

# 星云零售信贷基于Doris的OLAP演进之路

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# 产品演进

1、互联网网贷业务

2、助贷+联合贷导流

3、纯自营业务

I)、业务架构

网贷 -> 联合贷 -> 新零售

II)、技术架构

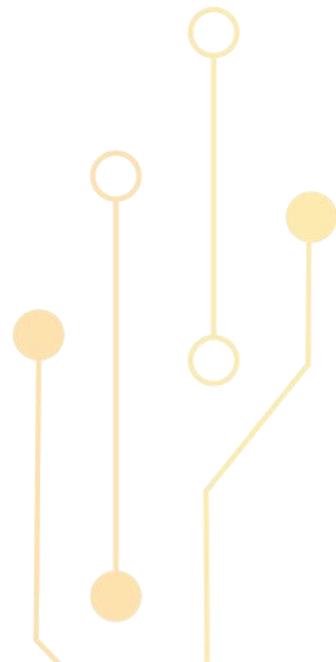
单体应用 -> 分布式应用 -> 微服务



# OLAP选型困扰

- 1、生态复杂且门槛高、技术劝退
- 2、投入产出比极低、成本劝退


- 1、诉求：需要的不是大数据平台，而是一套高性能的OLAP工具
- 2、原则：数据规模、灵活性、成本可控



# 演进之路


## 第一阶段：基于kettle 离线ETL

插件丰富、链路长、难管理




## 第二阶段：基于trino的统一查询

异构数据源、联邦查询、大内存



## 第三阶段：基于doris的存储分析

简单易用、极速查询、实时统一



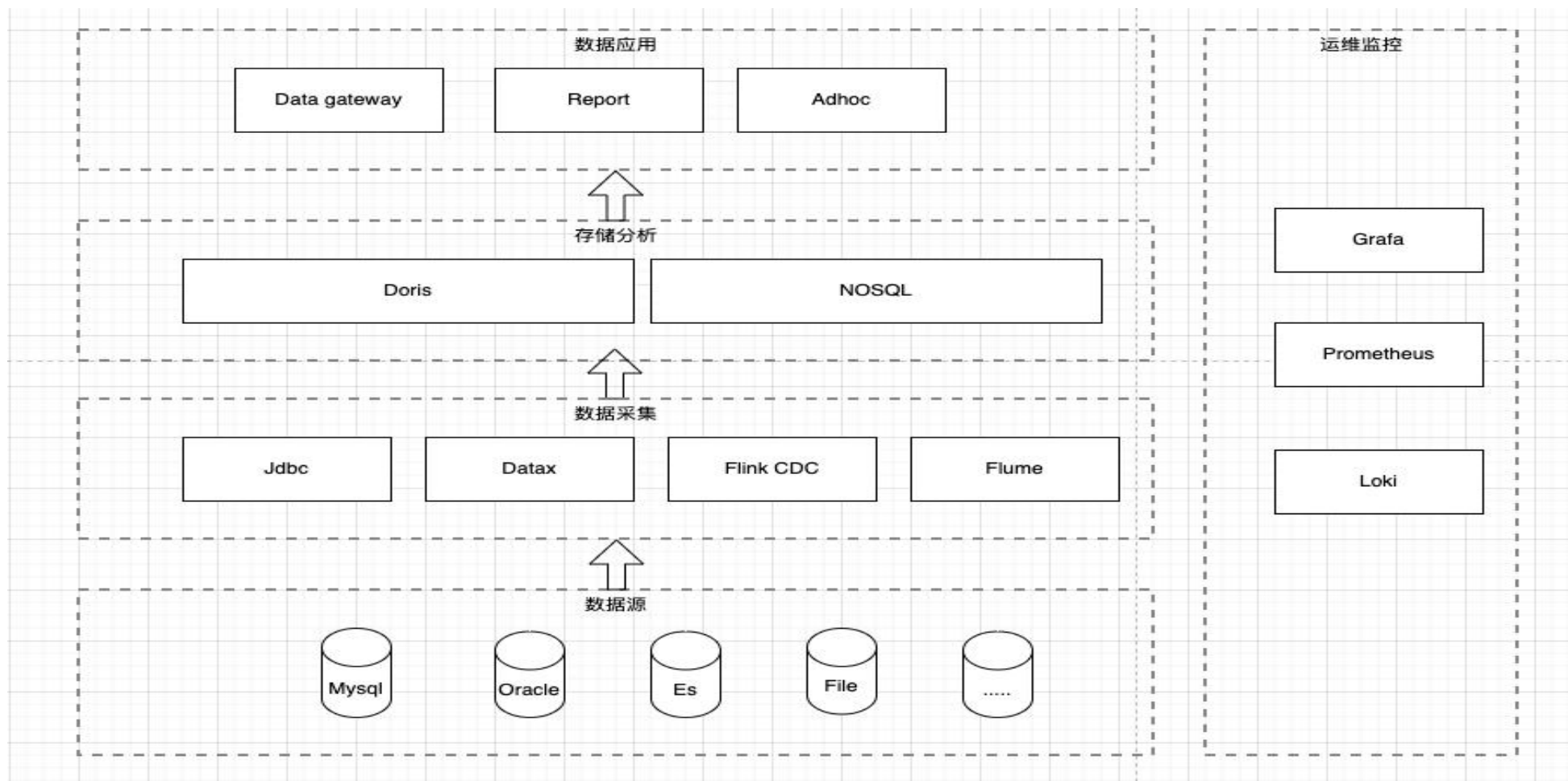
# Apache Doris实践

1、并发查询加速

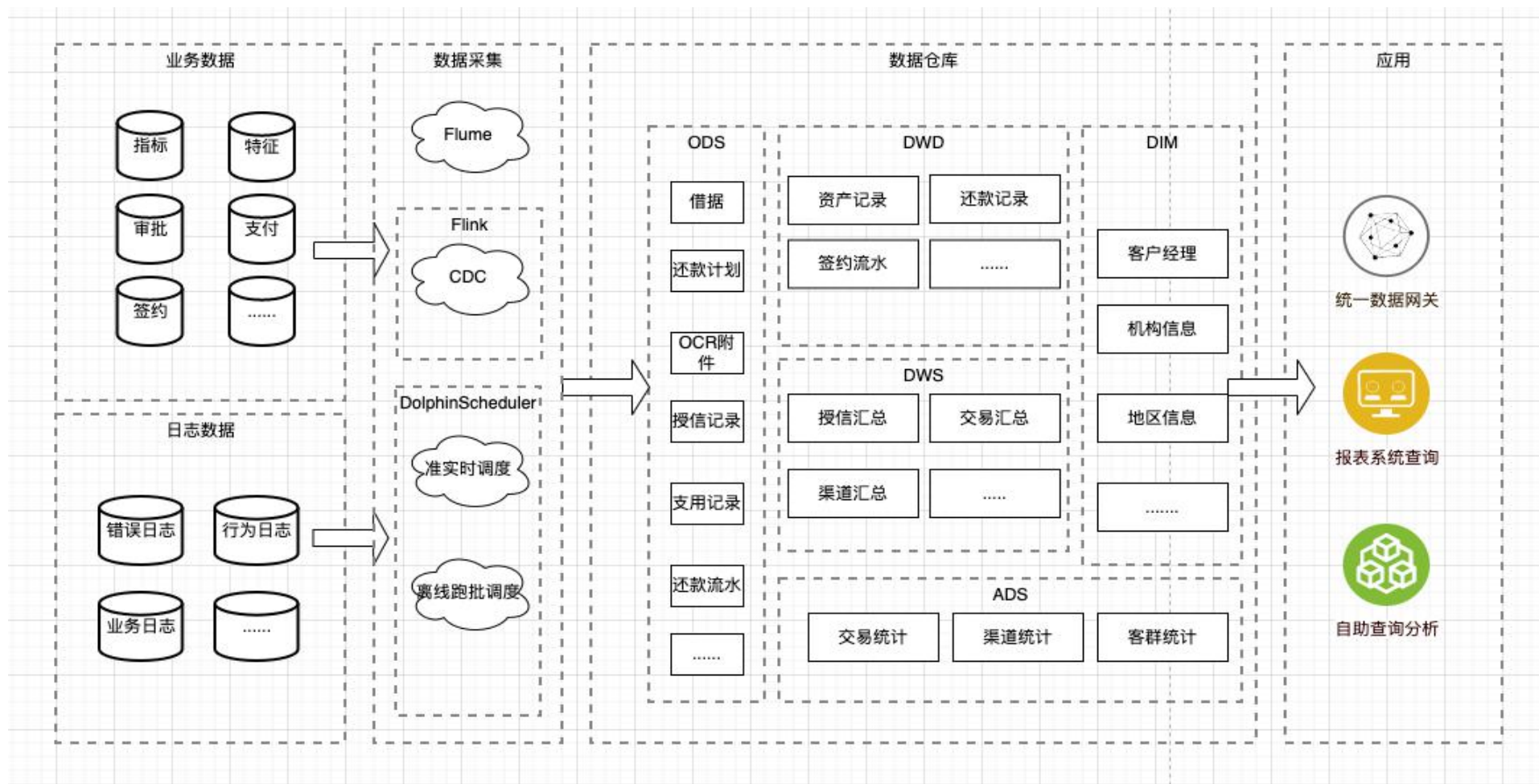
2、数仓底座建设



# 运行架构



# 业务模型



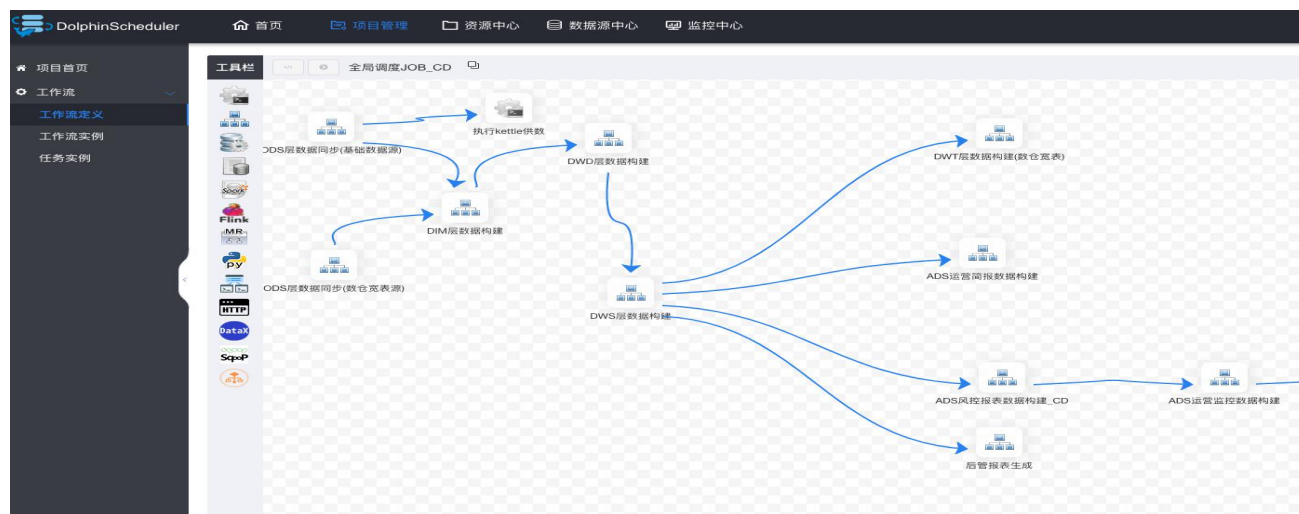


# 业务场景及技术方案

- 1、风控大数据报表平台
- 2、统一日志存储与分析
- 3、用户行为日志存储分析



# 任务编排



当前节点设置

节点名称: ods\_db\_biz\_asset

运行标志: ☒ 正常 ☐ 禁止执行

描述: 请输入描述

任务优先级: MEDIUM Worker分组: default

失败重试次数: 3 (次) 失败重试间隔: 3 (分)

超时告警: ☐

脚本: 1 bash sql\_job\_shell/doris\_cli.sh ods\_sql\_job/ods\_db\_biz\_asset.sql

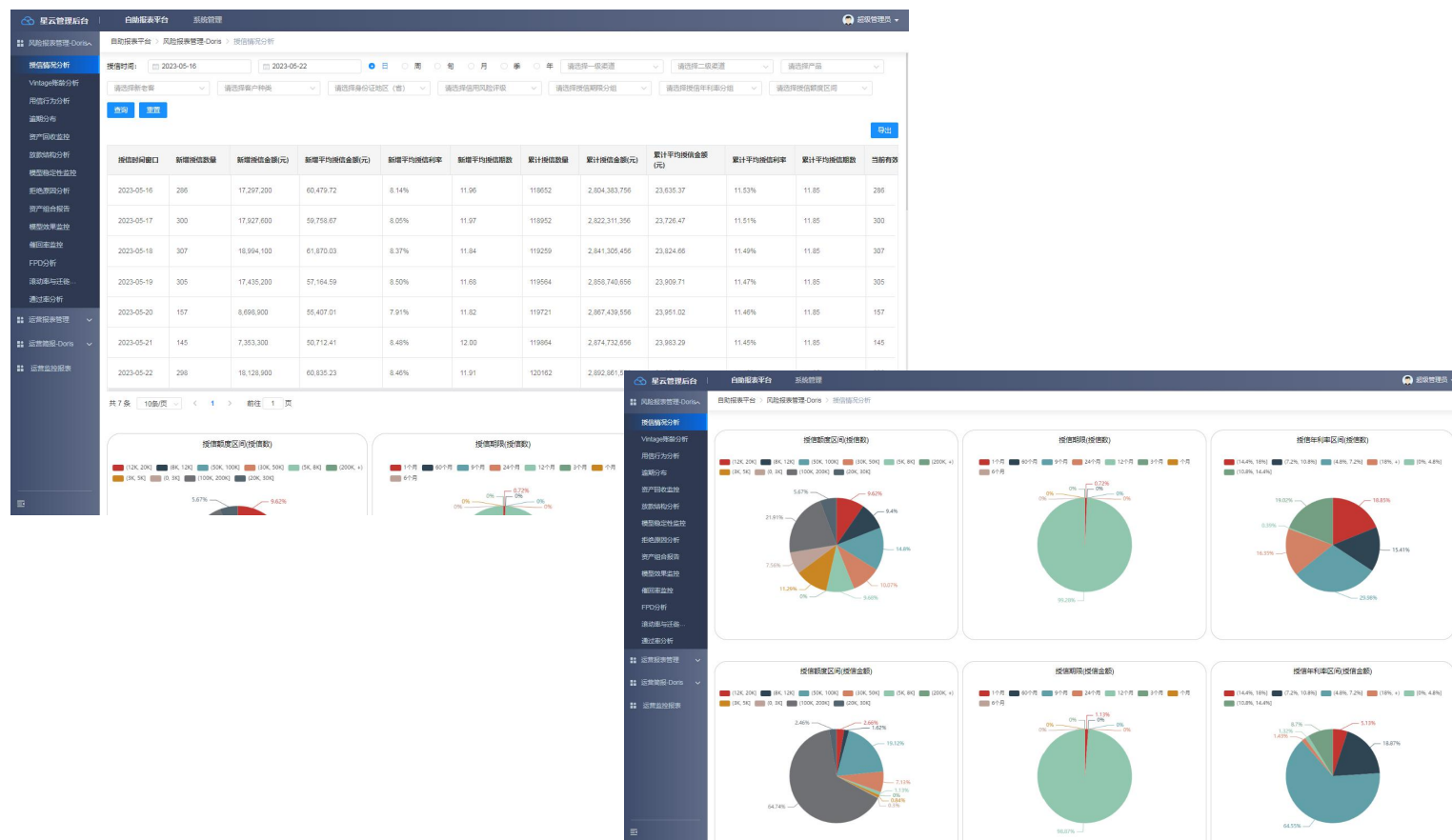
资源: sql\_job\_shell/doris\_cli.sh ods\_sql\_job/ods\_db\_biz\_asset.sql

自定义参数: +

取消 确认添加

# XX银行-风控大数据报表平台

- 1、T+1 离线跑批 ETL
- 2、分钟级准实时 ETL
- 3、Flink CDC 实时 ETL



# XX银行-统一日志存储与分析

- 1、自定义Flume Sink采集
- 2、未使用倒排索引
- 3、基于大文本模糊匹配

```
CREATE TABLE `error_log` (
  `event_id` varchar(32) NULL,
  `log_date` date NULL,
  `app_name` varchar(10) NULL,
  `create_time` datetime NULL,
  `log_level` varchar(10) NULL,
  `class` varchar(200) NULL,
  `method` varchar(100) NULL,
  `msg` varchar(4000) NULL,
  `exception` text NULL
) ENGINE = OLAP
UNIQUE KEY(`event_id`, `log_date`) COMMENT 'OLAP'
PARTITION BY RANGE(`log_date`) ()
DISTRIBUTED BY HASH(`event_id`, `log_date`) BUCKETS AUTO
PROPERTIES (
  "replication_allocation" = "tag.location.default: 1",
  "dynamic_partition.enable" = "true",
  "dynamic_partition.time_unit" = "DAY",
  "dynamic_partition.time_zone" = "Asia/Shanghai",
  "dynamic_partition.start" = "-7",
  "dynamic_partition.end" = "3",
  "dynamic_partition.prefix" = "p",
  "dynamic_partition.replication_allocation" = "tag.location.default: 1",
  "dynamic_partition.buckets" = "10",
  "dynamic_partition.create_history_partition" = "false",
  "dynamic_partition.history_partition_num" = "-1",
  "dynamic_partition.hot_partition_num" = "0",
  "dynamic_partition.reserved_history_periods" = "NULL",
  "dynamic_partition.storage_policy" = "",
  "in_memory" = "false",
  "storage_format" = "V2",
  "disable_auto_compaction" = "false" );
```

Run successfully

```
select log_date,count(1) from error_log group by log_date order by log_date;
```

Execution Time: 2850 ms

log_date	count(1)
2022-12-28	115591396
2022-12-29	76440446
2022-12-30	73843088
2023-01-03	85245888
2023-01-04	46749024

Run successfully

```
select * from error_log where exception like '%153%' order by create_time limit 10;
```

Execution Time: 1227 ms

# XX银行-用户行为日志存储与分析

- 1、自定义Flume Sink采集
- 2、基于JSONB存储与分析
- 3、存储极致压缩、降本增效

```
CREATE TABLE `api_log` (
  `request_time` datetime NOT NULL,
  `request_id` varchar(32) NOT NULL,
  `caller` varchar(16) NOT NULL,
  `client_ip` varchar(46) NOT NULL,
  `header` jsonb NOT NULL,
  `request_method` varchar(16) NOT NULL,
  `url` varchar(256) NOT NULL,
  `request_params` jsonb NOT NULL,
  `response_code` varchar(8) NOT NULL,
  `response_data` jsonb NULL,
  `request_microttime` double NOT NULL,
  `spend_microttime` double NOT NULL,
  `log_date` date NOT NULL
) ENGINE = OLAP |
DUPLICATE KEY(`request_time`, `request_id`, `caller`) COMMENT 'OLAP'
PARTITION BY RANGE(`log_date`) ()
DISTRIBUTED BY HASH(`request_time`, `request_id`, `caller`) BUCKETS AUTO
PROPERTIES (
  "replication_allocation" = "tag.location.default: 1",
  "bloom_filter_columns" = "request_time, request_id, url",
  "dynamic_partition.enable" = "true",
  "dynamic_partition.time_unit" = "DAY",
  "dynamic_partition.time_zone" = "Asia/Shanghai",
  "dynamic_partition.start" = "-7",
  "dynamic_partition.end" = "3",
  "dynamic_partition.prefix" = "p",
  "dynamic_partition.replication_allocation" = "tag.location.default: 1",
  "dynamic_partition.buckets" = "10",
  "dynamic_partition.create_history_partition" = "false",
  "dynamic_partition.history_partition_num" = "-1",
  "dynamic_partition.hot_partition_num" = "0",
  "dynamic_partition.reserved_history_periods" = "NULL",
  "dynamic_partition.storage_policy" = "",
  "in_memory" = "false",
  "storage_format" = "V2",
  "disable_auto_compaction" = "false" );
```

```
select log_date,count(1) from api_log group by log_date order by log_date;
```

Execution Time: 855 ms

log_date	count(1)
2022-12-30	35098180
2022-12-31	6363808
2023-01-01	6428208
2023-01-03	69945387
2023-01-04	10402381
2023-01-05	10304243
2023-01-06	7160616

Run successfully

```
select count(1) from api_log where log_date = '2022-12-30' and get_json_int(response_data,'$.code')=101018 group by log_date order by log_date;
```

Execution Time: 37637 ms

count(1)
1110981

# 架构收益

取数导数：业务人员或者开发人员，可以进行自定义的导数和纬度数据分析

运维成本：集群节点做进程保活、几乎自运维

查询延迟：简单查询毫秒级，复杂查询秒级响应

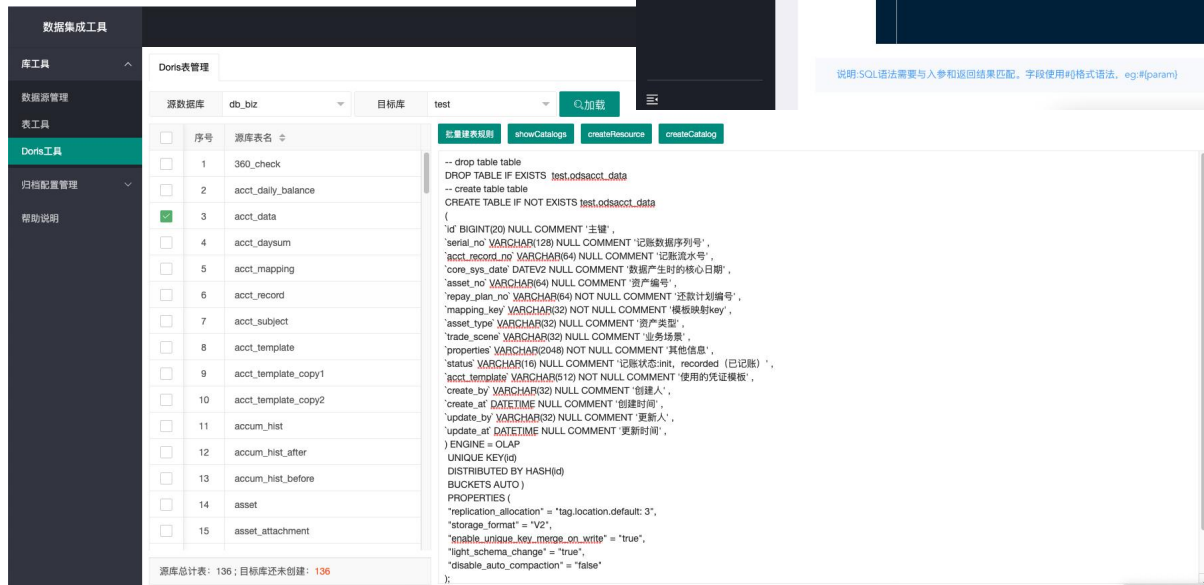
资源节省：Doris极致压缩，将数据压缩了70%，存储成本降低



# 后期规划

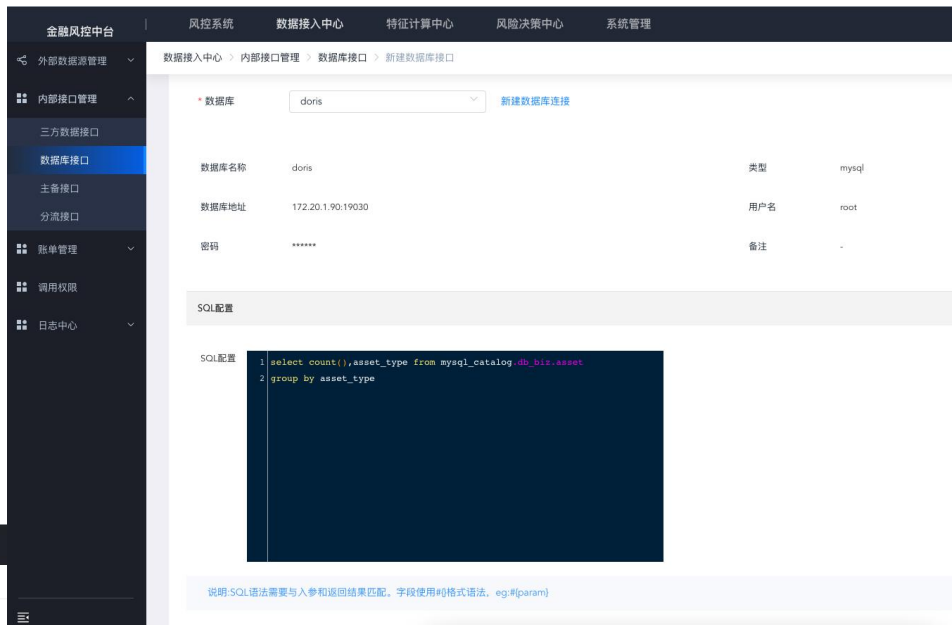
## 1、智能数据网关

## 2、统一数据归档



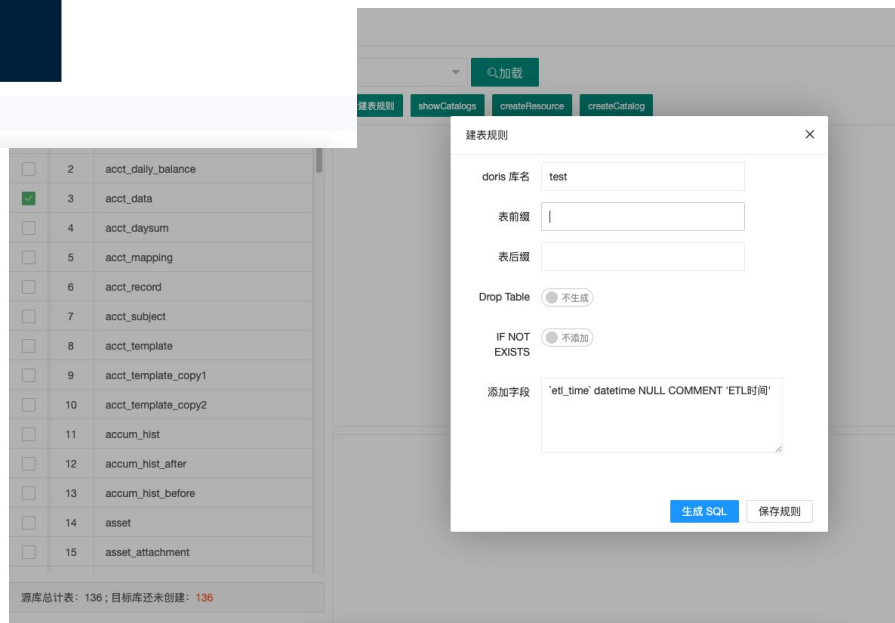
The screenshot shows the '数据集成工具' (Data Integration Tool) interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Doris工具' (Doris Tools) selected. The main area displays a table list with columns: 序号 (Serial Number), 源数据库 (Source Database), 目标库 (Target Database), and 表名 (Table Name). The table list includes tables like 360\_check, acct\_daily\_balance, acct\_data, acct\_daysum, acct\_mapping, acct\_record, acct\_subject, acct\_template, acct\_template\_copy1, acct\_template\_copy2, accum\_hist, accum\_hist\_after, accum\_hist\_before, asset, and asset\_attachment. Below the table list, there's a 'SQL配置' (SQL Configuration) window showing a SQL query: 

```
1 select count(),asset_type from mysql_catalog.db_biz.asset
2 group by asset_type
```



The screenshot shows the '金融风控中台' (Financial Risk Control Center) interface. The '数据接入中心' (Data Ingestion Center) is selected, and the '新建数据库接口' (New Database Interface) window is open. It shows a form for adding a new database connection. The '数据库' (Database) field is set to 'doris'. The '数据库名称' (Database Name) is 'doris', the '数据库地址' (Database Address) is '172.20.1.90:19030', the '用户名' (Username) is 'root', and the '密码' (Password) is '\*\*\*\*\*'. The 'SQL配置' (SQL Configuration) section shows a SQL query: 

```
1 select count(),asset_type from mysql_catalog.db_biz.asset
2 group by asset_type
```



The screenshot shows the '建表规则' (Table Creation Rule) dialog box. It contains fields for 'doris 库名' (Doris Database Name) set to 'test', '表前缀' (Table Prefix) set to 'I', and '表后缀' (Table Suffix). There are radio buttons for 'Drop Table' (不生成) and 'IF NOT EXISTS' (不添加). The '添加字段' (Add Field) section shows a field named 'etl\_time' with the type 'datetime NULL COMMENT 'ETL时间''. At the bottom, there are buttons for '生成SQL' (Generate SQL) and '保存规则' (Save Rule).

# 感谢观看