## 12.实时日志行为处理

根据实时的用户日志行为做出相应的反馈: 实时更新特征、实时更新召回集

例,用户的浏览、收藏、加购物车、购买等行为记录到日志后,可能包含如下信息:

- 时间
- 地点
- 用户Id
- 商品Id
- 类别Id
- 品牌Id
- 商品价格

以上信息,就目前我们持有的数据而言,能产生实时影响大概只有分为两种类:

- 对用户的基本信息产生影响的数据: 地点(根据当前低点定位来判断用户的消费环境/等级)、购买 行为的商品价格
- 对用户召回结果产生影响的数据: 商品的类别、品牌

因此现在假设日志格式为:"时间,地点,用户ID,商品ID,类别ID,品牌ID,商品价格"

```
In [1]:
          1 # spark配置信息
            from pyspark import SparkConf
            from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
            SPARK APP NAME = "processingOnlineData"
            SPARK URL = "yarn"
          6
          7
            conf = SparkConf() # 创建spark config对象
          9
                ("spark.app.name", SPARK_APP_NAME), # 设置启动的spark的app名称,没有提供,将随
         10
                ("spark. executor. memory", "2g"), # 设置该app启动时占用的内存用量,默认1g
         11
                ("spark. executor. cores", "2"), # 设置spark executor使用的CPU核心数
         12
                ("spark. executor. instances", 1) # 设置spark executor数量, yarn时起作用
         13
         14 )
         15 | # 查看更详细配置及说明: https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/configuration.html
         16 #
            conf. setAll(config)
         17
         18 # 利用config对象, 创建spark session
         19 | spark = SparkSession.builder.config(conf=conf).getOrCreate()
```

```
In
        [6]:
                                !hadoop fs -1s /models
                     Found 3 items
                     drwxr-xr-x
                                                 - root supergroup
                                                                                                                0 2020-12-12 21:11 /models/CTRModel AllOneHot.o
                     bj
                                                                                                                0 2020-12-12 21:12 /models/CTRModel Normal.obj
                     drwxr-xr-x

    root supergroup

                     drwxr-xr-x
                                                  - root supergroup
                                                                                                                0 2020-12-12 21:12 /models/userCateRatingALSMod
                     el.obj
In [9]:
                                #### 获取广告和类别的对应关系
                         1
                               # 从HDFS中加载广告基本信息数据,返回spark dafaframe对象
                         3
                                df = spark. read. csv ("/data/ad feature. csv", header=True)
                         4
                         5
                                # 注意:由于本数据集中存在NULL字样的数据,无法直接设置schema,只能先将NULL类型的数据处
                         6
                         7
                                from pyspark.sql.types import StructType, StructField, IntegerType, FloatType
                         8
                                # 替换掉NULL字符串,替换掉
                         9
                                df = df.replace("NULL", "-1")
                        10
                        11
                               # 更改df表结构: 更改列类型和列名称
                        12
                       13
                                ad feature df = df. \
                       14
                                         withColumn("adgroup id", df.adgroup id.cast(IntegerType())).withColumnRenamed("adgroup id", df.adgroup id", adgroup id.cast(IntegerType())).withColumnRenamed("adgroup id", df.adgroup id", df.adgroup id.cast(IntegerType())).withColumnRenamed("adgroup id", df.adgroup id.cast(IntegerType())).withColumnRenamed("adgroup id", df.adgroup id.cast(IntegerType())).withColumnRenamed("adgroup id", df.adgroup id.cast(IntegerType())).withColumnRenamed("adgroup id.cast(IntegerType()))).withColumnRenamed("adgroup id.cast(IntegerType()))).withColumnRenamed("ad
                                         withColumn("cate id", df.cate id.cast(IntegerType())).withColumnRenamed("cate id",
                       15
                       16
                                         withColumn("campaign id", df.campaign id.cast(IntegerType())).withColumnRenamed("o
                                         withColumn("customer", df. customer.cast(IntegerType())).withColumnRenamed("customer")
                       17
                                         withColumn("brand", df.brand.cast(IntegerType())).withColumnRenamed("brand", "brand", "brand",
                       18
                       19
                                         withColumn("price", df.price.cast(FloatType()))
                       20
                                # 这里我们只需要adgroupId、和cateId
                       21
                        22
                                    = ad_feature_df.select("adgroupId", "cateId")
                               # 由于这里数据集其实很少,所以我们再直接转成Pandas dataframe来处理,把数据载入内存
                                pdf = _. toPandas()
                       24
                       25
                       26
                       27
                               # 手动释放一些内存
                       28
                               del df
                       29
                                del ad feature df
                       30
                                del
                       31
                                import gc
                        32
                                gc. collect()
```

Out[9]: 34

```
In
   [10]:
              def m(e):
           2
                  # 当前设定日志数据格式: "时间, 地点, 用户ID, 商品ID, 类别ID, 品牌ID, 商品价格"
                  # 用逗号分割
           3
           4
                  return e[1].split(",")
           5
           6
              import redis
           7
              import json
              import numpy as np
           9
              client1 = redis.StrictRedis(host="192.168.58.100", port=6379, db=10)
          10
          11
              client2 = redis. StrictRedis (host="192.168.58.100", port=6379, db=9)#离线召回集也9库中
          12
              def f(rdd):
          13
          14
                  print("foreach", rdd.collect())
                  for r in rdd.collect():
          15
          16
                     userId = r[2]
          17
                     location level = r[1]
                                            # 取值范围1-4
          18
          19
                     new user class level = location level if int(location level) in [1,2,3,4] els
          20
                     data = json. loads (clientl. hget ("user features", userId))
          21
                     data["new_user_class_level"] = new_user_class_level
                                                                         # 注意: 该需求只是假设
                     client1.hset("user features", userId, json.dumps(data))
          22
          23
          24
                     cateId = r[4]
          25
                     # 用户买了哪个类的商品,就从该类商品中随机抽出50个商品,在线召回
          26
                     ad list = pdf.where(pdf.cateId==int(cateId)).dropna().adgroupId.astype(np.int
          27
                     if ad list.size > 0:
          28
                         # 随机抽出当前类别50个广告, 进行在线召回
          29
                         ret = set(np.random.choice(ad list, 50))
                         # 更新到redis 中
          30
          31
                         client2. sadd(userId, *ret)
```

```
In [11]: 1 dstream.map(m).foreachRDD(f)
```

In	[12]:	1	ssc. start()		
		fore	ach []	_	
		foreach []			
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		foreach []			
	foreach []				
foreach []			•		
		r	, []		
In	[7]:	1	ssc. stop()		
In	[ ]:	1			