深入理解Spark 2.1 Core (五): Standalone模式运行的原理与源码分析

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概述

前几篇博文都在介绍Spark的调度,这篇博文我们从更加宏观的调度看Spark,讲讲Spark的部署模式。Spark部署模式分以下几种:

- local 模式
- local-cluster 模式
- Standalone 模式
- YARN 模式
- Mesos 模式

我们先来简单介绍下YARN模式,然后深入讲解Standalone模式。

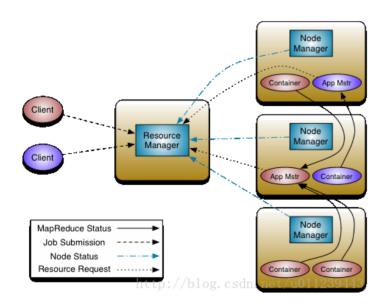
YARN 模式介绍

YARN介绍

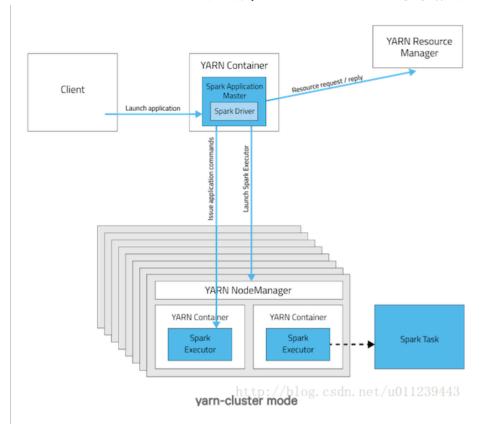
YARN是一个资源管理、任务调度的框架,主要包含三大模块: ResourceManager (RM) 、NodeManager (NM) 、ApplicationMaster (AM) 。

其中,ResourceManager负责所有资源的监控、分配和管理;ApplicationMaster负责每一个具体应用程序的调度和协调;NodeManager负责每一个节点的维护。

对于所有的applications,RM拥有绝对的控制权和对资源的分配权。而每个AM则会和RM协商资源,同时和NodeManager通信来执行和监控task。几个模块之间的关系如图所示。



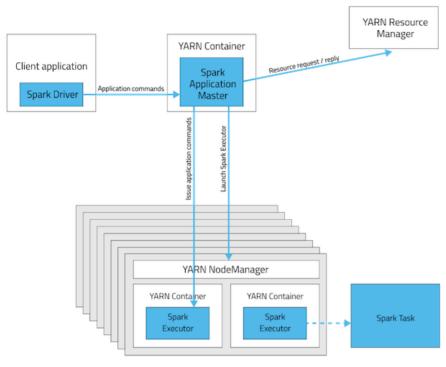
Yarn Cluster 模式



Spark的Yarn Cluster 模式流程如下:

- 本地用YARN Client 提交App 到 Yarn Resource Manager
- Yarn Resource Manager 选个 YARN Node Manager, 用它来
 - 创建个ApplicationMaster,SparkContext相当于是这个ApplicationMaster管的APP,生成YarnClusterScheduler与YarnClusterScheduler与YarnClusterSchedulerBackend
 - 选择集群中的容器启动CoarseCrainedExecutorBackend, 用来启动spark.executor。
- ApplicationMaster与CoarseCrainedExecutorBackend会有远程调用。

Yarn Client 模式

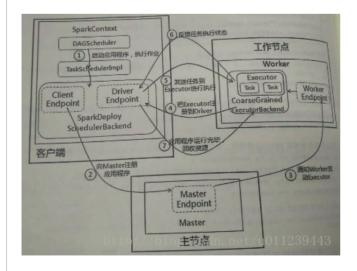


yarn-client mode log. csdn. net/u011239443

Spark的Yarn Client 模式流程如下:

- 本地启动SparkContext, 生成YarnClientClusterScheduler 和 YarnClientClusterSchedulerBackend
- YarnClientClusterSchedulerBackend启动yarn.Client, 用它提交App 到 Yarn Resource Manager
- Yarn Resource Manager 选个 YARN Node Manager,用它来选择集群中的容器启动CoarseCrainedExecutorBackend,用来启动spark.executor
- YarnClientClusterSchedulerBackend与CoarseCrainedExecutorBackend会有远程调用。

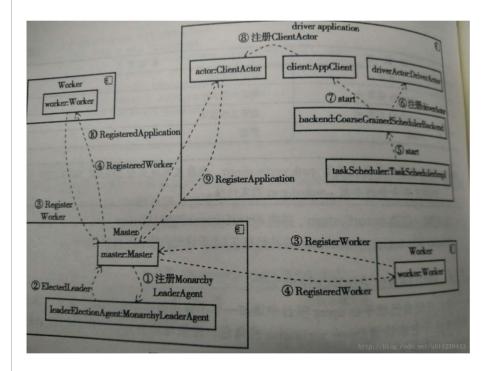
Standalone 模式介绍



- 1. 启动app,在SparkContxt启动过程中,先初始化DAGScheduler 和 TaskScheduler,并初始化 SparkDeploySchedulerBacken
 - d,并在其内部启动DriverEndpoint和ClientEndpoint。

- 2. ClientEndpoint想Master注册app,Master收到注册信息后把该app加入到等待运行app列表中,等待由Master分配给该app work er。
- 3. app获取到worker后,Master通知Worker的WorkerEndpont创建CoarseGrainedExecutorBackend进程,在该进程中创建执行容器executor
- 4. executor创建完毕后发送信息给Master和DriverEndpoint,告知Executor创建完毕,在SparkContext注册,后等待DriverEndpoint 发送执行任务的消息。
- 5. SparkContext分配TaskSet给CoarseGrainedExecutorBackend,按一定调度策略在executor执行。详见:《深入理解Spark 2.1 Core (二): DAG调度器的实现与源码分析》与《深入理解Spark 2.1 Core (三):任务调度器的实现与源码分析》
- 6. CoarseGrainedExecutorBackend在Task处理的过程中,把处理Task的状态发送给DriverEndpoint,Spark根据不同的执行结果来处理。若处理完毕,则继续发送其他TaskSet。详见:《深入理解Spark 2.1 Core (四):运算结果处理和容错的实现与源码分析》
- 7. app运行完成后,SparkContext会进行资源回收,销毁Worker的CoarseGrainedExecutorBackend进程,然后注销自己。

Standalone 启动集群



启动Master

master.Master

我们先来看下Master对象的main函数做了什么:

```
private[deploy] object Master extends Logging {
2
    val SYSTEM NAME = "sparkMaster"
    val ENDPOINT_NAME = "Master"
3
4
5
    def main(argStrings: Array[String]) {
      Utils.initDaemon(log)
6
7
      //创建SparkConf
8
      val conf = new SparkConf
9
      //解析SparkConf参数
      val args = new MasterArguments(argStrings, conf)
```

```
11
        val (rpcEnv, _, _) = startRpcEnvAndEndpoint(args.host, args.port, args.webUiPort, conf)
       rpcEnv.awaitTermination()
12
13
14
15
     def startRpcEnvAndEndpoint(
         host: String,
16
17
         port: Int,
18
         webUiPort: Int,
         conf: SparkConf): (RpcEnv, Int, Option[Int]) = {
19
20
        val securityMgr = new SecurityManager(conf)
21
       val rpcEnv = RpcEnv.create(SYSTEM_NAME, host, port, conf, securityMgr)
       //创建Master
22
23
       val masterEndpoint = rpcEnv.setupEndpoint(ENDPOINT_NAME,
24
         new Master(rpcEnv, rpcEnv.address, webUiPort, securityMgr, conf))
       val portsResponse = masterEndpoint.askWithRetry[BoundPortsResponse](BoundPortsRequest)
25
26
       //返回 Master RpcEnv,
27
       //web UI 端口,
       //其他服务的端口
28
29
        (rpcEnv, portsResponse.webUIPort, portsResponse.restPort)
30
     }
31 }
```

master.MasterArguments

接下来我们看看master是如何解析参数的:

```
1 private[master] class MasterArguments(args: Array[String], conf: SparkConf) extends Logging {
 2
 3
     var host = Utils.localHostName()
     var port = 7077
 4
 5
     var webUiPort = 8080
     //Spark属性文件
 6
 7
     //默认为 spark-default.conf
     var propertiesFile: String = null
 8
 9
10
     // 检查环境变量
     if (System.getenv("SPARK_MASTER_IP") != null) {
11
       logWarning("SPARK_MASTER_IP is deprecated, please use SPARK_MASTER_HOST")
12
13
       host = System.getenv("SPARK_MASTER_IP")
14
     }
15
16
     if (System.getenv("SPARK_MASTER_HOST") != null) {
17
       host = System.getenv("SPARK_MASTER_HOST")
18
19
     if (System.getenv("SPARK_MASTER_PORT") != null) {
       port = System.getenv("SPARK_MASTER_PORT").toInt
20
21
22
     if (System.getenv("SPARK MASTER WEBUI PORT") != null) {
23
       webUiPort = System.getenv("SPARK_MASTER_WEBUI_PORT").toInt
24
25
26
     parse(args.toList)
27
28
     // 转变SparkConf
29
     propertiesFile = Utils.loadDefaultSparkProperties(conf, propertiesFile)
     //环境变量的SPARK_MASTER_WEBUI_PORT
30
31
     //会被Spark属性spark.master.ui.port所覆盖
32
     if (conf.contains("spark.master.ui.port")) {
       webUiPort = conf.get("spark.master.ui.port").toInt
33
34
35
     //解析命令行参数
36
37
     //命令行参数会把环境变量和Spark属性都覆盖
38
     @tailrec
```

```
39
      private def parse(args: List[String]): Unit = args match {
40
        case ("--ip" | "-i") :: value :: tail =>
41
         Utils.checkHost(value, "ip no longer supported, please use hostname " + value)
42
         host = value
43
         parse(tail)
44
        case ("--host" | "-h") :: value :: tail =>
45
46
          Utils.checkHost(value, "Please use hostname " + value)
47
         host = value
48
         parse(tail)
49
        case ("--port" | "-p") :: IntParam(value) :: tail =>
50
51
         port = value
52
         parse(tail)
53
        case "--webui-port" :: IntParam(value) :: tail =>
54
55
         webUiPort = value
         parse(tail)
56
57
       case ("--properties-file") :: value :: tail =>
58
         propertiesFile = value
59
60
         parse(tail)
61
       case ("--help") :: tail =>
62
         printUsageAndExit(0)
63
64
       case Nil =>
65
66
67
       case _ =>
         printUsageAndExit(1)
68
69
70
71
72
     private def printUsageAndExit(exitCode: Int) {
73
       System.err.println(
74
          "Usage: Master [options]\n" +
          "\n" +
75
76
          "Options:\n" +
77
          " -i HOST, --ip HOST
                                    Hostname to listen on (deprecated, please use --host or -h) \n" +
          " -h HOST, --host HOST Hostname to listen on\n" +
78
79
          " -p PORT, --port PORT Port to listen on (default: 7077)\n" +
          " --webui-port PORT
80
                                    Port for web UI (default: 8080)\n" +
          " --properties-file FILE Path to a custom Spark properties file.\n" +
81
82
                                    Default is conf/spark-defaults.conf.")
83
       System.exit(exitCode)
84
     }
85 }
```

我们可以看到上述参数设置的优先级别为:

系统环境变量 < spark - default. conf 中的属性 < 命令行参数 < 应用级代码中的参数设置

启动Worker

worker.Worker

我们先来看下Worker对象的main函数做了什么:

```
private[deploy] object Worker extends Logging {
  val SYSTEM_NAME = "sparkWorker"
  val ENDPOINT_NAME = "Worker"

def main(argStrings: Array[String]) {
  Utils.initDaemon(log)
```

```
//创建SparkConf
 8
       val conf = new SparkConf
 9
       //解析SparkConf参数
10
       val args = new WorkerArguments(argStrings, conf)
11
        val rpcEnv = startRpcEnvAndEndpoint(args.host, args.port, args.webUiPort, args.cores,
          args.memory, args.masters, args.workDir, conf = conf)
12
13
        rpcEnv.awaitTermination()
14
     }
15
16
     def startRpcEnvAndEndpoint(
17
         host: String,
18
         port: Int,
19
         webUiPort: Int,
20
         cores: Int,
         memory: Int,
21
22
         masterUrls: Array[String],
23
         workDir: String,
         workerNumber: Option[Int] = None,
24
25
         conf: SparkConf = new SparkConf): RpcEnv = {
26
27
28
        val systemName = SYSTEM_NAME + workerNumber.map(_.toString).getOrElse("")
29
        val securityMgr = new SecurityManager(conf)
30
       val rpcEnv = RpcEnv.create(systemName, host, port, conf, securityMgr)
31
       val masterAddresses = masterUrls.map(RpcAddress.fromSparkURL(_))
32
       rpcEnv.setupEndpoint(ENDPOINT_NAME, new Worker(rpcEnv, webUiPort, cores, memory,
33
         masterAddresses, ENDPOINT_NAME, workDir, conf, securityMgr))
34
35
        rpcEnv
36
      }
37
38
```

worker.WorkerArguments

worker.WorkerArguments与master.MasterArguments类似:

```
private[worker] class WorkerArguments(args: Array[String], conf: SparkConf) {
 1
 2
     var host = Utils.localHostName()
 3
     var port = 0
     var webUiPort = 8081
 4
 5
     var cores = inferDefaultCores()
 6
     var memory = inferDefaultMemory()
 7
     var masters: Array[String] = null
 8
     var workDir: String = null
 9
     var propertiesFile: String = null
10
11
     // 检查环境变量
12
     if (System.getenv("SPARK WORKER PORT") != null) {
13
       port = System.getenv("SPARK_WORKER_PORT").toInt
14
15
     if (System.getenv("SPARK WORKER CORES") != null) {
       cores = System.getenv("SPARK_WORKER_CORES").toInt
16
17
18
      if (conf.getenv("SPARK_WORKER_MEMORY") != null) {
19
       memory = Utils.memoryStringToMb(conf.getenv("SPARK_WORKER_MEMORY"))
20
     if (System.getenv("SPARK WORKER WEBUI PORT") != null) {
21
        webUiPort = System.getenv("SPARK_WORKER_WEBUI_PORT").toInt
22
23
24
      if (System.getenv("SPARK_WORKER_DIR") != null) {
        workDir = System.getenv("SPARK_WORKER_DIR")
25
26
```

```
28
     parse(args.toList)
29
30
      // 转变SparkConf
31
     propertiesFile = Utils.loadDefaultSparkProperties(conf, propertiesFile)
32
     if (conf.contains("spark.worker.ui.port")) {
33
        webUiPort = conf.get("spark.worker.ui.port").toInt
34
35
     }
36
37
     checkWorkerMemory()
38
     @tailrec
39
     private def parse(args: List[String]): Unit = args match {
40
41
        case ("--ip" | "-i") :: value :: tail =>
         Utils.checkHost(value, "ip no longer supported, please use hostname " + value)
42
43
         host = value
44
         parse(tail)
45
        case ("--host" | "-h") :: value :: tail =>
46
47
         Utils.checkHost(value, "Please use hostname " + value)
         host = value
48
49
         parse(tail)
50
        case ("--port" | "-p") :: IntParam(value) :: tail =>
51
         port = value
52
53
         parse(tail)
54
        case ("--cores" | "-c") :: IntParam(value) :: tail =>
55
56
         cores = value
57
         parse(tail)
58
59
        case ("--memory" | "-m") :: MemoryParam(value) :: tail =>
60
         memory = value
61
         parse(tail)
62
63
       //工作目录
        case ("--work-dir" | "-d") :: value :: tail =>
64
65
         workDir = value
66
         parse(tail)
67
68
        case "--webui-port" :: IntParam(value) :: tail =>
69
         webUiPort = value
70
         parse(tail)
71
       case ("--properties-file") :: value :: tail =>
72
         propertiesFile = value
73
74
         parse(tail)
75
       case ("--help") :: tail =>
76
77
         printUsageAndExit(0)
78
79
        case value :: tail =>
         if (masters != null) { // Two positional arguments were given
80
81
           printUsageAndExit(1)
82
83
         masters = Utils.parseStandaloneMasterUrls(value)
84
         parse(tail)
85
86
        case Nil =>
87
          if (masters == null) { // No positional argument was given
88
           printUsageAndExit(1)
89
90
91
       case _ =>
```

资源回收

我们在概述中提到了" app运行完成后,SparkContext会进行资源回收,销毁Worker的CoarseGrainedExecutorBackend进程,然后注销自己。"接下来我们就来讲解下Master和Executor是如何感知到Application的退出的。调用栈如下:

- SparkContext.stop
 - · DAGScheduler.stop
 - · TaskSchedulerImpl.stop
 - CoarseGrainedSchedulerBackend.stop
 - · CoarseGrainedSchedulerBackend.stopExecutors
 - CoarseGrainedSchedulerBackend.DriverEndpoint.receiveAndReply
 - CoarseGrainedExecutorBackend.receive
 - Executor.stop
 - · CoarseGrainedSchedulerBackend.DriverEndpoint.receiveAndReply

SparkContext.stop

SparkContext.stop会调用DAGScheduler.stop

DAGScheduler.stop

DAGScheduler.stop会调用TaskSchedulerImpl.stop

```
1 def stop() {
2  //停止消息调度
3  messageScheduler.shutdownNow()
4  //停止事件处理循环
5  eventProcessLoop.stop()
6  //调用TaskSchedulerImpl.stop
7  taskScheduler.stop()
8  }
```

TaskSchedulerImpl.stop

TaskSchedulerImpl.stop会调用CoarseGrainedSchedulerBackend.stop

```
override def stop() {
 1
 2
       //停止推断
 3
       speculationScheduler.shutdown()
 4
       //调用CoarseGrainedSchedulerBackend.stop
 5
       if (backend != null) {
 6
         backend.stop()
 7
 8
       //停止结果获取
 9
       if (taskResultGetter != null) {
10
         taskResultGetter.stop()
11
12
       starvationTimer.cancel()
13
     }
```

CoarseGrainedSchedulerBackend.stop

```
1
     override def stop() {
 2
       //调用stopExecutors()
 3
       stopExecutors()
 4
       try {
 5
         if (driverEndpoint != null) {
 6
         //发送StopDriver信号
 7
           driverEndpoint.askWithRetry[Boolean](StopDriver)
 8
9
       } catch {
10
         case e: Exception =>
11
           throw new SparkException("Error stopping standalone scheduler's driver endpoint", e)
12
13
      }
```

CoarseGrainedSchedulerBackend.stopExecutors

我们先来看下CoarseGrainedSchedulerBackend.stopExecutors

```
1
     def stopExecutors() {
 2
       try {
 3
         if (driverEndpoint != null) {
 4
           logInfo("Shutting down all executors")
           //发送StopExecutors信号
 5
 6
           driverEndpoint.askWithRetry[Boolean](StopExecutors)
 7
         }
 8
       } catch {
9
         case e: Exception =>
           throw new SparkException("Error asking standalone scheduler to shut down executors", e)
10
11
        }
12
      }
```

${\bf Coarse Grained Scheduler Backend. Driver Endpoint. receive And Reply}$

DriverEndpoint接收并回应该信号:

```
1 case StopExecutors =>
2 logInfo("Asking each executor to shut down")
3 for ((_, executorData) <- executorDataMap) {
4 //给CoarseGrainedExecutorBackend发送StopExecutor信号
5 executorData.executorEndpoint.send(StopExecutor)
6 }
7 context.reply(true)
```

CoarseGrainedExecutorBackend.receive

CoarseGrainedExecutorBackend接收该信号:

```
case StopExecutor =>
1
2
        stopping.set(true)
3
        logInfo("Driver commanded a shutdown")
        //这里并没有直接关闭Executor,
4
5
        //因为Executor必须先返回确认帧给CoarseGrainedSchedulerBackend
        //所以,这的策略是给自己再发一个Shutdown信号,然后处理
6
7
        self.send(Shutdown)
8
9
      case Shutdown =>
        stopping.set(true)
10
11
        new Thread("CoarseGrainedExecutorBackend-stop-executor") {
12
          override def run(): Unit = {
            // executor.stop() 会调用 `SparkEnv.stop()`
13
14
            // 直到 RpcEnv 彻底结束
            // 但是,如果 `executor.stop()` 运行在和RpcEnv相同的线程里面,
15
            // RpcEnv 会等到`executor.stop()`结束后才能结束,
16
17
            // 这就产生了死锁
            // 因此, 我们需要新建一个线程
18
19
            executor.stop()
20
```

Executor.stop

```
1
     def stop(): Unit = {
 2
       env.metricsSystem.report()
 3
       //关闭心跳
 4
       heartbeater.shutdown()
 5
       heartbeater.awaitTermination(10, TimeUnit.SECONDS)
       //关闭线程池
 6
 7
       threadPool.shutdown()
 8
       if (!isLocal) {
 9
       //停止SparkEnv
10
         env.stop()
11
       }
12
     }
```

CoarseGrainedSchedulerBackend.DriverEndpoint.receiveAndReply

我们回过头来看CoarseGrainedSchedulerBackend.stop,调用stopExecutors()结束后,会给 driverEndpoint发送StopDriver信号。CoarseGrainedSchedulerBackend.DriverEndpoint.接收信号并回复:

```
1 case StopDriver =>
2 context.reply(true)
3 //停止driverEndpoint
4 stop()
```