### **DMetric**

Datadog 抽象度量,是一个抽象类。

含有的属性有:

```
private final String metric; // Metric name

//MetricType 有两种 gauge 和 counter
private final MetricType type;

//
private final String host;
private final List<String> tags;
```

### **DCounter**

Flink 和 Datadog 之间 Counter 的映射

# **DGauge**

Flink 和 Datadog 之间 Gauge 的映射

### **DMeter**

Flink 和 Datadog 之间 Meter 的映射

只考虑 meter 的速率,因为 Datadog HTTP API 对 meter 的速度支持有限制的。

### **DSeries**

Flink 和 Datadog 之间的 Json 序列化

# **DatadogHttpClient**

和 Datadog 交互的 Httpclient,关键在于里面的 send 方法,会将请求里面的 Series 获取到后转成 json 参数,然后通过根据参数 url、请求消息体来建立一个请求,最后通过 OkHttpClient 来将完成请求的发送。

```
client.newCall(r).enqueue(EmptyCallback.getEmptyCallback());
```

## DatadogHttpReporter

Datadog metrics 的 reporter, 该类含有的属性有:

```
private static final String HOST_VARIABLE = "<host>";

//Flink 的 Gauge 和 Meter 的值在 Datadog 中都被作为 Gauge
private final Map<Gauge, DGauge> gauges = new ConcurrentHashMap<>
();
private final Map<Counter, DCounter> counters = new
ConcurrentHashMap<>();
private final Map<Meter, DMeter> meters = new ConcurrentHashMap<>
();

private DatadogHttpClient client;
private List<String> configTags;

public static final String API_KEY = "apikey";
public static final String PROXY_HOST = "proxyHost";
public static final String PROXY_PORT = "proxyPort";
public static final String TAGS = "tags";
```

在 open 方法中会对上面的部分属性进行初始化:

```
//从参数中获取 apikey、proxyHost、proxyPort
String apiKey = config.getString(API_KEY, null);
String proxyHost = config.getString(PROXY_HOST, null);
Integer proxyPort = config.getInteger(PROXY_PORT, 8080);

client = new DatadogHttpClient(apiKey, proxyHost, proxyPort);

configTags = getTagsFromConfig(config.getString(TAGS, ""));
```

该类同样也对 notifyOfAddedMetric 和 notifyOfRemovedMetric 方法进行重写了。

```
public void report() {
    DatadogHttpRequest request = new DatadogHttpRequest();
    List<Gauge> gaugesToRemove = new ArrayList<>();
    for (Map.Entry<Gauge, DGauge> entry : gauges.entrySet()) {
        DGauge g = entry.getValue();
        try {
            // Will throw exception if the Gauge is not of Number
type
            // Flink uses Gauge to store many types other than
Number
            g.getMetricValue();
            request.addGauge(g);
        } catch (ClassCastException e) {
            LOGGER.info("The metric {} will not be reported because
only number types are supported by this reporter.", g.getMetric());
            gaugesToRemove.add(entry.getKey());
        } catch (Exception e) {
            if (LOGGER.isDebugEnabled()) {
                LOGGER.debug("The metric {} will not be reported
because it threw an exception.", g.getMetric(), e);
            } else {
                LOGGER.info("The metric {} will not be reported
because it threw an exception.", g.getMetric());
            gaugesToRemove.add(entry.getKey());
        }
    }
    gaugesToRemove.forEach(gauges::remove);
    for (DCounter c : counters.values()) {
        request.addCounter(c);
    }
    for (DMeter m : meters.values()) {
        request.addMeter(m);
    try {
        client.send(request);
    } catch (SocketTimeoutException e) {
        LOGGER.warn("Failed reporting metrics to Datadog because of
socket timeout.", e.getMessage());
    } catch (Exception e) {
        LOGGER.warn("Failed reporting metrics to Datadog.", e);
```

}

最终都是通过 DatadogHttpRequest 对象将数据(Counter、Meter、Gauge)放在一个 DSeries (其实内部就是一个 DMetric List)中,最后通过 DatadogHttpClient的 send 方法将所有的请求数据发送出去。

# 注意

要使用此 reporter, 你必须复制 /opt/flink-metrics-datadog-1.9.jar 到 Flink 的 /lib 文件夹下。

注意 Flink 指标,如任何变量 <host>, <job\_name>, <tm\_id>, <subtask\_index>, <task\_name>, 和 <operator\_name> 将被发送到 Datadog 的标签,标签看起来像 host:localhost 和 job\_name:myjobname。

### 参数:

- apikey: Datadog API Keys
- tags: (可选) 发送到 Datadog 时将应用于度量标准的全局标记,标签应仅以 逗号分隔

#### 配置示例:

```
metrics.reporter.dghttp.class:
org.apache.flink.metrics.datadog.DatadogHttpReporter
metrics.reporter.dghttp.apikey: xxx
metrics.reporter.dghttp.tags: myflinkapp,prod
```