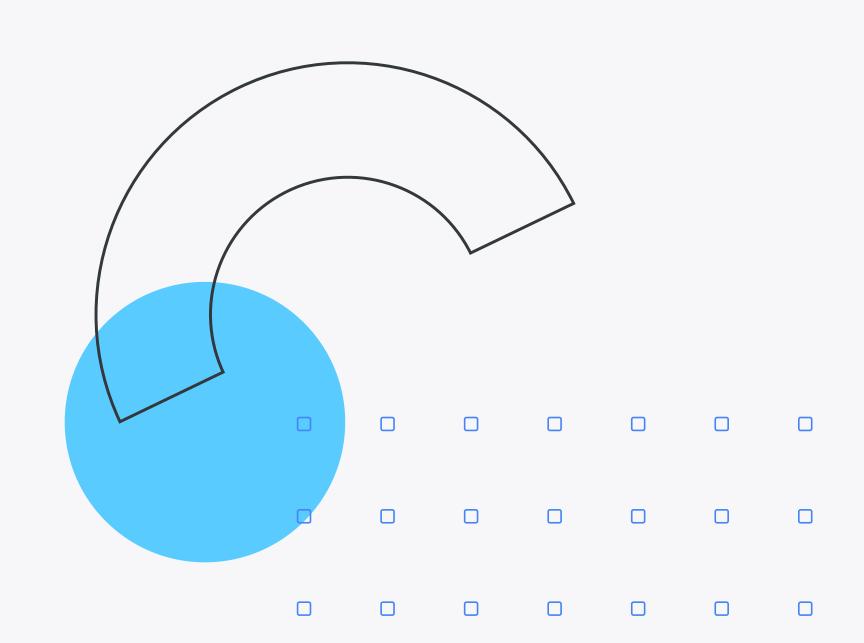
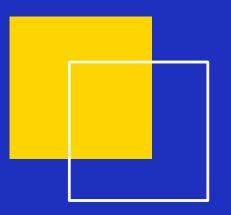




实战 Databend 助力 MySQL 归档分析

主讲人: 吴炳锡





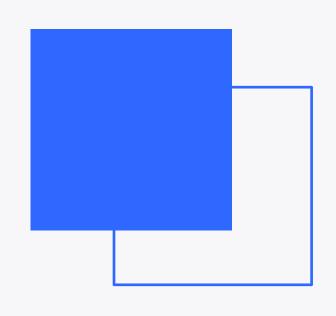
吴炳锡

Databend

- Datafuse Labs 联合创始人
- 腾讯 TVP 成员
- TGO 成员,原知数堂联合创始人
- 专注 Databend 大数据分析及应用
- · 熟悉 MySQL 生态应用





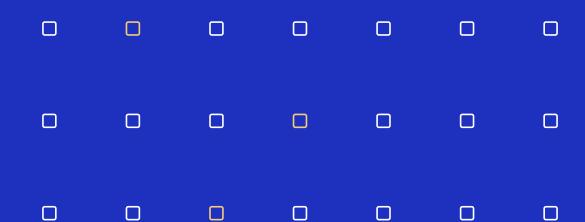


目录

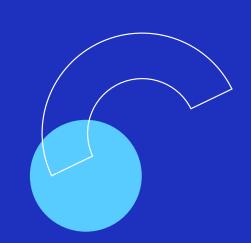
CONTENTS

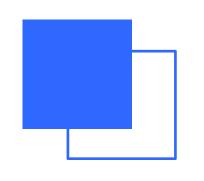
- > MySQL 归档的方案及问题
- pt-archive & Databend

- TiDB dumpling & Databend
- Metabase & Databend
- > 使用 Databend 注意事项



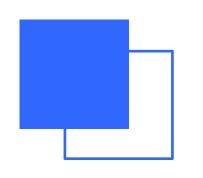






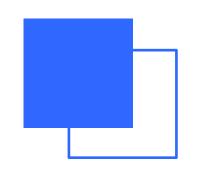


- MySQL 为什么需要归档分析服务
 - 1. MySQL 通常定位在 OLTP ,使用服务器资源贵
 - 2. MySQL 本身不适合超大表
 - 3. 去上巨贵的 RDS, 归档到线下提供查询
 - 4. 在 MySQL 中分库分表的业务,需要合并到一块进行数据分析
 - TiDB
 - Clickhouse





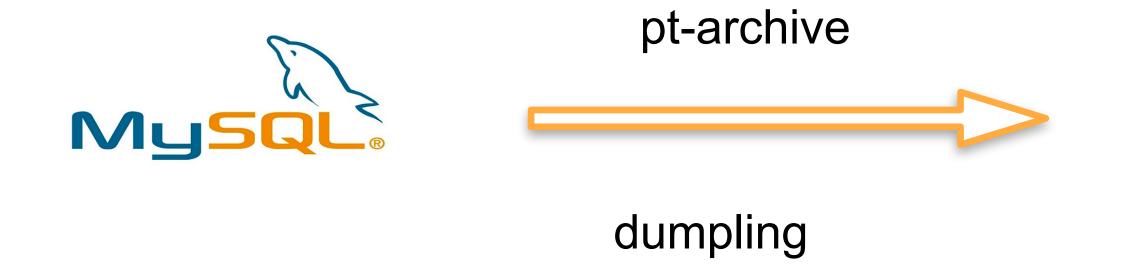
- MySQL 归档分析中引起的问题
 - 1. 原始 MySQL 删数据造成主从延迟严重
 - 2. 存储节点单点故障,恢复周期长
 - 3. 计算节点算力瓶颈,无法支撑复杂运算
 - 4. 非存储分离架构, 大量资源闲置



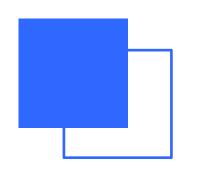








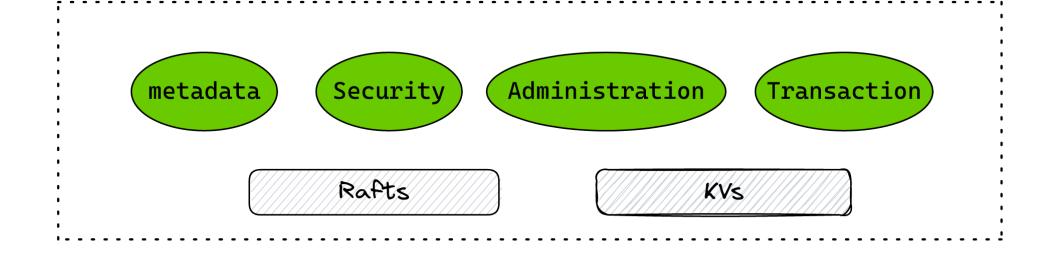






- Databend 介绍
 - 适用于云上的 DataLake 方案
 - 存算分离
 - 高性能,低成本,高扩展性
 - 易用: SQL 接入
 - 大数据存储分析方案

MetaService Layer (elasticity)



Query Layer (elasticity & serverless)

Planner Optimizers
Processors Cache

Vectorized Serverless

Streaming

Ind

data

format

Indexes
OpenDAL
Segments
OpenCache

Pipeline

Storage Layer (elasticity)

Storage Provision



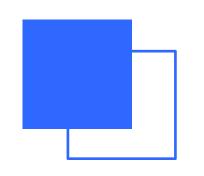
Parquet



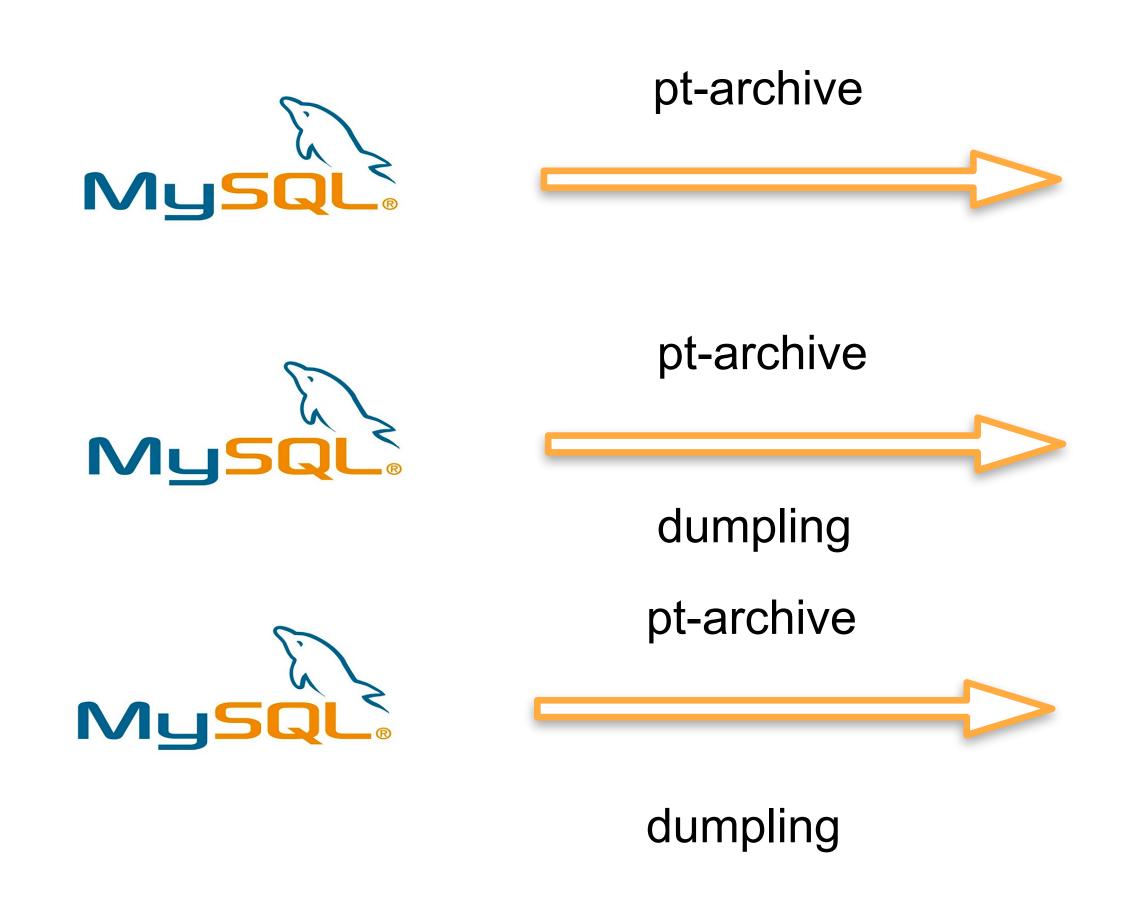




Azur





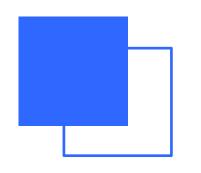








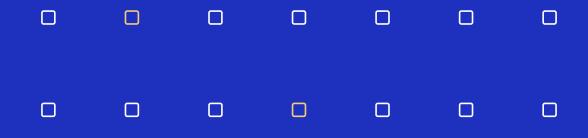
海量存储 计算按需扩容



Databend 写入方式

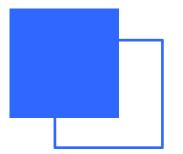


- Databend 介绍
 - SQL: MySQL, Clickhouse
 - Streaming load: CSV, TSV, NDJSON
 - 基于对存存储的: COPY INTO @location
 - 基于网络: COPY INTO @http



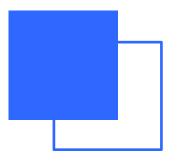








- pt-archive 介绍
 - pt-tools 工具集成员
 - 从 MySQL 读取指定的数据到 csv 或是 MySQL
 - select -> insert (replace into) -> 慢
 - select -> load data -> JSON 支持不友好
 - select -> CSV -> JSON 支持不友好
 - 可以把指定的数据删除
 - 对 MySQL 主从环境友好



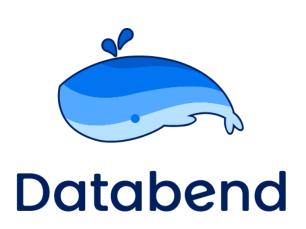




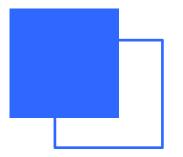








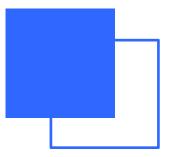
```
pt-archiver --source h=192.168.1.100,D=wubx,u=wubx,p=wubxwubx,t=sbtest1 \
--where '1=1' \
--file='all.csv' \
                                       #Databend
--limit=10000 \
                                       curl -H "insert_sql:insert into wubx.sbtest1_bak format CSV" \
--progress 10000 \
                                        -H "skip_header:0" \
--statistics \
                                       -H "record_delimiter:\n" \
--no-check-charset \
                                        -F "upload=@./all.csv" \
--no-delete
                                       -u root: \
                                       -XPUT http://localhost:8000/v1/streaming_load
```





- 需要的额外技能
 - split 把大文件切成小文件
 - WC -
 - split -l N filename all_
 - xargs | curl
 - Is all_* | xargs -I {} -P N curl ... {}

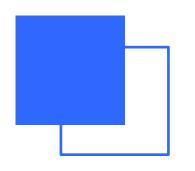
Is wubx.sbtest1.*.gz |xargs -I {} -P 4 curl -H "insert_sql:insert into wubx.sbtest1_bak format CSV" -H "skip_header:0" -H "compression:auto" -F "upload=@{}" -u root: -XPUT http://localhost:8000/v1/streaming_load





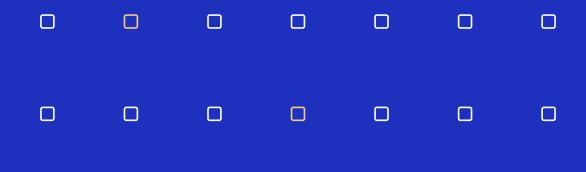
- streaming_load 接口: https://databend.rs/doc/load-data/local
 - 参数 -H
 - insert_sql: 指定写入的表
 - skip_header: 是否跳过第一行
 - field delimiter: 指定间隔符
 - record_delimiter: 指定行分隔符
 - compression: 压缩格式

curl -H "insert_sql:insert into wubx.sbtest1_bak format CSV" -H "skip_header:0" -H "compression:gzip" -F "upload=@a1.csv" -u root: -XPUT http://localhost:8000/v1/streaming_load



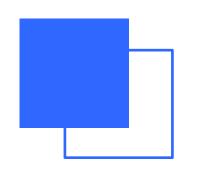


- streaming_load 接口
 - 支持的格式: CSV, TSV, NDJSON, Parquet
 - 支持并行
 - 更多参考: https://databend.rs/doc/load-data/local





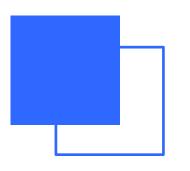






- TiDB dumpling
 - 灵感来源于 mydumper
 - 支持数据库备份成: SQL, CSV
 - 可以把数据备份在 S3 上
 - 更加丰富的 table-filter 支持
 - 支持并行

wget http://download.pingcap.org/tidb-toolkit-nightly-linux-amd64.tar.gz -O tools.tar.gz

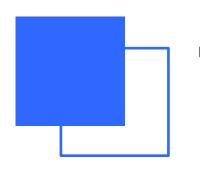




dumpling 使用

```
./dumpling -h 127.0.0.1 -P 3306 -u wubx \
-p wubxwubx \
-T wubx.sbtest1 \
--filetype csv \
--no-header \
-0./\
-r 200000 \
-c gzip \
-m \
-t 8
```

```
export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID= xxx
export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=xxx
./dumpling -h 127.0.0.1 -P 3306 -u wubx \
-p wubxwubx -T wubx.sbtest1 \
--filetype csv \
--no-header \
-o s3://databend-1255499614/ \
--s3.endpoint=https://cos.ap-beijing.myqcloud.com \
--s3.provider 'alibaba' \
-r 200000 \
-F 200M \
-m \
-t 8
```





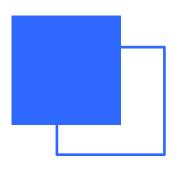
• 加到数据到 Databend

```
mysql>create stage mydata url='s3://databend-1255499614' \
connection=(endpoint_url='https://cos.ap-beijing.myqcloud.com' aws_key_id='xxx' secret_access_key='xxx');
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

mysql>COPY INTO sbtest11 FROM @mydata pattern = 'wubx.sbtest1.*' FILE_FORMAT = (TYPE=CSV compression=auto);

Query OK, 0 rows affected (3 min 37.73 sec)

更多帮助: https://databend.rs/doc/load-data/stage



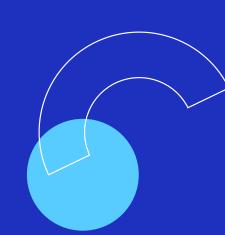


对比

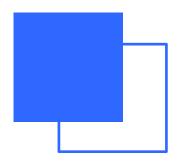
	streaming_load	Copy into (s3)
sbtest 数据gz 文件加载	并行: 16	并行: 16
数据大小: 17.86G (gz)	用时:3m47.823s	用时: 3 min 37.73 sec
文件数量: 196文件	block 数量: 388	Block 数量: 387
sbtest 解压后的 csv 文件加载	并行: 16	并行: 16
数据大小: 39G	用时:3m48.221s	用时: 3 min 37.22 sec
文件数量: 196个		







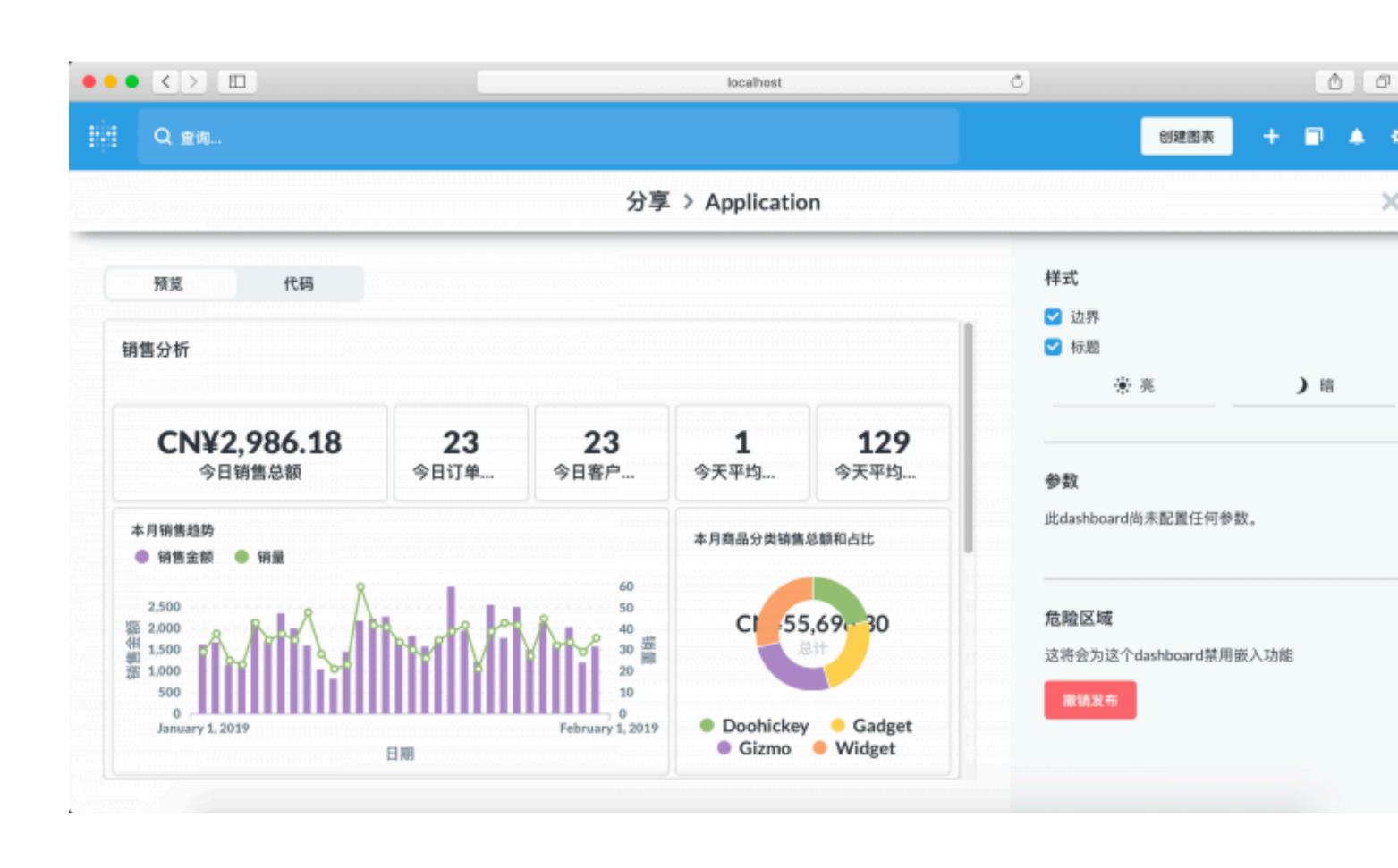
Metabase & Databend

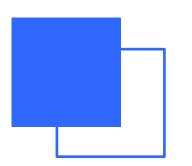


Metabase & Databend



- Metabase 介绍
 - 开源的 BI 分析工具
 - 支持丰富的数据源
 - mysql
 - •
- 推荐场景
 - B
 - 内部数据查询平台





Metabase & Databend



数据库 > 添加数据库

数据库类型

MySQL

显示名称

Metabase & Databend

docker pull metabase/metabase:latest docker run -d -p 3000:3000 --name metabase metabase/metabase

			192.168.1.100	•
			Host	
			192.168.1.100	0
我们的数据			Port	
			3307	
			Database name	
192.168.1.100	Databend-Cloud	l_datab	wubx	
			wubx	
			Password	
			•••••	(9)
l_mysql	Sample Database			

https://www.metabase.com/docs/latest/installation-and-operation/running-metabase-on-docker

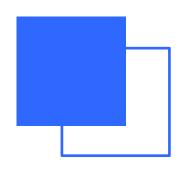








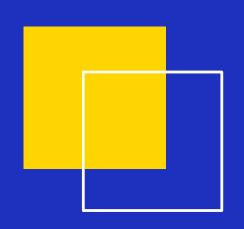
使用 Databend 注意事项



使用 Databend 注意事项



- 建议批量写入: copy into ,stream load
- 比较适合分析类 SQL
- 复杂 SQL 建议使用 Cluster 架构
- 考虑集群专用: 数据导入集群 & 计算集群
 - 数据要不要进行 compact 操作?
- 选用合适的存储:优先云上对象存储,次优先: minio, ceph 类
- 利用 github issue 反馈问题





THANKS!

