面。最终SYSTEM. CATALOG无法上线(此处不准确,纯属囫囵吞枣似的查看源码推测)。
- 5. 增加open region handler数之后,重启RegionServer后,需要进行一些hbck -fixMeta -fixAssginment 将一些未上线的Region上线,就ok了。
- 6. 如果出现个别的Region还是上线失败,那就手动解决吧! 个人认为比hbck -repair暴力修复靠谱。