

# Greenplum在TalkingData的应用实践

8/24/17 周明

TalkingData



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# 1

## TalkingData公司介绍

The logo for TalkingData, featuring the company name in white text on a blue rounded rectangular background.

成立于2011年9月

国内领先的独立第三方数据服务提供商  
帮助传统企业转型升级为数据驱动型企业  
通过数据改善人类自身和环境

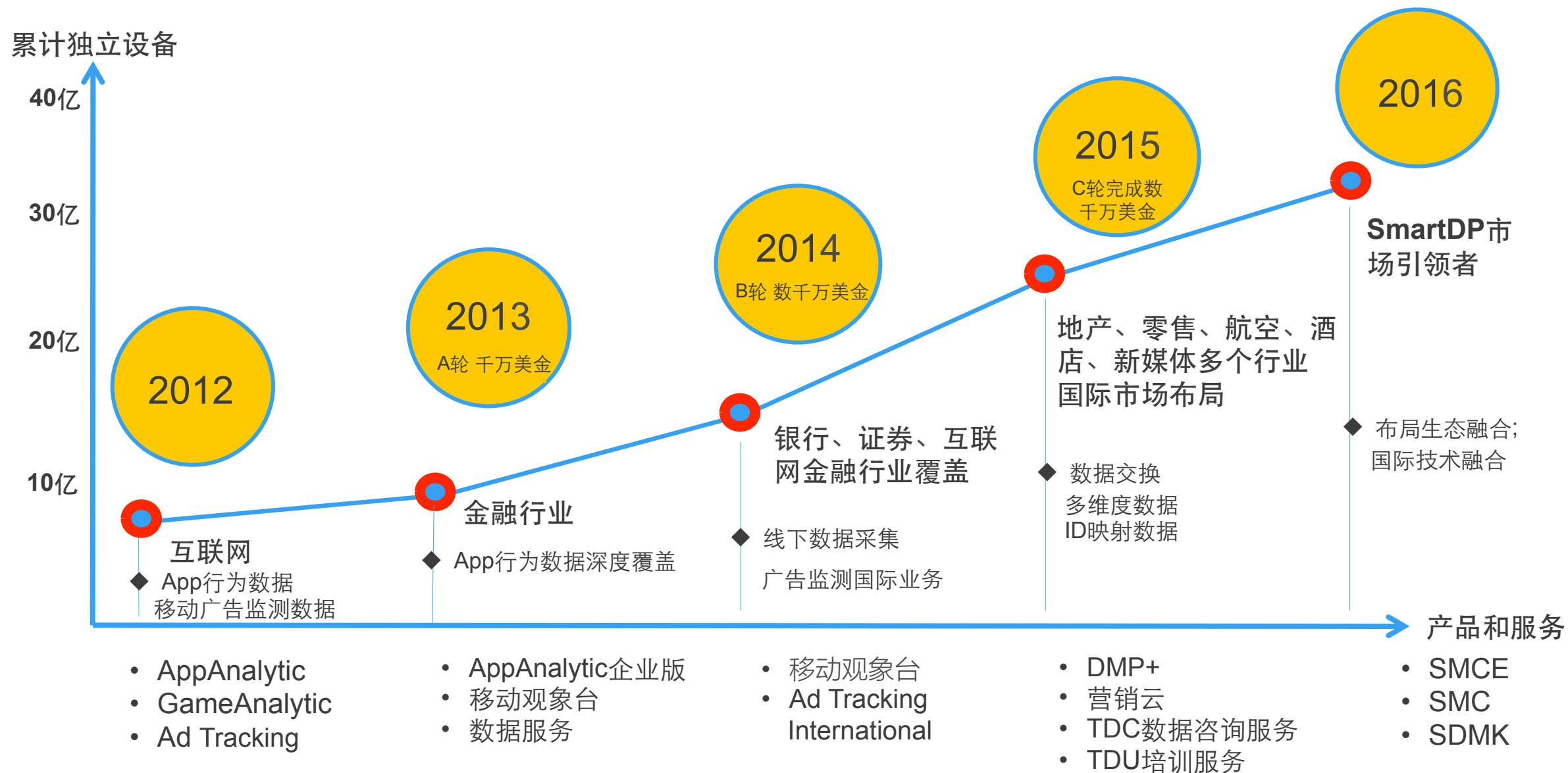
# TalkingData主要客户列表

- Mobile Apps
- Financial Services
- Real Estate
- Retail
- Auto
- Airlines
- Gov't
- Hospitality
- Media

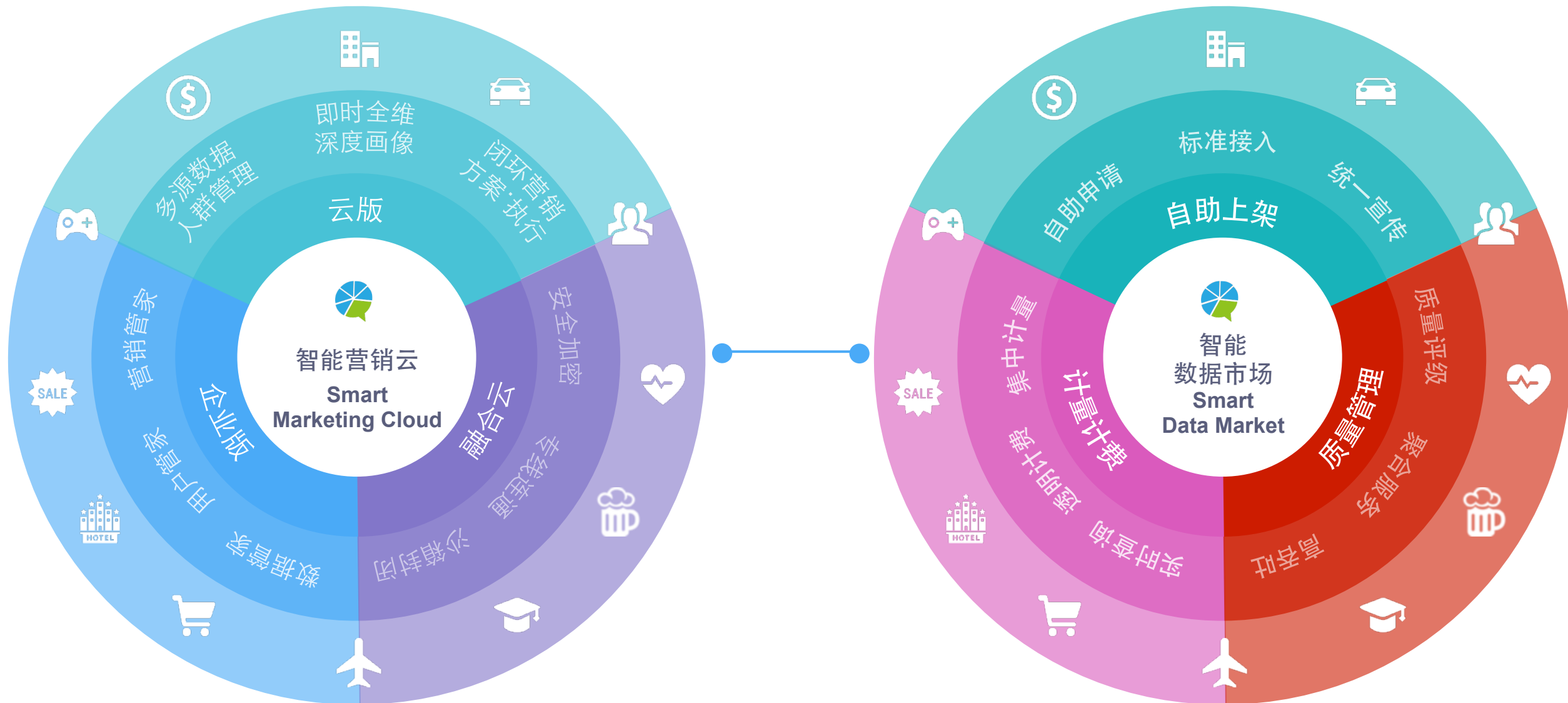
The image displays a comprehensive list of logos for major Chinese companies, organized into a grid. The logos are categorized by industry as follows:

- Financial Services:** 中国银行 (Bank of China), 招商银行 (China Merchants Bank), 浦发银行 (SPD Bank), 兴业银行 (Industrial Bank), 中国光大银行 (China Everbright Bank), 中国民生银行 (China Minsheng Bank), 中国平安 (Ping An), 泰康人寿 (Taikang Life), 华泰证券 (Huatai Securities), 中信建投证券 (China Securities), 微众银行 (WeBank), 渤海银行 (Bohai Bank).
- Real Estate:** 万达集团 (Wanda Group), 万科 (Vanke), 碧桂园 (Country Garden), 金地集团 (Gendale), 国美金融 (Gome Finance).
- Retail & E-commerce:** 周大福 (Chow Tai Fook), 周生生 (Chow Sang Sang), 步步高 (Better Life), 宜信 (CreditEase), 汽车之家 (Autohome), 聚美 (Jumei), 苏宁易购 (Suning), 去哪儿 (Qunar), 1. (1.com), 链家 (Lianjia.com), 唯品会 (Vip.com), 爱奇艺 (iQIYI), 汽车之家 (Autohome), 汉庭酒店 (Hanting Hotel), 王府井百货 (Wangfujing), 深圳航空 (Shenzhen Airlines).
- Airlines:** 中国南方航空 (China Southern), 中国东方航空 (China Eastern), 春秋航空 (Chunqiu Airlines), 海南航空 (Hainan Airlines).
- Media & Entertainment:** 新华网 (Xinhua News), 美赞臣 (Mead Johnson), 周大福 (Chow Tai Fook), 周生生 (Chow Sang Sang), 步步高 (Better Life), 宜信 (CreditEase), 汽车之家 (Autohome), 汉庭酒店 (Hanting Hotel), 王府井百货 (Wangfujing), 深圳航空 (Shenzhen Airlines).
- Other:** Pizza Hut, KFC, UnionPay, 国信证券 (Guosen), 玖富 (9Fbank.com), 恒丰银行 (Hengfeng Bank), 前海征信 (Qianhai Zhengxin), 老百姓大药房 (Lao Baixing Pharmacy), Haier, Hisense, 众信旅游 (Uzai.com), 春秋航空 (Chunqiu Airlines).

# 五年高速发展



# 以SMC和SDMK平台为核心的数据生态体系



# 2

## Data ATM





# 系统简介

- 人群定位与分析平台
- 基于多个数据源的不同条件，找出特定人群
- 对特定人群进行分析画像
- 为前端数据应用提供数据支撑

## 业务架构

UI交互

SMC

SDMK

Data App

One API

设备属性

标签

设备行为

ID关系

位置数据

POI&amp;AOI

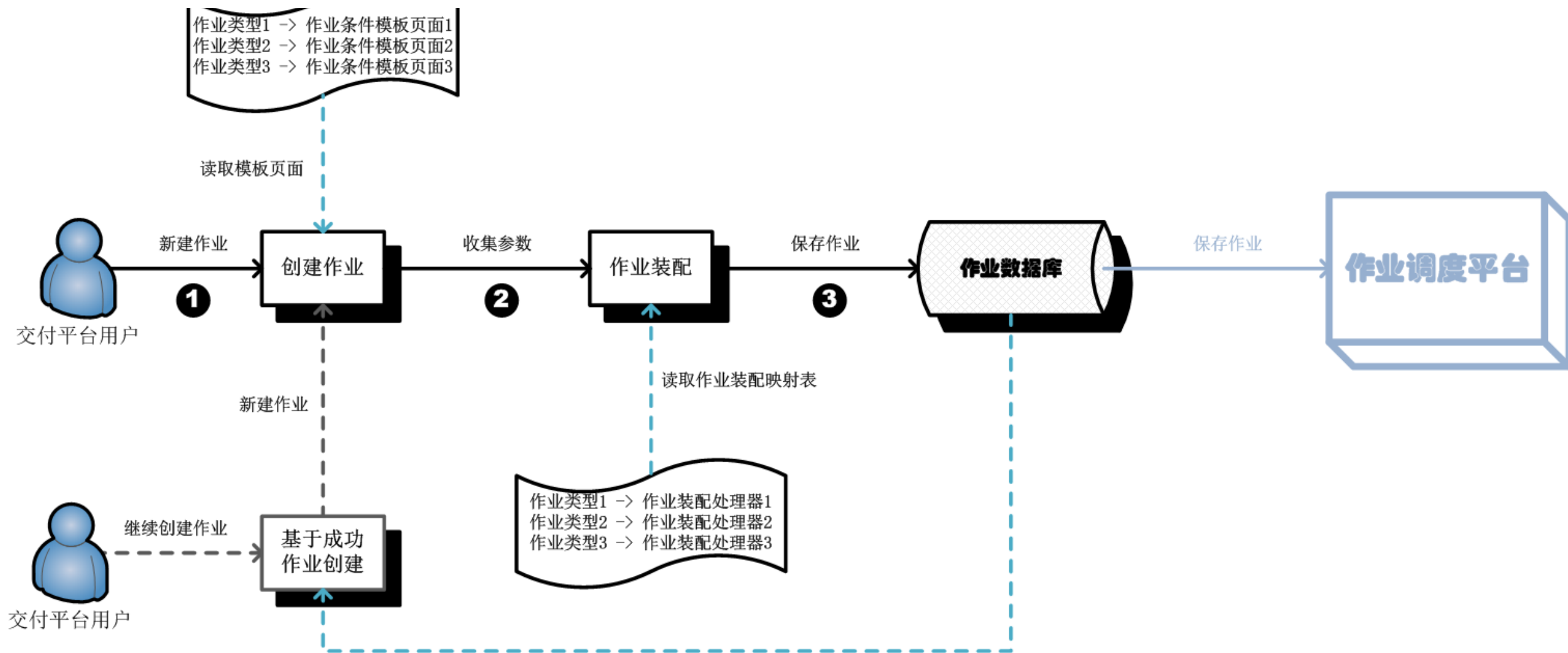
WIFI

Lookalike

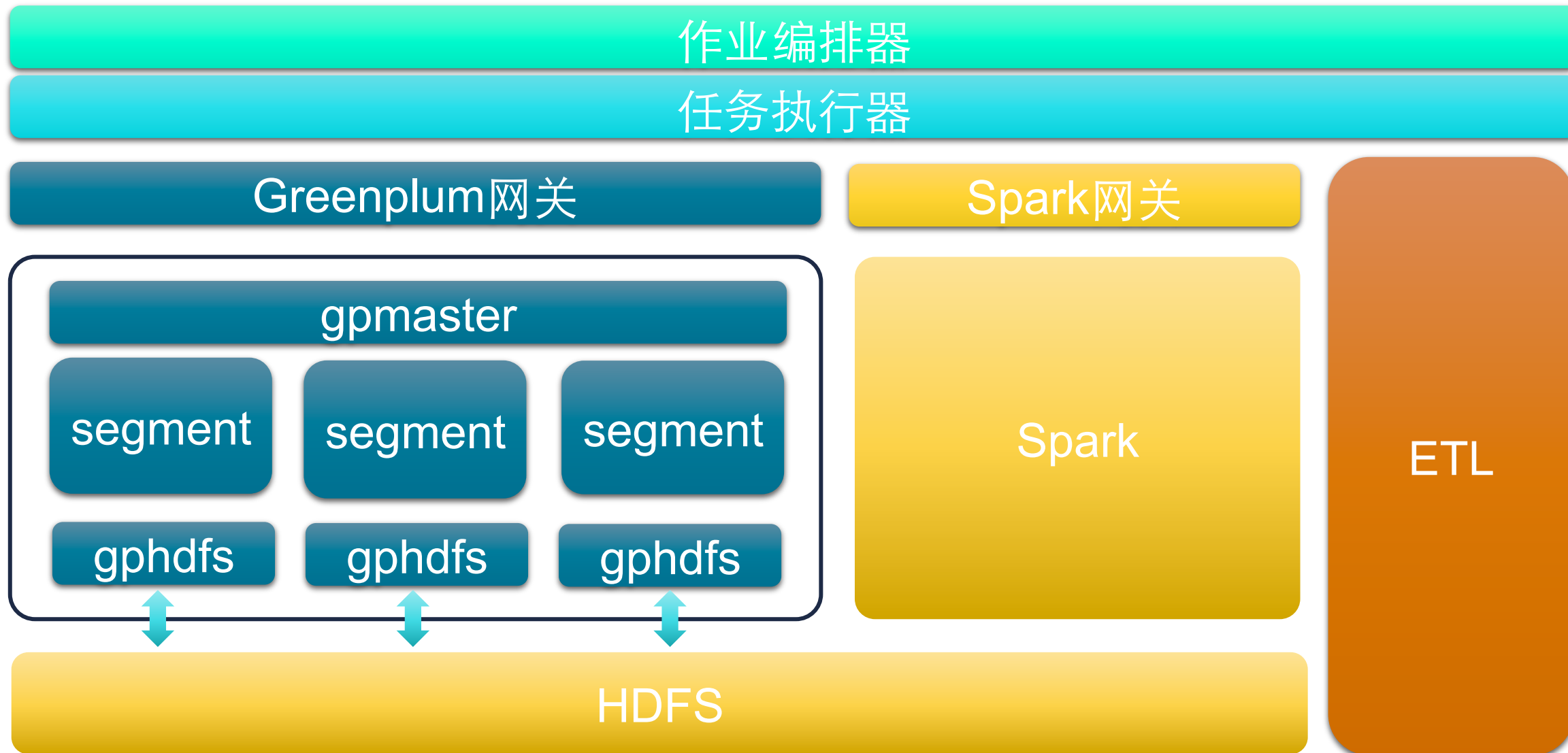
其他数据源

第三方数据源

# 流程图



## 技术架构



# 3

## Greenplum



# 数据容量

- 总数据容量400TB
- 唯一设备数50亿+
- 日活跃设备数2.5亿
- 月活跃设备数6.5亿
- 月位置数据（聚集后）600亿
- 最大单个任务参与计算数据超过6TB
- 任务耗时1秒-5分钟

## 目前Greenplum集群规模

- 21个数据节点;
- 84个Primary Segment, 84个Mirror Segment;
- 单节点配置:
  - 24Core CPU
  - 128GB RAM
  - 14 \* SAS 7200 Disk Raid 5 = 45TB
- 目前存储数据量 (纯文本)
  - 400TB+

# Why use Greenplum?

- 得益于可控的数据分布，执行效率较高；
- 支持列式存储和压缩；
- 支持多样的数据类型：Array XML Json等；
- 支持GEO空间计算引擎PostGIS；
- 扩展性强，Function Operator DataType Aggregation Index都可以由用户来自定义；
- 支持多种主流语言：PGSQL C Python Perl Java R；
- 使用标准的SQL语言，降低前端开发成本和时间



# 4

## 技术点分享

## 技术点

- Array & Json
- PostGIS
- Bitmap

## Array & Json

- 通过使用数组缩减记录量，加快查询；
- 部分数据使用到了多维数组，原生支持较差；
- 多维数组解析通过UDF来实现；
- Greenplum5.0 支持Json格式；

# Array 在标签数据上的使用

tdid	tags
2b1ed6b6c2ad95d216f8055ea2ded8eb8	{020107,0.50},{02,-1},{02011305,0.50},{02011310,0.50},{02011302,0.50},{02010601,0.50},{030210,100.00},{0302,-1}
32d90db2cb8db4c356f9bd75fe88b0ea5	{020107,0.50},{02,-1},{030211,100.00},{0304,-1},{0302,-1},{020105,0.50},{02010503,0.50},{0201,-1},{03,-1},{030

(2 rows)

```

1  #筛选标签
2  SELECT
3  --> *
4  FROM
5  --> taginfo
6  WHERE
7  --> tags [ARRAY_LOWER(tags,1),ARRAY_UPPER(tags,1)] [1] .@> '{020107}';
8
9  -->
10 #将标签数据转换成多条结构化的记录
11 SELECT
12 --> tdid,
13 --> UNNEST_2D_1D(tags)
14 FROM
15 --> taginfo
16 WHERE
17 --> tdid = '32d90db2cb8db4c356f9bd75fe88b0ea5';

```

tdid	unnest_2d_1d
3f614d2f092f6b745ea3be08afa6353a2	{02011119,0.50}
3f614d2f092f6b745ea3be08afa6353a2	{02011110,0.50}
3f614d2f092f6b745ea3be08afa6353a2	{02011403,0.30}
3f614d2f092f6b745ea3be08afa6353a2	{080216,1.20}
3f614d2f092f6b745ea3be08afa6353a2	{02011101,0.30}
3f614d2f092f6b745ea3be08afa6353a2	{020108,0.50}

# PostGIS

- 支持所有的空间数据类型，这些类型包括:点、线、多边形、多点、多线、多多边形和集合对象集等；
- 支持复杂的空间和地理位置计算；
- 数据库坐标变换；
- 球体长度运算；
- 三维的几何类型；
- 空间聚集函数；

聚集点数据，以下位置数据为了保护个人隐私都进行了聚集，误差 $\pm 76$ 米

tdid	dateid	hourid	st_astext
39eec4560f0789ab3ee606dc18d3a0d9a	2017-07-01	6	MULTIPOINT(113.313675 22.973099,113.312302 22.973099)
30236edd8c9ec8997fff9443f5179a7eb	2017-07-01	5	MULTIPOINT(115.141525 35.873795,115.137405 35.872421,115.137405 35.873795,115.1
hd288059358af032358e281f391bb85a9	2017-07-01	10	MULTIPOINT(121.531448 31.214218)
a31dedbaff5e42ccb7726812b2e32408	2017-07-01	3	MULTIPOINT(123.842697 42.280197)
3fa5d560d9d8a74c93770334b78825e9e	2017-07-01	16	MULTIPOINT(120.443802 41.555099,120.438309 41.561966,120.443802 41.563339)
3fc48c75a4489664c6fc492df5f22759a	2017-07-01	11	MULTIPOINT(120.979385 31.416092)
3aea701571509ace732f28cbd2d380270	2017-07-01	19	MULTIPOINT(104.690781 29.247665)
3c9102fc1c4f5cff894e0de16212ef9c9	2017-07-01	13	MULTIPOINT(118.532181 25.044022)
h08edec82b54082da23813112576ad356	2017-07-01	1	MULTIPOINT(117.888107 34.184647)
3519d7d67bd6f878c664a2b00a5dbda5f	2017-07-01	16	MULTIPOINT(114.949265 25.841904)

(10 rows)

```
1 #中心点加半径筛选
2 SELECT
3   → *
4 FROM
5   → geoinfo
6 WHERE
7   → dateid .between '2017-01-01' .and '2017-01-31'
8   → AND .ST_Intersects (geo,
9   →   → ST_GeomFromEWKB (
10  →   →   → ST_Buffer (
11  →   →   →   → ST_GeographyFromText ('SRIC=4326;POINT(112.588419.29817109)' ,1000)
12  →   →   → ) ;
13
14 #围栏筛选
15 SELECT
16   → *
17 FROM
18   → geoinfo
19 WHERE .
20   → dateid .between '2017-01-01' .and '2017-01-31'
21   → AND .ST_Intersects (geo,
22   →   → ST_GeometryFromTEXT (
23   →   →   → 'POLYGON( (104.517868.30.853043,104.742966.31.454544,111.20018.30.472641,104.517868.30.853043)) '
24   →   →   → ,4326)
25   →   → ) ;
```

# Bitmap

- 在Greenplum内实现了Bitmap相关计算功能；
- 基于RoaringBitmap算法；
- 通过标准的SQL语句来执行计算；
- 10亿级别的位运算达到了毫秒级别；



```
fedw=# create table test_bitmap(id int, bitmap roaringbitmap);
NOTICE: Table doesn't have 'DISTRIBUTED BY' clause -- Using column named 'id' as the Greenplum Database data distribution key for this table.
HINT: The 'DISTRIBUTED BY' clause determines the distribution of data. Make sure column(s) chosen are the optimal data distribution key to minimize skew.
CREATE TABLE
fedw=# insert into test_bitmap select 1,rb_build(array[1,2]);
INSERT 0 1
fedw=# insert into test_bitmap select 2,rb_build_agg(e) from generate_series(1,100) e;
INSERT 0 1
fedw=# select rb_iterate(rb_and((select bitmap from test_bitmap where id =1),(select bitmap from test_bitmap where id =2 ))) ;
 rb_iterate
-----
          1
          2
(2 rows)
fedw=# select rb_cardinality(rb_and_agg(bitmap)) from test_bitmap;
 rb_cardinality
-----
              2
(1 row)
```

## 通过bitmap筛选标签

- 将每个设备映射到一个INT或者BIGINT数字上，通过sequence或者hash来实现映射；
- 设备的INT值对应BITMAP的位来标记该设备在此BITMAP中是否存在；
- 将同一个标签的所有的设备都集合到一个或者一组BITMAP内；

## 通过bitmap筛选标签

```
Column | Type | Modifiers
-----+-----+-----
tag     | text |
partitionid | integer |
bitmap  | roaringbitmap |
cnt     | integer |
fedw=# select sum(rb_cardinality(bitmap)) as cnt from dw_tag.v_bitmap_tag where tag in ('01');
      cnt
-----
1258038337
(1 row)

Time: 31.828 ms
fedw=# select sum(rb_cardinality(bitmap)) as cnt from dw_tag.v_bitmap_tag where tag in ('02');
      cnt
-----
2143585396
(1 row)

Time: 35.180 ms
fedw=# select sum(cnt) from (select rb_cardinality(rb_and_agg(bitmap)) as cnt,partitionid from dw_tag.v_bitmap_tag where tag in ('01','02') group by partitionid) t ;
      sum
-----
1099668763
(1 row)

Time: 94.168 ms
```

## 通过BITMAP+GEOHash实现毫秒级筛选ID

- 将位置信息转换为GEOHash，比如这里为了保护个人隐私，将geohash只保留7位，误差范围在 $\pm 76$ 米。
- 将每一个GEOHASH的每个时间切片上生成ID对应的BITMAP

Column	Type	Modifiers
geohash	character varying(7)	
hourid	smallint	
geo	geometry	
dateid	date	
partitionid	integer	
bitmap	roaringbitmap	

```
fedw=# select rb_cardinality(rb_or_agg(bitmap)) from dw_geo.bitmap_geo_daily where dateid = '2017-01-01' and geohash in ('wx4sp0y','wvkr9hr','wvs8yt3','wm7bdb2','tz3447x','wkr5t7c','w7qt961','wvqq3wu','wvqq3y7','wk3n9tt','wm7c7kb','wtw0zn1');
```

```
rb_cardinality
```

```
-----
```

```
3086
```

```
(1 row)
```

```
Time: 70.662 ms
```

```
fedw=# select rb_cardinality(rb_or_agg(bitmap)) from dw_geo.bitmap_geo_daily where dateid = '2017-01-01' and geohash in ('wx4sp0y','wvkr9hr','wvs8yt3','wm7bdb2','tz3447x','wkr5t7c','w7qt961','wvqq3wu','wvqq3y7','wk3n9tt','wm7c7kb','wtw0zn1') and hourid in (8,9,10,12,13,15);
```

```
rb_cardinality
```

```
-----
```

```
1425
```

```
(1 row)
```

```
Time: 64.047 ms
```

```
fedw=# select rb_cardinality(rb_or_agg(bitmap)) from dw_geo.bitmap_geo_daily where dateid = '2017-01-01' and geohash in ('wx4sp0y','wvkr9hr','wvs8yt3','wm7bdb2','tz3447x','wkr5t7c','w7qt961','wvqq3wu') and hourid in (8,9,10,12);
```

```
rb_cardinality
```

```
-----
```

```
586
```

```
(1 row)
```

```
Time: 40.379 ms
```

## 通过BITMAP实现设备的时间序列

- 实现在一条记录内保存一个设备所有时间周期（粒度到分钟）的活跃情况记录
  - 每个设备一条记录，建立活跃BITMAP字段
  - 将活跃的具体活跃的时间转换为从1970年01月01日开始的分钟级偏移量组成一个BITMAP；

Column	Type	Modifiers
offsetid	bigint	
tdid	text	
activebitmap	roaringbitmap	

```
fedw=# insert into device_active_bitmap(offsetid,tdid,activebitmap) select 2543323103,'3e509b2307bca32a3e30ba081d8f2acca',rb_build_agg(e) from generate_series((EXTRACT(EPOCH FROM TIMESTAMP '2017-07-01 00:00:00')/60)::INT, (EXTRACT(EPOCH FROM TIMESTAMP '2017-07-01 00:10:00')/60)::INT) e;
```

```
INSERT 0 1
```

```
Time: 45.763 ms
```

```
fedw=# update device_active_bitmap set activebitmap = rb_or(activebitmap,(select rb_build_agg(e) from generate_series((EXTRACT(EPOCH FROM TIMESTAMP '2017-06-01 00:00:00')/60)::INT, (EXTRACT(EPOCH FROM TIMESTAMP '2017-06-01 00:10:00')/60)::INT) e)) where offsetid= 2543323103;
```

```
UPDATE 1
```

```
Time: 40.925 ms
```

```
fedw=# select rb_cardinality(activebitmap) from device_active_bitmap where offsetid= 2543323103;
```

```
rb_cardinality
```

```
-----  
22
```

```
(1 row)
```

```
Time: 33.897 ms
```

```
fedw=# select tdid from device_active_bitmap where rb_cardinality(rb_and(activebitmap, (select rb_build_agg(e) from generate_series((EXTRACT(EPOCH FROM TIMESTAMP '2017-06-30 00:00:00')/60)::INT, (EXTRACT(EPOCH FROM TIMESTAMP '2017-07-10 00:10:00')/60)::INT) e))) >=1 limit 1;
```

```
tdid
```

```
-----  
3e509b2307bca32a3e30ba081d8f2acca
```

```
(1 row)
```

```
Time: 20.377 ms
```

## Bitmap功能开源

- <https://github.com/zeromax007/gpdb-roaringbitmap>
- 欢迎提交BUG和改进意见
- Email: [zeromax@live.cn](mailto:zeromax@live.cn)



# 谢谢! Q&A

