应用场景:

hbase使用布隆过滤器来查找不存在的的行,以减少磁盘io 垃圾邮件地址过滤。

浏览器钓鱼网站警告的实现。

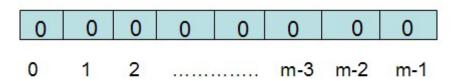
解决缓存击穿

爬虫url地址去重。

实现原理:

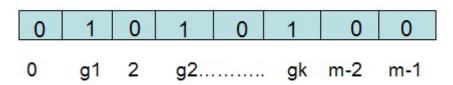
布隆过滤器需要的是一个位数组(和位图类似)和K个映射函数(和Hash表类似), 在初始状态时,对于长度为m的位数组array,它的所有位被置0。

每位是一个二进制位



对于有n个元素的集合S={S1,S2...Sn},通过k个映射函数{f1,f2,.....fk} , 将集合S中的每个元素Sj(1<=j<=n)映射为K个值{g1,g2...gk} , 然后再将位数组array中相对应的array[g1],array[g2]......array[gk]置为1:

每位是一个二进制位



如果要查找某个元素item是否在S中,则通过映射函数{f1,f2,...fk}得到k个值{g1,g2...gk},然后再判断array[g1],array[g2]...array[gk]是否都为1,若全为1,则item在S中,否则item不在S中。这个就是布隆过滤器的实现原理。使用Google的guava可以轻松实现布隆过滤器。

假设 Hash 函数以等概率条件选择并设置 Bit Array 中的某一位, M 是该位数组的大小, K是 Hash 函数的个数, 错误率是P:

确定过滤器大小(具体见维基百科):

$$m = -\frac{n \ln p}{(\ln 2)^2}$$

确定哈希函数个数:

$$k = \frac{m}{n} \ln 2.$$

设计hash函数: MurmurHash 算法,该算法同时可以用作一致性hash算法的实现。

缺点:

布隆过滤器用于查出某一元素在某一集合中是否存在,如果布隆过滤器判断不存在,那肯定是不存在,但如果判断存在却不一定存在,存在误判率,即 mightcontain

数组长度和hash函数的个数是根据容量和误判率来确定的,误判率默认0.03 误判率不能降低为0 , 越低对存储空间要求越高。

应用场景一: url地址去重

URL的去重方法有很多种,从次到优依次可以分为以下5种:

- 1、将URL保存到数据库进行去重(假设单个URL的平均长度是100 byte)。
- 2、将URL放到HashSet中去重(一亿条占用10G内存)。
- 3、将URL经过MD5之后保存到HashSet (MD5的结果是128 bit也就是16 byte 的长度,一亿条占用1.6G的内存,Scrapy采用的就是类似方法)。
- 4、使用Bitmap或Bloomfilter方法去重(URL经过hash后映射到bit的每一个位上,一亿URL占用约12M,问题是存在冲突)。

```
package standard
import (
 "crypto/md5"
 "crypto/sha1"
 "github.com/spaolacci/murmur3"
 "github.com/zhenjl/cityhash"
 "hash/crc64"
 "hash/fnv"
 "io/ioutil"
 "net/url"
 "os"
 "regexp"
func TestNew(t *testing.T) {
 var n uint = 100000
 h := []hash.Hash{fnv.New64(), crc64.New(crc64.MakeTable(crc64.ECMA)),
murmur3.New64(), cityhash.New64(), md5.New(), sha1.New()}
 I := []string{"fnv.New64()", "crc64.New()", "murmur3.New64()",
'cityhash.New64()", "md5.New()", "sha1.New()"}
   for j := range h {
     fmt.Printf("\n\nTesting %d with size %s\n", n, I[j])
     bf := New(n)
     bf.SetHasher(h[j])
     //bf.PrintStats()
```

```
//使用布隆过滤器对URL去重
func TestStandardBloom_Add(t *testing.T) {
 var n uint = 100000
 bf := New(n)
 urlsList := getUrl("url.txt")
 fmt.Println(len(urlsList))
 for _, item := range urlsList {
   if !bf.Check([]byte(item)) {
     bf.Add([]byte(item))
 fmt.Println(bf.Count())
// 获取url
<mark>func</mark> getUrl(path string) (urlsList []string) {
 file, err := os.Open(path)
 defer file.Close()
 if err != nil {
   return nil
 data, err := ioutil.ReadAll(file)
 if err != nil {
   return nil
```

```
sreg := regexp.MustCompile(`(https.*)\n?`)
sall := sreg.FindAllSubmatch(data, -1)
for _, sitem := range sall {
    fmt.Println(string(sitem[0]))
    surl, err := url.Parse(string(sitem[0]))
    if err != nil {
        panic(err)
    }
    urlsList = append(urlsList, surl.String())
}

return urlsList
}
```

测试输出结果:

布隆过滤器的go语言实现:

接口定义:

```
package bloom
import (
```

```
type Bloom interface {
 Add(key []byte) Bloom
 Check(key []byte) bool
 Count() uint
 PrintStats()
 SetHasher(hash.Hash)
 Reset()
 FillRatio() float64
 EstimatedFillRatio() float64
 SetErrorProbability(e float64)
//返回hash函数的个数
return uint(math.Ceil(math.Log2(1 / e)))
//返回位数组的容量
// m = \sim n / ((log(p)*log(1-p))/abs(log e))
 return uint(math.Ceil(float64(n) / ((math.Log(p) * math.Log(1-p)) /
math.Abs(math.Log(e)))))
func S(m, k uint) uint {
 return uint(math.Ceil(float64(m) / float64(k)))
```

具体实现:

```
package standard
import (
 "encoding/binary"
 "goland/bloom"
 "hash/fnv"
 "math"
type StandardBloom struct {
 //hash函数
  h hash.Hash
 //位数组的大小,即容量
  // m =~ n / ((log(p)*log(1-p))/abs(log e)) (见维基百科)
  m uint
 //hash函数的个数
  // k = log2(1/e)
 // Given that our e is defaulted to 0.001, therefore k \sim = 10, which means we
need 10 hash values
 k uint
 // s is the size of the partition, or slice.
```

```
s uint
 // p is the fill ratio of the filter partitions. It's mainly used to calculate m at
the start.
 // p is not checked when new items are added. So if the fill ratio goes above
p, the likelihood
 // of false positives (error rate) will increase.
 // By default we use the fill ratio of p = 0.5
 //填充率,即位数组中设为1的占比
   p float64
 //错误率,
  // By default we use the error rate of e = 0.1\% = 0.001. In some papers this
is P (uppercase P)
 e float64
 // n is the number of elements the filter is predicted to hold while
maintaining the error rate
 // or filter size (m). n is user supplied. But, in case you are interested, the
formula is
 // n = \sim m * ((log(p) * log(1-p)) / abs(log e))
 n uint
 // b is the set of bit array holding the bloom filters. There will be k b's.
 b *bitset.BitSet
 // c is the number of items we have added to the filter
 c uint
 // bs holds the list of bits to be set/check based on the hash values
 //添加一个元素时,首先计算该元素对应每个hash函数的hash值,
   bs []uint
```

```
//构造函数
func New(n uint) bloom.Bloom {
 var (
   p float64 = 0.5
   e float64 = 0.001
   k uint = bloom.K(e)
   m uint = bloom.M(n, p, e)
 return & Standard Bloom {
   h: fnv.New64(),
   p: p,
   e: e,
   k: k,
   m: m,
   b: bitset.New(m),
   bs: make([]uint, k),
//设置hash函数
func (this *StandardBloom) SetHasher(h hash.Hash) {
 this.h = h
func (this *StandardBloom) Reset() {
 this.k = bloom.K(this.e)
 this.m = bloom.M(this.n, this.p, this.e)
 this.b = bitset.New(this.m)
```

```
this.bs = make([]uint, this.k)
 if this.h == nil {
   this.h = fnv.New64()
 } else {
   this.h.Reset()
//设置错误率
func (this *StandardBloom) SetErrorProbability(e float64) {
 this.e = e
//计算填充率,
return float64(this.b.Count()) / float64(this.m)
//求取k位的位置索引之后,分别置1
func (this *StandardBloom) Add(item []byte) bloom.Bloom {
 this.bits(item)
 for _, v := range this.bs[:this.k] {
   this.b.Set(v)
 this.c++
 return this
func (this *StandardBloom) Count() uint {
 return this.c
```

```
func (this *StandardBloom) Check(item []byte) bool {
 this.bits(item)
 for _, v := range this.bs[:this.k] {
   if !this.b.Test(v) {
     return false
 return true
//预估填充率
func (this *StandardBloom) EstimatedFillRatio() float64 {
 return 1 - math.Exp((-float64(this.c)*float64(this.k))/float64(this.m))
func (this *StandardBloom) PrintStats() {
 fmt.Printf("m = %d, n = %d, k = %d, s = %d, p = %f, e = %f\n", this.m,
this.n, this.k, this.s, this.p, this.e)
 fmt.Println("Total items:", this.c)
 c := this.b.Count()
 fmt.Printf("Total bits set: %d (%.1f%%)\n", c, float32(c)/float32(this.m)*100)
//将item放置到bloom中时,位数组需置1的位置索引, k个。
func (this *StandardBloom) bits(item []byte) {
 this.h.Reset()
 this.h.Write(item)
 s := this.h.Sum(nil)
 a := binary.BigEndian.Uint32(s[4:8])
 b := binary.BigEndian.Uint32(s[0:4])
```

```
// Reference: Less Hashing, Same Performance: Building a Better Bloom
Filter
// URL: http://www.eecs.harvard.edu/~kirsch/pubs/bbbf/rsa.pdf
for i, _ := range this.bs[:this.k] {
    this.bs[i] = (uint(a) + uint(b)*uint(i)) % this.m
}
```