一、课前准备

- 1. 掌握Flink基本特性
- 2. 掌握Flink编程模型
- 3. 掌握Flink并行度

二、课堂主题

掌握常见的开发API,为Flink开发打好基础

三、课程目标

- 1. 掌握常见的DataStream常见的source
- 2. 掌握常见的DataStream的transformation操作
- 3. 掌握常见的DataStream的sink操作

四、知识要点(70分钟)

4.1 Flink之数据源 (DataStream)

4.1.1 source简介

source是程序的数据源输入,你可以通过StreamExecutionEnvironment.addSource(sourceFunction)来为你的程序添加一个source。

flink提供了大量的已经实现好的source方法,也可以自定义source:

- 1. 通过实现sourceFunction接口来自定义无并行度的source
- 2. 通过实现ParallelSourceFunction 接口 or 继承RichParallelSourceFunction 来自定义有并行度的 source

大多数情况下, 我们使用自带的source即可。

获取source的方式(自带的)

(1) 基于文件

readTextFile(path)

读取文本文件,文件遵循TextInputFormat 读取规则,逐行读取并返回。

(2) 基于socket

socketTextStream

从socker中读取数据,元素可以通过一个分隔符切开。

(3) 基于集合

fromCollection(Collection)

通过java 的collection集合创建一个数据流,集合中的所有元素必须是相同类型的。

(4) 扩展数据源

addSource 可以实现读取第三方数据源的数据

系统内置提供了一批connectors,连接器会提供对应的source支持【kafka】

扩展的数据源

- Apache Kafka (source/sink) 后面重点分析
- Apache Cassandra (sink)

- Amazon Kinesis Streams (source/sink)
- Elasticsearch (sink)
- Hadoop FileSystem (sink)
- RabbitMQ (source/sink)
- Apache NiFi (source/sink)
- Twitter Streaming API (source)

4.1.2 数据源之collection

```
public class StreamingSourceFromCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
       //步骤一: 获取环境变量
        StreamExecutionEnvironment env =
StreamExecutionEnvironment.getExecutionEnvironment();
       //步骤二:模拟数据
       ArrayList<String> data = new ArrayList<String>();
        data.add("hadoop");
        data.add("spark");
       data.add("flink");
       //步骤三: 获取数据源
       DataStreamSource<String> dataStream = env.fromCollection(data);
       //步骤四: transformation操作
        SingleOutputStreamOperator<String> addPreStream = dataStream.map(new
MapFunction<String, String>() {
           @override
           public String map(String word) throws Exception {
               return "kaikeba_" + word;
           }
       });
        //步骤五:对结果进行处理(打印)
        addPreStream.print().setParallelism(1);
       //步骤六: 启动程序
        env.execute("StreamingSourceFromCollection");
   }
}
```

4.1.3 自定义单并行度数据源

```
/**
 * 注意: 指定数据类型
 * 功能: 每秒产生一条数据
 */
public class MyNoParalleSource implements SourceFunction<Long> {
    private long number = 1L;
    private boolean isRunning = true;
    @Override
    public void run(SourceContext<Long> sct) throws Exception {
        while (isRunning) {
            sct.collect(number);
            number++;
            //每秒生成一条数据
            Thread.sleep(10000);
        }
    }
}
```

```
@override
public void cancel() {
    isRunning=false;
}
```

```
/**
 * 功能: 从自定义的数据数据源里面获取数据, 然后过滤出偶数
public class StreamingDemoWithMyNoPralalleSource {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        StreamExecutionEnvironment env =
StreamExecutionEnvironment.getExecutionEnvironment();
        DataStreamSource<Long> numberStream = env.addSource(new
MyNoParalleSource()).setParallelism(1);
        SingleOutputStreamOperator<Long> dataStream = numberStream.map(new
MapFunction<Long, Long>() {
           @override
           public Long map(Long value) throws Exception {
               System.out.println("接受到了数据: "+value);
               return value;
            }
        });
        SingleOutputStreamOperator<Long> filterDataStream =
dataStream.filter(new FilterFunction<Long>() {
           @override
            public boolean filter(Long number) throws Exception {
                return number % 2 == 0;
           }
       });
        filterDataStream.print().setParallelism(1);
        env.execute("StreamingDemoWithMyNoPralalleSource");
   }
}
```

运行结果:

```
接受到了数据: 1
接受到了数据: 3
接受到了数据: 4
4
接受到了数据: 5
接受到了数据: 6
6
6
接受到了数据: 7
接受到了数据: 8
```

4.1.4 自定义多并行度数据源

```
/**
* 功能: 自定义支持并行度的数据源
* 每秒产生一条数据
*/
public class MyParalleSource implements ParallelSourceFunction<Long> {
   private long number = 1L;
   private boolean isRunning = true;
   @override
   public void run(SourceContext<Long> sct) throws Exception {
       while (isRunning){
           sct.collect(number);
           number++;
           //每秒生成一条数据
           Thread.sleep(1000);
       }
   }
   @override
   public void cancel() {
       isRunning=false;
   }
}
```

```
public class StreamingDemoWithMyPralalleSource {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        StreamExecutionEnvironment env =
StreamExecutionEnvironment.getExecutionEnvironment();
        DataStreamSource<Long> numberStream = env.addSource(new
MyParalleSource()).setParallelism(2);
        SingleOutputStreamOperator<Long> dataStream = numberStream.map(new
MapFunction<Long, Long>() {
            @override
            public Long map(Long value) throws Exception {
                System.out.println("接受到了数据: "+value);
                return value;
            }
        });
        SingleOutputStreamOperator<Long> filterDataStream =
dataStream.filter(new FilterFunction<Long>() {
            @override
            public boolean filter(Long number) throws Exception {
                return number % 2 == 0;
            }
        });
        filterDataStream.print().setParallelism(1);
        env.execute("StreamingDemoWithMyNoPralalleSource");
    }
}
```

运行结果:

```
接受到了数据: 1 接受到了数据: 1 接受到了数据: 2
```

```
接受到了数据: 2
2
接受到了数据: 3
接受到了数据: 4
4
接受到了数据: 4
接受到了数据: 5
接受到了数据: 5
接受到了数据: 6
接受到了数据: 6
```

4.2 常见Transformation操作

4.2.1 map和filter

```
/**
 * 数据源: 1 2 3 4 5.....源源不断过来
* 通过map打印一下接受到数据
* 通过filter过滤一下数据,我们只需要偶数
*/
public class MapDemo {
        public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
           StreamExecutionEnvironment env =
StreamExecutionEnvironment.getExecutionEnvironment();
           DataStreamSource<Long> numberStream = env.addSource(new
MyNoParalleSource()).setParallelism(1);
           SingleOutputStreamOperator<Long> dataStream = numberStream.map(new
MapFunction<Long, Long>() {
               @override
               public Long map(Long value) throws Exception {
                   System.out.println("接受到了数据: "+value);
                   return value;
               }
           });
           SingleOutputStreamOperator<Long> filterDataStream =
dataStream.filter(new FilterFunction<Long>() {
               @override
               public boolean filter(Long number) throws Exception {
                   return number % 2 == 0;
               }
           });
           filterDataStream.print().setParallelism(1);
           env.execute("StreamingDemoWithMyNoPralalleSource");
       }
}
```

4.2.2 flatMap, keyBy和sum

```
/**
    * 滑动窗口实现单词计数
    * 数据源: socket
```

```
* 需求: 每隔1秒计算最近2秒单词出现的次数
 * 练习算子:
 * flatMap
* keyBy:
     dataStream.keyBy("someKey") // 指定对象中的 "someKey"字段作为分组key
     dataStream.keyBy(0) //指定Tuple中的第一个元素作为分组key
 * sum
 */
public class WindowWordCountJava {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
       int port;
       try{
           ParameterTool parameterTool = ParameterTool.fromArgs(args);
           port = parameterTool.getInt("port");
       }catch (Exception e){
           System.err.println("no port set,user default port 9988");
           port=9988;
       }
        //步骤一: 获取flink运行环境(stream)
       StreamExecutionEnvironment env=
StreamExecutionEnvironment.getExecutionEnvironment();
       String hostname="10.126.88.226";
       String delimiter="\n";
        //步骤二: 获取数据源
       DataStreamSource<String> textStream = env.socketTextStream(hostname,
port, delimiter);
       //步骤三: 执行transformation操作
        SingleOutputStreamOperator<WordCount> wordCountStream =
textStream.flatMap(new FlatMapFunction<String, WordCount>() {
           public void flatMap(String line, Collector<WordCount> out) throws
Exception {
               String[] fields = line.split("\t");
               for (String word : fields) {
                   out.collect(new WordCount(word, 1L));
               }
           }
       }).keyBy("word")
               .timeWindow(Time.seconds(2), Time.seconds(1))//每隔1秒计算最近2秒
               .sum("count");
       wordCountStream.print().setParallelism(1);//打印并设置并行度
        //步骤四:运行程序
        env.execute("socket word count");
    }
    public static class WordCount{
        public String word;
        public long count;
        public WordCount(){
        public WordCount(String word,long count){
           this.word=word;
           this.count=count;
       }
```

4.2.3 union

```
/**
* 合并多个流,新的流会包含所有流中的数据,但是union是一个限制,就是所有合并的流类型必须是一致
的
*/
public class unionDemo {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
       //获取Flink的运行环境
       StreamExecutionEnvironment env =
StreamExecutionEnvironment.getExecutionEnvironment();
       //获取数据源
       DataStreamSource<Long> text1 = env.addSource(new
MyNoParalleSource()).setParallelism(1);//注意:针对此source,并行度只能设置为1
       DataStreamSource<Long> text2 = env.addSource(new
MyNoParalleSource()).setParallelism(1);
       //把text1和text2组装到一起
       DataStream<Long> text = text1.union(text2);
       DataStream<Long> num = text.map(new MapFunction<Long, Long>() {
           @override
           public Long map(Long value) throws Exception {
               System.out.println("原始接收到数据: " + value);
               return value;
           }
       });
       //每2秒钟处理一次数据
       DataStream<Long> sum = num.timeWindowAll(Time.seconds(2)).sum(0);
       //打印结果
       sum.print().setParallelism(1);
       String jobName = unionDemo.class.getSimpleName();
       env.execute(jobName);
   }
}
```

4.2.4 connect,conMap和conFlatMap

```
/**
 * 和union类似,但是只能连接两个流,两个流的数据类型可以不同,会对两个流中的数据应用不同的处理方法
 */
public class ConnectionDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        //获取Flink的运行环境
```

```
StreamExecutionEnvironment env =
StreamExecutionEnvironment.getExecutionEnvironment();
        //获取数据源
        DataStreamSource<Long> text1 = env.addSource(new
MyNoParalleSource()).setParallelism(1);//注意:针对此source,并行度只能设置为1
        DataStreamSource<Long> text2 = env.addSource(new
MyNoParalleSource()).setParallelism(1);
        SingleOutputStreamOperator<String> text2_str = text2.map(new
MapFunction<Long, String>() {
            @override
            public String map(Long value) throws Exception {
                return "str_" + value;
        });
        ConnectedStreams<Long, String> connectStream = text1.connect(text2_str);
        SingleOutputStreamOperator<Object> result = connectStream.map(new
CoMapFunction<Long, String, Object>() {
            @override
            public Object map1(Long value) throws Exception {
                return value;
            @override
            public Object map2(String value) throws Exception {
                return value:
        });
        //打印结果
        result.print().setParallelism(1);
        String jobName = ConnectionDemo.class.getSimpleName();
        env.execute(jobName);
    }
}
```

4.2.5 Split和Select

```
/**
 * 根据规则把一个数据流切分为多个流
应用场景:
 * 可能在实际工作中,源数据流中混合了多种类似的数据,多种类型的数据处理规则不一样,所以就可以在
根据一定的规则,
 * 把一个数据流切分成多个数据流,这样每个数据流就可以使用不用的处理逻辑了
 */
public class SplitDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        //获取Flink的运行环境
        StreamExecutionEnvironment env =
        StreamExecutionEnvironment.getExecutionEnvironment();
        //获取数据源
        DataStreamSource<Long> text = env.addSource(new

MyNoParalleSource()).setParallelism(1);//注意: 针对此source,并行度只能设置为1
        //对流进行切分,按照数据的奇偶性进行区分
```

```
SplitStream<Long> splitStream = text.split(new OutputSelector<Long>() {
        @override
        public Iterable<String> select(Long value) {
            ArrayList<String> outPut = new ArrayList<>();
            if (value % 2 == 0) {
                outPut.add("even");//偶数
            } else {
                outPut.add("odd");//奇数
            return outPut;
        }
    });
    //选择一个或者多个切分后的流
    DataStream<Long> evenStream = splitStream.select("even");
    DataStream<Long> oddStream = splitStream.select("odd");
    DataStream<Long> moreStream = splitStream.select("odd","even");
    //打印结果
    evenStream.print().setParallelism(1);
    String jobName = SplitDemo.class.getSimpleName();
    env.execute(jobName);
}
```

4.3 常见sink操作

4.3.1 print() / printToErr()

打印每个元素的toString()方法的值到标准输出或者标准错误输出流中

4.3.2 writeAsText()

```
* 数据源: 1 2 3 4 5.....源源不断过来
 * 通过map打印一下接受到数据
* 通过filter过滤一下数据,我们只需要偶数
public class WriteTextDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        StreamExecutionEnvironment env =
StreamExecutionEnvironment.getExecutionEnvironment();
        DataStreamSource<Long> numberStream = env.addSource(new
MyNoParalleSource()).setParallelism(1);
        SingleOutputStreamOperator<Long> dataStream = numberStream.map(new
MapFunction<Long, Long>() {
           @override
           public Long map(Long value) throws Exception {
               System.out.println("接受到了数据: "+value);
               return value;
           }
        SingleOutputStreamOperator<Long> filterDataStream =
dataStream.filter(new FilterFunction<Long>() {
           @override
           public boolean filter(Long number) throws Exception {
               return number % 2 == 0;
```

```
}
});

filterDataStream.writeAsText("D:\\nx\\flinklesson\\src\\output\\test").setParall
elism(1);
    env.execute("StreamingDemowithMyNoPralalleSource");
}
```

4.3.3 Flink提供的sink

- Apache Kafka (source/sink)
- Apache Cassandra (sink)
- Amazon Kinesis Streams (source/sink)
- Elasticsearch (sink)
- Hadoop FileSystem (sink)
- RabbitMQ (source/sink)
- Apache NiFi (source/sink)
- <u>Twitter Streaming API</u> (source)
- Google PubSub (source/sink)

4.4 DataSet算子操作

4.4.1 source

基于文件
readTextFile(path)
基于集合
fromCollection(Collection)

4.4.2 transform

算子概览

Map: 输入一个元素, 然后返回一个元素, 中间可以做一些清洗转换等操作

FlatMap: 输入一个元素,可以返回零个,一个或者多个元素

MapPartition: 类似map, 一次处理一个分区的数据【如果在进行map处理的时候需要获取第三方资源

链接,建议使用MapPartition】

Filter: 过滤函数,对传入的数据进行判断,符合条件的数据会被留下

Reduce:对数据进行聚合操作,结合当前元素和上一次reduce返回的值进行聚合操作,然后返回一个

新的值

Aggregate: sum、max、min等

Distinct: 返回一个数据集中去重之后的元素, data.distinct()

Join: 内连接 OuterJoin: 外链接

Cross: 获取两个数据集的笛卡尔积

Union:返回两个数据集的总和,数据类型需要一致

First-n: 获取集合中的前N个元素

Sort Partition:在本地对数据集的所有分区进行排序,通过sortPartition()的链接调用来完成对多个字

段的排序

MapPartition

```
public class MapPartitionDemo {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception{
```

```
//获取运行环境
       ExecutionEnvironment env =
ExecutionEnvironment.getExecutionEnvironment();
       ArrayList<String> data = new ArrayList<>();
       data.add("hello you");
       data.add("hello me");
       DataSource<String> text = env.fromCollection(data);
       /*text.map(new MapFunction<String, String>() {
           @override
           public String map(String value) throws Exception {
               //获取数据库连接--注意,此时是每过来一条数据就获取一次链接
               //处理数据
               //关闭连接
               return value;
           }
       });*/
       DataSet<String> mapPartitionData = text.mapPartition(new
MapPartitionFunction<String, String>() {
           @override
           public void mapPartition(Iterable<String> values, Collector<String>
out) throws Exception {
              //获取数据库连接--注意,此时是一个分区的数据获取一次连接【优点,每个分区获取
一次链接】
               //values中保存了一个分区的数据
               //处理数据
               Iterator<String> it = values.iterator();
               while (it.hasNext()) {
                   String next = it.next();
                   String[] split = next.split("\\W+");
                  for (String word : split) {
                      out.collect(word);
                  }
               //关闭链接
           }
       });
       mapPartitionData.print();
   }
}
```

distinct

```
/**

* 对数据进行去重

*/
public class DistinctDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception{

    //获取运行环境
        ExecutionEnvironment env =

ExecutionEnvironment.getExecutionEnvironment();

        ArrayList<String> data = new ArrayList<>>();
        data.add("you jump");
        data.add("i jump");
        DataSource<String> text = env.fromCollection(data);
```

```
FlatMapOperator<String, String> flatMapData = text.flatMap(new
FlatMapFunction<String, String>() {
            @override
            public void flatMap(String value, Collector<String> out) throws
Exception {
                String[] split = value.toLowerCase().split("\\w+");
                for (String word : split) {
                    System.out.println("单词: "+word);
                    out.collect(word);
                }
           }
        });
        flatMapData.distinct()// 对数据进行整体去重
                .print();
   }
}
```

join

```
/**
 * 对数据进行join
*/
public class JoinDemo {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception{
       //获取运行环境
       ExecutionEnvironment env =
ExecutionEnvironment.getExecutionEnvironment();
       //tuple2<用户id,用户姓名>
       ArrayList<Tuple2<Integer, String>> data1 = new ArrayList<>();
       data1.add(new Tuple2<>(1,"zs"));
       data1.add(new Tuple2<>(2,"ls"));
       data1.add(new Tuple2<>(3,"ww"));
       //tuple2<用户id,用户所在城市>
       ArrayList<Tuple2<Integer, String>> data2 = new ArrayList<>();
       data2.add(new Tuple2<>(1,"beijing"));
       data2.add(new Tuple2<>(2,"shanghai"));
       data2.add(new Tuple2<>(3,"guangzhou"));
       DataSource<Tuple2<Integer, String>> text1 = env.fromCollection(data1);
       DataSource<Tuple2<Integer, String>> text2 = env.fromCollection(data2);
       text1.join(text2).where(0)//指定第一个数据集中需要进行比较的元素角标
               .equalTo(0)//指定第二个数据集中需要进行比较的元素角标
               .with(new JoinFunction<Tuple2<Integer,String>,
Tuple2<Integer,String>, Tuple3<Integer,String,String>>() {
                   @override
```

```
public Tuple3<Integer, String, String> join(Tuple2<Integer,</pre>
String> first, Tuple2<Integer, String> second)
                          throws Exception {
                      return new Tuple3<>(first.f0, first.f1, second.f1);
                  }
              }).print();
       System.out.println("=======");
       //注意,这里用map和上面使用的with最终效果是一致的。
       /*text1.join(text2).where(0)//指定第一个数据集中需要进行比较的元素角标
               .equalTo(0)//指定第二个数据集中需要进行比较的元素角标
               .map(new
MapFunction<Tuple2<Tuple2<Integer,String>,Tuple2<Integer,String>>,
Tuple3<Integer,String,String>>() {
                  @override
                  public Tuple3<Integer, String, String>
map(Tuple2<Tuple2<Integer, String>, Tuple2<Integer, String>> value) throws
Exception {
                      return new Tuple3<>
(value.f0.f0,value.f0.f1,value.f1.f1);
                  }
              }).print();*/
   }
}
```

OutJoin

```
/**
 * 外连接:
       左外连接
       右外连接
       全外连接
*/
public class OuterJoinDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception{
        //获取运行环境
        ExecutionEnvironment env =
ExecutionEnvironment.getExecutionEnvironment();
       //tuple2<用户id,用户姓名>
        ArrayList<Tuple2<Integer, String>> data1 = new ArrayList<>();
        data1.add(new Tuple2<>(1,"zs"));
        data1.add(new Tuple2<>(2,"ls"));
        data1.add(new Tuple2<>(3,"ww"));
        //tuple2<用户id,用户所在城市>
       ArrayList<Tuple2<Integer, String>> data2 = new ArrayList<>();
        data2.add(new Tuple2<>(1,"beijing"));
        data2.add(new Tuple2<>(2,"shanghai"));
        data2.add(new Tuple2<>(4, "guangzhou"));
        DataSource<Tuple2<Integer, String>> text1 = env.fromCollection(data1);
        DataSource<Tuple2<Integer, String>> text2 = env.fromCollection(data2);
        /**
        * 左外连接
        * 注意: second这个tuple中的元素可能为null
```

```
text1.leftOuterJoin(text2)
               .where(0)
               .equalTo(0)
               .with(new JoinFunction<Tuple2<Integer,String>,
Tuple2<Integer,String>, Tuple3<Integer,String,String>>() {
                   @override
                   public Tuple3<Integer, String, String> join(Tuple2<Integer,</pre>
String> first, Tuple2<Integer, String> second) throws Exception {
                      if(second==null){
                          return new Tuple3<>(first.f0,first.f1,"null");
                      }else{
                          return new Tuple3<>(first.f0, first.f1, second.f1);
                      }
                   }
               }).print();
       System.out.println("=======");
       /**
        * 右外连接
        * 注意: first这个tuple中的数据可能为null
        */
       text1.rightOuterJoin(text2)
               .where(0)
               .equalTo(0)
               .with(new JoinFunction<Tuple2<Integer,String>,
Tuple2<Integer,String>, Tuple3<Integer,String,String>>() {
                   @override
                   public Tuple3<Integer, String, String> join(Tuple2<Integer,</pre>
String> first, Tuple2<Integer, String> second) throws Exception {
                      if(first==null){
                          return new Tuple3<>(second.f0,"null",second.f1);
                       return new Tuple3<>(first.f0, first.f1, second.f1);
               }).print();
       System.out.println("======="");
       /**
        * 全外连接
        * 注意: first和second这两个tuple都有可能为null
        */
       text1.fullOuterJoin(text2)
               .where(0)
               .equalTo(0)
               .with(new JoinFunction<Tuple2<Integer,String>,
Tuple2<Integer,String>, Tuple3<Integer,String,String>>() {
                   @override
```

Cross

```
/**
 * 笛卡尔积
*/
public class CrossDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception{
        //获取运行环境
       ExecutionEnvironment env =
ExecutionEnvironment.getExecutionEnvironment();
       //tuple2<用户id,用户姓名>
       ArrayList<String> data1 = new ArrayList<>();
       data1.add("zs");
       data1.add("ww");
       //tuple2<用户id,用户所在城市>
       ArrayList<Integer> data2 = new ArrayList<>();
        data2.add(1);
       data2.add(2);
       DataSource<String> text1 = env.fromCollection(data1);
       DataSource<Integer> text2 = env.fromCollection(data2);
       CrossOperator.DefaultCross<String, Integer> cross = text1.cross(text2);
        cross.print();
   }
}
```

First-n 和 SortPartition

```
/**

* TopN

*/
import java.util.ArrayList;

public class FirstNDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception{

    //获取运行环境
    ExecutionEnvironment env =
ExecutionEnvironment.getExecutionEnvironment();
```

```
ArrayList<Tuple2<Integer, String>> data = new ArrayList<>();
       data.add(new Tuple2<>(2,"zs"));
       data.add(new Tuple2<>(4,"ls"));
       data.add(new Tuple2<>(3,"ww"));
       data.add(new Tuple2<>(1,"xw"));
       data.add(new Tuple2<>(1, "aw"));
       data.add(new Tuple2<>(1,"mw"));
      DataSource<Tuple2<Integer, String>> text = env.fromCollection(data);
      //获取前3条数据,按照数据插入的顺序
       text.first(3).print();
       System.out.println("=======");
      //根据数据中的第一列进行分组,获取每组的前2个元素
       text.groupBy(0).first(2).print();
       System.out.println("=======");
      //根据数据中的第一列分组,再根据第二列进行组内排序[升序],获取每组的前2个元素
      text.groupBy(0).sortGroup(1, Order.ASCENDING).first(2).print();
       System.out.println("=======");
      //不分组,全局排序获取集合中的前3个元素,针对第一个元素升序,第二个元素倒序
text.sortPartition(0,Order.ASCENDING).sortPartition(1,Order.DESCENDING).first(3
).print();
   }
}
```

partition

```
/**

* HashPartition

*

* RangePartition

*/

public class HashRangePartitionDemo {

public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception{

//获取运行环境

ExecutionEnvironment env =

ExecutionEnvironment.getExecutionEnvironment();

ArrayList<Tuple2<Integer, String>> data = new ArrayList<>();

data.add(new Tuple2<>(1, "hello1"));

data.add(new Tuple2<>(2, "hello2"));

data.add(new Tuple2<>(2, "hello3"));

data.add(new Tuple2<>(3, "hello4"));

data.add(new Tuple2<>(3, "hello5"));

data.add(new Tuple2<>(3, "hello5"));

data.add(new Tuple2<>(4, "hello6"));

data.add(new Tuple2<>(4, "hello6"));
```

```
data.add(new Tuple2<>(4,"hello8"));
        data.add(new Tuple2<>(4,"hello9"));
        data.add(new Tuple2<>(4,"hello10"));
        data.add(new Tuple2<>(5,"hello11"));
        data.add(new Tuple2<>(5,"hello12"));
        data.add(new Tuple2<>(5,"hello13"));
        data.add(new Tuple2<>(5,"hello14"));
        data.add(new Tuple2<>(5,"hello15"));
        data.add(new Tuple2<>(6,"hello16"));
        data.add(new Tuple2<>(6,"hello17"));
        data.add(new Tuple2<>(6,"hello18"));
        data.add(new Tuple2<>(6,"hello19"));
        data.add(new Tuple2<>(6,"hello20"));
        data.add(new Tuple2<>(6,"hello21"));
        DataSource<Tuple2<Integer, String>> text = env.fromCollection(data);
        /*text.partitionByHash(0).mapPartition(new
MapPartitionFunction<Tuple2<Integer,String>, Tuple2<Integer,String>>() {
           @override
            public void mapPartition(Iterable<Tuple2<Integer, String>> values,
Collector<Tuple2<Integer, String>> out) throws Exception {
                Iterator<Tuple2<Integer, String>> it = values.iterator();
                while (it.hasNext()){
                   Tuple2<Integer, String> next = it.next();
                    System.out.println("当前线程
id: "+Thread.currentThread().getId()+","+next);
           }
        }).print();*/
        text.partitionByRange(0).mapPartition(new
MapPartitionFunction<Tuple2<Integer,String>, Tuple2<Integer,String>>() {
            public void mapPartition(Iterable<Tuple2<Integer, String>> values,
Collector<Tuple2<Integer, String>> out) throws Exception {
                Iterator<Tuple2<Integer, String>> it = values.iterator();
                while (it.hasNext()){
                    Tuple2<Integer, String> next = it.next();
                    System.out.println("当前线程
id: "+Thread.currentThread().getId()+","+next);
            }
        }).print();
   }
}
```

writeAsText(): 将元素以字符串形式逐行写入,这些字符串通过调用每个元素的toString()方法来获取writeAsCsv(): 将元组以逗号分隔写入文件中,行及字段之间的分隔是可配置的。每个字段的值来自对象的toString()方法

print(): 打印每个元素的toString()方法的值到标准输出或者标准错误输出流中

4.4.4 Flink之广播变量

广播变量允许编程人员在每台机器上保持1个只读的缓存变量,而不是传送变量的副本给tasks 广播变量创建后,它可以运行在集群中的任何function上,而不需要多次传递给集群节点。另外需要记 住,不应该修改广播变量,这样才能确保每个节点获取到的值都是一致的

一句话解释,可以理解为是一个公共的共享变量,我们可以把一个dataset 数据集广播出去,然后不同的task在节点上都能够获取到,这个数据在每个节点上只会存在一份。如果不使用broadcast,则在每个节点中的每个task中都需要拷贝一份dataset数据集,比较浪费内存(也就是一个节点中可能会存在多份dataset数据)。

用法

```
1: 初始化数据
DataSet<Integer> toBroadcast = env.fromElements(1, 2, 3)
2: 广播数据
withBroadcastSet(toBroadcast, "broadcastSetName");
3: 获取数据
Collection<Integer> broadcastSet = getRuntimeContext().getBroadcastVariable("broadcastSetName");
```

注意:

- 1: 广播出去的变量存在于每个节点的内存中,所以这个数据集不能太大。因为广播出去的数据,会常驻内存,除非程序执行结束
- 2: 广播变量在初始化广播出去以后不支持修改,这样才能保证每个节点的数据都是一致的。

```
/**
 * broadcast广播变量
* 需求:
 * flink会从数据源中获取到用户的姓名
 * 最终需要把用户的姓名和年龄信息打印出来
* 分析:
 * 所以就需要在中间的map处理的时候获取用户的年龄信息
 * 建议吧用户的关系数据集使用广播变量进行处理
*/
public class BroadCastDemo {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception{
       //获取运行环境
       ExecutionEnvironment env =
ExecutionEnvironment.getExecutionEnvironment();
       //1: 准备需要广播的数据
       ArrayList<Tuple2<String, Integer>>> broadData = new ArrayList<>();
       broadData.add(new Tuple2<>("zs",18));
       broadData.add(new Tuple2<>("ls",20));
       broadData.add(new Tuple2<>("ww",17));
       DataSet<Tuple2<String, Integer>> tupleData =
env.fromCollection(broadData);
       //1.1:处理需要广播的数据,把数据集转换成map类型,map中的key就是用户姓名,value就是
用户年龄
```

```
DataSet<HashMap<String, Integer>> toBroadcast = tupleData.map(new
MapFunction<Tuple2<String, Integer>, HashMap<String, Integer>>() {
           @override
           public HashMap<String, Integer> map(Tuple2<String, Integer> value)
throws Exception {
               HashMap<String, Integer> res = new HashMap<>();
               res.put(value.f0, value.f1);
               return res;
           }
       });
       //源数据
       DataSource<String> data = env.fromElements("zs", "ls", "ww");
       //注意:在这里需要使用到RichMapFunction获取广播变量
       DataSet<String> result = data.map(new RichMapFunction<String, String>()
{
           List<HashMap<String, Integer>> broadCastMap = new
ArrayList<HashMap<String, Integer>>();
           HashMap<String, Integer> allMap = new HashMap<String, Integer>();
            * 这个方法只会执行一次
            * 可以在这里实现一些初始化的功能
            * 所以,就可以在open方法中获取广播变量数据
            */
           @override
           public void open(Configuration parameters) throws Exception {
               super.open(parameters);
               //3:获取广播数据
               this.broadCastMap =
getRuntimeContext().getBroadcastVariable("broadCastMapName");
               for (HashMap map : broadCastMap) {
                   allMap.putAll(map);
               }
           }
           @override
           public String map(String value) throws Exception {
               Integer age = allMap.get(value);
               return value + "," + age;
           }
       }).withBroadcastSet(toBroadcast, "broadCastMapName");//2: 执行广播数据的操
作
        result.print();
   }
}
```

4.4.5 Flink之Counter (计数器)

```
Accumulator即累加器,与Mapreduce counter的应用场景差不多,都能很好地观察task在运行期间的数据变化可以在Flink job任务中的算子函数中操作累加器,但是只能在任务执行结束之后才能获得累加器的最终结果。
Counter是一个具体的累加器(Accumulator)实现
IntCounter, LongCounter 和 DoubleCounter
用法
1: 创建累加器
private IntCounter numLines = new IntCounter();
```

```
2: 注册累加器
getRuntimeContext().addAccumulator("num-lines", this.numLines);
3: 使用累加器
this.numLines.add(1);
4: 获取累加器的结果
myJobExecutionResult.getAccumulatorResult("num-lines")
```

```
/**
* 计数器
*/
public class CounterDemo {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception{
       //获取运行环境
       ExecutionEnvironment env =
ExecutionEnvironment.getExecutionEnvironment();
       DataSource<String> data = env.fromElements("a", "b", "c", "d");
       DataSet<String> result = data.map(new RichMapFunction<String, String>()
{
           //1:创建累加器
           private IntCounter numLines = new IntCounter();
           public void open(Configuration parameters) throws Exception {
               super.open(parameters);
               //2:注册累加器
               getRuntimeContext().addAccumulator("num-lines", this.numLines);
           //int sum = 0;
           @override
           public String map(String value) throws Exception {
               //如果并行度为1,使用普通的累加求和即可,但是设置多个并行度,则普通的累加求和
结果就不准了
               //sum++;
               //System.out.println("sum: "+sum);
               this.numLines.add(1);
               return value;
           }
       }).setParallelism(8);
       //如果要获取counter的值,只能是任务
       //result.print();
       result.writeAsText("d:\\data\\mycounter");
       JobExecutionResult jobResult = env.execute("counter");
       int num = jobResult.getAccumulatorResult("num-lines");
       System.out.println("num:"+num);
   }
}
```

六、总结(5分钟)

- 1. 掌握常见的DataStream API
- 2. 掌握常见的DataSet API

七、作业

把所有的例子都敲一遍

八、互动