### 1.Nimbus的启动过程

(1) Nimbus 的启动脚本命令: bin/storm nimbus

实际调用过程:

storm.脚本中的main方法---->调用 def nimbus---->exec\_storm\_class 在exec\_storm\_class中,最终调用java命令,即: java -server backtype.storm.daemon.nimbus----->执行NimbusServer的main方法。

### (2) NimbusServer的main方法源码如下:

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
 1.
 2.
          Thread.setDefaultUncaughtExceptionHandler(new DefaultUncaughtExceptionHandler(
 3.
      ));
 4.
          // read configuration files
 5.
 6.
          // STONE NOTE 获取Storm集群配置
          @SuppressWarnings("rawtypes")
 7.
          Map config = Utils.readStormConfig();
 8.
9.
10.
          JStormServerUtils.startTaobaoJvmMonitor();
11.
12.
          // STONE_NOTE 创建NimbusServer实例
13.
          NimbusServer instance = new NimbusServer();
14.
15.
          // STONE NOTE 创建DefaultInimbus实例
          INimbus iNimbus = new DefaultInimbus();
16.
17.
          // STONE NOTE 开始启动nimbus
18.
19.
          instance.launchServer(config, iNimbus);
20.
21.
      }
```

## (3)在NimbusServer的main方法中,调用launchServer()启动nimbus

```
private void launchServer(final Map conf, INimbus inimbus) {
 1.
 2.
 3.
         try {
             // STONE_NOTE 检测是不是分布式集群模式
 4.
             StormConfig.validate_distributed_mode(conf);
 5.
 6.
             createPid(conf);
 8.
9.
             // STONE_NOTE 初始化停止nimbus, 清理相关数据
10.
             initShutdownHook();
11.
             // STONE NOTE 屁事都没做,这是要弄啥呢
12.
             inimbus.prepare(conf, StormConfig.masterInimbus(conf));
13.
14.
```

```
// STONE_NOTE 使用conf和inimbus 构建一个实例对象return new NimbusData(conf
15.
      . inimbus)
16.
             data = createNimbusData(conf, inimbus);
17.
             // STONE NOTE 初始化follower线程,这个follower线程是干啥的呢
18.
19.
             initFollowerThread(conf);
20.
21.
             // STONE_NOTE deamon--->守护进程
             // STONE NOTE 获取nimbus守护进程的http端口从配置文件中storm.yaml
22.
23.
             int port = ConfigExtension.getNimbusDeamonHttpserverPort(conf);
24.
             hs = new Httpserver(port, conf);
             // STONE_NOTE 启动一个socket服务进程
25.
26.
             hs.start();
27.
             // STONE NOTE 初始化一个循环同步的线程容器
28.
29.
             initContainerHBThread(conf);
30.
31.
             while (!data.isLeader())
32.
                Utils.sleep(5000);
33.
34.
             init(conf);
         } catch (Throwable e) {}
35.
36.
```

### (4) launchServer中的init()方法

```
1.
     private void init(Map conf) throws Exception {
2.
         // STONE_NOTE 清除残留的无效的Topology
3.
4.
         // STONE NOTE 清理本地目录/local-storm-dir/nimbus/stormdist中有,但是zk的storm
     s节点下没有的 或者 zk的storm目录下有而本地目录没有的Topology
         NimbusUtils.cleanupCorruptTopologies(data);
5.
6.
         // STONE NOTE 初始化Topology分配
8.
         initTopologyAssign();
9.
10.
         // STONE_NOTE 初始化Topology的状态
11.
         initTopologyStatus();
12.
         // STONE_NOTE 初始化一个清理器,用来清理/nimbus/inbox中的jar
13.
14.
         initCleaner(conf);
15.
16.
         serviceHandler = new ServiceHandler(data);
17.
18.
         if (!data.isLocalMode()) {
19.
20.
             //data.startMetricThreads();
21.
             // STONE NOTE 初始化集群的监控
22.
             initMonitor(conf);
23.
             initThrift(conf);
24.
25.
```

### (5) initTopologyStatus()方法源码如下:

```
private void initTopologyStatus() throws Exception {
         // STONE_NOTE 获取Zookeeper中有效的Topology,将所有的有效的Topology id放入到一
 2.
      个list中
         List<String> active_ids = data.getStormClusterState().active_storms();
 3.
 4.
 5.
         if (active_ids != null) {
 6.
             for (String topologyid : active_ids) {
                 // set the topology status as startup
 8.
                 // in fact, startup won't change anything
 9.
10.
                 // STONE_NOTE 将Topology的状态设置为startup,事实上,startup状态并没有
      任何的改变
11.
                 NimbusUtils.transition(data, topologyid, false, StatusType.startup);
12.
                 // STONE_NOTE 更新Topology任务超时时间
13.
                 NimbusUtils.updateTopologyTaskTimeout(data, topologyid);
                 // STONE NOTE 更新Topology任务的心跳状态 Hb--->heartbeat
14.
15.
                 NimbusUtils.updateTopologyTaskHb(data, topologyid);
16.
17.
18.
         }
19.
```

#### 至此,nimbus的启动过程完成!

# 2.Supervisor的启动过程

(1) Supervisor 的启动脚本命令: bin/storm supervisor

#### 实际调用过程:

```
storm脚本中的main方法---->调用 def supervisor ---->exec_storm_class
在exec_storm_class中,最终调用java命令,即:
java -server backtype.storm.daemon.supervisor----->执行Supervisor的main方法。
```

```
1.
       * supervisor daemon 的入口
 2.
 3.
      public static void main(String[] args) {
 4.
 5.
 6.
          Thread.setDefaultUncaughtExceptionHandler(new DefaultUncaughtExceptionHandler(
      ));
 7.
          JStormServerUtils.startTaobaoJvmMonitor();
 8.
 9.
10.
          // STONE NOTE Supervisor启动时,创建实例
          Supervisor instance = new Supervisor();
11.
```

```
12.
13.  // STONE_NOTE 运行其run()方法
14.  instance.run();
15.
16. }
```

(2) Supervisor的main方法中,创建Supervisor的实例,并调用其run()方法。

```
1.
       * 在run()方法中启动Supervisor
 2.
       */
 3.
 4.
      public void run() {
 5.
          SupervisorManager supervisorManager;
 6.
          try {
              // STONE NOTE 读取Storm集群的配置
 8.
              Map<Object, Object> conf = Utils.readStormConfig();
9.
10.
              // STONE_NOTE 验证分布式模式
              StormConfig.validate_distributed_mode(conf);
11.
12.
              createPid(conf);
13.
14.
15.
              // STONE NOTE 开始启动Supervisor
16.
              supervisorManager = mkSupervisor(conf, null);
17.
18.
              JStormUtils.redirectOutput("/dev/null");
19.
              initShutdownHook(supervisorManager);
20.
21.
22.
              while (!supervisorManager.isFinishShutdown()) {
23.
                  try {
24.
                      Thread.sleep(1000);
25.
                  } catch (InterruptedException ignored) {
26.
                  }
27.
28.
29.
          } catch (Throwable e) {}
30.
31.
     }
```

- (3)在run()方法中调用mkSupervisor(conf, null)方法启动Supervisor。
  - 清理Supervisor本地临时目录
  - 获取Zookeeper的客户端操作实例对象
  - 创建LocalStat的key-value本地数据库
  - 使用UUID生成一个Supervisor的id,并放入到LocalStat的key-value本地数据库中
  - 移除LocalStat中的"lcoal-zk-assignment-version"和"local-zk-assignments"信息
  - 创建Supervisor的心跳对象,设置Supervisor的心跳时间
     supervisor.heartbeat.frequency.secs,并将Supervisor的信息写入Zookeeper中
  - 将心跳同步到Nimbus和Apsara容器

- 创建和启动Supervisor的同步线程,每隔supervisor.monitor.frequency.secs秒,运行一次 Supervisor的同步线程
- 检查Supervisor是否运行正常
- 最后,返回一个SupervisorManger, SupervisorManger能够停止所有的Supervisor和Worker

#### 源码如下:

```
public SupervisorManger mkSupervisor(Map conf, IContext sharedContext) throws Exce
 1.
      ption {
 2.
         // STONE NOTE 获取Supervisor本地临时目录路径
 3.
         String path = StormConfig.supervisorTmpDir(conf);
 4.
         // STONE NOTE 清理Supervisor本地临时目录的文件
 5.
         FileUtils.cleanDirectory(new File(path));
 6.
         // STONE NOTE 创建Zookeeper的客户端操作实例对象StromClusterState
8.
9.
         StormClusterState stormClusterState = Cluster.mk_storm_cluster_state(conf);
10.
11.
         // STONE NOTE 获取主机名HostName
12.
         String hostName = JStormServerUtils.getHostName(conf);
13.
         WorkerReportError workerReportError =
14.
                 new WorkerReportError(stormClusterState, hostName);
15.
         // STONE_NOTE 创建LocalStat, LocalStat是一个键值对的数据库
16.
         LocalState localState = StormConfig.supervisorState(conf);
17.
18.
19.
         // STONE_NOTE 获取supervisorId
20.
         String supervisorId = (String) localState.get(Common.LS ID);
         // STONE NOTE 如果supervisorId不存在
21.
         if (supervisorId == null) {
22.
             // STONE NOTE 通过UUID.randomUUID()生成supervisorId, 并放入LocalState数据
23.
      库中 LS ID = "supervisor-id"
             supervisorId = UUID.randomUUID().toString();
24.
             localState.put(Common.LS_ID, supervisorId);
25.
26.
         //clean LocalStat's zk-assgiment&versions
27.
28.
         // STONE_NOTE 移除LocalStat中的"lcoal-zk-assignment-version"和"local-zk-assign
      ments"信息
         localState.remove(Common.LS_LOCAl_ZK_ASSIGNMENTS);
29.
30.
         localState.remove(Common.LS_LOCAL_ZK_ASSIGNMENT_VERSION);
31.
32.
         Vector<AsyncLoopThread> threads = new Vector<>();
33.
         // STONE NOTE 创建Supervisor的心跳对象,设置Supervisor的心跳时间supervisor.hea
34.
      rtbeat.frequency.secs,并将Supervisor的信息写入Zookeeper中
35.
         Heartbeat hb = new Heartbeat(conf, stormClusterState, supervisorId, localState
      , checkStatus);
36.
         hb.update();
37.
         // STONE_NOTE 将心跳同步到Nimbus
38.
         AsyncLoopThread heartbeat = new AsyncLoopThread(hb, false, null, Thread.MIN_PR
      IORITY, true);
         threads.add(heartbeat);
39.
```

```
40.
          // STONE NOTE 同步心跳到Apsara容器
41.
42.
          AsyncLoopThread syncContainerHbThread = SyncContainerHb.mkSupervisorInstance(c
      onf);
43.
          if (syncContainerHbThread != null) {
44.
              threads.add(syncContainerHbThread);
45.
46.
47.
          // STONE NOTE 创建和启动Supervisor的同步线程,每隔supervisor.monitor.frequency
      .secs秒,运行一次Supervisor的同步线程
48.
          ConcurrentHashMap<String, String> workerThreadPids = new ConcurrentHashMap<>()
49.
          SyncProcessEvent syncProcessEvent = new SyncProcessEvent(supervisorId, conf, 1
      ocalState, workerThreadPids, sharedContext, workerReportError);
50.
51.
          EventManagerImp syncSupEventManager = new EventManagerImp();
52.
          AsyncLoopThread syncSupEventThread = new AsyncLoopThread(syncSupEventManager);
53.
          threads.add(syncSupEventThread);
54.
55.
          SyncSupervisorEvent syncSupervisorEvent =
56.
                  new SyncSupervisorEvent(supervisorId, conf, syncSupEventManager, storm
      ClusterState, localState, syncProcessEvent, hb);
57.
58.
          int syncFrequence = JStormUtils.parseInt(conf.get(Config.SUPERVISOR MONITOR FR
      EQUENCY_SECS));
59.
          EventManagerPusher syncSupervisorPusher = new EventManagerPusher(syncSupEventM
      anager, syncSupervisorEvent, syncFrequence);
60.
          AsyncLoopThread syncSupervisorThread = new AsyncLoopThread(syncSupervisorPushe
      r);
61.
          threads.add(syncSupervisorThread);
62.
63.
          Httpserver httpserver = null;
          if (!StormConfig.local_mode(conf)) {
64.
65.
              // STONE_NOTE 启动httpserver, 这是要弄啥呢?
66.
              int port = ConfigExtension.getSupervisorDeamonHttpserverPort(conf);
              httpserver = new Httpserver(port, conf);
67.
68.
              httpserver.start();
69.
          }
70.
          // STONE NOTE 检查Supervisor是否运行正常
71.
72.
          if (!StormConfig.local_mode(conf) && ConfigExtension.isEnableCheckSupervisor(c
      onf)) {
73.
              SupervisorHealth supervisorHealth = new SupervisorHealth(conf, checkStatus
      ,supervisorId);
74.
              AsyncLoopThread healthThread = new AsyncLoopThread(supervisorHealth, false
      , null, Thread.MIN_PRIORITY, true);
              threads.add(healthThread);
75.
76.
          }
77.
          // STONE_NOTE 返回一个SupervisorManger, SupervisorManger能够停止所有的Supervis
78.
      or和Worker
          return new SupervisorManger(conf, supervisorId, threads, syncSupEventManager,
79.
      httpserver, stormClusterState, workerThreadPids);
80.
```

至此, Supervisor的启动过程完成!