

# Day 9 实时流计算-快速上手



**HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD.** 

# 实时大数据:流数据普遍,但没有充分产生价值









没有好用的实时流计算平台?





实时故障检测 危险驾驶行为分析 电子围栏 偏航检测 超速检测

实时异常检测

实时分类

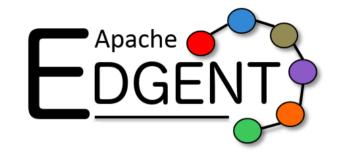
实时反欺诈

实时推荐



# 开源流计算框架





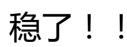
















samza

Apache Flume™





# 什么是实时流计算

实时:实时处理,计算框架按事件逐条实时处理

流: one by one的数据流

计算: 数学运算、数据分析、算法模型执行等

实时流计算:实时处理当下正在发生的流数据,逐条大数据分析或运行机器学习算法

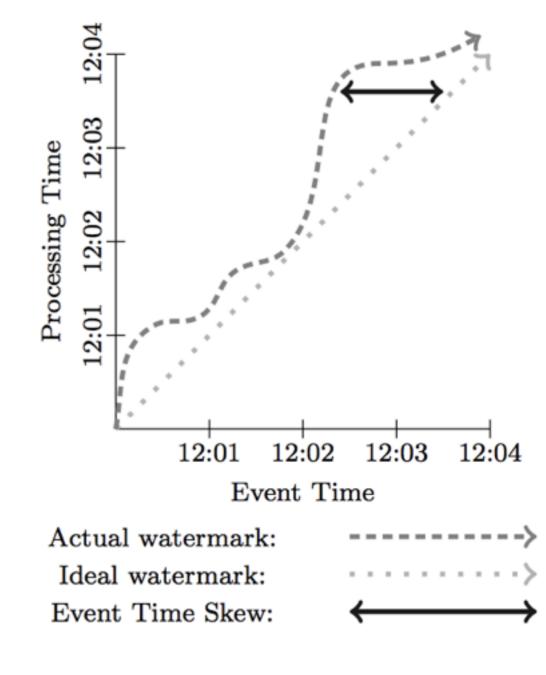


Figure 2: Time Domain Skew

## 大数据AI: 越实时越有价值

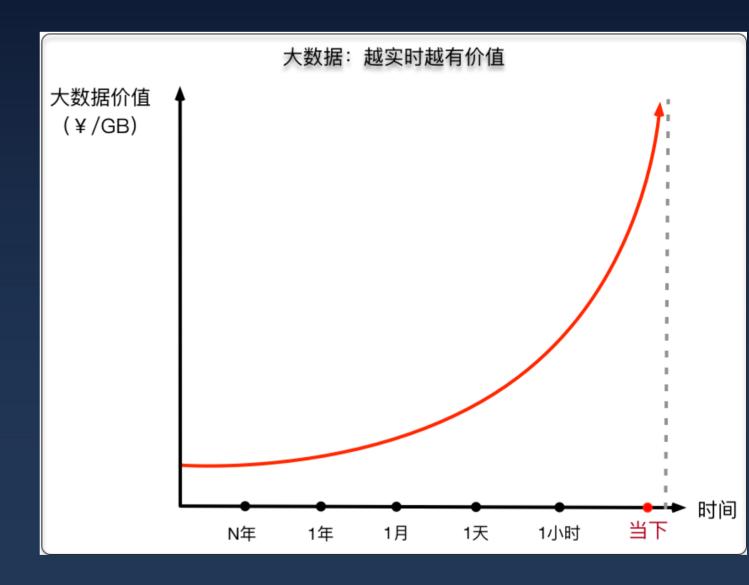
- 事件发生: one by one
- 事件主体: 人、机器
- 技术发展: 加速度-颠覆
- 人的耐心程度: 加速度-降低
- 大数据的增速: 加速度-增长

#### 所以

- 实时流计算快速驱动业务
- 实时流计算最大限度挖掘数据价值

#### 适用场景:

实时推荐(商品/广告)、实时监控大盘、打车、金融风控、异常检测、交通、物流、外卖...



### 概览

实时流计算服务(Cloud Stream Service, 简称CS)

提供实时处理流式大数据的全栈 能力,简单易用,即时执行Stream SQL或自定义作业。无需关心计 算集群,无需学习编程技能。完 全兼容Apache Flink和Spark API

https://www.huaweicloud.com/product/cs.html















物联网 边缘计算 智能风控 实时推荐



CS-实时流计算服务

Flink SQL

图计算

Flink Gelly

Spark **Structured**  机器学习 FlinkMI

边缘计算

Flink-lite

Spark **Streaming**  Flink IoT/CEP

**Flink** Storm API

> Spark **GraphX**













消息通知

















uSearch

# 特点

#### 易用

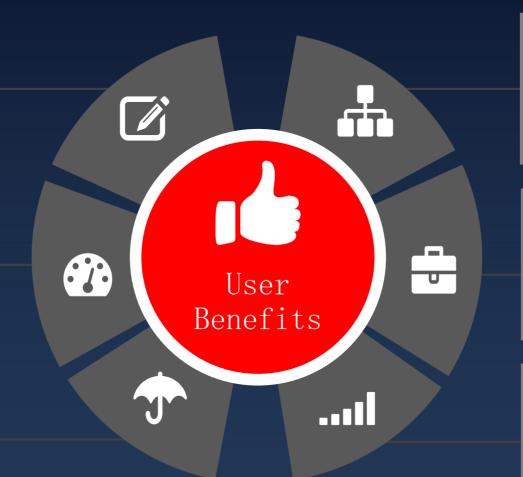
- StreamSQL编辑器
- StreamSQL可视化拖拽
- 在线调试
- 作业可视化监控

#### 按需计费 & 包年包月

- 按实际使用量计费
- 用多少付费多少
- 1 SPU/小时 = 0.5元
- 包年包月更优惠

#### 作业即服务Job as a Service

- 作业输出流可视化
- 作业输出流可订阅
- 作业输出流提供Restful API



#### 低延时 高吞吐

- 毫秒级时延
- 每秒处理百万消息

#### 完整生态 开箱即用

- 开源生态
- 连通云存储和AI服务
- 无需关心基础设施
- 即时执行业务作业

#### 安全可靠

首创完全托管的独享集群

- 物理隔离和安全策略
- 华为软件安全加固

# SQL编辑器

保存

→ 另存为

・ 语义校验

### 特点:

- 1. 所见即所得
- 2. SQL满足80%业务
- 3. 强大的SQL特性
- 4. SQL连接一切

```
* encode: 结果编码方式,可以为csv或者ison
 50
       * field_delimiter: 当编码格式为csv时, 属性之间的分隔符
 51
       **/
     CREATE SINK STREAM fake licensed car (
 53
       car_license_number STRING.
 54
       first_zone String.
 55
       second_zone String
 56
 57
     WITH (
 58
       type = "dis".
       region = "cn-north-1".
       channel = "csoutput".
       partition_key = "car_license_number",
 62
       encode = "csv".
       field_delimiter = "."
 63
 64
 65
     /** 输出套牌车信息 **/
     INSERT INTO fake_licensed_car
     SELECT * FROM camera_license_data MATCH_RECOGNIZE
 69
 70
       PARTITION BY car_license_number
 71
       ORDER BY proctime
 72
       MEASURES A.car_license_number as car_license_number, A.camera_zone_number as first_zone,
 73
       ONE ROW PER MATCH
 74
       AFTER MATCH SKIP TO LAST C
       PATTERN (A B+ C+)
       WITHIN interval '5' minute
 77
       DEFINE
         B AS B.camera_zone_number <> A.camera_zone_number,
 79
         C AS C.camera_zone_number = A.camera_zone_number
     ) MR;
 80
错误: 0
                                                                                     行78,列6
```

€ 调试

√ 提交

2 设为模板

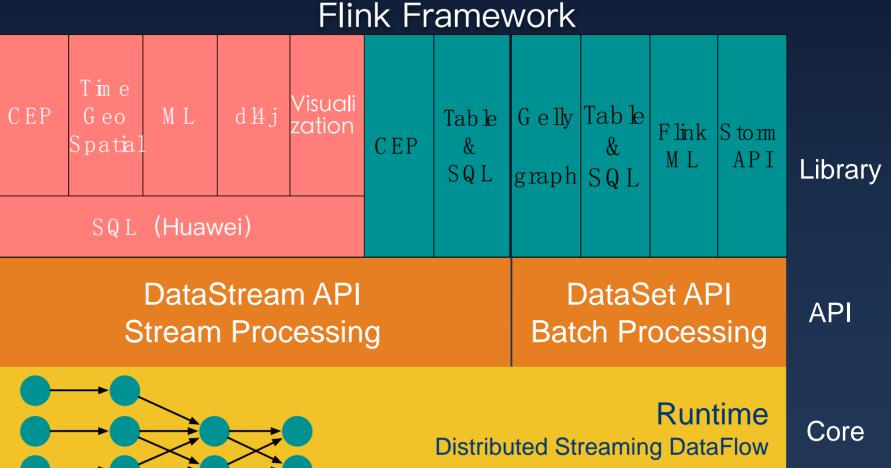
# 流计算双引擎:Flink + Spark

Local

Single JVM

### Spark ecosystem:

- 1. Structured Streaming
- 2. Spark Streaming
- 3. GraphX
- 4. Spark ML

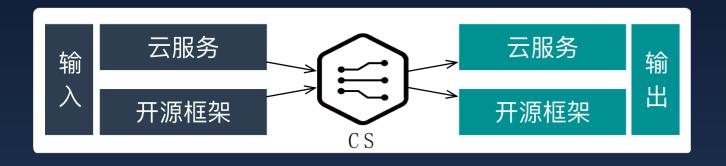


Cluster

Runtime

Cloud

# 全生态支持:开源生态+华为云生态



```
示例:
CREATE SINK STREAM yaw_warning (
    MessageContent STRING /* 偏航消息内容 */
)
WITH (
    type = "smn",
    region = "cn-north-1",
    topic_urn = "urn:smn:cn-north-
1:a77d6595e37d443fab32d1db9739ed23:Yaw_alarm",
    message_subject = "Yaw_alarm",
    message_column = "MessageContent"
);
```



# 车联网-Time GeoSpatial实践地理分析

#### DDL for Time Geospatial - 基本元素

- 1. ST\_Point(latitude, longitude) 纬度和经度构成点
- 2. ST\_Line(array[point1...pointN]) 多点构成线
- 3. ST\_POLYGON(array[point1...point1]) 多点构成多边形
- 4. ST\_CIRCLE(point, radius) 点和半径构成员

#### SQL Geospatial Scalar Functions - 基本操作

1. ST DISTANCE 计算两点间距离

示例: select ST\_DISTANCE(ST\_POINT(x1, y1), ST\_POINT(x2, y2)) FROM input

2. ST PERIMETER 计算多边形周长

示例: Select

ST\_PERIMETER(ST\_POLYGON(ARRAY[ST\_POINT(x11, y11), ST\_POINT(x12, y12), ST\_POINT(x11, y11)]) FROM input

3. ST\_AREA (polygon) 计算多边形面积

示例: Select ST\_AREA(ST\_POLYGON(ARRAY[ST\_POINT(x11, y11), ST\_POINT(x12, y12), ST\_POINT(x11, y11)]) FROM input

4. ST\_OVERLAPS (polygon1, polygon2) 多边形是否相交

5. ST\_INTERSECTS 检查两条线是否相交

- 6. ST\_WITHIN 检查一个点是否被包含在一个几何形状中
- 7. ST\_CONTAINS 检查一个多边形是否包含另一多边形
- 8. ST\_COVERS 检查一个多边形是否被另一多边形覆盖
- 9. ST\_DISJOINT 检查两个多边形是否不相交

#### 10. ST\_BUFFER(geometry, distance)

在给定距离的参考多边形周围创建一个多边形

11. ST\_INTERSECTION (geometry, geometry) 创建一个多边形用于限定两个输入多边形的**交集区域** 

12. ST\_ENVELOPE(geometry) 创建一个包含输入的多边形的最小矩形

#### SQL Time Geospatial - 高级操作,在窗口中的GEO函数

1. AGG\_DISTANCE(point) 计算窗口时间内覆盖的距离示例: SELECT AGG\_DISTANCE(ST\_POINT(x,y)) OVER (ORDER BY proctime RANGE BETWEEN INTERVAL '10' MINUTE PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW) FROM input

2. AVG SPEED 计算窗口时间内的速度

示例: SELECT *AVG\_SPEED*(ST\_POINT(x,y)) OVER (PARTITION BY user ORDER BY rowtime ROWS BETWEEN 10 PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW) FROM input

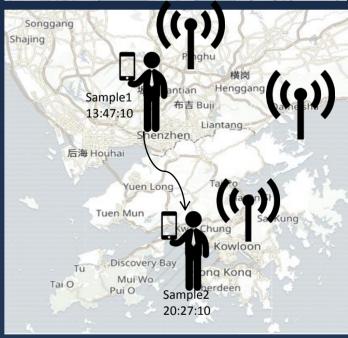
#### 上述函数支持一下窗口:

- 1. on HOP/TUMBLE/OVER/SESSION windows
- 2. on count/time windows
- 3. on rowtime/proctime windows

#### 应用:

- 1. 偏航告警
- 2. 区域检测
- 3. 距离/相交/包含关系
- 4. 多种窗口的平均速度和距离

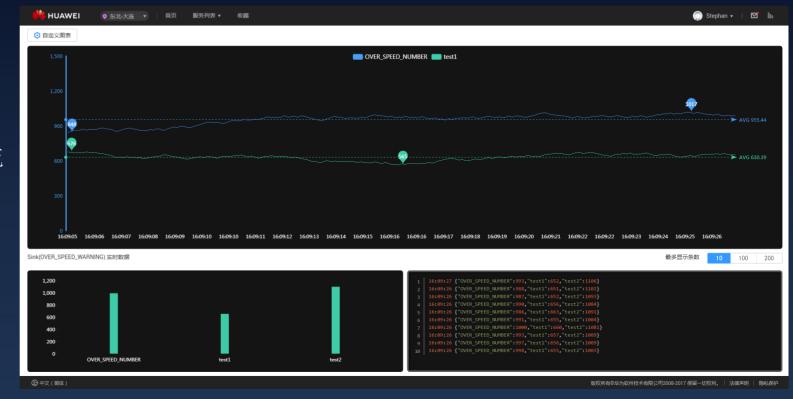


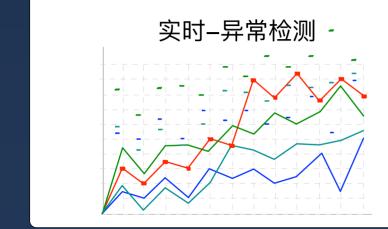


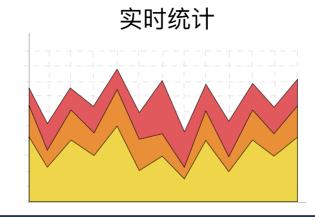
# 实时监控大盘

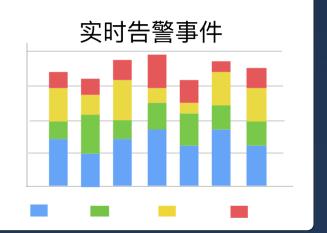
输入流数据经Flink计算后,输出流同时支持:

- OpenTSDB持久化: 写入CloudTable服务
- 输出流可视化
  - 1. 作业提供Restful API, 用户订阅输出流
  - 2. 实时监控大盘









## 实时流计算服务Console页面



实时流计算服务 v1.10.5

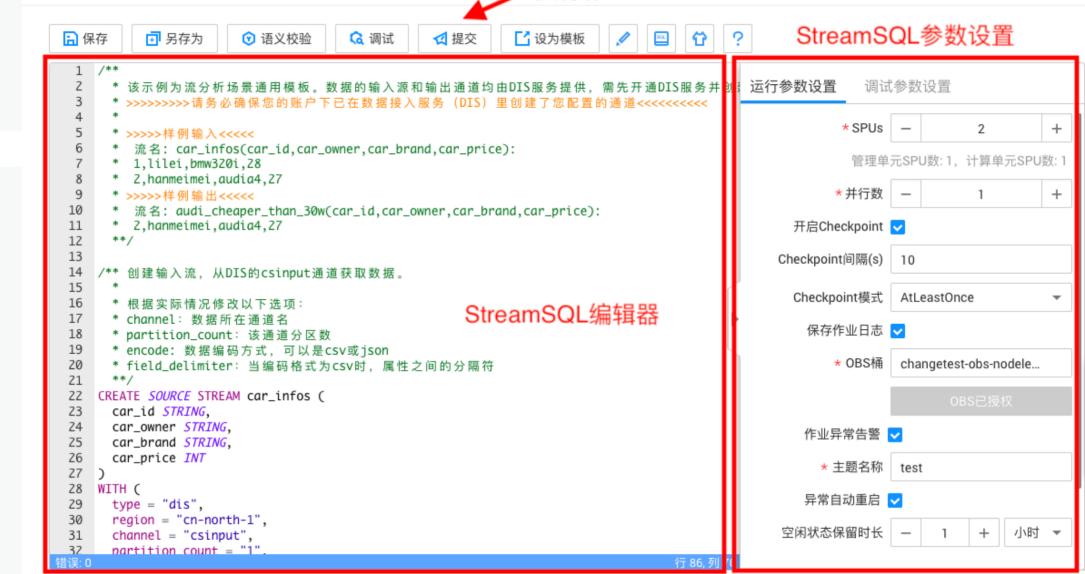
总览

作业管理

作业模板

集群管理

功能菜单





Flink SQL 原理及使用入门

https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/o\_E4KVMAvkt41lRdeUWrEw

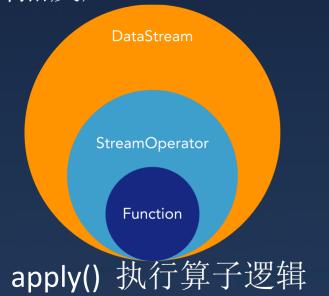
(包含Get Started、架构原理、语法等)

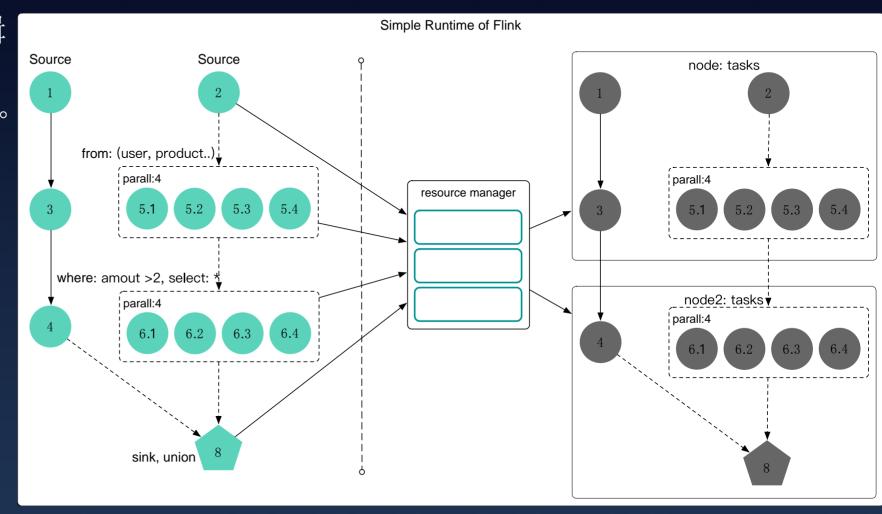


# Flink运行时示意图

API或函数的调用链,由逻辑 上的算子表示,经过逻辑优 化,调度到物理节点上执行。

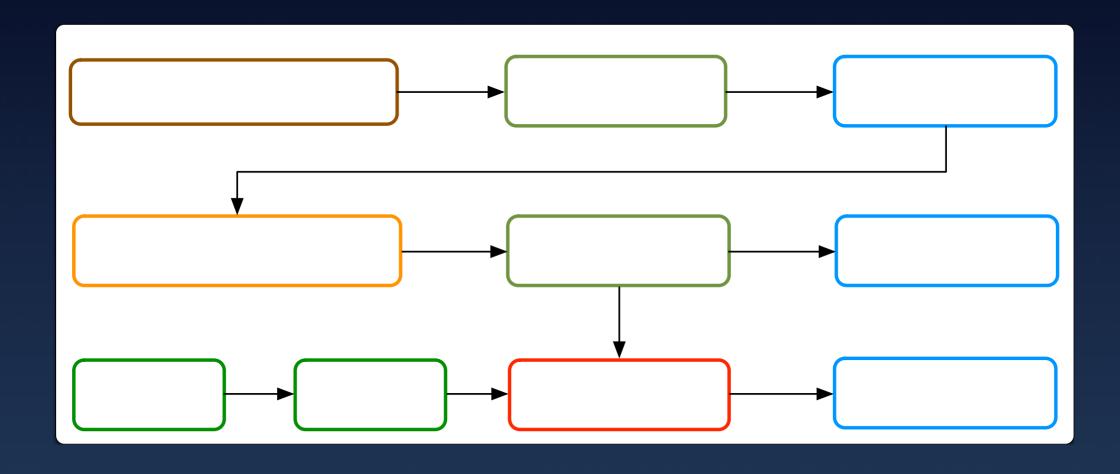
算子启动顺序为: dataflow 中最后一个节点先起,依次 向上启动; 算子之间通过 netty通信, 由网络buffer实 现自然反压。







# Flink SQL运行时的过程



Flink SQL parse, optimize, codegen, pre-compile => DataStream



### Flink vs. Spark

#### Flink:

- dataflow模型
- 丰富易用的Stream API
- 功能完善: SQL、Table、CEP、 ML、Graph

### Spark:

- Structured Streaming时延缩短
- 社区活跃
- 生态完善
- Spark StreamSQL

各有所长, 距离快速缩小



# Thank You.

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# 华为实时流计算服务CS