# 基本概念

Elasticsearch 是什么?

分布式、RESTful 风格的搜索和数据分析引擎

● Index索引: 具有相似特性的文档集合, 类比数据库表

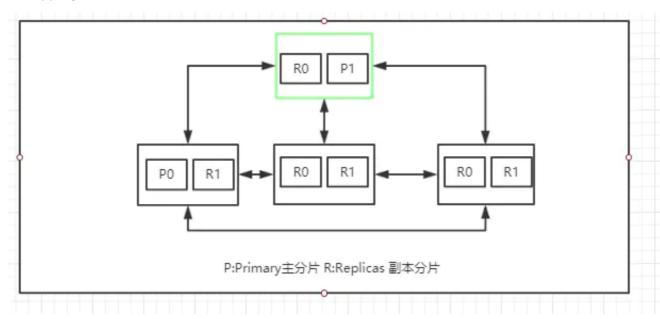
• Document文档:相当于SQL里的一行记录

● Field字段:相当于SQL里的一个字段

● Shard分片: 一个索引可切分为多个shard, 分布在不同机器节点。每个shard都是一个lucene index

• Replica shard副本分片: shard故障备用,提升搜索吞吐量和性能

● Mapping映射: 定义索引中字段的类型和索引设置【不设置的话, 会保存但是不能用于搜索】



# 基本操作

kibana操作: <a href="http://10.248.33.26:30601/app/kibana#/dev\_tools/console?g=()">http://10.248.33.26:30601/app/kibana#/dev\_tools/console?g=()</a>

## 索引操作

增加索引:

```
PUT testq
{
    "mappings" : {
        "dynamic" : "false", //未设置类型的字段是否自动设置
        "properties" : {
        "id" : {
            "type" : "keyword"
        },
```

```
"qid" : {
         "type" : "long"
       "question" : {
         "type" : "text",
         "fields" : {
           "keyword" : {
             "type" : "keyword",
             "ignore_above" : 256
           }
         }
   },
   "settings": {
     "index": {
       "number_of_shards" : "3" //分片数量
     }
   }
}
```

#### 查询索引:

```
GET test_index/_mapping
GET test_index
```

```
GET _cat/indices/testq?v
health status index uuid pri rep docs.count docs.deleted store.size
pri.store.size
yellow open testq SLCsRtLPQJSx6WG7SQ6zwg 3 1 0 0 690b
690b
```

### 修改索引

```
//增加字段类型,允许
PUT testq/_mapping
{
    "properties": {
        "update_time": {
            "type": "date"
        }
    }
}

//修改字段类型,不允许
PUT test_index/_mapping
{
    "properties": {
        "create_time": {
```

```
"type": "keyword"
}
}
```

#### 删除索引:

```
DELETE test_index
```

#### 注意点:

- 索引mapping设置: 指定用于搜索的字段类型,不搜索可不设置
- 如果原来已有数据,新增索引字段后,根据此字段取索引老数据,是不会生效的【为什么??】

### 文档操作

#### 写入新文档:

```
POST testq/_doc/5639bf1b89bc4603d5c612d9
{
    "create_time" : "2015-11-04T08:17:31.343Z",
    "id" : "5639bf1b89bc4603d5c612d9",
    "qid" : 7,
    "question" : "是否有满足某条件的商品",
    "subcategory_id" : "5639bf1a89bc4603d5c61260",
    "update_time" : "2017-08-29T09:16:12.997Z"
}
```

#### 查询新文档:

```
GET testq/_doc/5639bf1b89bc4603d5c612d9

{
    "_index" : "testq",
    "_type" : "_doc",
    "_id" : "5639bf1b89bc4603d5c612d9",
    "_version" : 1,
    "_seq_no" : 0,
    "_primary_term" : 1,
    "found" : true,
    "_source" : {
        "create_time" : "2015-11-04T08:17:31.343Z", //上面索引设置中,没有此字段,但仍然有存储
        "id" : "5639bf1b89bc4603d5c612d9",
        "qid" : 7,
        "question" : "是否有满足某条件的商品",
        "subcategory_id" : "5639bf1a89bc4603d5c61260",
        "update_time" : "2017-08-29T09:16:12.997Z"
    }
```

}

#### 修改文档:

```
POST testq/_doc/5639bf1b89bc4603d5c612d9
{
    "create_time" : "2015-11-04T08:17:31.343Z",
    "id" : "5639bf1b89bc4603d5c612d9",
    "qid" : 10,
    "question" : "是否有满足某条件的商品",
    "subcategory_id" : "5639bf1a89bc4603d5c61260",
    "update_time" : "2017-08-29T09:16:12.997Z"
}
```

#### 删除文档:

```
DELETE testq/_doc/5639bf1b89bc4603d5c612d9
```

#### 注意点:

• 修改文档: 实际是分为删除文档和重新写入文档

## 搜索操作

```
GET testq/_search
  "query": {
   "match": {
      "question": {
        "query": "商品"
      }
   }
  }
}
{
  "took" : 0,
  "timed_out" : false,
  "_shards" : {
    "total" : 3,
   "successful" : 3,
   "skipped" : 0,
   "failed" : 0
  },
  "hits" : {
   "total" : {
      "value" : 1,
```

```
"relation" : "eq"
    },
    "max_score" : 0.26706278,
    "hits" : [
     {
        " index" : "testq",
       " type" : " doc",
        "_id" : "5639bf1b89bc4603d5c612d9",
        "_score" : 0.26706278,
        "_source" : {
         "create time": "2015-11-04T08:17:31.343Z",
         "id": "5639bf1b89bc4603d5c612d9",
         "qid" : 10,
         "question": "是否有满足某条件的商品",
         "subcategory_id" : "5639bf1a89bc4603d5c61260",
         "update time" : "2017-08-29T09:16:12.997Z"
       }
     }
   ]
 }
}
```

## 聚合操作

max、min、avg等

```
GET testq/_search
{
    "size" : 0,
    "aggs": {
        "avg_qid": {
            "field": "qid"
        }
     }
}

"aggregations" : {
    "avg_qid" : {
        "value" : 15.0
    }
}
```

#### 分组操作

```
GET testq/_search
```

```
"size":0,
  "aggs": {
   "qid_group": {
     "terms": { "field": "qid" }
  }
}
  "aggregations" : {
   "qid_group" : {
      "doc_count_error_upper_bound" : 0,
      "sum_other_doc_count" : 0,
      "buckets" : [
          "key" : 10,
         "doc_count" : 1
        },
         "key" : 20,
         "doc_count" : 1
      ]
   }
```

# 业务使用实例

### 搜索高亮和排序

场景: 按关键词搜索, 需要高亮

问题: 关键词评分一样时, 多次点击搜索, 问题顺序会变

问题分类: 全部 开始语 图片识别 聊天互动 > 商品问题 > 活动优惠 > 物流问题 > 下单付款 > 其他 全部 下单问题 支付问题 修改订单 其他 下单付款其他 下单付款下单问题 下单付款 问题搜索: Q 商品 全部亮灯状态 ~ 共7个问题 问题 看中某商品 ♀ 询问<mark>商品</mark>价格 ♀ 某款<mark>商品</mark>是否单卖 ♀ new 多件商品如何一起拍 ♀ 商品价格是否会变化 ♀ 买家指定<mark>商品</mark>颜色款式等 ♀ new 能否选择 商品 属性,怎么选择 🔾

```
POST question_b/_search
{
    "highlight": {
        "question": {}
      }
},
"sort": [
      {
        "_score": {
            "order": "desc"
      }
}, {
        "update_time": {
            "order": "desc"
            "order": "desc"
            "order": "desc"
            "order": "desc"
```

```
}
  1,
  "query": {
    "bool": {
      "must": [{
        "match phrase": {
          "question": {
            "query": "商品"
         }
        }
     }, {
        "terms": {
          "id": ["5f9676ed9cb3f44f1829f463", "5c08d7aded33953ecbbd45a5",
"59eb2ab2369f99529e2aaf37", "59eb2ab2369f99529e2aaf54", "59eb2ab2369f99529e2aaf50",
"59eb2ab2369f99529e2aaf53", "5f90271ca5dd43298b59c798", "59eb2ab3369f99529e2aafb9",
"59eb2ab2369f99529e2aaf4c", "59eb2ab2369f99529e2aaf4f", "59eb2ab2369f99529e2aaf52",
"59eb2ab3369f99529e2aafc1", "59eb2ab2369f99529e2aaf39", "59eb2ab2369f99529e2aaf3b",
"59eb2ab2369f99529e2aaf51", "5db2c4249a560700128ac295", "59eb2ab2369f99529e2aaf56",
"59eb2ab2369f99529e2aaf3e", "59eb2ab2369f99529e2aaf4e", "5db2c4249a560700128ac292",
"59eb2ab2369f99529e2aaf3a", "59eb2ab3369f99529e2aaf91", "5c7fb6472afd1a3a4a71c484",
"59eb2ab2369f99529e2aaf44", "59eb2ab2369f99529e2aaf4b", "59eb2ab2369f99529e2aaf45",
"59eb2ab2369f99529e2aaf38", "59eb2ab3369f99529e2aafb5", "5df34c242752430018aa8b50",
"59eb2ab3369f99529e2aafc4", "59eb2ab2369f99529e2aaf55", "5c3eb7475fca0d7711bdf3e2",
"5f8ed169c9bbdce0a913b1ae", "5ba389481a6ab2424ce015b7", "59eb2ab2369f99529e2aaf3f",
"5be2cf7676251154bf6cd78d", "5be2cf7676251154bf6cd78c", "59eb2ab2369f99529e2aaf4d",
"5bcc687b369f9910638884d0", "5b62ec995e3773504aba4411", "5ddf73870a37b100146f76f1",
"5ddf73870a37b100146f76f3", "603706b7563150aae6083908", "5e4e77092dd8ca00181789ab"]
     }]
  }
 }
```

#### 返回结果:

```
{
    "_index" : "orig1_question_b",
    "_type" : "_doc",
    "_id" : "59eb2ab3369f99529e2aafb5",
    "_score" : 5.640376,
    "_source" : {
        "create_time" : "2017-10-21T11:08:35.503Z",
        "id" : "59eb2ab3369f99529e2aafb5",
        "qid" : 251021,
        "question" : "看中某商品",
        "subcategory_id" : "59eb2aab1a6ab20c5c1bf256",
        "update_time" : "2021-02-25T02:08:32.311Z"
    },
}
```

```
"highlight" : {
    "question" : [
        "看中某<em>商</em>"
    ]
},
"sort" : [
        5.640376,
        1614218912311
]
```

### 字段组合查询

场景: 商品关联回复页面导出,需要拿到商品所有回复,因为数据太多会超时。

```
question_id: id1, conds_md5: cond1
question_id: id1, conds_md5: cond2
question_id: id2, conds_md5: cond3
```

问题数目: 最多1000个行业问题+x个自定义问题

条件数目: 精准意图条件、时效条件、售后阶段等条件, 多达100+

一个商品的qid 和conds\_md5 组合: 1k+到1w+

优化前:

```
POST shop_condition_answer/_search
  "query": {
    "bool": {
      "minimum should match": "1", //或者, should中任意满足一个
        "should": [
          {
              "bool": {
               "filter": [{"term": {"question_id": "5907f68b1a6ab2086eecc24d"}},
                  {"term": {"conds_md5": "4f9922bdc95c131342dada07e56aa5b7"}}]}
          },
          {
              "bool": {
               "filter": [{"term": {"question_id": "5907f7391a6ab2086eecc28c"}},
                  {"term": {"conds_md5": "7f979de66388f1fd173735695218caa9"}}]}
          }
          ]
     }
   }
}
```

- 测试环境: 1000个左右时, 耗时6s-10s, 如果几千个会超过20s, 导致失败
- 解决办法:新增一个字段qid\_md5,字段值为"question\_id.conds\_md5",将或查询优化为terms查询
- 优化后耗时: 几千个回复, 只需要0.8s-1s

#### 优化后:

## 分组聚合排序

功能:全局搜索下,按条件聚合展示



- 展示按问题分组,每个问题下面按conds\_md5字段(即同样的条件)分组
- 条件的更新时间: 取值于条件下所有回复的最新更新时间
- 问题下只展示最新的一个条件,并且需展示总条件数
- 条件下只展示最新的两条回复,并且需展示总回复数

以前方式:

- 1. 从es中获取店铺这一批问题下, 所有的回复记录
- 2. 内存中, 使用分组和排序, 分别计算每个问题条件数、回复数
- 3. 如果店铺回复数过多,会导致响应慢超时,上万回复数时会耗时20s左右。

现在方式:使用es来进行分组排序,大数据量下响应稳定在400ms以下

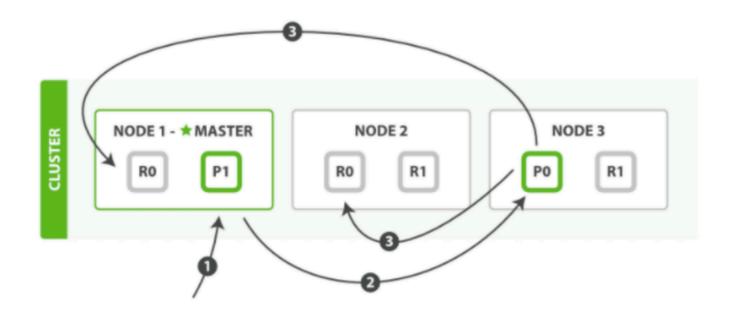
```
{
 "query": {},
  "aggregations": {
   "question_id_agg": { //按问题聚合
     "terms": { //指定按 question id 分组,返回20个问题的数据
       "field": "question id",
       "size": 20
     },
     "aggregations": { //子聚合, 即条件聚合
       "conds md5 agg": { //子聚合1, 取到conds md5组内中最大的update time, 来对所有
conds md5排序, 取前一个。
         "aggregations": {
           "max update time": {
             "max": {
               "field": "update_time"
             }
           }
         },
         "terms": {
           "field": "conds_md5",
           "order": [{
             "max_update_time": "desc"
           }],
           "size": 1
         }
       },
       "distinct_md5": { //子聚合2, 获取一个问题下不同的conds_md5个数(即基数)
         "cardinality": {
           "field": "conds md5",
           "precision_threshold": 40000
         }
       }
     }
   }
 }
}
```

# 集群读写流程

#### 几个基本概念

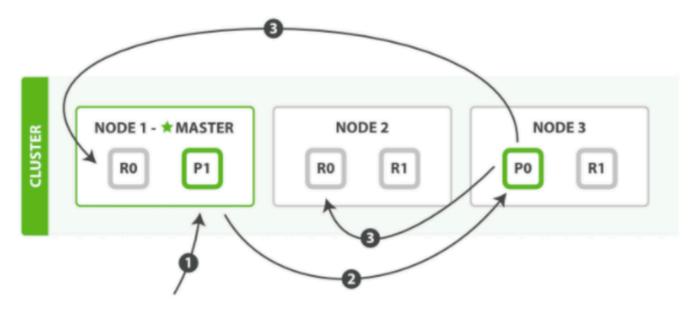
- 集群Master节点:管理集群范围的变更,例如创建或删除索引、添加或删除节点
- 请求可发到集群任一节点,根据路由转发到实际节点
- 如何负载均衡:轮询所有节点【客户端是否可像redis缓存路由信息,减少转发???】
- 如何路由: shard = hash(routing)%index\_primary\_shard\_number
- routing是啥: 默认是\_id, 可根据业务情况制定, 比如shop\_id

## 写流程



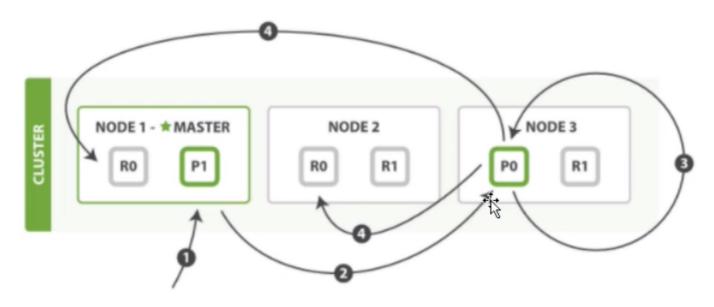
- 1. 客户端向 Node 1 发送插入一条文档
- 2. Node 1根据\_id 计算路由应该写到分片 0 ,转发Node 3处理
- 3. Node 3 在主分片上面执行请求, 并转发到 Node 1 和 Node 2 的副本分片上
- 4. 返回给Node 1, Node 1返回给客户端

### 读流程



- 1. 客户端向 Node 1 发送获取请求
- 2. Node 1根据\_id 计算路由应该读分片 0, 分片 0 的存在于三个节点上, 转发到任意节点, 这里是Node 2
- 3. Node 2 将文档返回给 Node 1,Node 1返回给客户端

## 更新流程



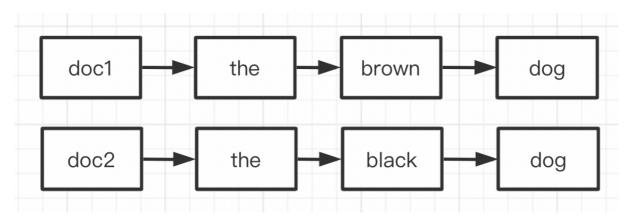
- 1. 客户端向 Node 1 发送更新请求
- 2. 路由转发到主分片所在的 Node 3
- 3. Node 3 从主分片检索文档,修改后重新写入一条文档,将老文档标记为删除
- 4. 更新文档后,同步到其他副本分片
- 5. Node 3返回给Node 1, Node 1返回到客户端

# 搜索原理

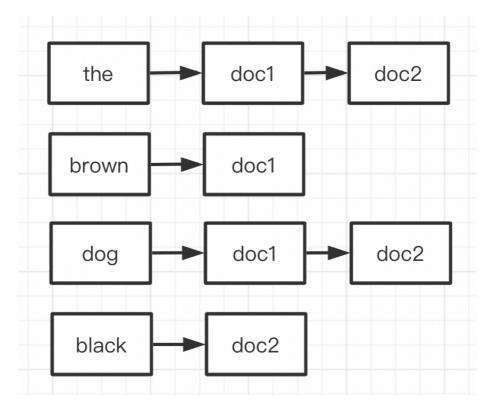
## 倒排索引

doc1: the brown dogdoc2: the black dog

### 正向索引:



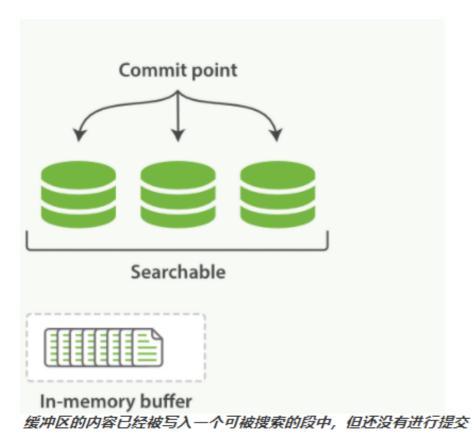
## 倒排索引:

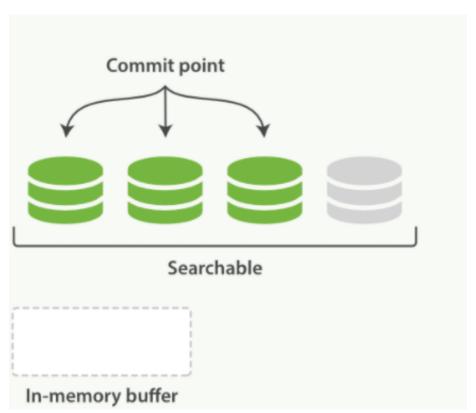


如何设置分词: 官网分词器介绍

## 文档刷新

### 在内存缓冲区中包含了新文档的Lucene 索引





- 文档首先写入内存中,此时可获取但不可搜索
- 默认每隔1s 从内存refresh到新段segment中,然后可搜索
- 刷新有性能消耗,不需要高实时性,时间可以设置长一点

```
PUT question_b/_settings
{
    "index": {
        //"refresh_interval": "30s" //全力同步数据时
        "refresh_interval": "1s" //默认
    }
}
```

## 文档刷新和刷写

