toc: true title: 《从1到100深入学习Flink》——分析 Streaming WordCount 程序的执行过程 date: 2019-02-17 tags:

- Flink
- 大数据
- 流式计算

前言

前一篇文章写了《从1到100深入学习Flink》——分析 Batch WordCount 程序的执行过程,主要是批处理的情况,当我们的 Job 类型是 STREAMING 时,执行情况会有一点区别,所以我们再来讲解一下流程序的 WordCount 的执行流程。

https://github.com/zhisheng17/flink-learning/blob/master/flink-learning-examples/src/main/java/com/zhisheng/examples/streaming/wordcount/Main.java

再来看下程序:

```
Collector<Tuple2<String, Integer>> out) throws Exception {
                       String[] splits =
value.toLowerCase().split("\\W+");
                       for (String split : splits) {
                           if (split.length() > 0) {
                               out.collect(new Tuple2<>(split,
1));
                           }
                       }
                   }
               })
                .keyBy(0)
                .reduce(new ReduceFunction<Tuple2<String, Integer>>
() {
                   @Override
                   public Tuple2<String, Integer>
reduce(Tuple2<String, Integer> value1, Tuple2<String, Integer>
value2) throws Exception {
                       return new Tuple2<>(value1.f0, value1.f1 +
value1.f1);
                   }
               })
                .print();
       //Streaming 程序必须加这个才能启动程序,否则不会有结果
        env.execute("zhisheng — word count streaming demo");
   }
   private static final String[] WORDS = new String[]{"具体的 words
看上面 GitHub 源码"};
   };
}
```

分析

不知道你有没有发现和前一篇文章的代码有什么区别呢?

- 使用了 StreamExecutionEnvironment, 创建流程序运行环境
- 使用了 keyBy,而不是 groupBy
- 使用了 env.execute(), 而之前是没加这个的

看到我们这段代码如果发现了这些区别的话,那么我们就逐一的来分析一波:

1、为什么使用 StreamExecutionEnvironment? 和 ExecutionEnvironment 有什么区别呢?

要回答这个问题, 我们先分别来了解下这两个类:

ExecutionEnvironment: 这是一个抽象的类,代表程序执行的上下文,它的实现类有如下图这些

```
BatchPlanExtractor in LegacyAccumulatorLiveITCase (org.apache.flink.test.accumulators)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    flink-tests_2.11
  CollectionEnvironment (org.apache.flink.api.java)
CollectionTestEnvironment (org.apache.flink.test.util)
      DopOneTestEnvironment in HDFSTest (org.apache.flink.hdfstests)
       LimitNetworkBuffersTestEnvironment in HBase143TableFactoryITCase (org.apache.flink.connectors.hbase.table) flink-hbase_2.11
DimitNetworkBuffersTestEnvironment in HBaseConnectorITCase (org.apache.flink.addons.hbase)
Comparison LocalEnvironment (org.apache.flink.api.java)
  OptimizerPlanEnvironment (org.apache.flink.client.program)
  PreviewPlanEnvironment (org.apache.flink.client.program)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             flink-clients_2.11
RemoteEnvironment (org.apache.flink.api.java)
ScalaShellRemoteEnvironment (org.apache.flink.api.java)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    flink-scala-shell_2.11
       TestEnvironment (org.apache.flink.test.util)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      flink-test-utils 2.11
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   flink-tests_2.11
       \textbf{Testing} \textbf{Execution} \textbf{Environment in JsonJobGraphGeneration} \textbf{Test} \ (\texttt{org.apache.flink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink.test.optimizer.jsonflink
```

一般用的比较多的有: LocalEnvironment、RemoteEnvironment,其中 LocalEnvironment 是在当前的 JVM 中运行(本地运行的都是走 LocalEnvironment),RemoteEnvironment 的话就是利用远程安装好的 Flink 环境(可以本地连远程的 Flink 地址)。

StreamExecutionEnvironment: StreamExecutionEnvironment 是执行流程序的上下文,它也是一个抽象的类,实现类有:

同样,LocalStreamEnvironment、RemoteStreamEnvironment 也是和上面的作用 类似!

它们两的区别最大的就是一个是负责批程序的执行上下文,一个是负责流程序的执行上下文。

另外 getExecutionEnvironment 方法会根据你的执行环境自动创建一个 ExecutionEnvironment(StreamExecutionEnvironment),如果你是在 IDE 中运行你的程序,getExecutionEnvironment 方法方法会返回一个 LocalEnvironment(LocalStreamEnvironment),如果你对程序打成 Jar 包之后使用命令行提交到集群运行的话,getExecutionEnvironment 方法将会返回一个 RemoteEnvironment(RemoteStreamEnvironment)。

2、为什么使用 keyBy, 而不是 groupBy?

其实你可以在 ide 中将批程序 groupBy 后的结果返回,你会发现返回的是一个 DataSet 类型的数据,而在流程序中 keyBy 后返回的结果数据类型是 KeyedStream(继承自 DataStream)。

```
Groups a {@link Tuple} {@link DataSet} using field position keys.
   <b>Note: Field position keys only be specified for Tuple DataSets.</b>
  * This method returns an {alink UnsortedGrouping} on which one of the following grouping transformation
    can be applied.
    {@link UnsortedGrouping#sortGroup(int, org.apache.flink.api.common.operators.Order)} to get a {@link SortedGrouping}
    {@link UnsortedGrouping#aggregate(Aggregations, int)} to apply an Aggregate transformation
     {li>{elink UnsortedGrouping#reduce(org.apache.flink.api.common.functions.ReduceFunction)) to apply a Reduce transformat
    <!i>{@link UnsortedGrouping#reduceGroup(org.apache.flink.api.common.functions.GroupReduceFunction)} to apply a GroupReduceFunction
 * aparam fields One or more field positions on which the DataSet will be grouped.
 * <u>areturn</u> A Grouping on which a transformation needs to be applied to obtain a transformed DataSet
 * @see Tuple
 * @see UnsortedGrouping
 * <u>@see</u> AggregateOperator
 * @see ReduceOperator
 * @see org.apache.flink.api.java.operators.GroupReduceOperator
 * @see DataSet
public UnsortedGrouping<I> groupBy(int... fields) {
    return new UnsortedGrouping<>( Set: this, new Keys.ExpressionKeys<>(fields, getType()));
```

这就说明了 groupBy 就是 DataSet 中的 API, 只适合批程序,

```
##

# It creates a new {@link KeyedStream} that uses the provided key for partitioning
# its operator states.

# @param key
# The KeySelector to be used for extracting the key for partitioning
# @return The {@link DataStream} with partitioned state (i.e. KeyedStream)

#/

public <\> KeyedStream<\T, \> keyBy(KeySelector<\T, \> key) { return new KeyedStream<\circ (dotoStream: this,

/**

# Partitions the operator state of a {@link DataStream} by the given key positions.

# @param fields

# The position of the fields on which the {@link DataStream}

# will be grouped.

# @return The {@link DataStream} with partitioned state (i.e. KeyedStream)

#/

public KeyedStream<\T, Tuple> keyBy(int... fields) {

if (getType() instanceof BasicArrayTypeInfo || getType() instanceof PrimitiveArrayTypeInfo) {

return keyBy(KeySelectorUtil.getSelectorForArray(fields, getType()));
} else {

return keyBy(new Keys.ExpressionKeys<\text{fields, getType()));
}
}</pre>
```

keyBy 是 DataStream 中的 API, 只适合流程序。

3、为什么使用 env.execute(), 而之前是没使用?

其实在上一篇文章中我们分析了批程序中的 print 方法内部其实是有调用 env.execute() 方法,但是在外部显示的调用 env.execute() 其实会报错的,但是在 流程序中是一定要有 env.execute() 这个方法的,代表开始执行整个程序。

注意: 流程序的 print 方法和批程序的 print 方法也还是有点区别的,上一篇文章中我们已经分析过了批程序的 print 方法内部实现,这里我们先看下流程序的 print 方法:

```
public DataStreamSink<T> print() {
    PrintSinkFunction<T> printFunction = new PrintSinkFunction<>();
    return addSink(printFunction).name("Print to Std. Out");
}
```

可以发现它先创建一个 PrintSinkFunction 实例,然后将实例对象直接传进方法 addSink 了,其中 PrintSinkFunction 是继承了 RichSinkFunction,addSink 方法如下:

```
public DataStreamSink<T> addSink(SinkFunction<T> sinkFunction) {
   // read the output type of the input Transform to coax out
errors about MissingTypeInfo
    transformation.getOutputType();
    // configure the type if needed
    if (sinkFunction instanceof InputTypeConfigurable) {
        ((InputTypeConfigurable)
sinkFunction).setInputType(getType(), getExecutionConfig());
    }
    StreamSink<T> sinkOperator = new StreamSink<>
(clean(sinkFunction));
    DataStreamSink<T> sink = new DataStreamSink<>(this,
sinkOperator);
getExecutionEnvironment().addOperator(sink.getTransformation());
    return sink;
}
```

最后再执行 env.execute() 方法, 下面我们好好分析下这个方法里面干了啥?

流程序中的 env.execute() 方法

```
public JobExecutionResult execute(String jobName) throws Exception
{
    return executeInternal(jobName, false,
    SavepointRestoreSettings.none()).getJobExecutionResult();
}

protected abstract JobSubmissionResult executeInternal(String jobName, boolean detached, SavepointRestoreSettings savepointRestoreSettings) throws Exception;
```

这个 executeInternal 方法是一个抽象方法,它在 LocalStreamEnvironment 中有实现如下

```
protected JobSubmissionResult executeInternal(String jobName,
boolean detached, SavepointRestoreSettings
savepointRestoreSettings) throws Exception {
    //将流程序转换成 StreamGraph
   StreamGraph streamGraph();
   streamGraph.setJobName(jobName);
   //将 StreamGraph 转换成 JobGraph
   JobGraph jobGraph = streamGraph.getJobGraph();
   jobGraph.setAllowQueuedScheduling(true);
   //创建 MiniCluster 并启动
   MiniCluster miniCluster = prepareMiniCluster(jobGraph);
   try {
       //运行 job
       return miniCluster.executeJob(jobGraph, detached);
   finally {
       //关闭资源
       transformations.clear();
       if (!detached) {
           miniCluster.close();
       } else {
           this.submitMapping.put(jobGraph.getJobID(),
miniCluster);
       }
   }
}
```

这里主要有五步:

- 将流程序转换成 StreamGraph
- 将 StreamGraph 转换成 JobGraph
- 创建 MiniCluster 并启动
- 运行 job
- 关闭资源

下面分别讲解下这几个:

将流程序转换成 StreamGraph

```
public StreamGraph getStreamGraph() {
                 if (transformations.size() <= 0) {</pre>
                                   throw new IllegalStateException("No operators defined in
 streaming topology. Cannot execute.");
                 if (JobType.STREAMING.equals(jobType)) {//流程序
                                   //通过给定的 StreamTransformation 遍历生成 StreamGraph
                                   return
StreamGraphGenerator.generate(StreamGraphGenerator.Context.buildStr
eamProperties(this), transformations);
                 } else if (JobType.BATCH.equals(jobType)) {//批程序
{\tt StreamGraphGenerator.generate} ({\tt StreamGraphGenerator.Context.buildBat}) and {\tt StreamGraphGenerator.Context.buildBat} and {\tt StreamGraphGenerator.Contex
chProperties(this), transformations);
                 } else {
                                   throw new UnsupportedOperationException("Not support the "
+ jobType + " job type");
                 }
}
```

上面中先会判断 transformations 的个数是否大于 0,如果不大于 0 就会抛出异常,然后判断 Job 的类型是 STREAMING(流程序)还是 BATCH(批程序),他们的区别就是一个使用 buildStreamProperties 方法来构建流程序的配置,另一个使用 buildBatchProperties 来构建批程序的配置,接着都是利用 StreamGraphGenerator 来生成 StreamGraph。

```
boolean needToSetDefaultResources = false;
    if (context.getDefaultResources() == null ||
ResourceSpec.DEFAULT.equals(context.getDefaultResources())) {
        for (StreamNode node : streamGraph.getStreamNodes()) {
           ResourceSpec resources = node.getMinResources();
            if (resources != null &&
!ResourceSpec.DEFAULT.equals(resources)) {
               needToSetDefaultResources = true;
               break:
            }
       }
   } else {
       needToSetDefaultResources = true;
    if (needToSetDefaultResources) {
        ResourceSpec defaultResource =
context.getDefaultResources();
       if (defaultResource == null ||
ResourceSpec.DEFAULT.equals(defaultResource)) {
            defaultResource = context.getGlobalDefaultResources();
        for (StreamNode node : streamGraph.getStreamNodes()) {
           ResourceSpec resources = node.getMinResources();
           if (resources == null ||
ResourceSpec.DEFAULT.equals(resources)) {
               node.setResources(defaultResource,
defaultResource);
    }
    return streamGraph;
}
```

上面的代码先将给定的 StreamTransformation 转换,然后给算子设置默认的资源,如何解析转换的这不是本篇文章的主题,后面会写一篇的,这里我们知道它会将这些转换成 streamGraph 就行。

将 StreamGraph 转换成 JobGraph

```
JobGraph jobGraph = streamGraph.getJobGraph();
```

```
public Joburaph getJoburaph() {
    return StreamingJobGraphGenerator.createJobGraph(this);
}
public static JobGraph createJobGraph(StreamGraph streamGraph) {
StreamingJobGraphGenerator(streamGraph).createJobGraph();
}
private JobGraph createJobGraph() {
    //向 jobGraph 添加 streamGraph 中的配置
jobGraph.addCustomConfiguration(streamGraph.getCustomConfiguration(
));
    // Generate deterministic hashes for the nodes in order to
identify them across
    // submission iff they didn't change.
    Map<Integer, byte[]> hashes =
defaultStreamGraphHasher.traverseStreamGraphAndGenerateHashes(strea
mGraph);
    // 为向后兼容性
    List<Map<Integer, byte[]>> legacyHashes = new ArrayList<>
(legacyStreamGraphHashers.size());
    for (StreamGraphHasher hasher : legacyStreamGraphHashers) {
legacyHashes.add(hasher.traverseStreamGraphAndGenerateHashes(stream
Graph));
    }
    setChaining(hashes, legacyHashes);
    connectEdges();
    setSlotSharing();
    configureCheckpointing();
    setSchedulerConfiguration();
    // 将已注册的缓存文件添加到作业配置中
    for (Tuple2<String, DistributedCache.DistributedCacheEntry> e :
streamGraph.getCachedFiles()) {
        jobGraph.addUserArtifact(e.f0, e.f1);
```

上面的 createJobGraph 方法里面其实也是很复杂,后面单独拿一篇文章来写。

创建 MiniCluster 并启动

```
MiniCluster miniCluster = prepareMiniCluster(jobGraph);
private MiniCluster prepareMiniCluster(JobGraph jobGraph) throws
Exception {
   //准备配置
   Configuration configuration = new Configuration();
    configuration.addAll(jobGraph.getJobConfiguration());
   //将 miniCluster 的资源设置为 无限
configuration.setInteger(TaskManagerOptions.TASK_MANAGER_HEAP_MEMOR
Y, Integer.MAX VALUE / 4);
    configuration.setDouble(TaskManagerOptions.TASK_MANAGER_CORE,
Integer.MAX_VALUE / 4);
    configuration.setLong(TaskManagerOptions.MANAGED_MEMORY_SIZE,
(Integer.MAX_VALUE / 4) >> 10);
   //引入用户自定义的配置(可能会覆盖上面的配置)
    configuration.addAll(this.configuration);
    if (!configuration.contains(RestOptions.PORT)) {
        configuration.setInteger(RestOptions.PORT, 0);
    }
    int numSlotsPerTaskManager =
configuration.getInteger(TaskManagerOptions.NUM_TASK_SLOTS,
iobGraph.getMaximumParallelism() * iobGraph.getNumberOfVertices()):
```

```
//构建 MiniClusterConfiguration 对象
    MiniClusterConfiguration cfg = new
MiniClusterConfiguration.Builder()
            .setConfiguration(configuration)
            .setNumSlotsPerTaskManager(numSlotsPerTaskManager)
            .build();
    if (LOG.isInfoEnabled()) {
        LOG.info("Running job on local embedded Flink mini
cluster");
    }
    //构建 MiniCluster
    MiniCluster miniCluster = new MiniCluster(cfg);
    //启动 MiniCluster
    miniCluster.start();
    configuration.setInteger(RestOptions.PORT,
miniCluster.getRestAddress().getPort());
    return miniCluster;
}
```

上面代码准备好创建 MiniCluster 的配置,然后创建 MiniCluster 并启动,在 start 方法里面就是我们前一篇文章讲的内容了,这里我就不再重复了。

运行 job

启动 MiniCluster 后,那么接下来就是运行 job 了:

```
miniCluster.executeJob(jobGraph, detached);
```

里面包括 job 的提交及运行,同样也在上一篇文章讲过了

关闭资源

```
//关闭资源
transformations.clear();
if (!detached) {
    miniCluster.close();
} else {
    this.submitMapping.put(jobGraph.getJobID(), miniCluster);
}
```

总结

本文讲解了下流程序的 wordcount 和批程序的 wordcount 执行流程有什么区别