toc: true title: 《从1到100深入学习Flink》—— Standalone Session Cluster 启动流程深度分析之 Job Manager 启动 date: 2019-02-02 tags:

- Flink
- 大数据
- 流式计算

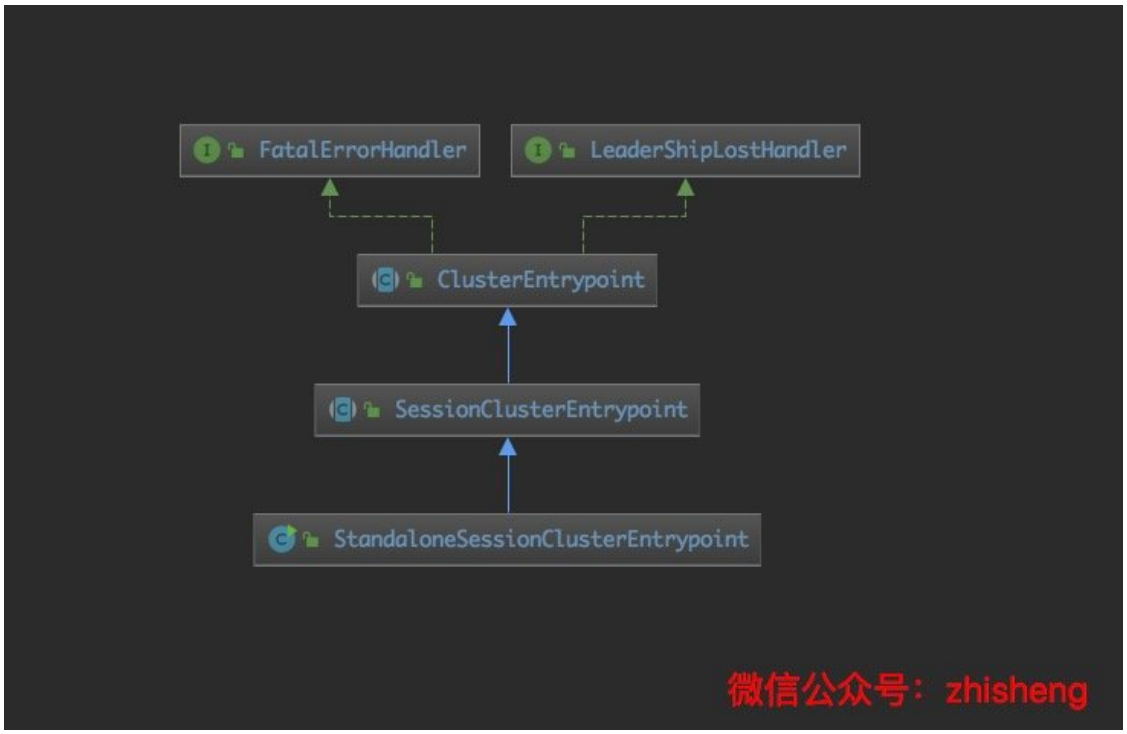
前言

上篇文章分析了 Blink 的脚本执行流程，并探究到单机集群模式下启动 JobManager 和 TaskManager 对应的 Java 启动类（入口点），这篇文章我们先深入分析下 jobmanager 的启动流程，下篇文章我们深入分析下 taskmanager 的启动流程。

我们先来看下上篇文章中揪出的关键入口类：StandaloneSessionClusterEntrypoint

StandaloneSessionClusterEntrypoint

它的类继承结构如下：



可以看见，StandaloneSessionClusterEntrypoint 继承自 SessionClusterEntrypoint，SessionClusterEntrypoint 又继承自 ClusterEntrypoint 类。ClusterEntrypoint 实现 FatalErrorHandler 和 LeaderShipLostHandler 两个 Handler 接口。

回到 StandaloneSessionClusterEntrypoint 类中，我们看到里面的 main 方法如下

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    // startup checks and logging
    EnvironmentInformation.logEnvironmentInfo(LOG,
StandaloneSessionClusterEntrypoint.class.getSimpleName(), args);
    SignalHandler.register(LOG);
    JvmShutdownSafeguard.installAsShutdownHook(LOG);

    Configuration configuration =
loadConfiguration(parseArguments(args));

    StandaloneSessionClusterEntrypoint entrypoint = new
StandaloneSessionClusterEntrypoint(configuration);

    entrypoint.startCluster();
}
```

第一行代码其实就是打印有关环境的信息，如代码修订、当前用户、Java 版本和一些 JVM 参数。 第二行就是注册一些信号处理。 第三行就是安装安全关闭的钩子。

第四行先将 main 方法传入的参数进行解析，来看下方法 parseArguments(args):

```
protected static ClusterConfiguration parseArguments(String[] args)
{
    ParameterTool parameterTool = ParameterTool.fromArgs(args);

    final String configDir = parameterTool.get("configDir", "");

    final int restPort;

    final String portKey = "webui-port";
    if (parameterTool.has(portKey)) {
        restPort = Integer.valueOf(parameterTool.get(portKey));
    } else {
        restPort = -1;
    }

    return new ClusterConfiguration(configDir, restPort);
}
```

先由 ParameterTool 接收参数，然后拿到 configDir(配置文件夹目录) 和 webui-port 端口，最后重新构造一个 ClusterConfiguration 对象。

再来看下 loadConfiguration(parseArguments(args) 方法：

```
protected static Configuration
loadConfiguration(ClusterConfiguration clusterConfiguration) {
    final Configuration configuration =
GlobalConfiguration.loadConfiguration(clusterConfiguration.getConfi
gDir());

    final int restPort = clusterConfiguration.getRestPort();

    if (restPort >= 0) {
        configuration.setInteger(RestOptions.PORT, restPort);
    }

    return configuration;
}
```

clusterConfiguration.getConfigDir() 把配置文件夹所在的路径传入到 GlobalConfiguration.loadConfiguration() 方法中去，然后解析配置文件生成 GlobalConfiguration 对象，configuration.setInteger(RestOptions.PORT, restPort) 设置 Rest Port 端口。

继续分析 GlobalConfiguration.loadConfiguration() 方法内部实现：

```java
public static Configuration loadConfiguration(final String

configDir) {
    return loadConfiguration(configDir, null);
}

/**
 * 通过该方法根据给定的目录文件夹来加载配置文件，如果还有动态的配置，则追加
 */
public static Configuration loadConfiguration(final String
configDir, @Nullable final Configuration dynamicProperties) {

    if (configDir == null) {
        throw new IllegalArgumentException("Given configuration
directory is null, cannot load configuration");
    }

    final File confDirFile = new File(configDir);
    if (!(confDirFile.exists())) {
        throw new IllegalConfigurationException(
            "The given configuration directory name '" + configDir
+
                "' (" + confDirFile.getAbsolutePath() + ") does not
describe an existing directory.");
    }

    // 获取到 flink yaml 配置文件 flink-conf.yaml
    final File yamlConfigFile = new File(confDirFile,
FLINK_CONF_FILENAME);

    if (!yamlConfigFile.exists()) {
        throw new IllegalConfigurationException(
            "The Flink config file '" + yamlConfigFile +
                "' (" + confDirFile.getAbsolutePath() + ") does not
exist.");
    }

    //加载 yaml 文件
    Configuration configuration = loadYAMLResource(yamlConfigFile);

    if (dynamicProperties != null) {
        configuration.addAll(dynamicProperties);
    }

    return configuration;
}
```

这个方法先检查传入到文件夹目录是否存在，如果不存在则抛出异常，重要的是加载配置文件的方法，继续跟进 loadYAMLResource() 方法：

```
public static Configuration loadYAMLResource(File file) {
    final Configuration config = new Configuration();

    try (BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(new FileInputStream(file)))){

        String line;
        int lineNo = 0;
        while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
            lineNo++;
            // 1. check for comments
            String[] comments = line.split("#", 2);
            String conf = comments[0].trim();

            // 2. get key and value
            if (conf.length() > 0) {
                String[] kv = conf.split(": ", 2);

                // skip line with no valid key-value pair
                if (kv.length == 1) {
                    LOG.warn("Error while trying to split key and
value in configuration file " + file + ":" + lineNo + ": \"" + line
+ "\"");
                    continue;
                }

                String key = kv[0].trim();
                String value = kv[1].trim();

                // sanity check
                if (key.length() == 0 || value.length() == 0) {
                    LOG.warn("Error after splitting key and value
in configuration file " + file + ":" + lineNo + ": \"" + line +
"\"");
                    continue;
                }

                LOG.info("Loading configuration property: {}, {}",
key, isSensitive(key) ? HIDDEN_CONTENT : value);
                config.setString(key, value);
            }
        }
    } catch (IOException e) {
        throw new RuntimeException("Error parsing YAML
```

```
configuration.", e);
    }


    return config;
}
```

上面方法就是获取了 yaml 文件里面的 key/value 值，然后存入 Configuration（其实就是一个 Map） 中。

然后继续回到 StandaloneSessionClusterEntrypoint 类的 Main 方法中将返回的 Configuration 对象作为参数构造 StandaloneSessionClusterEntrypoint 对象。

```
StandaloneSessionClusterEntrypoint entrypoint = new
StandaloneSessionClusterEntrypoint(configuration);
```

我们看下这个构造方法如下：

```
public StandaloneSessionClusterEntrypoint(Configuration
configuration) {
    super(configuration);
}

public SessionClusterEntrypoint(Configuration configuration) {
    super(configuration);
}

protected ClusterEntrypoint(Configuration configuration) {
    this.configuration =
generateClusterConfiguration(configuration);
    this.terminationFuture = new CompletableFuture<>();

    shutDownHook =
ShutdownHookUtil.addShutdownHook(this::cleanupDirectories,
getClass().getSimpleName(), LOG);
}
```

发现最终其实还是在 ClusterEntrypoint 集群入口类里参与里对象的构造，然后运行 ClusterEntrypoint 中的 startCluster 方法：

```
entrypoint.startCluster();

protected void startCluster() {
    LOG.info("Starting {}.", getClass().getSimpleName());

    try {
        configureFileSystems(configuration);

        SecurityContext securityContext =
installSecurityContext(configuration);

        securityContext.runSecured((Callable<Void>) () -> {
            //主方法
            runCluster(configuration);

            return null;
        });
    } catch (Throwable t) {
        LOG.error("Cluster initialization failed.", t);

        shutDownAndTerminate(
            STARTUP_FAILURE_RETURN_CODE,
            ApplicationStatus.FAILED,
            t.getMessage(),
            false);
    }
}
```

1、先来看下 `configureFileSystems(configuration)` 方法:

```
protected void configureFileSystems(Configuration configuration)
throws Exception {
    LOG.info("Install default filesystem.");

    try {
        FileSystem.initialize(configuration);
    } catch (IOException e) {
        throw new IOException("Error while setting the default " +
            "filesystem scheme from configuration.", e);
    }
}
```

该方法内部调用 `FileSystem.initialize()` 初始化配置文件中的共享文件设置。

2、installSecurityContext

根据全局的配置文件配置安全相关的配置，zk、Hadoop、用户等安全配置

```
protected SecurityContext installSecurityContext(Configuration
configuration) throws Exception {
    LOG.info("Install security context.");

    SecurityUtils.install(new
SecurityConfiguration(configuration));

    return SecurityUtils.getInstalledContext();
}
```

3、runCluster

这个方法是最关键的，里面会先初始化服务、写入 Job Manager 的地址和端口进入配置、开启就去那所有的组件（RPC 服务、HA 服务、blob 服务、心跳检查服务、metric 服务）

```
protected void runCluster(Configuration configuration) throws
Exception {
    synchronized (lock) {
        //初始化服务，做好准备条件
        initializeServices(configuration);

        //将 jobmanager 地址写入配置
        configuration.setString(JobManagerOptions.ADDRESS,
commonRpcService.getAddress());
        configuration.setInteger(JobManagerOptions.PORT,
commonRpcService.getPort());

        //开启相关的组件服务
        startClusterComponents(
            configuration, commonRpcService, haServices,
            blobServer, heartbeatServices, metricRegistry);

        dispatcher.getTerminationFuture().whenComplete(
            (Void value, Throwable throwable) -> {
                if (throwable != null) {
                    LOG.info("Could not properly terminate the
Dispatcher.", throwable);
                }

                // This is the general shutdown path. If a separate
more specific shutdown was
                // already triggered, this will do nothing
                shutDownAndTerminate(
                    SUCCESS_RETURN_CODE,
                    ApplicationStatus.SUCCEEDED,
                    throwable != null ? throwable.getMessage() :
null,
                    true);
            });
    }
}
```

3.1、initializeServices

初始化服务，创建共有的 RPC 服务、创建 HA 服务、开启 BlobServer 服务、创建心跳检查服务、创建 metric

```
protected void initializeServices(Configuration configuration)
throws Exception {
```

```
    LOG.info("Initializing cluster services.");


    synchronized (lock) {
        final String bindAddress =
configuration.getString(JobManagerOptions.ADDRESS);
        final String portRange = getRPCPortRange(configuration);

        //创建 RPC 服务
        commonRpcService = createRpcService(configuration,
bindAddress, portRange);

        // 配置JobManager地址和端口
        configuration.setString(JobManagerOptions.ADDRESS,
commonRpcService.getAddress());
        configuration.setInteger(JobManagerOptions.PORT,
commonRpcService.getPort());
        //创建 HA 服务
        haServices = createHaServices(configuration,
commonRpcService.getExecutor());
        //创建 blobServer
        blobServer = new BlobServer(configuration,
haServices.createBlobStore());
        blobServer.start();
        //创建心跳服务
        heartbeatServices = createHeartbeatServices(configuration);
        //创建 metric 注册服务
        metricRegistry = createMetricRegistry(configuration);

        //开启 MetricQueryService
        final ActorSystem actorSystem = ((AkkaRpcService)
commonRpcService).getActorSystem();
        metricRegistry.startQueryService(actorSystem, null);

        archivedExecutionGraphStore =
createSerializableExecutionGraphStore(configuration,
commonRpcService.getScheduledExecutor());

        clusterInformation = new ClusterInformation(
            commonRpcService.getAddress(), blobServer.getPort());

        transientBlobCache = new TransientBlobCache(
            configuration,
            new InetSocketAddress(
                clusterInformation.getBlobServerHostname(),
                clusterInformation.getBlobServerPort()));
    }
}
```

3.2、startClusterComponents

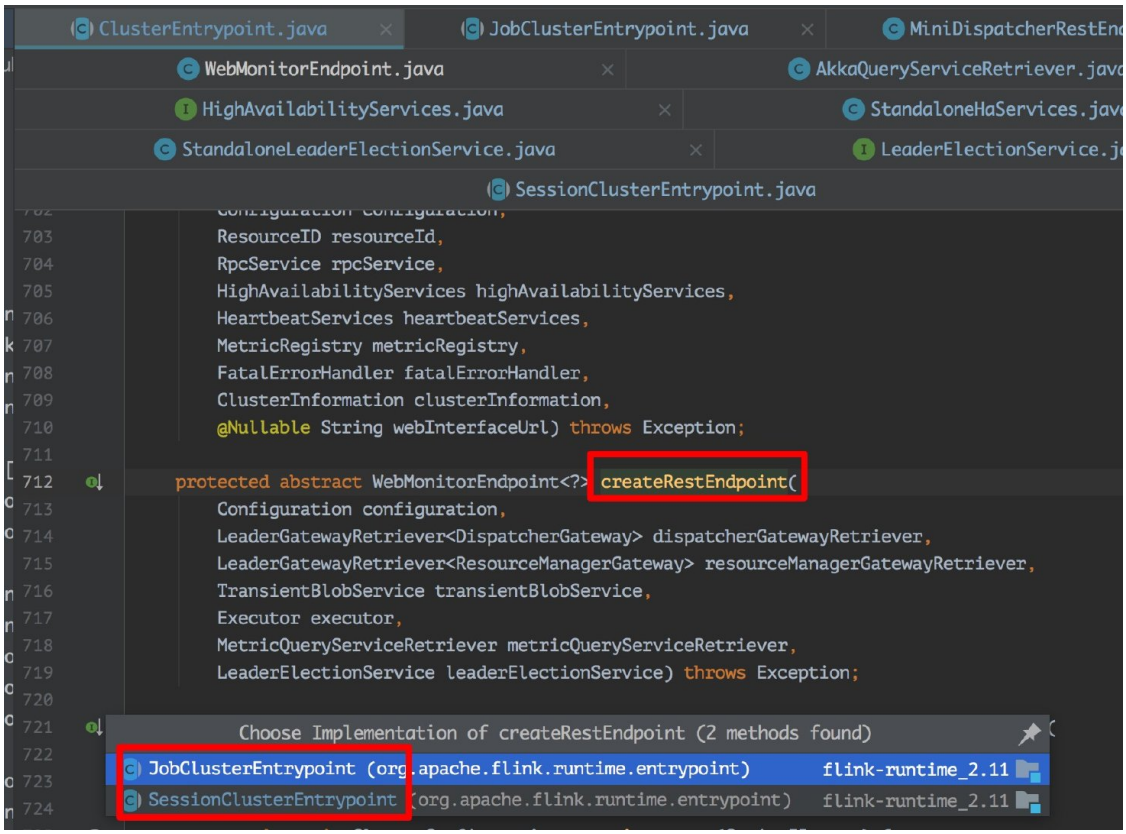
上一步初始化了服务，这步就是启动组件和服务：

```
startClusterComponents(configuration, commonRpcService, haServices,
                blobServer, heartbeatServices, metricRegistry);

protected void startClusterComponents(Configuration configuration,
            RpcService rpcService, HighAvailabilityServices
highAvailabilityServices,
            BlobServer blobServer, HeartbeatServices
heartbeatServices,
            MetricRegistry metricRegistry) throws Exception {
        synchronized (lock) {
            dispatcherLeaderRetrievalService =
highAvailabilityServices.getDispatcherLeaderRetriever();

            resourceManagerRetrievalService =
highAvailabilityServices.getResourceManagerLeaderRetriever();

            //调度程序网关
            LeaderGatewayRetriever<DispatcherGateway>
dispatcherGatewayRetriever = new RpcGatewayRetriever<>(
                rpcService, DispatcherGateway.class,
DispatcherId::fromUuid,
                10, Time.milliseconds(50L));
            //资源管理网关
            LeaderGatewayRetriever<ResourceManagerGateway>
resourceManagerGatewayRetriever = new RpcGatewayRetriever<>
(rpcService,ResourceManagerGateway.class,

ResourceManagerId::fromUuid,10,Time.milliseconds(50L));

            // TODO: Remove once we have ported the MetricFetcher
to the RpcEndpoint
            final ActorSystem actorSystem = ((AkkaRpcService)
rpcService).getActorSystem();
            final Time timeout =
Time.milliseconds(configuration.getLong(WebOptions.TIMEOUT));

            //创建 Rest Endpoint
            webMonitorEndpoint = createRestEndpoint(
                configuration,dispatcherGatewayRetriever,
resourceManagerGatewayRetriever,
                transientBlobCache,rpcService.getExecutor(),
                new AkkaQueryServiceRetriever(actorSystem,
timeout),
```

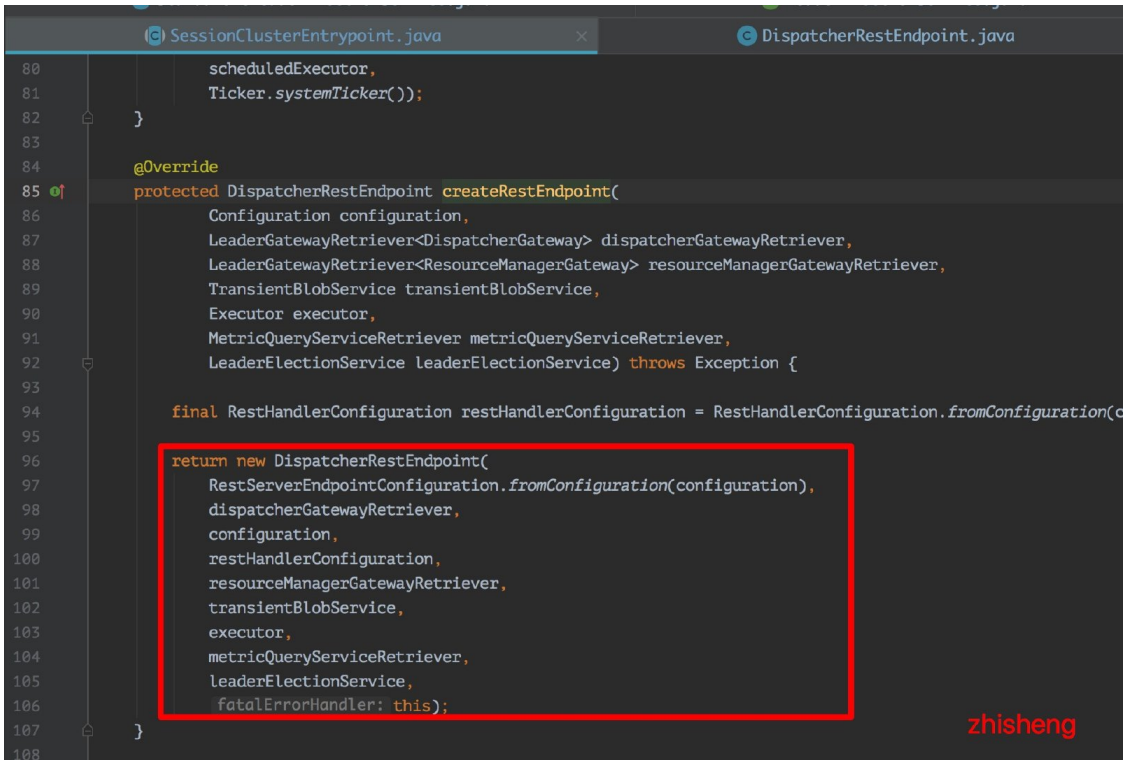
```
highAvailabilityServices.getWebMonitorLeaderElectionService());


            LOG.debug("Starting Dispatcher REST endpoint.");
            webMonitorEndpoint.start(); //开启

            //创建资源管理器
            resourceManager = createResourceManager(
                configuration,ResourceID.generate(),
                rpcService,highAvailabilityServices,
                heartbeatServices,metricRegistry,
                this,clusterInformation,
                webMonitorEndpoint.getRestBaseUrl());

            //job manager 的 metric 数据，主要是 JVM 的数据
 (ClassLoader、GarbageCollector、Memory、Threads、CPU)
            jobManagerMetricGroup =
MetricUtils.instantiateJobManagerMetricGroup(metricRegistry,
rpcService.getAddress());

            //JobManager 中存储已完成的作业存档
            final HistoryServerArchivist historyServerArchivist =
HistoryServerArchivist.createHistoryServerArchivist(configuration,
webMonitorEndpoint);

            //创建调度器
            dispatcher = createDispatcher(
                configuration,rpcService,highAvailabilityServices,

resourceManager.getSelfGateway(ResourceManagerGateway.class),
                blobServer,heartbeatServices,
jobManagerMetricGroup,

metricRegistry.getMetricQueryServicePath(),archivedExecutionGraphSt
ore,

this,webMonitorEndpoint.getRestBaseUrl(),historyServerArchivist,thi
s);

            LOG.debug("Starting ResourceManager.");
            resourceManager.start();

resourceManagerRetrievalService.start(resourceManagerGatewayRetriev
er);

            LOG.debug("Starting Dispatcher.");
            //启动调度器
            dispatcher.start();
```

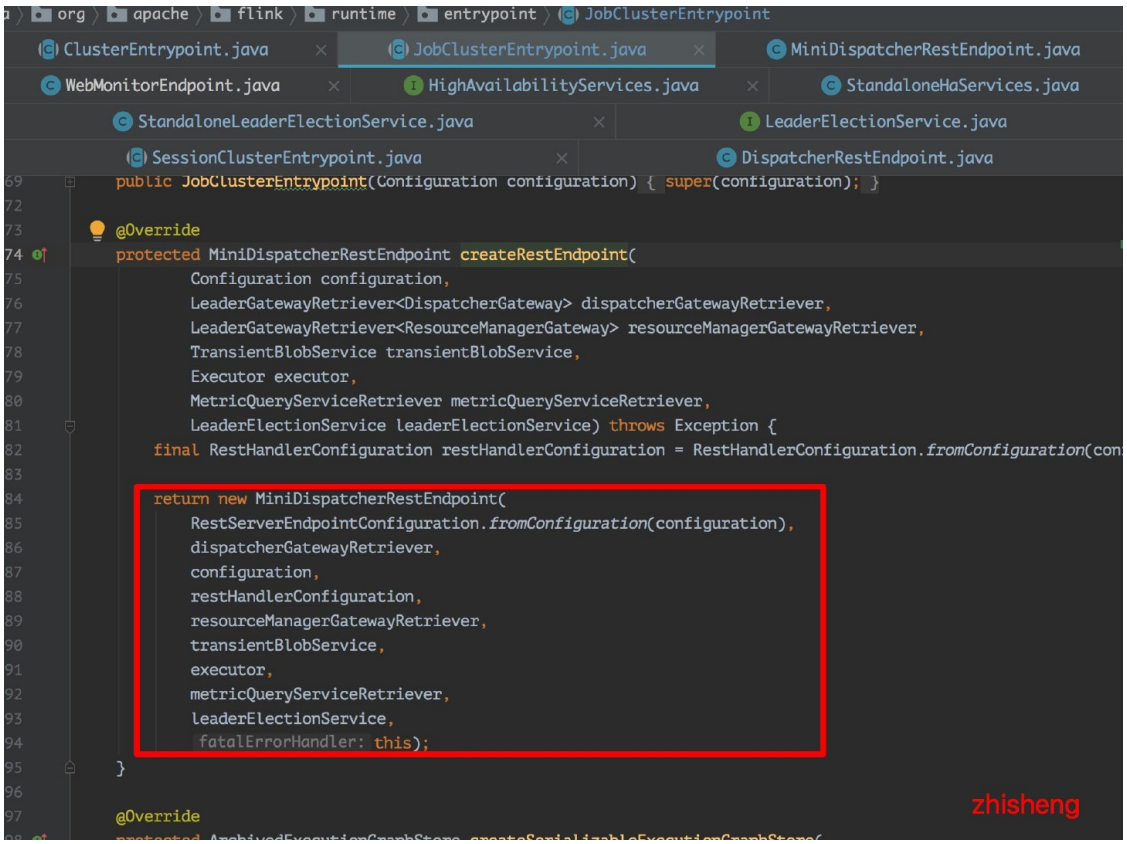
```
dispatcherLeaderRetrievalService.start(dispatcherGatewayRetriever);
        }
    }
```

1、上面中 `createRestEndpoint()` 中创建 Rest Endpoint，这个方法在 JobClusterEntrypoint 和 SessionClusterEntrypoint 中都有具体的实现



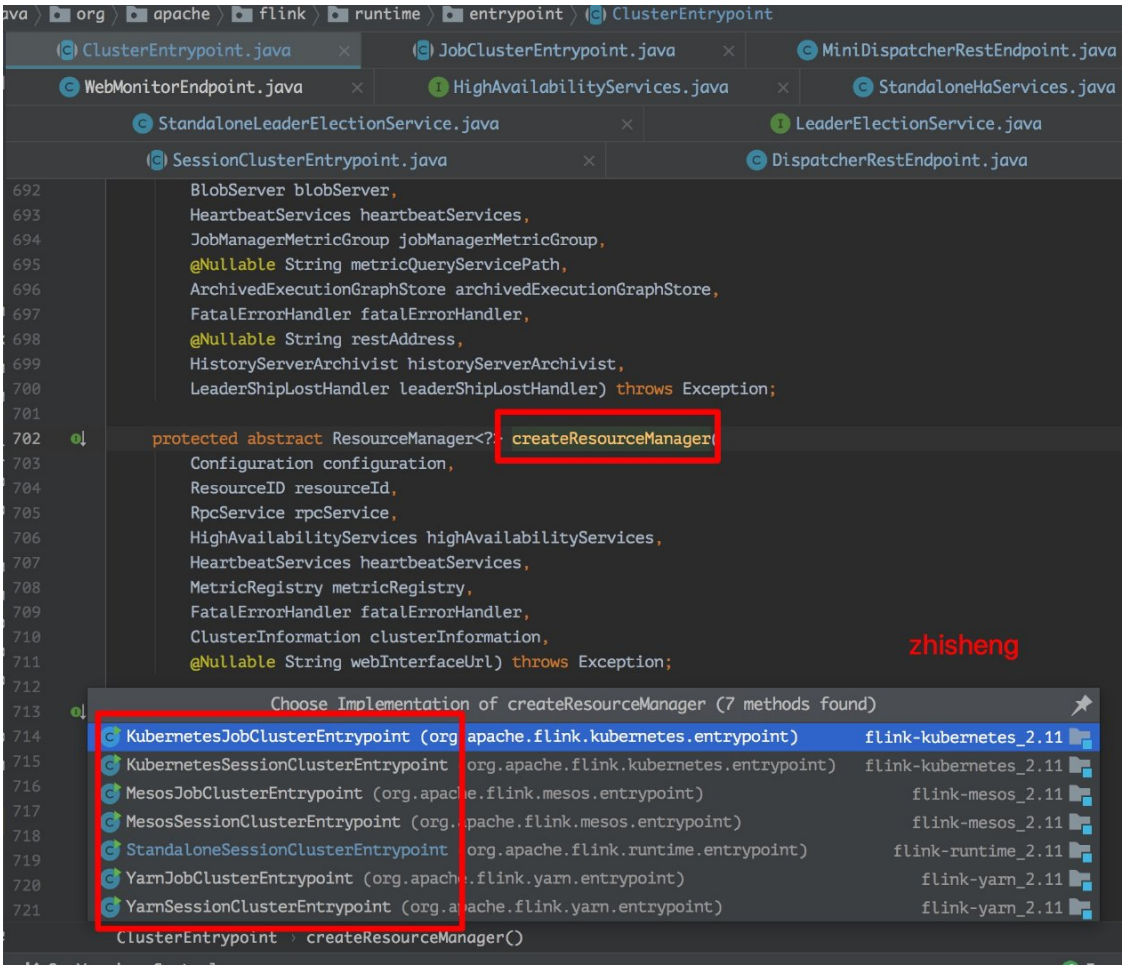
实现如下：



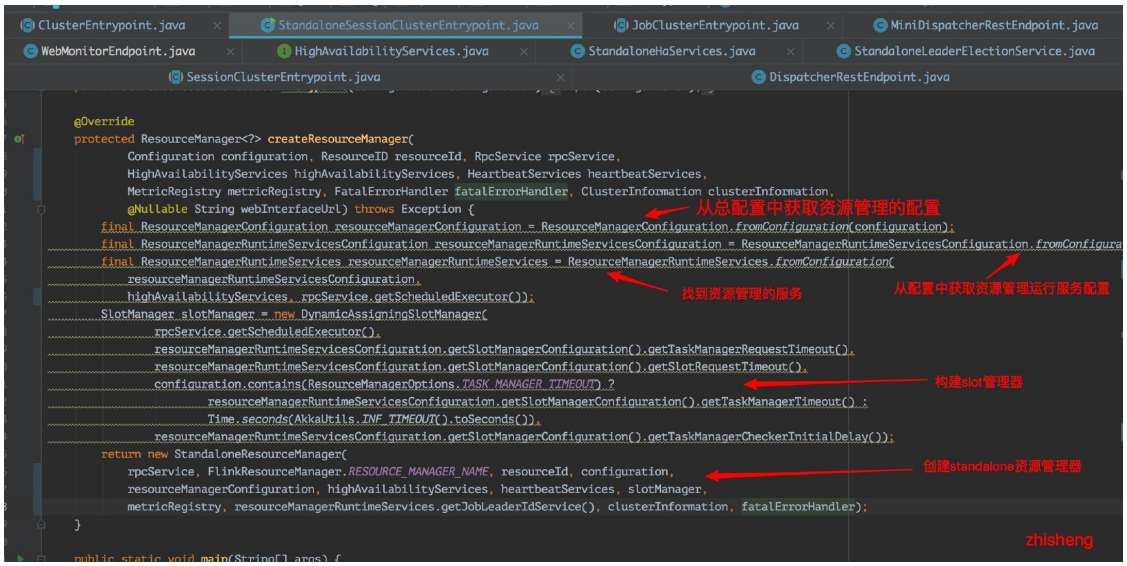


后面再分析下里面的具体实现，这里不能跟的太深了，阅读源码要学会跳进去，更要学会跳出来！

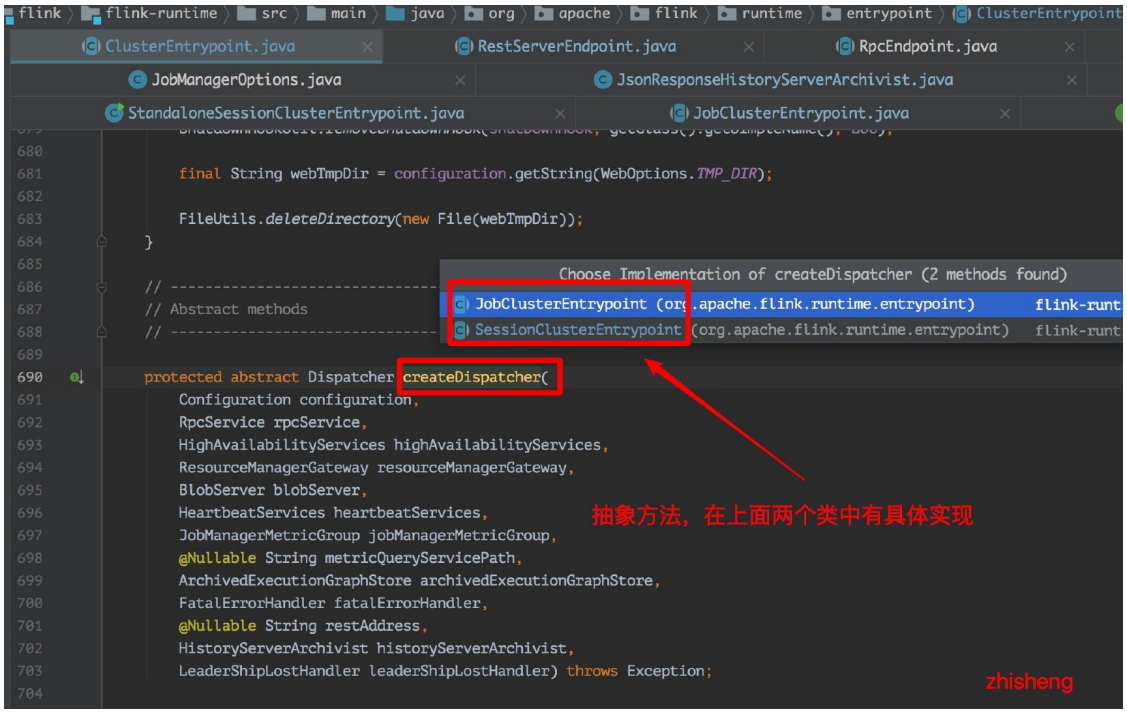
2、上面中 `createResourceManager()` 中创建资源管理器，这个方法在下面这些类中都有自己的实现：



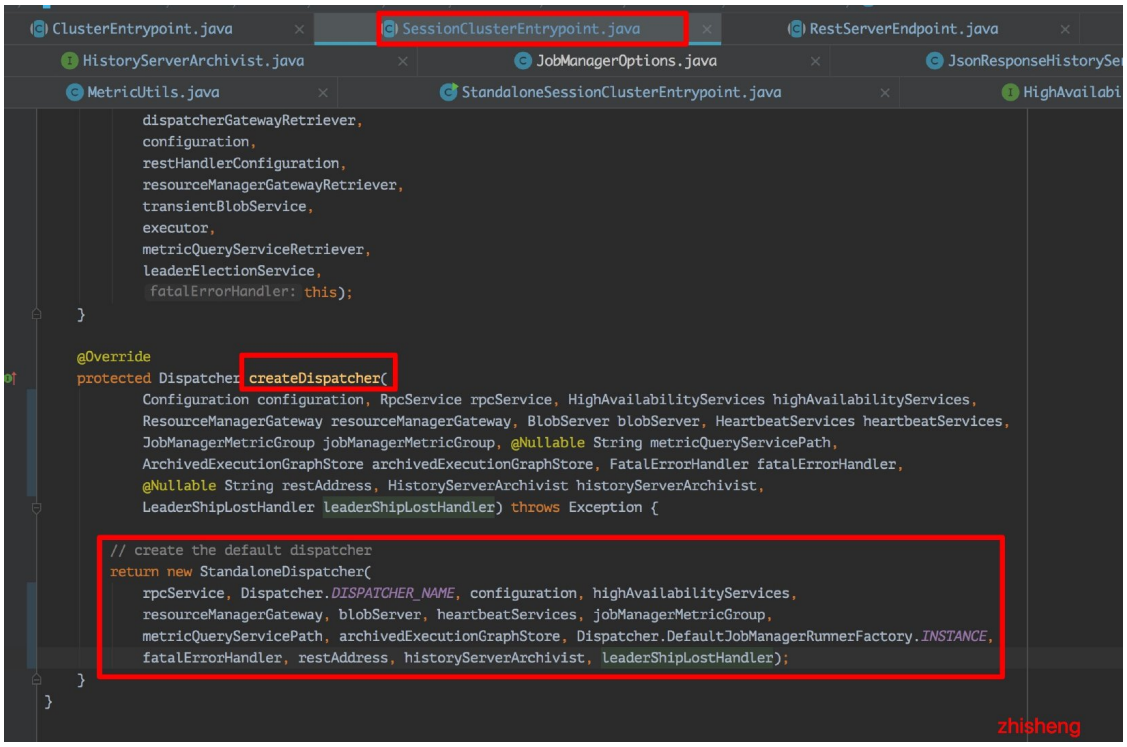
这里先在 `StandaloneSessionClusterEntrypoint` 中先看下它的创建资源管理器是咋实现的？



3、上面中 `createDispatcher()` 中创建调度器，这是个抽象方法，在 JobClusterEntrypoint 和 SessionClusterEntrypoint 中都有具体的实现。

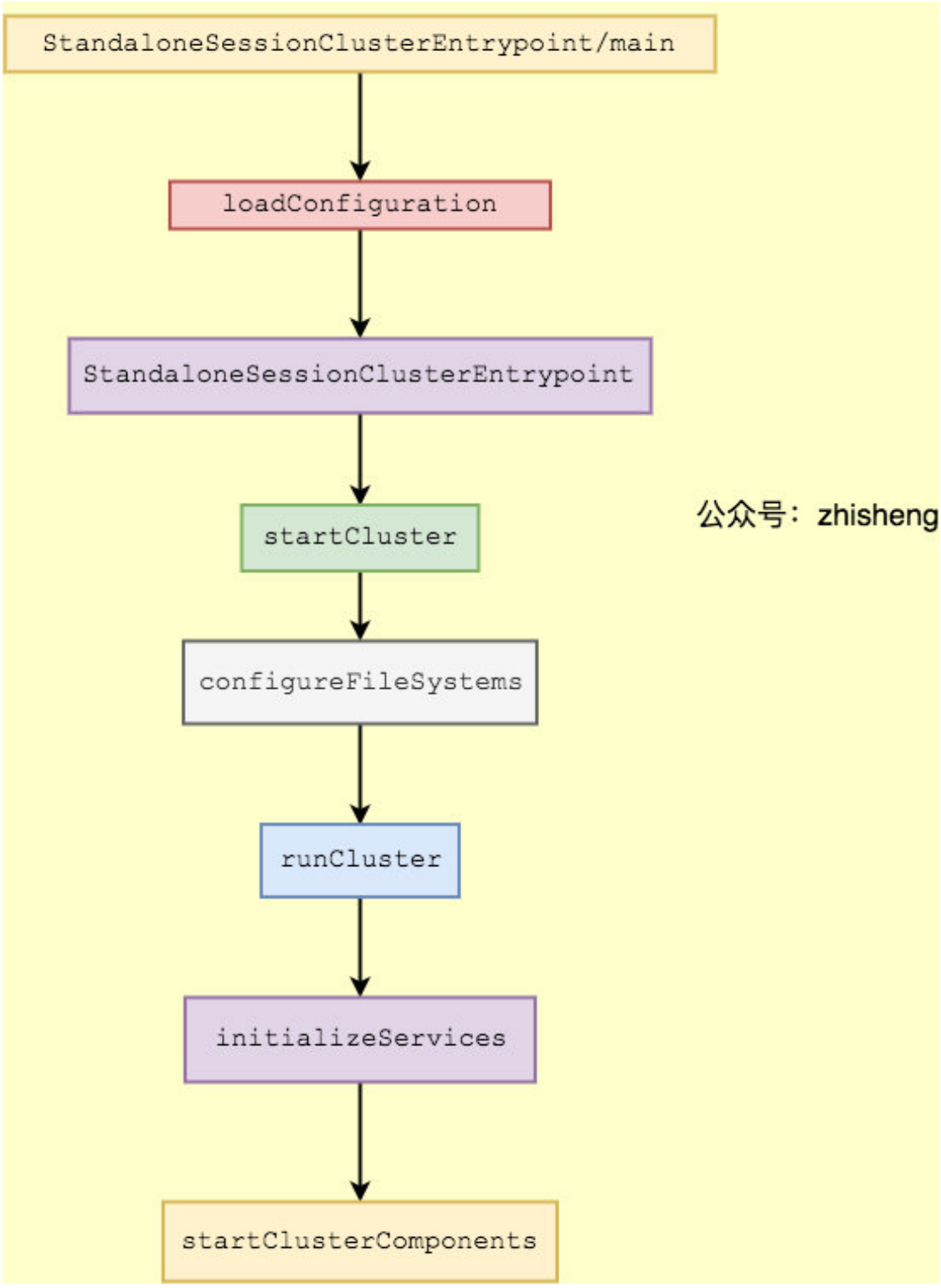


比如 SessionClusterEntrypoint 中是这样的：



终于这个 `startClusterComponents()` 结束了，开心！继续回到 `runCluster()` 方法，这个方法里面其他的代码也没什么需要特别说明的，终于讲完了 `StandaloneSessionClusterEntrypoint` 类的整个流程！

总结



用图简单的画了一下流程，但是内部的启动流程还是很复杂的，需要我们好好跟代码跟下去，更要能跟出来！

中文源码分析

https://github.com/zhisheng17/flink

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