1.HBase读写的方式概况 主要分为: 1. 纯Java API读写HBase的方式; 2. Spark读写HBase的方式; 3. Flink读写HBase的方式; 4. HBase通过Phoenix读写的方式; 第一种方式是HBase自身提供的比较原始的高效操作方式,而第二、第三则分别是Spark、Flink集成HBase的方式,最后一种是第三方插件Phoenix集成的JDBC方式,Phoenix集成的JDBC操作方式也能在Spark、Flink中调用。 注意: 这里我们使用HBase2.1.2版本,以下代码都是基于该版本开发的。 2. 纯Java API读写HBase 2.1 连接HBase 这里我们采用静态方式连接HBase,不同于2.1.2之前的版本,无需创建HBase线程池,HBase2.1.2提供的代码已经封装好,只需创建调用即可: 1 * 声明静态配置 static Configuration conf = null; static Connection conn = null; conf = HBaseConfiguration.create(); conf.set("hbase.zookeeper.quorum", "hadoop01,hadoop02,hadoop03"); conf.set("hbase.zookeeper.property.client", "2181"); try{ conn = ConnectionFactory.createConnection(conf); }catch (Exception e) { e.printStackTrace(); 2.2 创建HBase的表 创建HBase表,是通过Admin来执行的,表和列簇则是分别通过TableDescriptorBuilder和ColumnFamilyDescriptorBuilder来构建。 1 * 创建只有一个列簇的表 * @throws Exception public static void createTable() throws Exception{ Admin admin = conn.getAdmin(); if (!admin.tableExists(TableName.valueOf("test"))) { TableName tableName = TableName.valueOf("test"); //表描述器构造器 TableDescriptorBuilder tdb = TableDescriptorBuilder.newBuilder(tableName); ColumnFamilyDescriptorBuilder cdb = ColumnFamilyDescriptorBuilder.newBuilder(Bytes.toBytes("user")); //获得列描述器 ColumnFamilyDescriptor cfd = cdb.build(); //添加列族 tdb.setColumnFamily(cfd); //获得表描述器 TableDescriptor td = tdb.build(); //创建表 admin.createTable(td); }else { System.out.println("表已存在"); //关闭连接 2.3 HBase表添加数据 通过put api来添加数据 1 * 添加数据(多个rowKey,多个列族) * @throws Exception public static void insertMany() throws Exception{ Table table = conn.getTable(TableName.valueOf("test")); List<Put> puts = new ArrayList<Put>(); Put put1 = new Put(Bytes.toBytes("rowKey1")); put1.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes("user"), Bytes.toBytes("name"), Bytes.toBytes("wd")); Put put2 = new Put(Bytes.toBytes("rowKey2")); put2.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes("user"), Bytes.toBytes("age"), Bytes.toBytes("25")); Put put3 = new Put(Bytes.toBytes("rowKey3")); put3.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes("user"), Bytes.toBytes("weight"), Bytes.toBytes("60kg")); Put put4 = new Put(Bytes.toBytes("rowKey4")); put4.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes("user"), Bytes.toBytes("sex"), Bytes.toBytes("男")); puts.add(put1); puts.add(put2); puts.add(put3); puts.add(put4); table.put(puts); table.close(); 2.4 删除HBase的列簇或列 1 * 根据rowKey删除一行数据、或者删除某一行的某个列簇,或者某一行某个列簇某列 * @param tableName * @param rowKey * @throws Exception public static void deleteData(TableName tableName, String rowKey, String rowKey, String columnFamily, String columnName) throws Exception{ Table table = conn.getTable(tableName); Delete delete = new Delete(Bytes.toBytes(rowKey)); //①根据rowKey删除一行数据 table.delete(delete); //②删除某一行的某一个列簇内容 delete.addFamily(Bytes.toBytes(columnFamily)); //③删除某一行某个列簇某列的值 delete.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes(columnFamily), Bytes.toBytes(columnName)); table.close(); 2.5 更新HBase表的列 使用Put api直接替换掉即可 * 根据RowKey , 列簇, 列名修改值 * @param tableName * @param rowKey * @param columnFamily * @param columnName * @param columnValue * @throws Exception public static void updateData(TableName tableName, String rowKey, String columnFamily, String columnName, String columnValue) throws Exception{

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Table table = conn.getTable(tableName);
Put put1 = new Put(Bytes.toBytes(rowKey));
put1.addColumn(Bytes.toBytes(columnFamily), Bytes.toBytes(columnName), Bytes.toBytes(columnValue));
table.put(put1);
table.close();
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2.6 HBase查询

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HBase查询分为get、scan、scan和filter结合。filter过滤器又分为RowFilter(rowKey过滤器)、SingleColumnValueFilter(列值过滤器)、ColumnPrefixFilter(列名前缀过滤器)。
 1
 * 根据rowKey查询数据
 * @param tableName
 * @param rowKey
 * @throws Exception
public static void getResult(TableName tableName, String rowKey) throws Exception{
    Table table = conn.getTable(tableName);
    //获得一行
    Get get = new Get(Bytes.toBytes(rowKey));
    Result set = table.get(get);
    Cell[] cells = set.rawCells();
    for (Cell cell: cells) {
        System.out.println(Bytes.toString(cell.getQualifierArray(), cell.getQualifierOffset(), cell.getQualifierLength()) + "::" +
        Bytes.toString(cell.getValueArray(), cell.getValueOffset(), cell.getValueLength()));
    table.close();
  /过滤器 less < less_or_equal <= equal = not_equal <> greater_or_equal >= greater > no_op 排除所有
 * @param tableName
 * @throws Exception
public static void scanTable(TableName tableName) throws Exception{
    Table table = conn.getTable(tableName);
    //①全表扫描
    Scan scan1 = new Scan();
    ResultScanner rscan1 = table.getScanner(scan1);
    //②rowKey过滤器
    Scan scan2 = new Scan();
    //str$ 末尾匹配,相当于sql中的 %str ^str开头匹配,相当于sql中的str%
    RowFilter filter = new RowFilter(CompareOperator.EQUAL, new RegexStringComparator("Key1$"));
    scan2.setFilter(filter);
    ResultScanner rscan2 = table.getScanner(scan2);
    //③列值过滤器
    Scan scan3 = new Scan();
    //下列参数分别为列族,列名,比较符号,值
    SingleColumnValueFilter filter3 = new SingleColumnValueFilter(Bytes.toBytes("author"), Bytes.toBytes("name"),
               CompareOperator.EQUAL, Bytes.toBytes("spark"));
    scan3.setFilter(filter3);
    ResultScanner rscan3 = table.getScanner(scan3);
    //列名前缀过滤器
    Scan scan4 = new Scan();
    ColumnPrefixFilter filter4 = new ColumnPrefixFilter(Bytes.toBytes("name"));
    scan4.setFilter(filter4);
    ResultScanner rscan4 = table.getScanner(scan4);
    //过滤器集合
    Scan scan5 = new Scan();
    FilterList list = new FilterList(FilterList.Operator.MUST_PASS_ALL);
    SingleColumnValueFilter filter51 = new SingleColumnValueFilter(Bytes.toBytes("author"), Bytes.toBytes("name"),
             CompareOperator.EQUAL, Bytes.toBytes("spark"));
    ColumnPrefixFilter filter52 = new ColumnPrefixFilter(Bytes.toBytes("name"));
    list.addFilter(filter51);
    list.addFilter(filter52);
    scan5.setFilter(list);
    ResultScanner rscan5 = table.getScanner(scan5);
    for (Result rs : rscan) {
        String rowKey = Bytes.toString(rs.getRow());
        System.out.println("row key :" + rowKey);
        Cell[] cells = rs.rawCells();
        for (Cell cell: cells) {
           System.out.println(Bytes.toString(cell.getFamilyArray(), cell.getFamilyOffset(), cell.getFamilyLength()) + "::"
                   + Bytes.toString(cell.getQualifierArray(), cell.getQualifierOffset(), cell.getQualifierLength()) + "::"
                   + Bytes.toString(cell.getValueArray(), cell.getValueOffset(), cell.getValueLength()));
        System.out.println("-----");
```