深入理解Spark 2.1 Core (二): DAG调度器的原理与源码分析

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上一篇《深入理解Spark 2.0 (一): RDD实现及源码分析》的5.2 Spark任务调度器我们省略过去了,这篇我们就来讲讲Spark的调度器。

概述

上一篇《深入理解Spark (一): RDD实现及源码分析》提到:

定义RDD之后,程序员就可以在动作(注:即action操作)中使用RDD了。动作是向应用程序返回值,或向存储系统导出数据的那些操作,例如,count(返回RDD中的元素个数),collect(返回元素本身),save(将RDD输出到存储系统)。在Spark中,只有在动作第一次使用RDD时,才会计算RDD(即延迟计算)。这样在构建RDD的时候,运行时通过管道的方式传输多个转换。

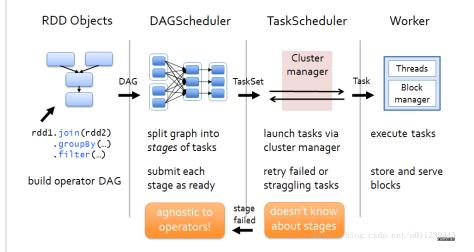
一次action操作会触发RDD的延迟计算,我们把这样的一次计算称作一个Job。我们还提到了窄依赖和宽依赖的概念:

窄依赖指的是:每个parent RDD 的 partition 最多被 child RDD的一个partition使用 宽依赖指的是:每个parent RDD 的 partition 被多个 child RDD的partition使用

窄依赖每个child RDD 的partition的生成操作都是可以并行的,而宽依赖则需要所有的parent partition shuffle结果得到后再进行。

由于在RDD的一系类转换中,若其中一些连续的转换都是窄依赖,那么它们是可以并行的,而有宽依赖则不行。所有,Spark将宽依赖为划分界限,将Job换分为多个Stage。而一个Stage里面的转换任务,我们可以把它抽象成TaskSet。一个TaskSet中有很多个Task,它们的转换操作都是相同的,不同只是操作的对象是对数据集中的不同子数据集。

接下来,Spark就可以提交这些任务了。但是,如何对这些任务进行调度和资源分配呢?如何通知worker去执行这些任务呢?接下来, 我们会一一讲解。



根据以上两个阶段,我们会来详细介绍两个Scheduler,一个是DAGScheduler,另外一个是TaskScheduler。

我们先来看一来在SparkContext中是如何创建它们的:

```
val (sched, ts) = SparkContext.createTaskScheduler(this, master, deployMode)

_schedulerBackend = sched

_taskScheduler = ts

_dagScheduler = new DAGScheduler(this)
```

可以看到,我们是先用函数createTaskScheduler创建了taskScheduler,再new了一个DAGScheduler。这个顺序可以改变吗?答案是否定的,我们看下DAGScheduler类就知道了:

```
class DAGScheduler(
1
 2
        private[scheduler] val sc: SparkContext,
 3
        private[scheduler] val taskScheduler: TaskScheduler,
 4
       listenerBus: LiveListenerBus,
 5
       mapOutputTracker: MapOutputTrackerMaster,
       blockManagerMaster: BlockManagerMaster,
 6
 7
        env: SparkEnv,
 8
        clock: Clock = new SystemClock())
9
      extends Logging {
10
      def this(sc: SparkContext, taskScheduler: TaskScheduler) = {
11
12
13
          sc,
          taskScheduler,
14
15
          sc.listenerBus,
          sc.env.mapOutputTracker.asInstanceOf[MapOutputTrackerMaster],
16
17
          sc.env.blockManager.master,
18
          sc.env)
19
      }
20
      def this(sc: SparkContext) = this(sc, sc.taskScheduler)
21
22
23
24
25
      }
```

SparkContext中创建的TaskScheduler,会传入DAGScheduler赋值给它的成员变量,再DAG阶段结束后,使用它进行下一步对任务调度等的操作。

提交Job

调用栈如下:

- · rdd.count
 - SparkContext.runJob
 - DAGScheduler.runJob
 - DAGScheduler.submitJob
 - DAGSchedulerEventProcessLoop.doOnReceive
 - DAGScheduler.handleJobSubmitted

接下来,我们来逐个深入:

rdd.count

RDD的一些action操作都会触发SparkContext的runJob函数,如count()

```
1 def count(): Long = sc.runJob(this, Utils.getIteratorSize _).sum
```

SparkContext.runJob

SparkContext的runJob会触发 DAGScheduler的runJob:

```
def runJob[T, U: ClassTag](
    rdd: RDD[T],
    func: (TaskContext, Iterator[T]) => U,
    partitions: Seq[Int],
    resultHandler: (Int, U) => Unit): Unit = {
```

```
if (stopped.get()) {
 6
          throw new IllegalStateException("SparkContext has been shutdown")
7
 8
9
       val callSite = getCallSite
       val cleanedFunc = clean(func)
10
11
       logInfo("Starting job: " + callSite.shortForm)
12
       if (conf.getBoolean("spark.logLineage", false)) {
13
         logInfo("RDD's recursive dependencies:\n" + rdd.toDebugString)
14
       dagScheduler.runJob(rdd, cleanedFunc, partitions, callSite, resultHandler, localProperties.get)
15
16
       progressBar.foreach(_.finishAll())
17
       rdd.doCheckpoint()
18
```

这里的rdd.doCheckpoint()并不是对自己Checkpoint,而是递归的回溯parent rdd 检查checkpointData是否被定义了,若定义了就将该rdd Checkpoint:

```
1
    private[spark] def doCheckpoint(): Unit = {
 2
       RDDOperationScope.withScope(sc, "checkpoint", allowNesting = false, ignoreParent = true) {
 3
         if (!doCheckpointCalled) {
 4
           doCheckpointCalled = true
 5
           if (checkpointData.isDefined) {
 6
             if (checkpointAllMarkedAncestors) {
              //若想要把checkpointData定义过的RDD的parents也进行checkpoint的话,
 7
 8
              //那么我们需要先对parents checkpoint。
9
              //这是因为,如果RDD把自己checkpoint了,
10
              //那么它就将lineage中它的parents给切除了。
               dependencies.foreach(_.rdd.doCheckpoint())
11
12
13
             checkpointData.get.checkpoint()
14
           } else {
15
             dependencies.foreach(_.rdd.doCheckpoint())
16
           }
17
         }
18
19
```

具体的checkpoint实现可见上一篇博文。

DAGScheduler.runJob

DAGScheduler的runJob会触发DAGScheduler的submitJob:

```
1
   /**
 2
      *参数介绍:
 3
      * @param rdd: 执行任务的目标TDD
 4
      * @param func: 在RDD的分区上所执行的函数
 5
      *@param partitions: 需要执行的分区集合;有些job并不会对RDD的所有分区都进行计算的,比如说first()
      * @param callSite: 用户程序的调用点
 6
7
      * @param resultHandler: 回调结果
8
      * @param properties:关于这个job的调度器特征,比如说公平调度的pool名字,这个会在后续讲到
      */
9
     def runJob[T, U](
10
11
        rdd: RDD[T],
12
         func: (TaskContext, Iterator[T]) => U,
13
        partitions: Seq[Int],
14
        callSite: CallSite,
15
        resultHandler: (Int, U) => Unit,
        properties: Properties): Unit = {
16
17
       val start = System.nanoTime
18
       val waiter = submitJob(rdd, func, partitions, callSite, resultHandler, properties)
19
20
```

```
waiter.completionFuture.value.get match {
21
22
          case scala.util.Success(_) =>
            logInfo("Job %d finished: %s, took %f s".format
23
24
              (waiter.jobId, callSite.shortForm, (System.nanoTime - start) / 1e9))
25
          case scala.util.Failure(exception) =>
26
            logInfo("Job %d failed: %s, took %f s".format
27
              (waiter.jobId, callSite.shortForm, (System.nanoTime - start) / 1e9))
28
            val callerStackTrace = Thread.currentThread().getStackTrace.tail
29
            exception.setStackTrace(exception.getStackTrace ++ callerStackTrace)
30
            throw exception
31
        }
32
```

DAGScheduler.submitJob

我们接下来看看submitJob里面做了什么:

```
def submitJob[T, U](
1
 2
         rdd: RDD[T],
 3
         func: (TaskContext, Iterator[T]) => U,
 4
         partitions: Seq[Int],
 5
         callSite: CallSite,
 6
         resultHandler: (Int, U) => Unit,
 7
         properties: Properties): JobWaiter[U] = {
 8
       // 确认没在不存在的partition上执行任务
       val maxPartitions = rdd.partitions.length
 9
       partitions.find(p => p >= maxPartitions || p < 0).foreach { p =>
10
11
          throw new IllegalArgumentException(
12
           "Attempting to access a non-existent partition: " + p + ". " +
13
              "Total number of partitions: " + maxPartitions)
14
       }
15
       //递增得到jobId
16
       val jobId = nextJobId.getAndIncrement()
17
       if (partitions.size == 0) {
         //若Job没对任何一个partition执行任务,
18
19
20
         return new JobWaiter[U](this, jobId, 0, resultHandler)
21
22
23
       assert(partitions.size > 0)
24
       val func2 = func.asInstanceOf[(TaskContext, Iterator[_]) => _]
25
       val waiter = new JobWaiter(this, jobId, partitions.size, resultHandler)
26
       eventProcessLoop.post(JobSubmitted(
27
         jobId, rdd, func2, partitions.toArray, callSite, waiter,
28
         SerializationUtils.clone(properties)))
29
30
```

DAGSchedulerEventProcessLoop.doOnReceive

eventProcessLoop是一个DAGSchedulerEventProcessLoop类对象,即一个DAG调度事件处理的监听。eventProcessLoop中调用 doOnReceive来进行监听

```
private def doOnReceive(event: DAGSchedulerEvent): Unit = event match {
    //当事件为JobSubmitted时,
    //会调用DAGScheduler.handleJobSubmitted
    case JobSubmitted(jobId, rdd, func, partitions, callSite, listener, properties) =>
    dagScheduler.handleJobSubmitted(jobId, rdd, func, partitions, callSite, listener, properties)
    ***
    }
```

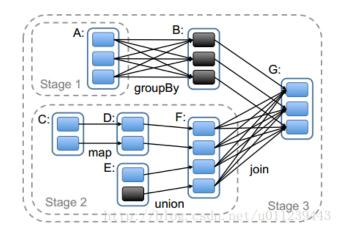
DAGScheduler.handleJobSubmitted

自此Job的提交就完成了:

```
1
      private[scheduler] def handleJobSubmitted(jobId: Int,
 2
          finalRDD: RDD[_],
 3
          func: (TaskContext, Iterator[_]) => _,
 4
          partitions: Array[Int],
 5
          callSite: CallSite,
 6
          listener: JobListener,
 7
          properties: Properties) {
 8
        var finalStage: ResultStage = null
 9
10
          finalStage = newResultStage(finalRDD, func, partitions, jobId, callSite)
11
        } catch {
          case e: Exception =>
12
            logWarning("Creating new stage failed due to exception - job: " + jobId, e)
13
14
            listener.jobFailed(e)
            return
15
16
        }
17
18
        val job = new ActiveJob(jobId, finalStage, callSite, listener, properties)
19
        clearCacheLocs()
20
        logInfo("Got job %s (%s) with %d output partitions".format(
21
          job.jobId, callSite.shortForm, partitions.length))
        logInfo("Final stage: " + finalStage + " (" + finalStage.name + ")")
22
        logInfo("Parents of final stage: " + finalStage.parents)
23
24
        logInfo("Missing parents: " + getMissingParentStages(finalStage))
25
26
        val jobSubmissionTime = clock.getTimeMillis()
27
        jobIdToActiveJob(jobId) = job
28
        activeJobs += job
29
        finalStage.setActiveJob(job)
30
        val stageIds = jobIdToStageIds(jobId).toArray
31
        val stageInfos = stageIds.flatMap(id => stageIdToStage.get(id).map(_.latestInfo))
32
        listenerBus.post(
          SparkListenerJobStart(job.jobId, jobSubmissionTime, stageInfos, properties))
33
34
        submitStage(finalStage)
35
36
        submitWaitingStages()
37
      }
```

接下来我们来看看handleJobSubmitted中的newResultStage,一个非常有趣的划分Stage过程。

划分Stage



如我们之前提到的: Spark将宽依赖为划分界限, 将Job换分为多个Stage。调用栈为:

- DAGScheduler.newResultStage
 - DAGScheduler.getParentStagesAndId
 - DAGScheduler.getParentStages
 - DAGScheduler.getShuffleMapStage
 - DAGScheduler.getAncestorShuffleDependencies
 - DAGScheduler.newOrUsedShuffleStage
 - DAGScheduler.newShuffleMapStage

接下来,我们来逐个深入:

DAGScheduler.newResultStage

Spark的Stage调用是从最后一个RDD所在的Stage,ResultStage开始划分的,这里即为G所在的Stage。但是在生成这个Stage之前会生成它的parent Stage,就这样递归的把parent Stage都先生成了。

```
1
     private def newResultStage(
 2
         rdd: RDD[_],
         func: (TaskContext, Iterator[_]) => _,
 3
         partitions: Array[Int],
 4
 5
         jobId: Int,
6
         callSite: CallSite): ResultStage = {
7
       val (parentStages: List[Stage], id: Int) = getParentStagesAndId(rdd, jobId)
 8
       val stage = new ResultStage(id, rdd, func, partitions, parentStages, jobId, callSite)
9
       stageIdToStage(id) = stage
10
       updateJobIdStageIdMaps(jobId, stage)
11
       stage
12
     }
```

DAGScheduler.getParentStagesAndId

getParentStagesAndId中得到了ParentStages以及其StageId:

```
private def getParentStagesAndId(rdd: RDD[_], firstJobId: Int): (List[Stage], Int) = {
  val parentStages = getParentStages(rdd, firstJobId)
  val id = nextStageId.getAndIncrement()
  (parentStages, id)
}
```

DAGScheduler.getParentStages

我们再来深入看看getParentStages做了什么:

```
private def getParentStages(rdd: RDD[_], firstJobId: Int): List[Stage] = {
2
       //将存储ParentStages
 3
       val parents = new HashSet[Stage]
       //存储已将访问过了的RDD
 5
       val visited = new HashSet[RDD[_]]
       // 存储需要被处理的RDD
 6
 7
       val waitingForVisit = new Stack[RDD[_]]
8
       def visit(r: RDD[_]) {
9
         if (!visited(r)) {
10
           //加入访问集合
           visited += r
11
12
           //遍历该RDD所有的依赖
           for (dep <- r.dependencies) {</pre>
13
             dep match {
```

```
//若是宽依赖则生成新的Stage
15
16
               case shufDep: ShuffleDependency[_, _, _] =>
                 parents += getShuffleMapStage(shufDep, firstJobId)
17
18
               //若是窄依赖则加入Stack,等待处理
19
               case _ =>
20
                 waitingForVisit.push(dep.rdd)
21
             }
22
           }
23
         }
24
       }
       //在Stack中加入最后一个RDD
25
26
       waitingForVisit.push(rdd)
27
       //广度优先遍历
       while (waitingForVisit.nonEmpty) {
28
         visit(waitingForVisit.pop())
29
30
31
       //返回ParentStages List
       parents.toList
32
33
     }
```

其实getParentStages使用的就是广度优先遍历的算法,若知道这点也容易理解了。虽然现在Stage并没有生成,但是我们可以看到划分策略是:广度遍历方式的划分parent RDD 的Stage。

若parent RDD 和 child RDD 为窄依赖,则将parent RDD 纳入 child RDD 所在的Stage中。如图,B被纳入了Stage3中。

若parent RDD 和 child RDD 为宽依赖,则parent RDD将纳入一新的Stage中。如图,F被纳入了Stage2中。

DAGScheduler.getShuffleMapStage

下面我们来看下getShuffleMapStage是如何生成新的Stage的。 首先shuffleToMapStage中保存了关于Stage的HashMap

```
private[scheduler] val shuffleToMapStage = new HashMap[Int, ShuffleMapStage]
```

getShuffleMapStage会先去根据shuffleId去查找shuffleToMapStage

```
private def getShuffleMapStage(
 1
 2
         shuffleDep: ShuffleDependency[_, _, _],
 3
         firstJobId: Int): ShuffleMapStage = {
 4
       shuffleToMapStage.get(shuffleDep.shuffleId) match {
 5
         //若找到则直接返回
 6
         case Some(stage) => stage
 7
         case None =>
           // 检查这个Stage的Parent Stage是否生成
 8
           // 若没有,则生成它们
9
10
           getAncestorShuffleDependencies(shuffleDep.rdd).foreach { dep =>
             if (!shuffleToMapStage.contains(dep.shuffleId)) {
11
12
               shuffleToMapStage(dep.shuffleId) = newOrUsedShuffleStage(dep, firstJobId)
13
             }
14
15
           // 生成新的Stage
16
           val stage = newOrUsedShuffleStage(shuffleDep, firstJobId)
17
           //将新的Stage 加入到 HashMap
           shuffleToMapStage(shuffleDep.shuffleId) = stage
18
19
           //返回新的Stage
20
           stage
21
       }
     }
22
```

可以发现这部分的代码和上述的newResultStage部分很像,所以可以看成一种递归的方法。

DAGScheduler.getAncestorShuffleDependencies

我们再来看下getAncestorShuffleDependencies,可想而知,它应该会和newResultStage中的getParentStages会非常类似:

```
private def getAncestorShuffleDependencies(rdd: RDD[_]): Stack[ShuffleDependency[_, _, _]] = {
1
        val parents = new Stack[ShuffleDependency[_, _, _]]
 2
 3
        val visited = new HashSet[RDD[_]]
 4
        val waitingForVisit = new Stack[RDD[_]]
 5
        def visit(r: RDD[_]) {
 6
          if (!visited(r)) {
 7
            visited += r
 8
            for (dep <- r.dependencies) {</pre>
9
              dep match {
10
                case shufDep: ShuffleDependency[_, _, _] =>
11
                  if (!shuffleToMapStage.contains(shufDep.shuffleId)) {
12
                    parents.push(shufDep)
13
                  }
14
                case _ =>
15
              }
16
              waitingForVisit.push(dep.rdd)
17
            }
18
         }
19
        }
20
21
        waitingForVisit.push(rdd)
22
        while (waitingForVisit.nonEmpty) {
23
          visit(waitingForVisit.pop())
24
        }
25
        parents
26
      }
```

可以看到的确和newResultStage中的getParentStages会非常类似,不同的是这里会先判断shuffleToMapStage是否存在这个Stage,不存在的话会push到parents这个Stack,最会返回给上述的getShuffleMapStage,调用newOrUsedShuffleStage生成新的Stage。

DAGScheduler.newOrUsedShuffleStage

那现在就来看newOrUsedShuffleStage是如何生成新的Stage的。

首先ShuffleMapTask的计算结果(其实是计算结果数据所在的位置、大小等元数据信息)都会传给Driver的mapOutputTracker。所以需要先判断Stage是否已经被计算过:

```
private def newOrUsedShuffleStage(
 1
         shuffleDep: ShuffleDependency[_, _, _],
 2
 3
         firstJobId: Int): ShuffleMapStage = {
 4
       val rdd = shuffleDep.rdd
 5
       val numTasks = rdd.partitions.length
 6
       //生成新的Stage
 7
       val stage = newShuffleMapStage(rdd, numTasks, shuffleDep, firstJobId, rdd.creationSite)
 8
       //判断Stage是否已经被计算过
 9
       //若计算过,则把结果复制到新的stage
       if (mapOutputTracker.containsShuffle(shuffleDep.shuffleId)) {
10
         val serLocs = mapOutputTracker.getSerializedMapOutputStatuses(shuffleDep.shuffleId)
11
12
         val locs = MapOutputTracker.deserializeMapStatuses(serLocs)
         (0 until locs.length).foreach { i =>
13
14
           if (locs(i) ne null) {
15
             stage.addOutputLoc(i, locs(i))
16
           }
17
         }
18
         logInfo("Registering RDD " + rdd.id + " (" + rdd.getCreationSite + ")")
19
         //如果没计算过,就在注册mapOutputTracker Stage
20
21
         //为存储元数据占位
22
         mapOutputTracker.registerShuffle(shuffleDep.shuffleId, rdd.partitions.length)
23
       }
24
       stage
25
     }
```

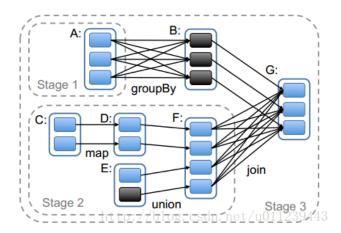
DAGScheduler.newShuffleMapStage

递归就发生在newShuffleMapStage,它的实现和最一开始的newResultStage类似,也是先getParentStagesAndId,然后生成一个ShuffleMapStage:

```
private def newShuffleMapStage(
 1
 2
          rdd: RDD[_],
 3
         numTasks: Int,
          shuffleDep: ShuffleDependency[_, _, _],
 4
 5
          firstJobId: Int,
 6
         callSite: CallSite): ShuffleMapStage = {
7
       val (parentStages: List[Stage], id: Int) = getParentStagesAndId(rdd, firstJobId)
 8
       val stage: ShuffleMapStage = new ShuffleMapStage(id, rdd, numTasks, parentStages,
          firstJobId, callSite, shuffleDep)
9
10
       stageIdToStage(id) = stage
11
12
       updateJobIdStageIdMaps(firstJobId, stage)
13
       stage
14
      }
```

回顾

到此, Stage划分过程就结束了。我们在根据一开始的图, 举例回顾下:



- 首先, 我们想 newResultStage RDD_G所在的Stage3
- 但在new Stage之前会调用getParentStagesAndId
- getParentStagesAndId 中又会调用getParentStages,来广度优先的遍历RDD_G所依赖的RDD。如果是窄依赖,就纳入G所在的Stage3,如RDD_B就纳入了Stage3
- 若过是宽依赖,我们这里以RDD_F为例(与RDD_A处理过程相同)。我们就会调用getShuffleMapStage,来判断RDD_F所在的Stage2是否已经生成了,如果生成了就直接返回。
- 若还没生成,我们先调用getAncestorShuffleDependencies。getAncestorShuffleDependencies类似于getParentStages,也是用 广度优先的遍历RDD_F 所依赖的RDD。如果是窄依赖,如RDD_C、RDD_D和RDD_E,都被纳入了F 所在的Stage 2。但是假设RDD_E 有 个parent RDD ``RDD_H,RDD_H和RDD_E 之间是宽依赖,那么该怎么办呢?我们会先判断RDD_H所在的Stage是否已经生成。若还 没生成,我们把它put到一个parents Stack 中,最后返回。
- 对于那些返回的还没生成的Stage我们会调用 newOrUsedShuffleStage
- newOrUsedShuffleStage 会调用 newShuffleMapStage ,来生成新的Stage。而 newShuffleMapStage 的实现类似于 newResultStage 。 这样我们就可以递归下去,使得每个Stage所依赖的Stage都已经生成了,再来生成这个的Stage。如这里,会将RDD_H所在的St

age生成了,然后在再生成Stage2。

- newOrUsedShuffleStage 生成新的Stage后,会判断Stage是否被计算过。若已经被计算过,就从mapOutPutTracker 中复制计算结果。若没计算过,则向mapOutPutTracker 注册占位。
- 最后,回到newResultStage中,new ResultStage,这里即生成了Stage3。至此,Stage划分过程就结束了。

生成任务

调用栈如下:

- DAGScheduler.handleJobSubmitted
 - · DAGScheduler.submitStage
 - DAGScheduler.getMissingParentStages
 - DAGScheduler.submitMissingTasks

DAGScheduler.handleJobSubmitted

我们再回过头来看"提交Job"的最后一步handleJobSubmitted:

```
1
      private[scheduler] def handleJobSubmitted(jobId: Int,
 2
          finalRDD: RDD[_],
 3
          func: (TaskContext, Iterator[_]) => _,
 4
          partitions: Array[Int],
 5
          callSite: CallSite,
         listener: JobListener,
 6
 7
          properties: Properties) {
 8
        var finalStage: ResultStage = null
 9
        trv {
10
          finalStage = newResultStage(finalRDD, func, partitions, jobId, callSite)
11
        } catch {
12
          case e: Exception =>
            logWarning("Creating new stage failed due to exception - job: " + jobId, e)
13
14
            listener.jobFailed(e)
15
            return
16
        }
17
18
      }
```

在"划分Stage"中我们已经深入的讲解了finalStage的生成:

```
1 finalStage = newResultStage(finalRDD, func, partitions, jobId, callSite)
```

接下来,我们继续往下看handleJobSubmitted的代码:

```
1
       //生成新的job
 2
       val job = new ActiveJob(jobId, finalStage, callSite, listener, properties)
 3
       clearCacheLocs()
 4
       logInfo("Got job %s (%s) with %d output partitions".format(
 5
         job.jobId, callSite.shortForm, partitions.length))
       logInfo("Final stage: " + finalStage + " (" + finalStage.name + ")")
 6
       logInfo("Parents of final stage: " + finalStage.parents)
 7
8
       logInfo("Missing parents: " + getMissingParentStages(finalStage))
9
       //得到job提交的时间
       val jobSubmissionTime = clock.getTimeMillis()
10
11
       //得到job id
12
       jobIdToActiveJob(jobId) = job
13
       //添加到activeJobs HashSet
```

```
14
       activeJobs += job
15
       //将finalStage甚至ActiveJob为该job
       finalStage.setActiveJob(job)
16
17
       //得到stage 的id 信息
       val stageIds = jobIdToStageIds(jobId).toArray
18
19
       val stageInfos = stageIds.flatMap(id => stageIdToStage.get(id).map(_.latestInfo))
20
       //监听
21
       listenerBus.post(
22
         SparkListenerJobStart(job.jobId, jobSubmissionTime, stageInfos, properties))
23
       submitStage(finalStage)
24
25
       //等待
26
        submitWaitingStages()
```

DAGScheduler.submitStage

接下来我们来看Stage是如何提交的。我们需要找到哪些parent Stage缺失,然后我们先运行生成这些Stage。这是一个深度优先遍历的过程:

```
private def submitStage(stage: Stage) {
 1
 2
       val jobId = activeJobForStage(stage)
 3
       if (jobId.isDefined) {
 4
         logDebug("submitStage(" + stage + ")")
 5
         if (!waitingStages(stage) && !runningStages(stage) && !failedStages(stage)) {
           //得到缺失的Parent Stage
 6
 7
           val missing = getMissingParentStages(stage).sortBy(_.id)
 8
           logDebug("missing: " + missing)
9
           if (missing.isEmpty) {
             logInfo("Submitting " + stage + " (" + stage.rdd + "), which has no missing parents")
10
             //如果没有缺失的Parent Stage,
11
12
             //那么代表着该Stage可以运行了
             //submitMissingTasks会完成DAGScheduler最后的工作,
13
14
             //向TaskScheduler 提交 Task
15
             submitMissingTasks(stage, jobId.get)
           } else {
16
17
           //深度优先遍历
18
             for (parent <- missing) {</pre>
19
               submitStage(parent)
20
21
             waitingStages += stage
22
           }
23
         }
24
       } else {
         abortStage(stage, "No active job for stage " + stage.id, None)
25
26
27
      }
```

DAGScheduler.getMissingParentStages

getMissingParentStages类似于getParentStages,也是使用广度优先遍历:

```
1
     private def getMissingParentStages(stage: Stage): List[Stage] = {
 2
       val missing = new HashSet[Stage]
 3
       val visited = new HashSet[RDD[_]]
 4
       val waitingForVisit = new Stack[RDD[_]]
 5
       def visit(rdd: RDD[ ]) {
 6
         if (!visited(rdd)) {
7
           visited += rdd
 8
           val rddHasUncachedPartitions = getCacheLocs(rdd).contains(Nil)
9
           if (rddHasUncachedPartitions) {
10
             for (dep <- rdd.dependencies) {</pre>
11
               dep match {
                //若是宽依赖 并且 不可用,
```

```
//则加入 missing HashSet
13
14
                  case shufDep: ShuffleDependency[_, _, _] =>
                    val mapStage = getShuffleMapStage(shufDep, stage.firstJobId)
15
                    if (!mapStage.isAvailable) {
16
17
                      missing += mapStage
18
19
                    //若是窄依赖
20
                    //则加入等待访问的 HashSet
21
                  case narrowDep: NarrowDependency[_] =>
22
                    waitingForVisit.push(narrowDep.rdd)
23
24
25
           }
26
         }
27
28
       waitingForVisit.push(stage.rdd)
29
       while (waitingForVisit.nonEmpty) {
          visit(waitingForVisit.pop())
30
31
32
       missing.toList
33
      }
```

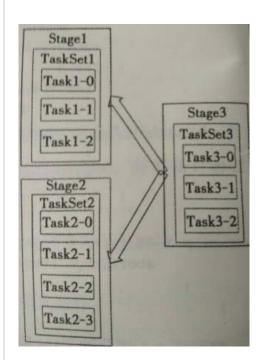
DAGScheduler.submitMissingTasks

最后,我们来看下DAGScheduler最后的工作,提交Task:

```
private def submitMissingTasks(stage: Stage, jobId: Int) {
1
       logDebug("submitMissingTasks(" + stage + ")")
2
 3
       // pendingPartitions 是 HashSet[Int]
 4
       //存储待处理的Task
 5
       stage.pendingPartitions.clear()
 6
 7
       // 找出还未就算的Partition
8
       val partitionsToCompute: Seq[Int] = stage.findMissingPartitions()
9
10
       //从一个ActiveJob中得到关于这个Stage的
11
       //调度池,job组描述等信息
12
       val properties = jobIdToActiveJob(jobId).properties
13
       // runningStages 是 HashSet[Stage]
14
       //将当前Stage加入到运行中Stage集合
       runningStages += stage
15
16
17
       stage match {
18
         case s: ShuffleMapStage =>
           outputCommitCoordinator.stageStart(stage = s.id, maxPartitionId = s.numPartitions - 1)
19
20
         case s: ResultStage =>
21
           outputCommitCoordinator.stageStart(
             stage = s.id, maxPartitionId = s.rdd.partitions.length - 1)
22
23
24
       val taskIdToLocations: Map[Int, Seq[TaskLocation]] = try {
25
         stage match {
26
           case s: ShuffleMapStage =>
27
             partitionsToCompute.map { id => (id, getPreferredLocs(stage.rdd, id))}.toMap
28
           case s: ResultStage =>
29
             partitionsToCompute.map { id =>
30
               val p = s.partitions(id)
31
               (id, getPreferredLocs(stage.rdd, p))
             }.toMap
32
33
         }
34
       } catch {
         case NonFatal(e) =>
35
36
           stage.makeNewStageAttempt(partitionsToCompute.size)
37
           listenerBus.post(SparkListenerStageSubmitted(stage.latestInfo, properties))
           abortStage(stage, s"Task creation failed: $e\n${Utils.exceptionString(e)}", Some(e))
38
```

```
39
             runningStages -= stage
 40
             return
 41
        }
 42
 43
        stage.makeNewStageAttempt(partitionsToCompute.size, taskIdToLocations.values.toSeq)
    //向listenerBus发送SparkListenerStageSubmitted事件
 44
45
    listenerBus.post(SparkListenerStageSubmitted(stage.latestInfo, properties))
46
 47
        var taskBinary: Broadcast[Array[Byte]] = null
 48
        try {
        //对于最后一个Stage的Task,
 49
 50
        //序列化并广播(rdd, func)。
 51
        //若是其他的Stage的Task,
        //序列化并广播(rdd, shuffleDep)
 52
          val taskBinaryBytes: Array[Byte] = stage match {
 53
 54
            case stage: ShuffleMapStage =>
 55
              JavaUtils.bufferToArray(
 56
                closureSerializer.serialize((stage.rdd, stage.shuffleDep): AnyRef))
 57
             case stage: ResultStage =>
 58
               JavaUtils.bufferToArray(closureSerializer.serialize((stage.rdd, stage.func): AnyRef))
 59
          }
 60
 61
          taskBinary = sc.broadcast(taskBinaryBytes)
 62
        } catch {
           //若序列化失败,停止这个stage
 63
 64
           case e: NotSerializableException =>
 65
             abortStage(stage, "Task not serializable: " + e.toString, Some(e))
 66
            runningStages -= stage
 67
             // 停止执行
 68
 69
             return
 70
           case NonFatal(e) =>
 71
             abortStage(stage, s"Task \ serialization \ failed: $e\n${Utils.exceptionString(e)}", \ Some(e)) \\
 72
             runningStages -= stage
73
             return
 74
        }
 75
 76
        val tasks: Seq[Task[_]] = try {
        //对于最后一个Stage的Task,
 77
 78
         //则创建ResultTask。
 79
        //若是其他的Stage的Task,
        //则创建ShuffleMapTask。
 80
 81
           stage match {
 82
             case stage: ShuffleMapStage =>
               partitionsToCompute.map { id =>
 83
 84
                val locs = taskIdToLocations(id)
 85
                val part = stage.rdd.partitions(id)
 86
                new ShuffleMapTask(stage.id, stage.latestInfo.attemptId,
 87
                   taskBinary, part, locs, stage.latestInfo.taskMetrics, properties, Option(jobId),
 88
                   Option(sc.applicationId), sc.applicationAttemptId)
 89
              }
 90
 91
             case stage: ResultStage =>
 92
              partitionsToCompute.map { id =>
                val p: Int = stage.partitions(id)
 93
 94
                val part = stage.rdd.partitions(p)
 95
                val locs = taskIdToLocations(id)
 96
                new ResultTask(stage.id, stage.latestInfo.attemptId,
 97
                   taskBinary, part, locs, id, properties, stage.latestInfo.taskMetrics,
 98
                   Option(jobId), Option(sc.applicationId), sc.applicationAttemptId)
99
               }
100
           }
101
        } catch {
102
          case NonFatal(e) =>
```

```
abortStage(stage, s"Task creation failed: $e\n${Utils.exceptionString(e)}", Some(e))
103
104
             runningStages -= stage
             return
105
106
         }
107
108
         if (tasks.size > 0) {
109
           logInfo("Submitting " + tasks.size + " missing tasks from " + stage + " (" + stage.rdd + ")")
110
           stage.pendingPartitions ++= tasks.map(_.partitionId)
111
           logDebug("New pending partitions: " + stage.pendingPartitions)
           //创建TaskSet并提交
112
           taskScheduler.submitTasks(new TaskSet(
113
114
             tasks.toArray, stage.id, stage.latestInfo.attemptId, jobId, properties))
115
           stage.latestInfo.submissionTime = Some(clock.getTimeMillis())
116
         } else {
           markStageAsFinished(stage, None)
117
118
119
           val debugString = stage match {
             case stage: ShuffleMapStage =>
120
121
               s"Stage ${stage} is actually done; " +
122
                 s"(available: ${stage.isAvailable}," +
123
                 s"available outputs: ${stage.numAvailableOutputs}," +
124
                 s"partitions: ${stage.numPartitions})"
             case stage : ResultStage =>
125
               s"Stage ${stage} is actually done; (partitions: ${stage.numPartitions})"
126
127
128
           logDebug(debugString)
129
130
           submitWaitingChildStages(stage)
131
         }
132
       }
```



TaskSet保存了Stage包含的一组完全相同的Task,每个Task的处理逻辑完全相同,不同的是处理的数据,每个Task负责一个Partition。

至此, DAGScheduler就完成了它的任务了。接下来一篇博文, 我们会从上述代码中的:

```
taskScheduler.submitTasks(new TaskSet(
tasks.toArray, stage.id, stage.latestInfo.attemptId, jobId, properties))
```

开始讲起,深入理解TaskScheduler的工作过程。