StatsDReporter

该类实现了 Scheduled 接口,继承了 AbstractReporter 抽象类,然后里面的属性有:

```
//这个两个常量,代表着 host 和 port,可以通过这两个参数去获取对应的值 public static final String ARG_HOST = "host"; public static final String ARG_PORT = "port"; 
//代表着这个 reporter 的状态是否是 closed 的,当执行 close 方法时,该值为 true,同时可以根据这个状态来判断是否要把 metric 数据往外发送 private boolean closed = false; 
//下面会构造一个 datagram socket private DatagramSocket socket; 
//根据上面获取到的 host 和 port 来构造 InetSocketAddress 对象 private InetSocketAddress address;
```

重写 open 方法, 在里面就进行对象的初始化:

```
public void open(MetricConfig config) {
   //根据参数读取配置文件的值
   String host = config.getString(ARG_HOST, null);
   int port = config.getInteger(ARG_PORT, -1);
   //判断是否合法,不合法的话抛出异常
   if (host == null || host.length() == 0 || port < 1) {</pre>
       throw new IllegalArgumentException("Invalid host/port
configuration. Host: " + host + " Port: " + port);
   }
   //构建 InetSocketAddress 对象
   this.address = new InetSocketAddress(host, port);
   try {
       //构建 DatagramSocket
       this.socket = new DatagramSocket(0);
   } catch (SocketException e) {
       throw new RuntimeException("Could not create datagram
socket. ", e);
   }
    log.info("Configured StatsDReporter with {host:{}}, port:{}}",
host, port);
}
```

重写 report 方法:

```
public void report() {
   // 允许出现异常
   //这样做的目的是为了防止长时间持有锁会阻止运算符的创建和关闭
   try {
       for (Map.Entry<Gauge<?>, String> entry : gauges.entrySet())
{
           if (closed) {
               return;
           //发送 Gauge 数据
           reportGauge(entry.getValue(), entry.getKey());
       }
       for (Map.Entry<Counter, String> entry :
counters.entrySet()) {
           if (closed) {
               return:
           //发送 Counter 数据
           reportCounter(entry.getValue(), entry.getKey());
       }
       for (Map.Entry<Histogram, String> entry :
histograms.entrySet()) {
           //发送 Histogram 数据
           reportHistogram(entry.getValue(), entry.getKey());
       }
       for (Map.Entry<Meter, String> entry : meters.entrySet()) {
           //发送 Meter 数据
           reportMeter(entry.getValue(), entry.getKey());
       }
   catch (ConcurrentModificationException | NoSuchElementException
e) {
       // ignore - may happen when metrics are concurrently added
or removed report next time
   }
}
```

四个发送度量标准数据的方法:

- reportCounter()
- reportGauge()
- reportHistogram()
- reportMeter()

其实可以发现这几个方法内部都是调用的 send 方法,有下面几种:

```
private void send(String name, double value) {
    send(numberIsNegative(value), name, String.valueOf(value));
}
private void send(String name, long value) {
    send(value < 0, name, String.valueOf(value));</pre>
private void send(boolean resetToZero, String name, String value) {
    if (resetToZero) {
       // negative values are interpreted as reductions instead of
absolute values
       // reset value to 0 before applying reduction as a
workaround
        send(name, "0");
    }
   send(name, value);
}
private void send(final String name, final String value) {
    try {
        String formatted = String.format("%s:%s|g", name, value);
        //将要发送的数据转成字节数组
        byte[] data = formatted.getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
        //根据地址将数据发送到其 Socket 中
        socket.send(new DatagramPacket(data, data.length,
this.address));
    }
    catch (IOException e) {
        LOG.error("unable to send packet to statsd at '{}:{}'",
address.getHostName(), address.getPort());
    }
}
```

flink-metrics-statsd 代码就这么多,所以应该是比较简单的,你可以看见这个配置也是比较简单的,你仅需要提供一个 host 和一个 port 就行。

如果你要使用这个 reporter,那么你需要做的就是将 Flink 安装目录下 /opt/flink-metrics-statsd-1.9.0.jar 复制到 lib 目录下,然后你需要在 Flink 的配置文件中配置一下要使用该 reporter,并填写对应的 host 和 port:

metrics.reporter.stsd.class:
org.apache.flink.metrics.statsd.StatsDReporter
metrics.reporter.stsd.host: localhost
metrics.reporter.stsd.port: 8125

https://ci.apache.org/projects/flink/flink-docs-stable/monitoring/metrics.html#statsd-orgapacheflinkmetricsstatsdstatsdreporter