

### 海量数据处理中的云计算

C9. HBase ( $\Xi$ )

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### 新闻时事

### Hadoop开发工程师

招聘企业: Hadoop开发工程师 - 中国知名网络游戏开发商和运营商 🛭

汇报对象: 部门经理

下属人数: 0人

年薪: 25-40万 我感兴趣 请联系我

所属行业: 互联网/移动互联网/电子商... 所属部门: 开发

#### 岗位职责:

#### 职责:

1. 负责Hadoop集群的搭建、配置和管理;

2. 负责Hadoop相关项目的开发工作;

3. 系统的性能分析与系统优化,不断提高系统运行效率;

#### 任职资格的具体描述:

#### 任职条件:

- 1. 熟悉java,熟悉shell,可以熟练的使用linux系统,了解Linux群集技术者优先
- 2. 熟悉hadoop相关各种开源项目,比如Hive/Hive/Hbase等有实际应用、3年以上开发经验者优先;
- 3. 掌握MapReduce处理问题思想,熟悉分布式计算模型或有高效索引技术经验者优先;
- 4. 英语四级以上,可以无障碍的阅读英文文档
- 5. 软件基础理论知识扎实,具有良好的数据结构、算法功底;
- 6. 对新技术敏感,有一定独立分析,技术研究能力,具有良好的团队合作精神。





### 本节目录

- HBase部署测试环境
- 数据导入方法
- 实例分析



# 测试环境





### 系统部署

JobTracker/NameNode/HMaster 192.168.80.8 TaskTracker4/DataNode4/ TaskTracker1/DataNode1/ RegionServer4/ZooKeeper4 RegionServer1/ZooKeeper1 192.168.80.13 192.168.80.10 TaskTracker5/DataNode5/ TaskTracker2/DataNode2/ RegionServer5/ZooKeeper5 RegionServer2/ZooKeeper2 192.168.80.14 192.168.80.11 TaskTracker3/DataNode3/ TaskTracker6/DataNode6/ RegionServer3/ZooKeeper3 RegionServer6/ 192.168.80.12 192.168.80.15



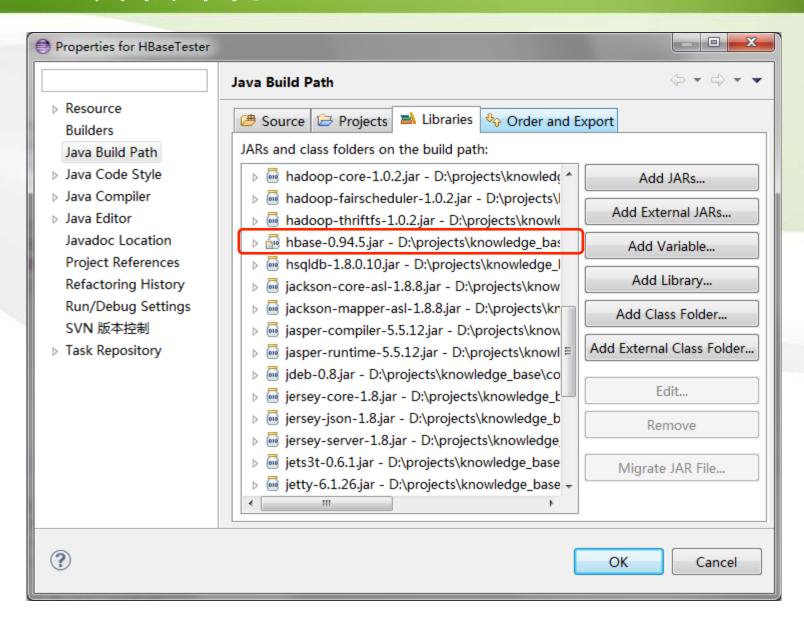
### 数据源

- 数据文件
  - 某地1天的网络流量
  - 986个文件, 共864GB, 存放在NameNode服务器的/data目录下

#### ● 数据格式

$\Delta$	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G
1	time	userID	deviceID	typeIndex	zoneID	traffic	
2	记录产生时间	用户标识	终端标识	终端型号	小区标识	流量	

### HBase开发环境



# 导入方法





### 数据导入方法

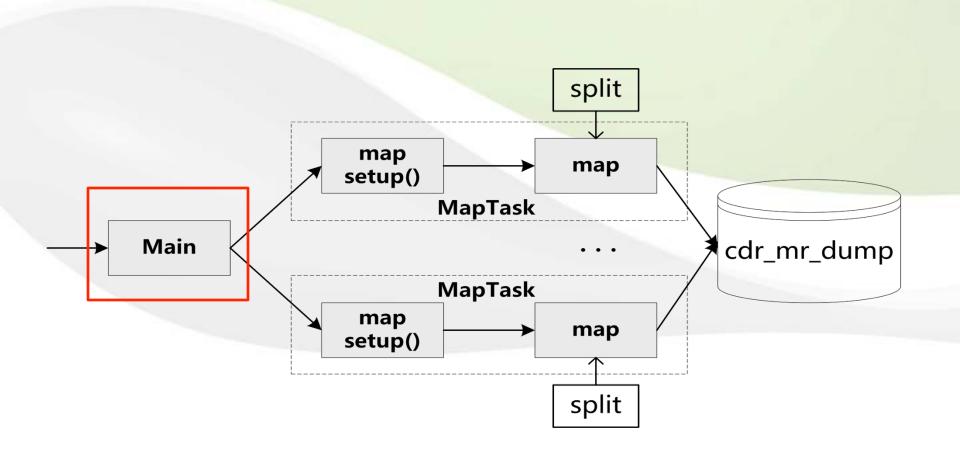
- 三种方式
  - MapReduce导入
  - HFile导入
  - Java多线程导入

### 导入数据(1) - MapReduce导入

#### ● 导入表结构

Г	1	Α	В	С	D	Е		
	1	rowkey	列族: cf					
	2	TOWKEY	限定词:deviceID	限定词:typeIndex	限定词:zoneID	限定词:content		
	3	userID+time	deviceID	typeIndex	zoneID	entireLine		

## 导入数据(1) - MapReduce导入流程





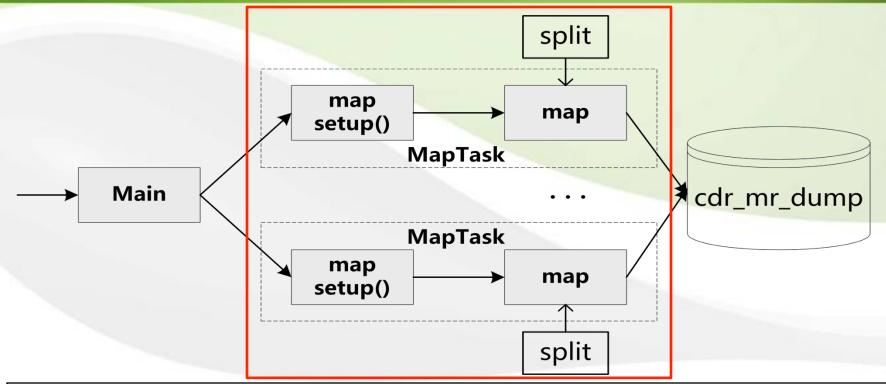
### 导入数据(1) - Main

```
1:
   public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
2:
     Configuration conf = new Configuration(); // 初始化MapReduce配置对象
     String[] otherArgs = new GenericOptionsParser(conf, args).getRemainingArgs();
3:
4:
     if (otherArgs.length!= 3) { // 判断参数输入格式是否合法
5:
      System.err.println("Usage: inputPath fileNumberPerJob startIndex");
6:
      System.exit(2);
7:
8:
     File path = new File(otherArgs[0]); // 文件路径
9:
     File[] fileList = path.listFiles(); // 提取文件列表
     int fileNumberPerJob = Integer.parseInt(otherArgs[1]); // 每个Job处理的文件数量
10:
     // 需要读取的第一个文件索引,用于支持多次导入一个目录下的文件
11:
     int startIndex = Integer.parseInt(otherArgs[2]);
12:
     int filesToBeRead = fileList.length - startIndex;
     while (filesToBeRead > 0) { // 为每fileNumberPerJob个文件启动一个job
13:
14:
      Job job = new Job(conf, "cdrMRDump" + index);
      // 设置job参数
15:
      job.setJarByClass(ImportMapReduceIndexColumn.class);
16:
      job.setMapperClass(cdrMapper.class);
17:
      job.setOutputFormatClass(NullOutputFormat.class);
```

### 导入数据(1) - Main (cont.)

```
18:
      job.setNumReduceTasks(0); // 不需要reduce
19:
      job.setInputFormatClass(LogFileFormat.class);
      // 将每个job负责的文件路径添加到job中
22:
      if (filesToBeRead < fileNumberPerJob) {</pre>
23:
       for (int i = 0; i < filesToBeRead; i++) {
24:
         FileInputFormat.addInputPath(job, new Path(fileList[index + i].getPath()));
25:
26:
      } else {
27:
       for (int i = 0; i < fileNumberPerJob; i++) {
28:
         FileInputFormat.addInputPath(job, new Path(fileList[index + i].getPath()));
29:
30:
31:
      job.waitForCompletion(true);
32:
      index += fileNumberPerJob;
33:
      filesToBeRead -= fileNumberPerJob;
34:
35: }
```

### 导入数据(1) - MapReduce导入: Map



```
    public void run(Context context) throws IOException, InterruptedException {
    setup(context);
    while (context.nextKeyValue()) {
    map(context.getCurrentKey(), context.getCurrentValue(), context);
    }
    cleanup(context);
    }
```

### 导入数据(1) - Map setup()

```
1:
    public static class cdrMapper extends Mapper < Long, LogLine, NullWritable, NullWritable > {
2:
     public static Configuration conf = HBaseConfiguration.create();
     String tableName = "cdr_mr_dump"; // 写入的表名
3:
4:
     Put put = null; // put对象
5:
     HTableInterface table = null; // 表操作对象
6:
     HTablePool pool = null; // 表连接线程池
     // setup函数,在每个task启动时,会执行一次
7:
     public void setup(Context context) {
8:
      System.out.println("Loading cdr_mr_dump table.....");
9:
      try {
10:
       tablePool = new HTablePool(conf, 1); // 初始化HTablePool对象
       table = tablePool.getTable(tableName); // 加载或创建表
11:
12:
       table.setAutoFlush(false); // 禁用自动提交机制
13:
       System.out.println("Load cdr_mr_dump successfully!");
14:
      } catch (Exception e) {
15:
       e.printStackTrace();
16:
```

### 导入数据(1) - Map

```
1:
    public void map(Long key, LogLine value, Context context) throws IOException {
2:
     try {
      if (value.column_num == 84) { // 判断每行数据是否合法
3:
       long[] offset = value.log_offset; // 字段偏移数组
4:
5:
       byte[] logvalue = value.log_value; // 字段值数组
6:
       int bytes_all = value.bytes_all; // 该行数据总字节数
7:
       String time = getValue(offset, logvalue, 0); // 记录产生时间字段
8:
       String deviceID = getValue(offset, logvalue, 5); // 终端标识字段
9:
       String userID = getValue(offset, logvalue, 4); // 用户标识字段
10:
       String typeIndex = ""; // 终端型号字段
11:
       if (deviceID.length() >= 8) {
        typeIndex = deviceID.substring(0, 8); // 提取终端型号字段
12:
13:
       String LAC = getValue(offset, logvalue, 24); // 小区标识字段1
14:
       String CI = getValue(offset, logvalue, 25); // 小区标识字段2
15:
       // 以userID+time为rowkey
16:
       byte[] cdrRowKey = new byte[Bytes.toBytes(userID).length + Bytes.toBytes(time).length];
```



### 导入数据(1) - Map (cont.)

```
// 构造rowkey
17:
        Bytes.putBytes(cdrRowKey, 0, Bytes.toBytes(userID), 0, Bytes.toBytes(userID).length);
18:
        Bytes.putBytes(cdrRowKey, Bytes.toBytes(userID).length, Bytes.toBytes(time), 0,
19:
         Bytes.toBytes(time).length);
20:
       Put put = new Put(cdrRowKey); // 设置put的rowkey
       // 存入同一列族cf的四个列
       put.add("cf".getBytes(), "deviceID".getBytes(), deviceID.getBytes());
22:
23:
       put.add("cf".getBytes(), "typeIndex".getBytes(), typeIndex.getBytes());
24:
       put.add("cf".getBytes(), "zoneID".getBytes(), (LAC + CI).getBytes());
25:
       put.add("cf".getBytes(), "content".getBytes(), getLine(logvalue, bytes_all));
26:
       table.put(put); // 执行put操作,但并不触发flush,而要等到缓存满或显式flush
27:
28:
      } catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e) {
29:
       e.printStackTrace();
30:
31: }
```



### 导入数据(1) - Map cleanup()

```
// cleanup函数,在每个task结束时,会执行一次

1: public void cleanup(Context context) throws IOException {

2: table.close(); // 关闭表

3: tablePool.close(); // 关闭连接

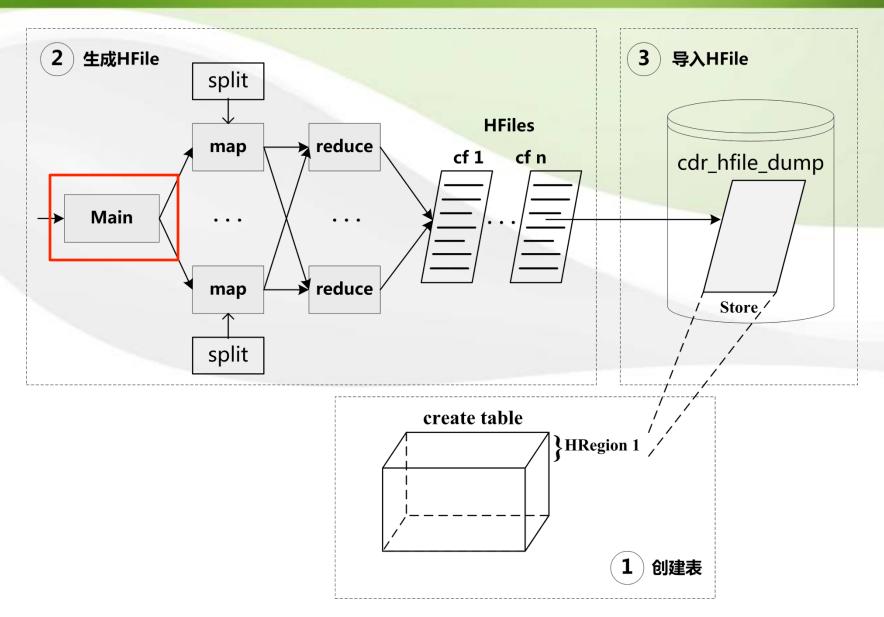
4: }
```

# 导入数据(2) - HFile导入

### ● 导入表结构

	А	В		
1	raukay	列族: cf		
2	rowkey	限定词:content		
3	userID+time	entireLine		

## 导入数据(2) - HFile导入流程

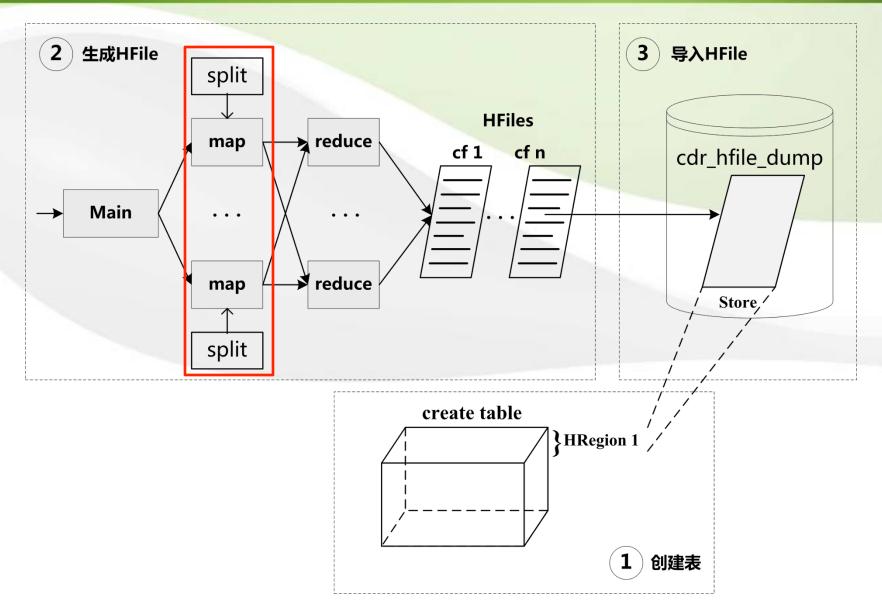


### 导入数据(2) - HFile导入 - 生成HFile的main

- 1: public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException, InterruptedException {
- 2: Configuration conf = HBaseConfiguration.create(); // 初始化mapreduce配置对象 // 初始化作业信息
- 3: Job job = new Job(conf, "cdr\_hfile\_dump");
- 4: job.setJarByClass(HFileGenerator.class);
- 5: FileInputFormat.addInputPath(job, new Path(args[0])); // 输入数据文件路径
- 6: FileOutputFormat.setOutputPath(job, new Path(args[1])); // 输出HFile文件路径 // MapReduce相关设置
- 7: job.setMapperClass(HFileGeneratorMapper.class); // 自定义map类
- 8: job.setInputFormatClass(LogFileFormat.class); // 输入数据格式
- 9: job.setOutputKeyClass(ImmutableBytesWritable.class); // map输出的key类型
- 10: job.setOutputValueClass(KeyValue.class); // map输出的value类型
- 11: job.setReducerClass(KeyValueSortReducer.class); // HBase提供的reduce类
- 12: job.setOutputFormatClass(HFileOutputFormat.class); // 输出数据格式
- 13: HTable table = new HTable(conf, "cdr\_hfile\_dump"); // 写入表名称
- 14: HFileOutputFormat.configureIncrementalLoad(job, table); // HBase提供的排序输出类
- 15: System.exit(job.waitForCompletion(true)?0:1); // 启动作业
- 16: }



### 导入数据(2) - HFile导入流程 map

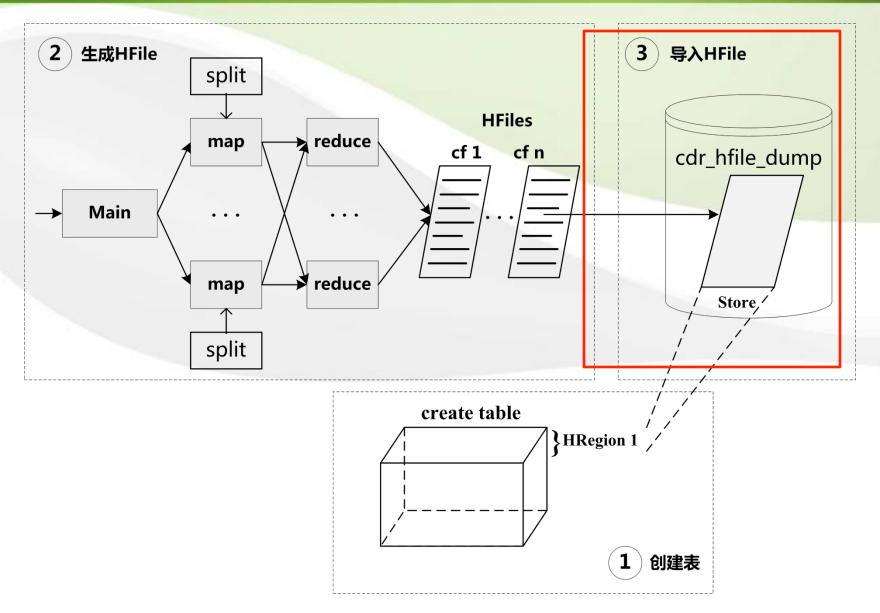


### 导入数据(2) - HFile导入 - 生成HFile的map

```
1:
    protected void map(Object key, LogLine value, Context context) throws IOException {
2:
     if (value.column_num == 84) { // 判断每行数据是否合法
3:
      long[] offset = value.log_offset; // 字段偏移数组
      byte[] logvalue = value.log_value; // 字段值数组
4:
5:
      String time = getValue(offset, logvalue, 0); // 记录产生时间字段
6:
      String userID = getValue(offset, logvalue, 4); // 用户标识字段
      // 以userID+time为rowkey , 并构造rowkey
7:
      byte[] cdrRowKey = new byte[Bytes.toBytes(userID).length + Bytes.toBytes(time).length];
8:
       Bytes.putBytes(cdrRowKey, 0, Bytes.toBytes(userID), 0, Bytes.toBytes(userID).length);
      Bytes.putBytes(cdrRowKey, Bytes.toBytes(userID).length, Bytes.toBytes(time), 0,
9:
10:
       Bytes.toBytes(time).length);
      // 构造用于HFileOutputFormat的key/value对
11:
      ImmutableBytesWritable k = \text{new ImmutableBytesWritable}(cdrRowKey});
12:
      KeyValue kvContent = new KeyValue(cdrRowKey, "cf".getBytes(), "content".getBytes(),
13:
       getLine(value.log_value, value.bytes_all)); // HBase提供的构造kv值函数
14:
      context.write(k, kvContent); // 输出
15:
16: }
```



### 导入数据(2) - HFile导入流程导入



### 导入数据(2) - HFile导入 - 导入HFile

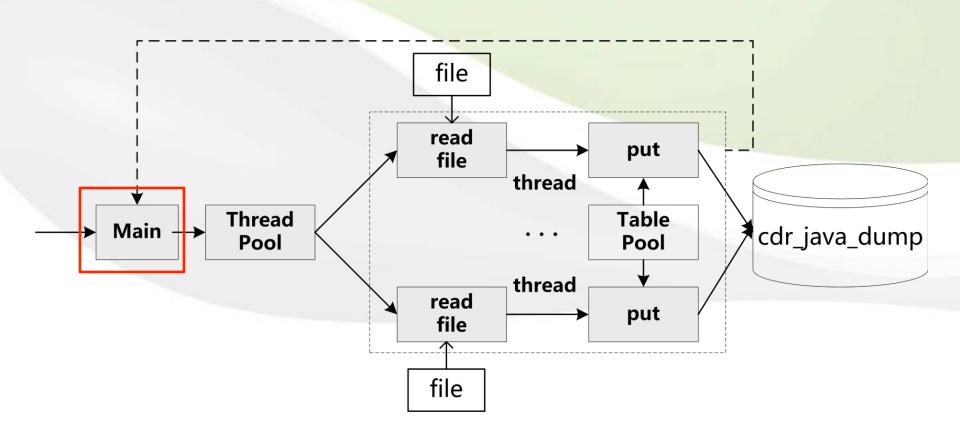
```
1: public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
2: Configuration conf = HBaseConfiguration.create();
3: byte[] tableName= Bytes.toBytes(args[0]); // 输入参数为表名
4: HTable table = new HTable(conf, tableName);
5: LoadIncrementalHFiles loader = new LoadIncrementalHFiles(conf);
6: loader.doBulkLoad(new Path(args[1]), table);
7: }
```

## 导入数据(3) - Java多线程导入

#### ● 导入表结构

	А	В		
1	resultes	列族: cf		
2	rowkey	限定词:content		
3	userID+time	entireLine		

## 导入数据(3)-Java多线程导入流程



### 导入数据(3) - Java导入 - main

```
1:
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
2:
     if (args.length < 4) { // 程序使用方法提示
3:
      System.out.println("Usage: inputPath threadNumber poolSize startIndex endIndex");
4:
      System.exit(2);
5:
6:
     File path = new File(args[0]); // 输入数据文件所在路径
7:
     File[] fileList = path.listFiles(); // 输入数据文件列表
8:
     int threadNumber = Integer.parseInt(args[1]); // 导入线程数
     int poolSize = Integer.parseInt(args[2]); // 数据表连接池大小
9:
10:
     int startIndex = Integer.parseInt(args[3]); // 起始文件索引
     int endIndex = Integer.parseInt(args[4]); // 结束文件索引
11:
12:
     int fileNumber = endIndex- startIndex: // 文件数量
13:
     tablePool = new HTablePool(conf, poolSize); // 创建表连接池
     // 如果数据表不存在则创建
     HBaseAdmin admin = new HBaseAdmin(conf);
14:
15:
     if (!admin.tableExists(tableName)) {
16:
      HTableDescriptor tableDescriptor = new HTableDescriptor(tableName);
      tableDescriptor.addFamily(new HColumnDescriptor("cf"));
17:
18:
      admin.createTable(tableDescriptor);
19:
20:
     admin.close();
```



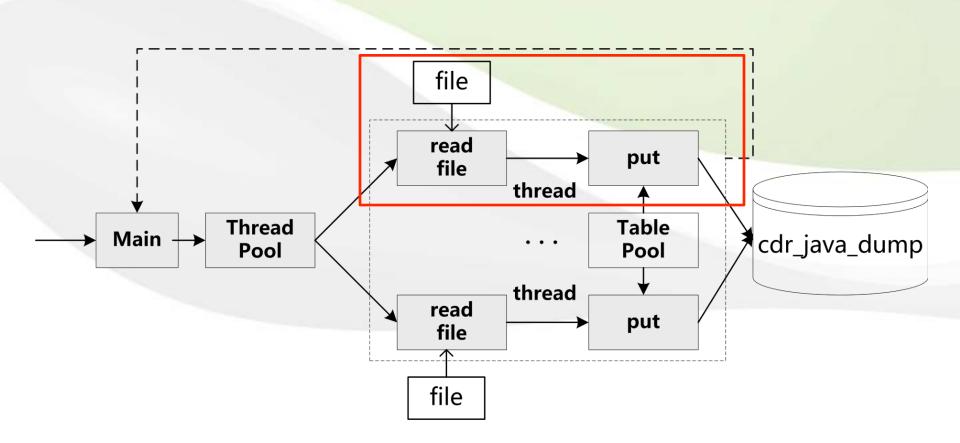
### 导入数据(3) - Java导入 - main (cont.)

```
21:
     Thread[] threadPool = new Thread[threadNumber]; // 初始化线程池
     int filesToBeRead = fileList.length - startIndex; // 剩余需要读取的文件数量
22:
     while (fileNumber > 0 && filesToBeRead > 0) {
23:
24:
      if (filesToBeRead < threadNumber) { // 剩余文件数量小于线程数
25:
       for (int i = 0; i < filesToBeRead; i++) { // 为每个文件创建一个导入线程
26:
        threadPool[i] = new HBaseImportThread(i, fileList[startIndex + i].getCanonicalPath(),
27:
         tablePool);
28:
29:
       for (int i = 0; i < filesToBeRead; i++) {
30:
        threadPool[i].join(); // 等待子线程结束后后续代码方可继续执行
31:
32:
      } else { // 剩余文件数量大于等于线程数
33:
       for (int i = 0; i < threadNumber; i++) { // 为每个文件创建一个导入线程
34:
        threadPool[i] = new HBaseImportThread(i, fileList[startIndex + i].getCanonicalPath(),
35:
         tablePool);
36:
37:
       for (int i = 0; i < threadNumber; i++) {
38:
        threadPool[i].join(); // 等待子线程结束后后续代码方可继续执行
39:
```

### 导入数据(3) - Java导入 - main (cont.)

```
40: startIndex += threadNumber; // 更新起始文件索引
41: fileNumber -= threadNumber; // 更新总文件数量
42: filesToBeRead -= threadNumber; // 更新剩余文件数量
43: }
44: tablePool.close(); // 关闭连接池
45: }
```

### 导入数据(3) - Java多线程导入 HBaseImportThread



### 导入数据(3) - Java导入 - HBaseImportThread

```
1:
    class HBaseImportThread extends Thread {
2:
     private LogReader reader; // 读取数据文件类
     private HTableInterface table; // 表对象
3:
4:
     private int threadIndex; // 线程索引
5:
     private HTablePool tablePool; // 数据库连接池
     public HBaseImportThread(int threadIndex, String fileName, HTablePool tablePool) {
6:
7:
      try {
8:
       System.out.println("Thread index is " + threadIndex + ". File name is " + fileName);
9:
       this.reader = new LogReader(fileName);
10:
      } catch (IOException e) {
11:
       e.printStackTrace();
12:
13:
      this.threadIndex = threadIndex; // 保存线程索引
14:
      this.tablePool = tablePool; // 保存表连接池
15:
      start(); // 启动线程
16:
```

### 导入数据(3) - Java导入 - HBaseImportThread

```
17:
     public void run() {
18:
      table = tablePool.getTable("cdr_java_dump"); // 开启表
19:
      table.setAutoFlush(false); // 禁用自动提交
20:
      while (reader.readLine()) { // 逐行读取数据文件
21:
       String[] columnList;
22:
       if (reader.getColumnNum() == 84) { // 判断数据格式合法性
23:
        columnList = reader.getColumnValueAll(); // 读取数据全部列
        byte[] userID = Bytes.toBytes(columnList[4]);
24:
25:
        byte[] time = Bytes.toBytes(columnList[0]);
26:
        byte[] rowKey = new byte[userID.length + time.length]; // 以userID+time构造rowkey
27:
        Bytes.putBytes(rowKey, 0, userID, 0, userID.length);
28:
        Bytes.putBytes(rowKey, userID.length, time, 0, time.length);
29:
        Put put = new Put(rowKey); // put数据
30:
        put.add("cf".getBytes(), "content".getBytes(), reader.getLogBytes());
31:
        table.put(put);
32:
33:
34:
      table.flushCommits(); // 读取完后显式提交一次
35:
      table.close(); // 关闭表
36:
37: }
```

### 数据导入方法总结

- MapReduce导入:
  - 初期速度较快
  - TaskTracker与RegionServer竞争节点资源,后续会变慢
- HFile导入:
  - 生成HFile的过程比较慢
  - 生成HFile后写入HBase非常快
  - 只适用于空表导入
- Java导入
  - Client和RegionServer分开,硬盘读写分开,效率较高
  - 应采用多客户端、多线程同时入库

# 实例分析





### 需求分析

#### ● 源数据:

A	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G
1	time	userID	deviceID	typeIndex	zoneID	traffic	
2	记录产生时间	用户标识	终端标识	终端型号	小区标识	流量	

#### ● 检索条件:

- 记录产生时间(time)是必选条件,最小粒度为5分钟
- 可能的单索引: userID(最常用)、zoneID、traffic
- 可能的组合索引:单索引的任意两两组合

#### ● 性能要求

- 一天数据量864GB, 当天完成导入
- 以userID查询,首结果时延不超过5秒
- 以zoneID、traffic查询,首结果时延不超过30秒
- 数据表设计:?
- 程序结构:单线程 vs. 多线程?

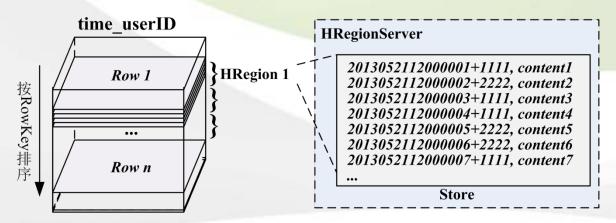


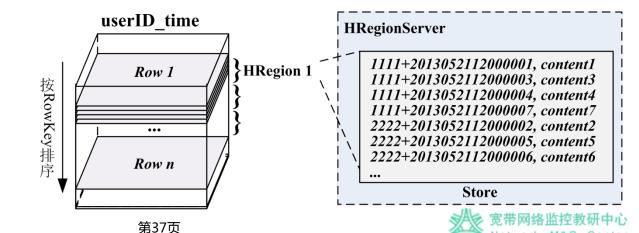


#### 数据表设计 - 主表

#### ● 主表rowkey设计

- 检索条件:
  - 记录产生时间 (time) 是必选条件, 最小粒度为5分钟
  - 可能的单索引:userID(最常用)、zoneID、traffic
- rowkey :
  - time+userID?
  - userID+time?
- 所有数据存在1张表中?



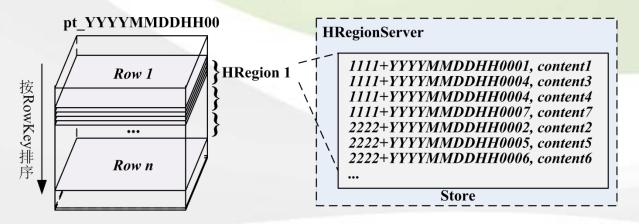




#### 数据表设计 - 主表

#### ● 主表rowkey设计

- 检索条件:
  - 记录产生时间(time)是必选条件,最小粒度为5分钟
  - 可能的单索引: userID (最常用)、zoneID、traffic
- rowkey :
  - userID+time
- 每5分钟一张表

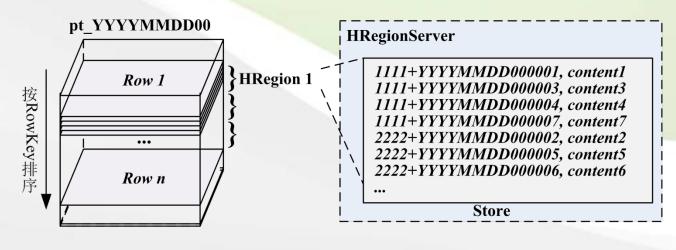


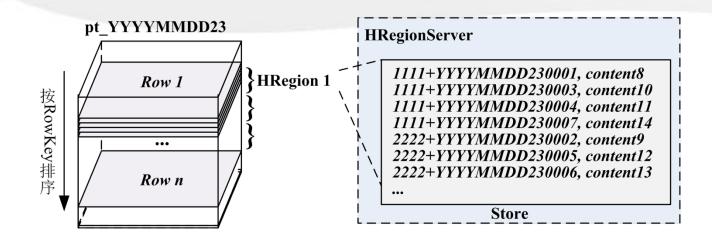


# 数据表设计 - 主表

•••

- 优化主表
  - 每1小时一张表



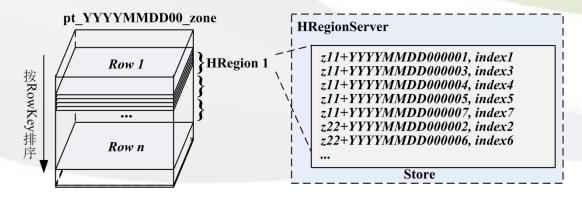


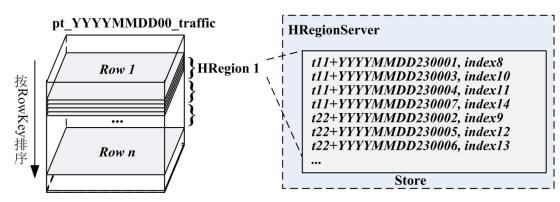


#### 数据表设计 - 索引表

#### ● 检索条件:

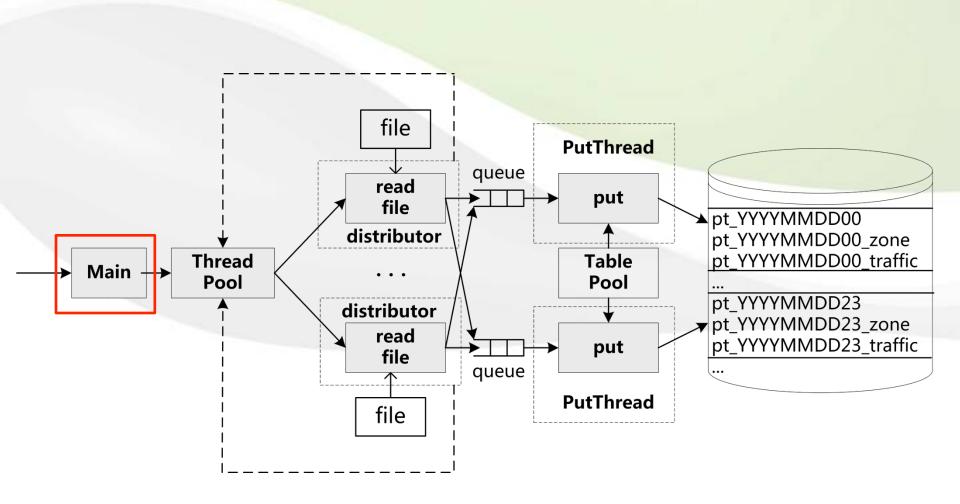
- 记录产生时间(time)是必选条件,最小粒度为5分钟
- 可能的单索引:userID(最常用)、zoneID、traffic
- 可能的组合索引:单索引的任意两两组合
- index表:存放主表的rowkey







# 数据导入 - 流程



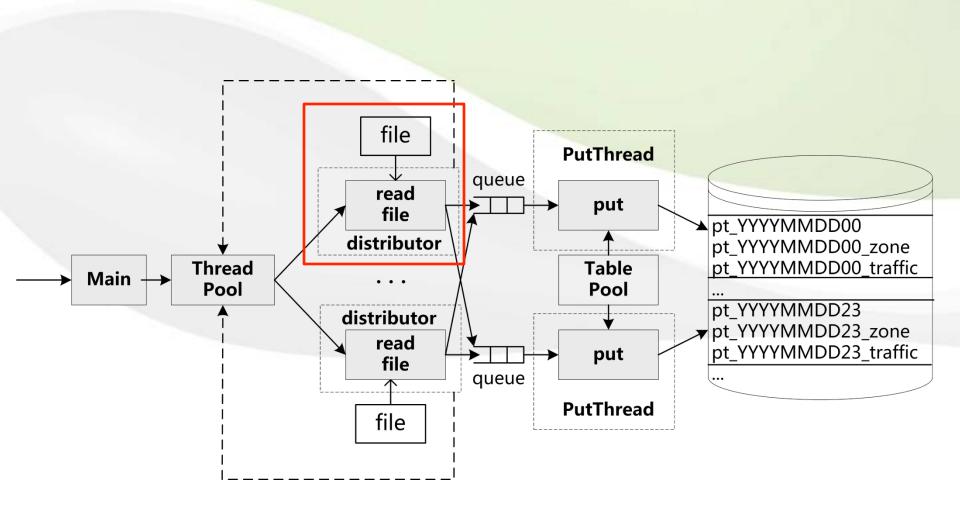
## 数据导入 - ImportClient - main

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
1:
2:
     if (args.length < 4) { // 程序使用方法提示
3:
      System.out.println("Usage: inputPath threadNumber startIndex endIndex");
4:
      System.exit(2);
5:
     File path = new File(args[0]); // 数据文件所在路径
6:
7:
     File[] fileList = path.listFiles(); // 文件列表
8:
     Arrays.sort(fileList); // 文件排序
9:
     int threadNumber = Integer.parseInt(args[1]); // 分发线程数
     int startIndex = Integer.parseInt(args[2]); // 起始文件索引
10:
     int endIndex = Integer.parseInt(args[3]); // 结束文件索引
11:
     if (endIndex > fileList.length) { // 如果超过总文件数,则重置
12:
13:
      endIndex = fileList.length;
14:
     int filesToBeRead = endIndex - startIndex; // 需要读取的文件总数
15:
16:
     ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(threadNumber); // 并发线程环境
17:
     for (int i = 0; i < threadNumber; i++) { // 为每个线程设置一个对应的文件路径,并启动线程
18:
      DistributeThread distributeThread = new DistributeThread(i, fileList[startIndex + i].getPath());
19:
      executor.execute(distributeThread); // 启动线程
20:
      filesToBeRead--; // 待读取的文件数更新
21:
```

## 数据导入 - ImportClient - main ( cont. )

```
22:
    lock.lock(); // 为并发线程同步的lock
23:
    try {
      while (filesToBeRead > 0) { // 为剩下的文件启动相应分发线程
24:
25:
       condition.await(); // 等待有空闲线程
26:
       DistributeThread distributeThread = new DistributeThread(endIndex-filesToBeRead,
27:
        fileList[endIndex - filesToBeRead].getPath()); // // 为每个线程设置一个对应的文件路径
28:
       executor.execute(distributeThread); // 启动线程
29:
       filesToBeRead--; // 待读取的文件数更新
30:
31:
      executor.shutdown(); // 关闭执行环境,不接受新线程请求,但当前运行线程可以正常完成
32:
    } catch (InterruptedException e) {
33:
      e.printStackTrace();
    } finally {
34:
35:
      lock.unlock(); // 取消lock
36:
37:
    while (!executor.awaitTermination(30, TimeUnit.SECONDS)) {// 等待全部线程结束
38:
      System.out.println("wait for executor shutdown");
39:
38:
    DistributeThread.pool.close(); // 关闭数据表连接池
39:
     DistributeThread.admin.close(); // 关闭admin对象
40: }
```

#### 数据导入 - DistributeThread



#### 数据导入 - DistributeThread

```
1:
    public void run() {
2:
     while (reader.readLine()) { // 逐行读取输入数据
3:
      if (reader.getColumnNum() != 84) continue;
4:
      byte[] userID = reader.getColumnBytes(4); // 用户ID
5:
      byte[] time = reader.getColumnBytes(0); // 记录生成时间
      byte[] lac = reader.getColumnBytes(24); // lac
6:
7:
      byte[] ci = reader.getColumnBytes(25); // ci
8:
      byte[] traffic = reader.getColumnBytes(41); // 下行流量
9:
      byte[] tableRowkey = getUserIDTime(userID, time); // 主表<u>rowkey</u>
      byte[] indexTableZoneRowkey = getZoneIDTime(lac, ci, time); // 小区索引表rowkey
10:
11:
      byte[] indexTableTrafficRowkey = getTrafficTime(traffic, time); // 流量索引表rowkey
12:
      byte[] line = reader.getLogBytes();
13:
      distribute(new String(time),tableRowkey,indexTableZoneRowkey,indexTableTrafficRowkey, line);
14:
15:
     reader.close(); // 关闭输入文件
16:
     done.set(true); // 标记完成
17:
     exit(); // 退出
18: }
```



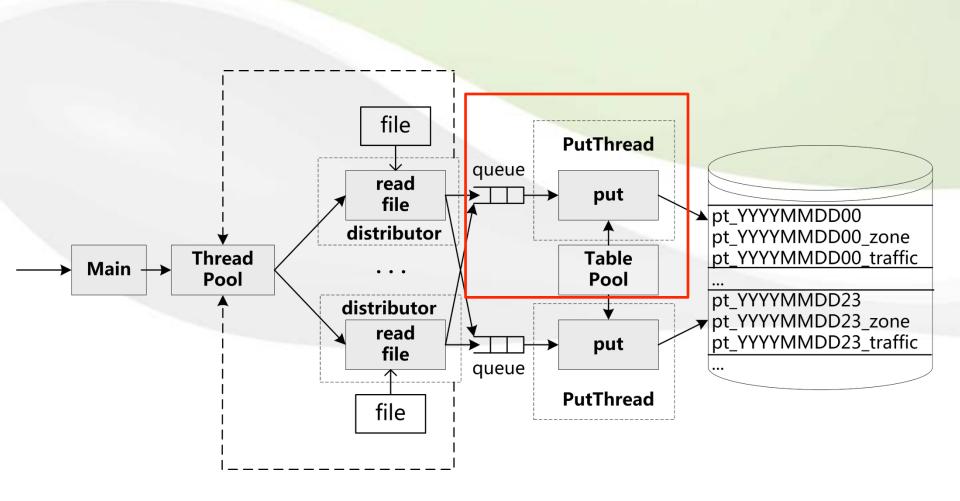
### 数据导入 - DistributeThread ( cont. )

```
public void distribute(String time, byte[] tableRowkey, byte[] indexTableZoneRowkey,
2:
     byte[] indexTableTrafficRowkey, byte[] line) {
     long t = Long.parseLong(time.substring(0, time.indexOf("."))) / 3600 * 3600;
    String tableName = "pt_" + t; // 每小时1张表
4:
5:
     if (threadMap.containsKey(tableName)) { // 如果已存在对应的put线程,则直接使用
      PutThread thread = threadMap.get(tableName);
6:
      thread.addRequest(tableRowkey, indexTableZoneRowkey, indexTableTrafficRowkey, line);
8:
    } else { // 如果不存在对应的put线程,则创建表,并生成对应put线程
9:
      createTable(tableName);
10:
      PutThread thread = new PutThread(threadIndex, tableName, done);
11:
      thread.start();
     // 向线程队列中写入请求
      thread.addRequest(tableRowkey, indexTableZoneRowkey, indexTableTrafficRowkey, line);
12:
      threadMap.put(tableName, thread);
13:
14:
15: }
```

## 数据导入 - DistributeThread ( cont. )

```
public synchronized void createTable(String tableName) {
1:
2:
     try {
3:
      String indexTableZoneName = tableName + "_zone"; // 小区索引表名
      String indexTableTrafficName = tableName + "_traffic"; // 流量索引表名
4:
      if (!admin.tableExists(tableName)) { // 主表不存在则需要创建
5:
6:
       HTableDescriptor tableDescriptor = new HTableDescriptor(tableName);
       tableDescriptor.addFamily(new HColumnDescriptor("cf"));
7:
8:
       admin.createTable(tableDescriptor);
9:
10:
      if (!admin.tableExists(indexTableZoneName)) { // 小区索引表不存在则需要创建
11:
       HTableDescriptor tableDescriptor = new HTableDescriptor(indexTableZoneName);
12:
       tableDescriptor.addFamily(new HColumnDescriptor("cf"));
13:
       admin.createTable(tableDescriptor);
14:
15:
      if (!admin.tableExists(indexTableTrafficName)) { // 流量索引表不存在则需要创建
16:
       HTableDescriptor tableDescriptor = new HTableDescriptor(indexTableTrafficName);
17:
       tableDescriptor.addFamily(new HColumnDescriptor("cf"));
18:
       admin.createTable(tableDescriptor);
19:
     } catch (org.apache.hadoop.hbase.TableExistsException e) {
20:
21:
      wait(5000);
22:
23: }
```

## 数据导入 - PutThread



# 数据导入 - PutThread

```
1:
    public PutThread(int threadIndex, String tableName, AtomicBoolean done) {
     this.requestList = new LinkedBlockingQueue < Put[] > (10000);
2:
     this.done = done;
3:
4:
     try {
5:
      getTable(tableName, DistributeThread.tablePool);
     } catch (org.apache.hadoop.hbase.TableNotFoundException e) {
6:
7:
      this.wait(5000);
8:
      getTable(tableName, DistributeThread.tablePool);
9:
10: }
11: public void getTable(String tablename, HTablePool pool)
12:
     throws org.apache.hadoop.hbase.TableNotFoundException {
     table[0] = pool.getTable(tablename);
13:
     table[1] = pool.getTable(tablename + "_zone");
14:
15:
     table[2] = pool.getTable(tablename + "_traffic");
16:
     table[0].setAutoFlush(false);
17:
     table[1].setAutoFlush(false);
     table[2].setAutoFlush(false);
18:
19: }
```

### 数据导入 - PutThread ( cont. )

```
20: public void run() {
     while (!done.get()) {
22:
      submitRequest();
23:
24:
     exit();
25: }
26: public synchronized void submitRequest() throws InterruptedException, IOException {
27:
     Put[] put = null;
28:
     while ((put = requestList.poll(pollInterval, TimeUnit.SECONDS)) != null) {
      table[0].put(put[0]);
29:
30:
      table[1].put(put[1]);
      table[2].put(put[2]);
31:
32:
33: }
34: public void exit() throws IOException {
     table[0].flushCommits();
35:
     table[1].flushCommits();
36:
37:
     table[2].flushCommits();
38:
     table[0].close();
39:
     table[1].close();
40:
     table[2].close();
41:
```

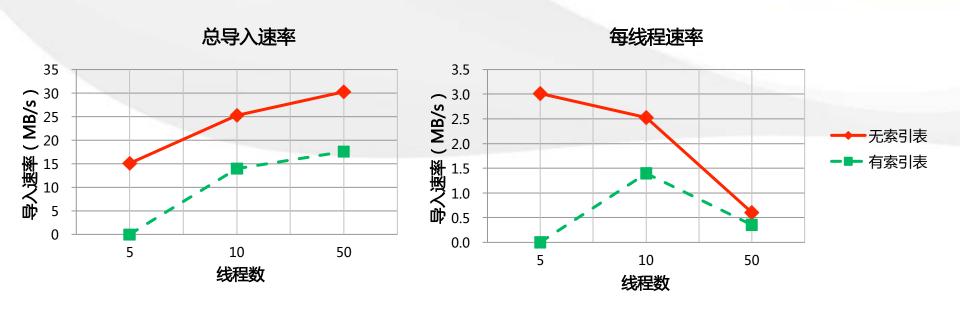
### 数据导入 - PutThread (cont.)

```
42: public void addRequest(byte[] tableRowkey, byte[] indexTableZoneRowkey,
43:
     byte[] indexTableTrafficRowkey, byte[] line) {
     Put[] put = new Put[3];
44:
45:
     put[0] = new Put(tableRowkey);
46:
     put[0].add("cf".getBytes(), "content".getBytes(), line);
47:
     put[1] = new Put(indexTableZoneRowkey);
     put[1].add("cf".getBytes(), "index".getBytes(), tableRowkey);
48:
49:
     put[2] = new Put(indexTableTrafficRowkey);
50:
     put[2].add("cf".getBytes(), "index".getBytes(), tableRowkey);
51:
     try {
52:
      requestList.put(put);
53:
     } catch (InterruptedException e) {
54:
      e.printStackTrace();
55:
56: }
```

# 数据导入性能分析

#### ● 导入速率测试:

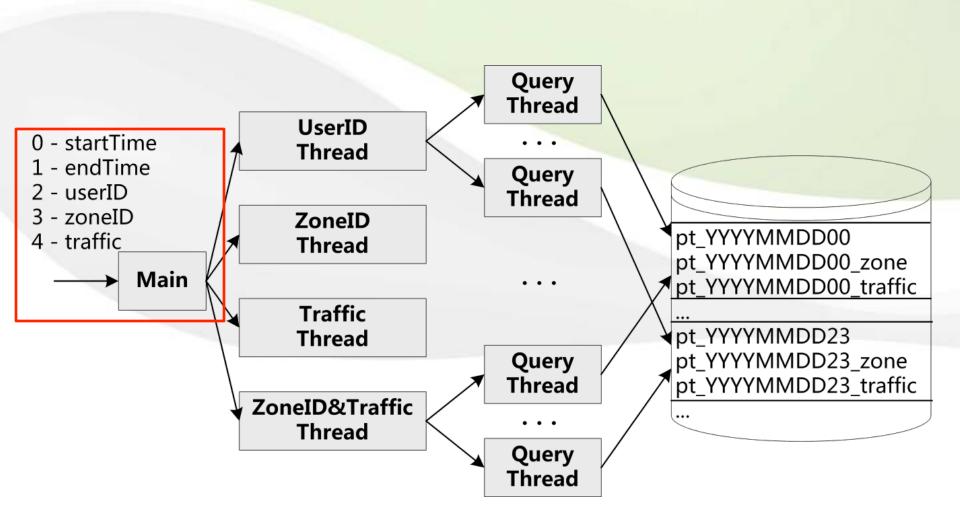
数据量(MB)	线程数 用时(s)		无索引表导	入速率(MB/s)	有索引表速率(MB/s)	
数流型(IVID)	知任教	(ב) פוונה	总速率	每线程速率	总速率	毎线程速率
4771	5	317	15.1	3.0	-	-
9543	10	378	25.2	2.5	14	1.4
41482	50	1370	30.3	0.6	17.6	0.352



● 可满足当天数据当天完成导入



### 数据检索 - 流程





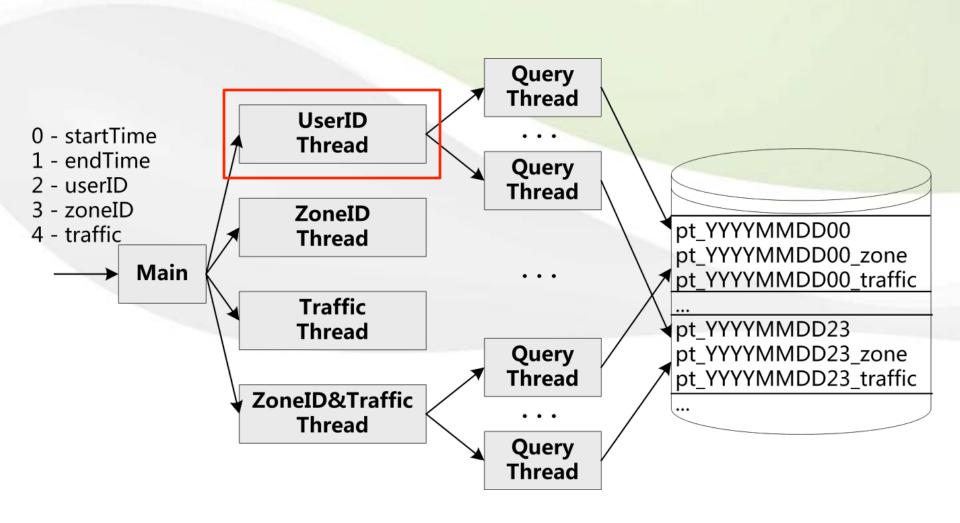
## 数据检索 - QueryClient

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
1:
2:
     QueryClient client = new QueryClient();
     client.fileName = args[0]; // 结果文件路径
3:
     for (int i = 1; i < args.length; i++) {
4:
5:
      String colConditionIndex = args[i]; // 查询条件索引
      String colConditionStr = args[++i]; // 查询条件字符串
6:
7:
      if (colConditionIndex.equals("0")) { // 起始时间
       client.startTime = Long.parseLong(colConditionStr);
8:
      } else if (colConditionIndex.equals("1")) { // 结束时间
9:
10:
       client.endTime = Long.parseLong(colConditionStr);
11:
      } else if (colConditionIndex.equals("2")) { // 用户ID
12:
       client.userID = colConditionStr;
13:
      int index = colConditionStr.indexOf("_");
14:
15:
       client.zoneID = getZoneID(colConditionStr.substring(0, index).getBytes(),
16:
          colConditionStr.substring(index + 1).getBytes());
17:
      } else if (colConditionIndex.equals("4")) { // 下行流量
18:
       client.traffic = getTraffic(colConditionStr.getBytes());
19:
20:
21:
     client.run(); // 执行查询
22:
```

# 数据检索 - QueryClient (cont.)

```
23: public void run() throws IOException, InterruptedException {
     if (startTime == 0 || endTime == 0) { // 起始时间和结束时间是必选条件
24:
25:
      return;
26:
27:
     if (zoneID == null && traffic == null) { // 仅使用用户ID查询
28:
      QueryByUserIDThread query=new QueryByUserIDThread(startTime,endTime,userID,fileName);
29:
      query.start();
30:
     } else if (zoneID != null && traffic != null) { // 使用zoneID和traffic查询
31:
      QueryByZoneIDAndTrafficThread query = new QueryByZoneIDAndTrafficThread(startTime,
32:
       endTime, traffic, zoneID, fileName);
33:
      query.start();
34:
     } else if (zoneID != null) { // 仅使用zoneID查询
35:
      QueryByZoneIDThread query=new QueryByZoneIDThread(startTime,endTime,zoneID,fileName);
36:
      query.start();
37:
     } else if (traffic != null) { // 仅使用traffic查询
38:
      QueryByTrafficThread query = new QueryBytednThread(startTime, endTime, traffic, fileName);
39:
      query.start();
40:
41: }
```

# 数据检索 - QueryByUserIDThread

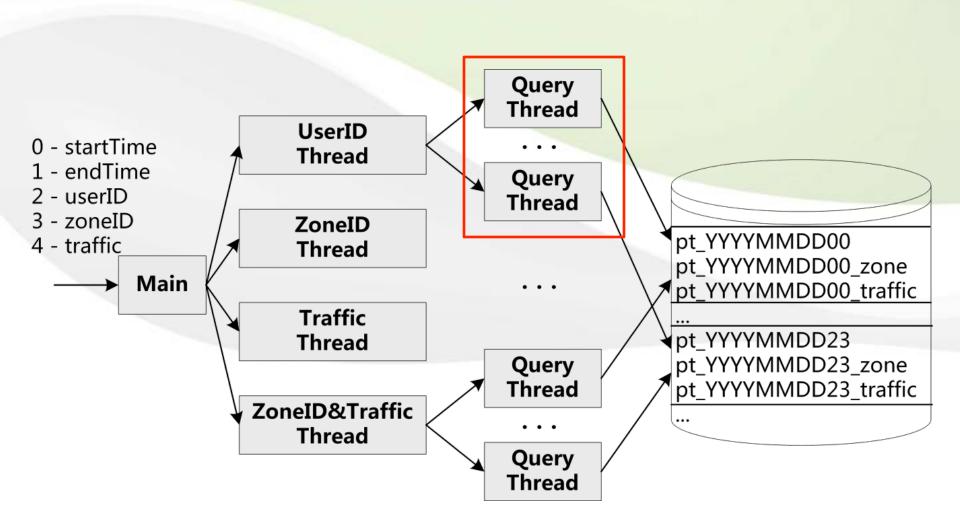




# userID条件检索 - QueryByUserIDThread

```
public QueryByUserIDThread(long startTime, long endTime, String userID, String fileName) {
1:
     this.startTime = startTime; // 起始时间查询条件
2:
3:
     this.endTime = endTime; // 结束时间查询条件
4:
     this.userID = userID; // 用户ID查询条件
5:
     this.output = new FileOutputStream(fileName); // 结果文件
6:
7:
   public void run() {
8:
     int threadNum = (int) (endTime - startTime) / 3600 + 1; // 每小时的一张表对应一个线程
9:
     signal = new CountDown(threadNum); // 初始化计数器
10:
     for (int i = 0; i < threadNum; i++) { // 逐个启动查询线程
11:
      QueryThread query = new QueryThread(startTime + i * 3600, userID, tablePool, signal);
12:
      new Thread(query).start();
13:
14:
    while (true) {
15:
      writeResult(); // 保存结果
      if (signal.getCount() == 0) break; // 全部查询线程执行完毕后退出
16:
17:
18:
    exit();
19: }
```

# 数据检索 - userID条件检索 QueryThread





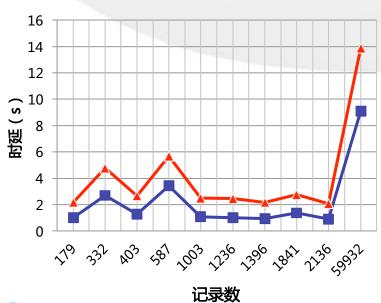
# userID条件检索 - QueryThread

```
1:
    public QueryThread(long time, String userID, HTablePool pool, CountDown signal) {
     tableName = "pt_" + time; // 表名称
2:
3:
     table = pool.getTable(tableName);
     this.signal = signal;
5:
     this.userID = userID;
6:
7:
8:
    public void run() {
9:
     Scan scan = new Scan(); // scan对象
10:
     scan.addColumn("cf".getBytes(), "content".getBytes()); // 列
11:
     scan.setCaching(500); // scan缓存
12:
     scan.setCacheBlocks(false); // 不缓存块
     scan.setStartRow(Bytes.toBytes(userID)); // 起始rowkey
13:
     scan.setStopRow(Bytes.toBytes(userID + "9")); // 结束rowkey
14:
     ResultScanner rs = table.getScanner(scan);
15:
16:
     for (Result r : rs) {
17:
      for (KeyValue kv : r.raw()) {
       resultQ.put(kv.getValue());
18:
19:
20:
21:
     signal.countDown();
22:
     table.close();
23: }
```

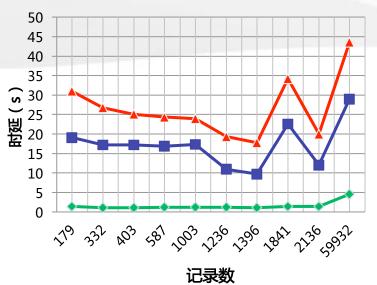
# userID条件检索性能分析

结果记录数		首结果		全部结果		
	无索引单表	有索引多表(5分钟)		无索引单表	有索引多表(5分钟)	
		单线程	多线程	儿祭刊手仪	单线程	多线程
179	_	0.99	1.18	1.406	17.653	11.972
332	_	2.695	2.075	1.024	16.137	9.55
403	_	1.254	1.39	1.079	16.155	7.855
587	_	3.405	2.285	1.192	15.666	7.495
1003	_	1.075	1.409	1.162	16.178	6.619
1236	_	0.993	1.46	1.236	9.689	8.438
1396	_	0.929	1.231	1.111	8.629	8
1841	_	1.36	1.388	1.434	21.204	11.629
2136	_	0.905	1.146	1.43	10.602	7.94
59932	-	9.088	4.789	4.568	24.454	14.474

#### 首结果时延



#### 全部结果时延



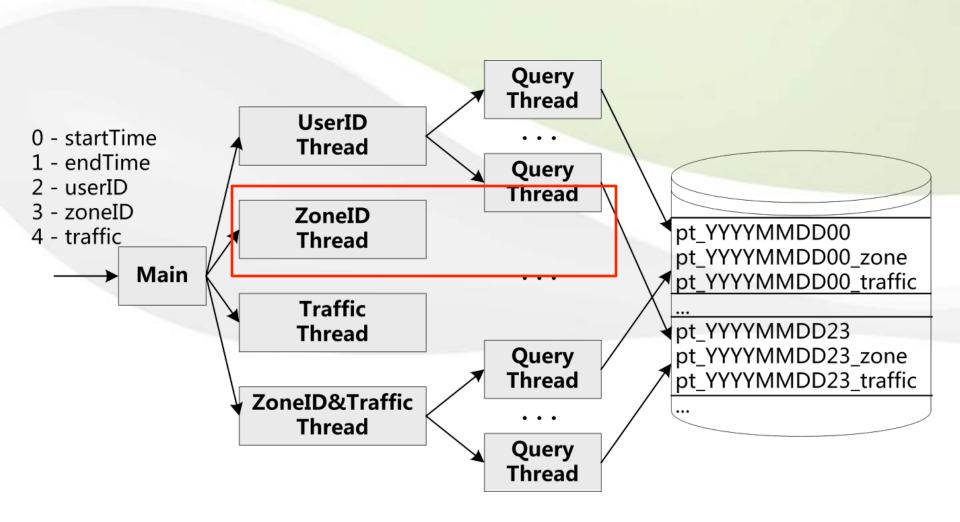


**一**本一有索引多表多线程 ━有索引多表单线程

━◆━ 无索引单表



# 数据检索 - zoneID条件检索 QueryThread





# zoneID条件检索 - QueryThread

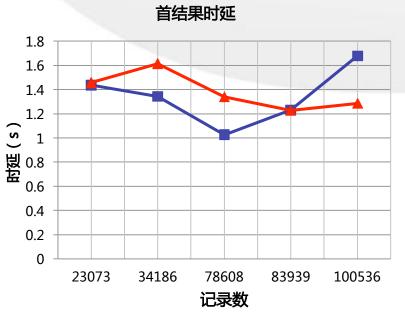
```
1:
    public QueryThread(long time, String zoneID, HTablePool tablePool, CountDown signal) {
2:
     tableName = "pt_" + time; // 主表名称
3:
     indexTableName = tableName + "_zone"; // 索引表名称
     table = tablePool.getTable(tableName);
4:
5:
     indexTable = tablePool.getTable(indexTableName);
     this.zoneID = zoneID;
6:
7:
     this.signal = signal;
8:
9:
    public void run() {
10:
     Scan scan = new Scan(); // scan对象
11:
     scan.addColumn("cf".getBytes(), "index".getBytes()); // index列
12:
     scan.setCaching(500); // scan缓存
13:
     scan.setCacheBlocks(false);
     scan.setStartRow(Bytes.toBytes(zoneID)); // 起始rowkey
14:
15:
     scan.setStopRow(Bytes.toBytes(zoneID + "9")); // 结束rowkey
     List < Get > getList = new ArrayList < Get > ();
16:
17:
     ResultScanner rsIndexTable = indexTable.getScanner(scan); // scan结果
18:
     for (Result r : rsIndexTable) {
19:
      for (KeyValue kv : r.raw()) {
20:
       byte[] index = kv.getValue();
21:
       Get get = new Get(index);
```

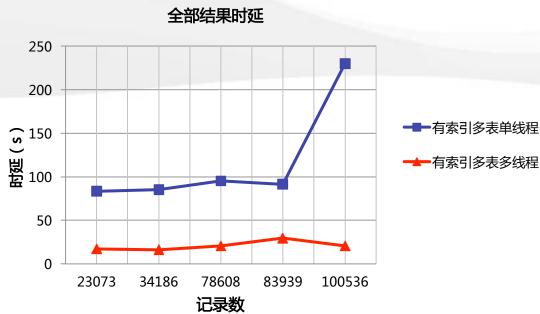
# zoneID条件检索 - QueryThread (cont.)

```
22:
       get.addColumn("cf".getBytes(), "content".getBytes());
       getList.add(get); // 放入get列表
23:
       if (getList.size() == 1000) { // 每1000个提交一次
24:
25:
         Result[] results = table.get(getList); // 从主表检索索引对应的结果
26:
         for (Result rs : results) {
27:
          for (KeyValue kvs : rs.raw()) {
           resultQ.put(kvs.getValue()); // 放入结果队列
28:
29:
30:
         getList.clear(); // 重置get列表
31:
32:
33:
35:
      if (!getList.isEmpty()) { // 执行剩余的get
36:
       Result[] results = table.get(getList);
37:
       for (Result r : results) {
       for (KeyValue kv: r.raw()) {
38:
39:
         resultQ.put(kv.getValue()); // 放入结果队列
40:
41:
42:
43:
     signal.countDown(); // 更新完成线程计数器
44:
     indexTable.close(); // 关闭索引表
     table.close(); // 关闭主表 }
45:
```

# zoneID条件检索性能分析

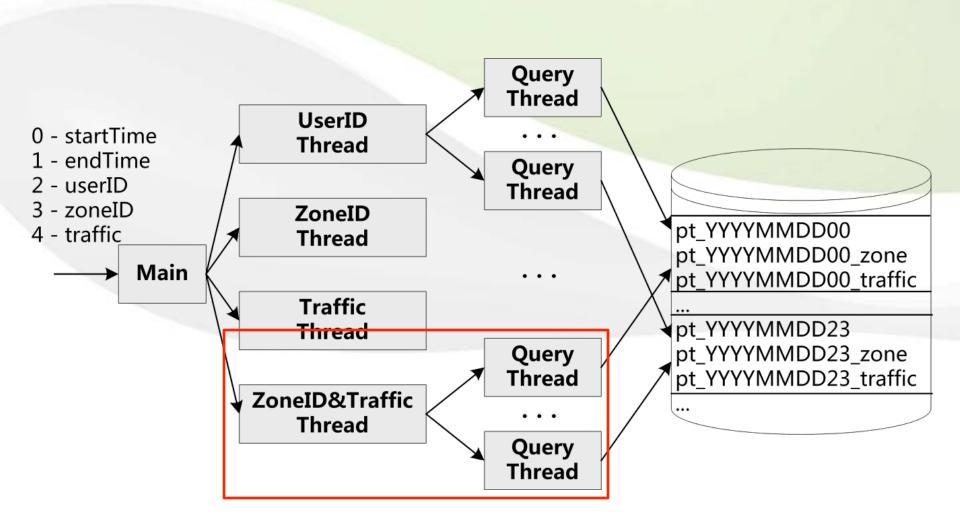
结果记录数	首结果			全部结果		
	无索引单表	有索引多表		无索引单表	有索引多表	
	儿祭刊半秋	单线程	多线程	儿祭刊半秋	单线程	多线程
23073	-	1.437	1.459	-	83.338	17.342
34186	-	1.342	1.615	-	85.111	16.139
78608	-	1.024	1.339	-	95.343	20.656
83939	-	1.231	1.226	-	91.247	29.603
100536	-	1.677	1.287	-	230.364	20.712







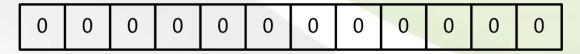
## 数据检索 - zoneID+traffic组合条件检索



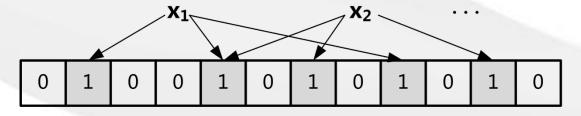


### zoneID+traffic组合条件检索

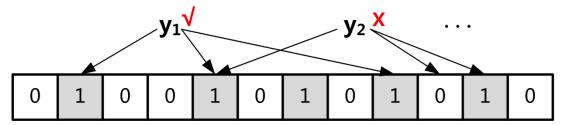
- Bloom Filter:高效数据过滤器
  - 初始状态



- 放入集合1

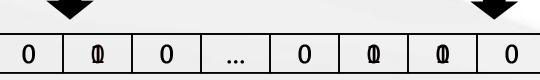


- 过滤集合2



	zoneID + time	userID + time
/\ <u>\</u>	21347_12315A	1111A
小区索引	21347_12315B	2222B
系引		
表	21347_12315X	3333X
	21347_12316N	4444N
	-9	

		_
traffic + time	userID + time	
00000000A	1111A	流
00000000X	3333X	流量索
		引表
00000001N	4444N	<sup>↑</sup> 表
	•••	
		_



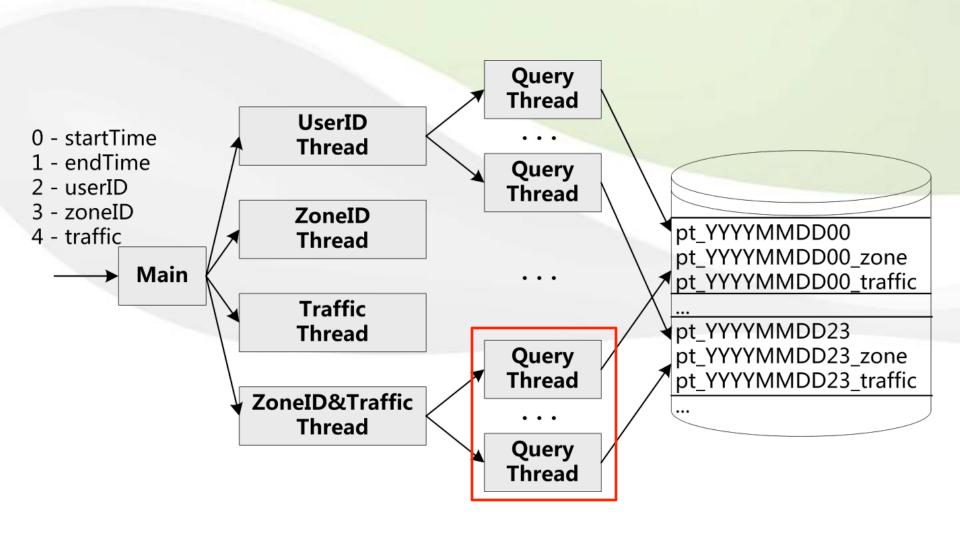
**Bloom Filter** 



userID + time	content		
1111A	•••		
•••	•••		
3333X	•••		
•••	•••		



## 数据检索 - zoneID+traffic组合条件检索





#### zoneID+traffic组合条件检索 - QueryThread

```
1:
    public QueryThread(long time,String traffic,String zoneID,HTablePool tablePool,CountDown signal){
2:
     tableName = "pt_" + time;
     indexTableZoneName = tableName + " zone";
3:
4:
     indexTableTrafficName = tableName + "_traffic";
5:
     table = tablePool.getTable(tableName);
     indexTableZone = tablePool.getTable(indexTableZoneName);
6:
     indexTableTraffic = tablePool.getTable(indexTableTrafficName);
7:
8:
     this.traffic = traffic;
     this.zoneID = zoneID;
9:
10:
     this.signal = signal;
11: }
12: public void run() {
13:
     Scan scanZone = new Scan(); // 小区索引表scan对象
14:
     scanZone.addColumn("cf".getBytes(), "index".getBytes()); // 列
     scanZone.setCaching(500); // scan缓存
15:
16:
     scanZone.setCacheBlocks(false);
17:
     scanZone.setStartRow(Bytes.toBytes(zoneID)); // 起始rowkey
18:
     scanZone.setStopRow(Bytes.toBytes(zoneID + "9")); // 结束rowkey
19:
     ResultScanner rsZone = indexTableZone.getScanner(scanZone); // 小区索引表检索结果
```



#### zoneID+traffic组合条件检索 - QueryThread (cont.)

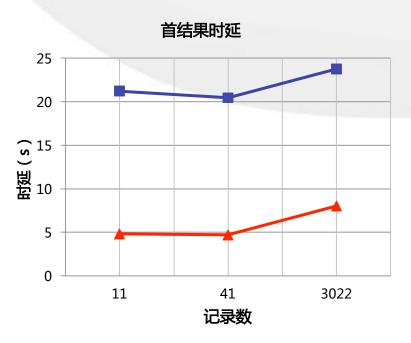
```
20:
      Scan scanTraffic = new Scan(); // 流量索引表scan对象
21:
      scanTraffic.addColumn("cf".getBytes(), "index".getBytes()); // 列
22:
      scanTraffic.setCaching(500); // scan缓存
23:
      scanTraffic.setCacheBlocks(false);
24:
      scanTraffic.setStartRow(Bytes.toBytes(traffic)); // 起始rowkey
25:
      scanTraffic.setStopRow(Bytes.toBytes(traffic + "9")); // 结束rowkey
26:
      ResultScanner rsTraffic = indexTableTraffic.getScanner(scanTraffic); // 流量索引表检索结果
27:
      List < Get > getList = mergeIndexForGet(rsZone, rsTraffic); // merge两个索引表结果,构建get表
      Result[] results = table.get(getList); // 提交get列表
28:
29:
      for (Result r : results) {
30:
       for (KeyValue kv : r.raw()) {
31:
        resultQ.put(kv.getValue()); // 保存结果
32:
33:
      signal.countDown();
34:
35:
      table.close(); // 关闭主表
36:
      indexTableZone.close(); // 关闭小区索引表
37:
      indexTableTraffic.close(); // 关闭流量索引表
38:
39: }
```

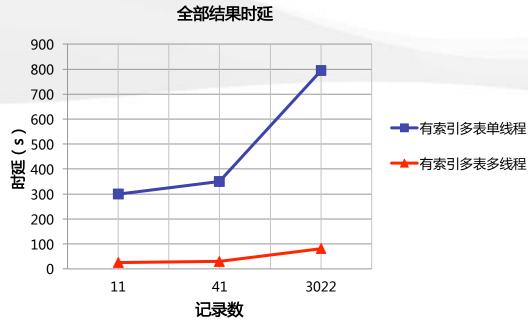
#### zoneID+traffic组合条件检索 - QueryThread (cont.)

```
40: public List < Get > mergeIndexForGet(ResultScanner rsZone, ResultScanner rsTraffic) {
     List < Get > getList = new ArrayList < Get > ();
41:
     BloomFilter bf = new BloomFilter():
42:
     for (Result r: rsZone) { // 将小区索引表检索结果放入bloom filter中
43:
44:
      for (KeyValue kv : r.raw()) {
       bf.add(kv.getValue());
45:
46:
47:
48:
     for (Result r: rsTraffic) { // 对流量索引表检索结果进行过滤
49:
      for (KeyValue kv : r.raw()) {
50:
       byte[] index = kv.getValue();
51:
       if (bf.contains(index)) { // 在小区索引表中存在的,构造get请求
52:
         Get get = new Get(index);
53:
         get.addColumn("cf".getBytes(), "content".getBytes());
         getList.add(get);
54:
55:
56:
57:
58:
     return getList;
59:
```

# zoneID+traffic组合条件检索性能分析

结果记录数		首结果		全部结果		
	无索引单表	有索引多表		无索引单表	有索引多表	
	儿祭刊半秋	单线程	多线程	儿祭刊半秋	单线程	多线程
11	-	21.229	4.802	-	299.128	25.319
41	-	20.453	4.706	-	350.234	29.416
3022	-	23.758	8.035	-	793.921	80.584







### 作业

- 本节问题
  - 将access.log(QQ群共享)文件采用Java多线程导入到HBase中,并实现 rowkey条件检索、非rowkey条件检索和两个非rowkey条件联合检索
- 要求:
  - 将代码、查询结果截图,发送到 liujun@bupt.edu.cn
- 下节课程预告:
  - Hadoop高级数据分析工具



