

服务链路追踪





扫码试看/订阅 《玩转 Spring 全家桶》



通过 Dapper 理解链路治理



我们在关注什么?

- 系统中都有哪些服务
- 服务之间的依赖关系是什么样的
- 一个常见请求具体的执行路径是什么样的
- 请求每个环节的执行是否正常与耗时情况 服务究竟慢在哪
- 采样日志



Google Dapper 的一些术语 一篇paper

google官方论文库

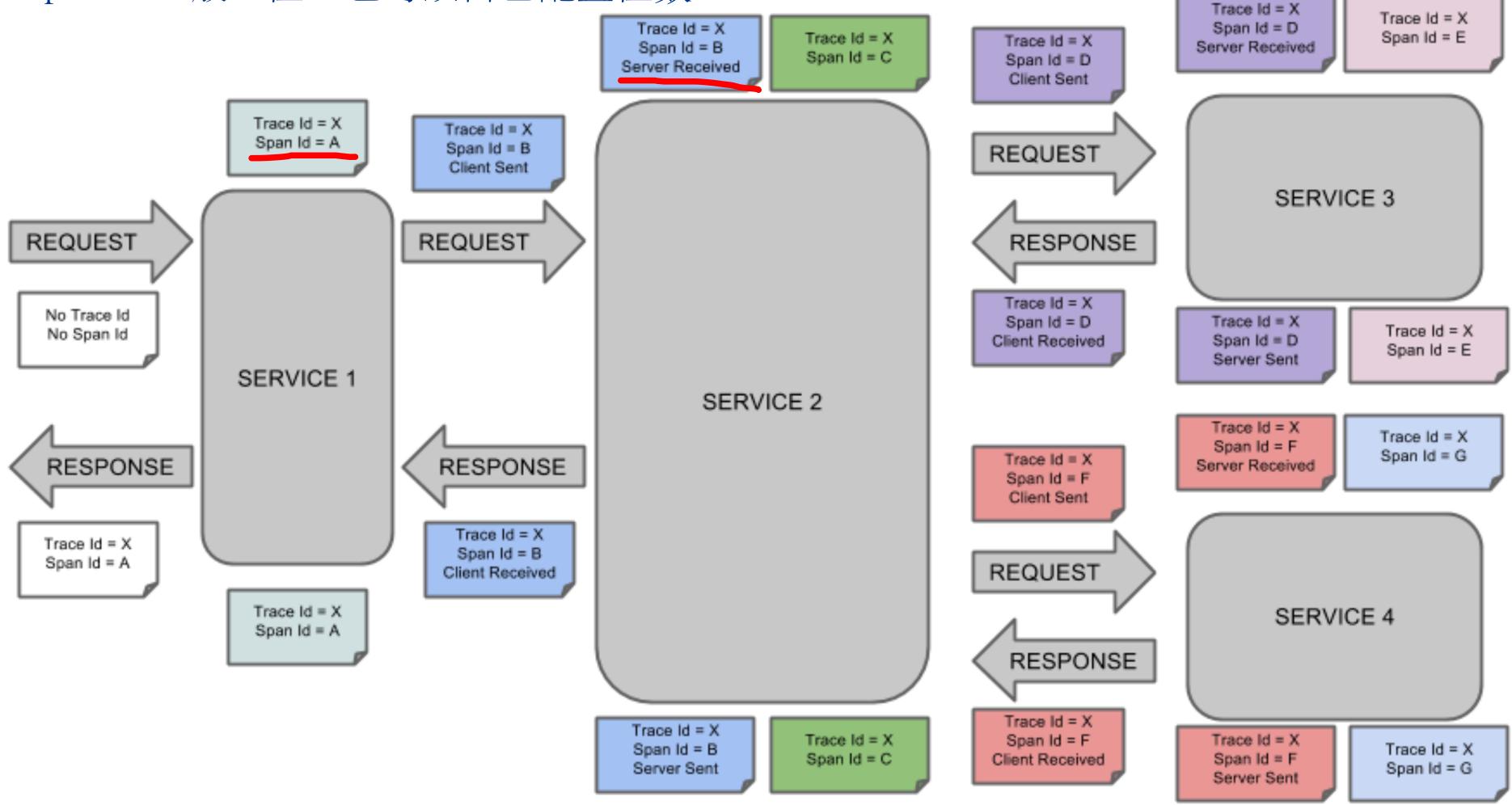
- Span 基本的工作单元
- Trace 由一组 Span 构成的树形结构 一次业务操作,一个系统的业务ID不会变
- Annotation 用于及时记录事件
 - cs Client Sent
 - sr Server Received
 - ss Server Sent
 - cr Client Received

ms,mr消息发送和接收



Google Dapper

span id 一般64位,也可以自己配置位数





通过 Spring Cloud Sleuth 实现链路追踪



Spring Cloud 提供的服务治理功能

依赖

- Spring Cloud Sleuth spring-cloud-starter-sleuth
- Spring Cloud Sleuth with Zipkin spring-cloud-starter-zipkin

日志输出 输出到open zipkin

• [appname, traceId, spanId, exportable]

埋的点是不是输出到外部系统里,比如open zipkin

Maven: org.springframework.cloud:spring-cloud-sleuth-core:2.1.1.RELEASE spring-cloud-sleuth-core-2.1.1.RELEASE.jar library root > META-INF ✓ org.springframework cloud.sleuth > annotation > **autoconfig** instrument > 🖿 log propagation **sampler** > util DefaultSpanNamer 📭 SpanAdjuster SpanName SpanNamer > ims.config Maven: org.springframework.cloud:spring-cloud-sleuth-zipkin:2.1.1.RELEASE

已经依赖了:

spring-cloud-sleuth-sipkin spring-cloud-starter-sleuth

Spring-cloud-sleuth使用的是brave来做的相关处理

brave是open zipkin推荐的java客户端之一



Spring Cloud 提供的服务治理功能

配置

- spring.zipkin.base-url=http://localhost:9411/
- 1. http请求,发web请求spring.zipkin.sender.type=web | rabbit | kafka
- 2. 通过mq方式 spring.zipkin.compression.enabled=false
 - spring.sleuth.sampler.probability=0.1

sleuth采样比例,如果是1的话就是 所有都发送



通过 Docker 启动 Zipkin

官方指引

- https://hub.docker.com/r/openzipkin/zipkin
- https://github.com/openzipkin/docker-zipkin

获取镜像

• docker pull openzipkin/zipkin 没有配置就是使用内存数据库

运行 Zipkin 镜像

• docker run --name zipkin -d -p 9411:9411 openzipkin/zipkin



"Talk is cheap, show me the code."

Chapter 16 / sleuth-waiter-service sleuth-customer-service



如何追踪消息链路



用 Spring Cloud Sleuth 追踪消息

通过消息埋点

依赖

- Spring Cloud Sleuth with Zipkin spring-cloud-starter-zipkin
 - 如需通过 MQ 埋点,需增加 RabbitMQ 或 Kafka 依赖

配置

- 如使用 HTTP 埋点,则与追踪 HTTP 服务完全一致
- spring.zipkin.sender.type=rabbit

- 配置rabbitmq spring.zipkin.rabbitmq.queue=zipkin
 - spring.rabbitmq.*



让 Zipkin 能通过 RabbitMQ 接收消息

环境变量

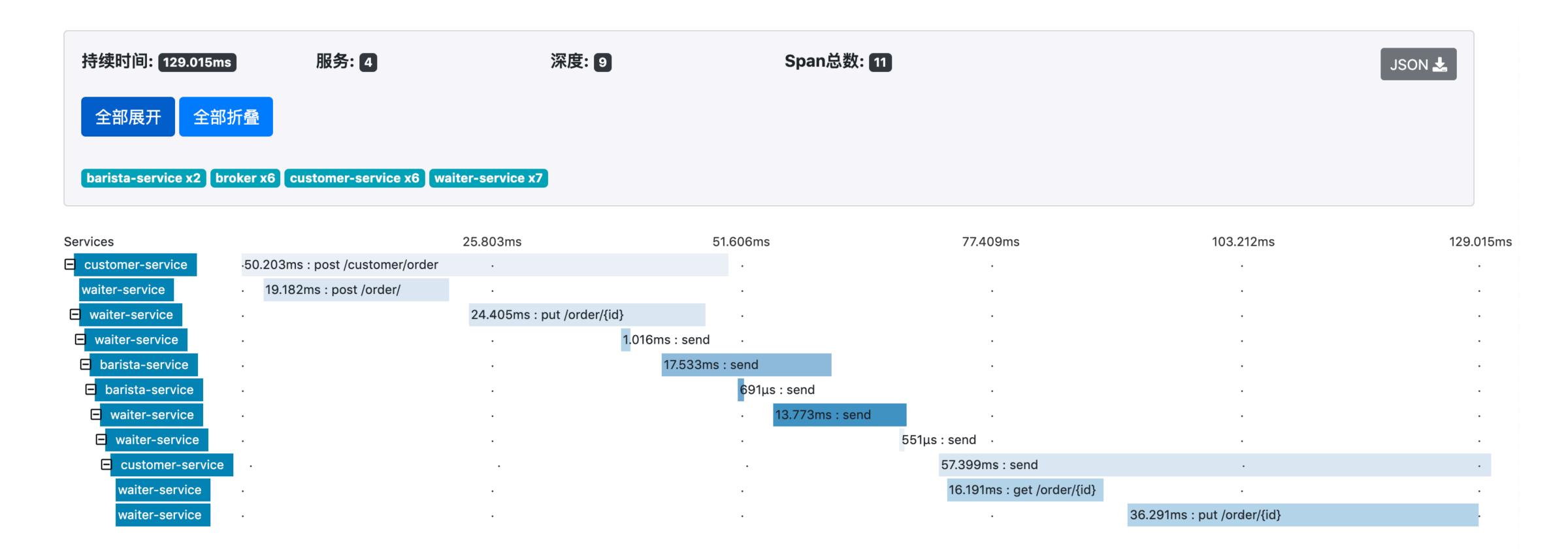
- RABBIT_ADDRESSES=<RabbitMQ地址>
- RABBIT_USER / RABBIT_PASSWORD 用户名和密码
- https://github.com/apache/incubator-zipkin/tree/master/zipkin-collector/rabbitmq

运行 Zipkin 镜像

- docker run --name rabbit-zipkin -d -p 9411:9411
 - --link rabbitmq -e RABBIT_ADDRESSES=rabbitmq:5672
 - -e RABBIT_USER=spring -e RABBIT_PASSWORD=spring openzipkin/ zipkin



完整的应用链路



如何控制使用Web还是rabbit:

```
Maven: org.springframework.cloud:spring-cloud-sleuth-zipkin:2.1.1.RELEASE

✓ spring-cloud-sleuth-zipkin-2.1.1.RELEASE.jar library root

  > META-INF

✓ ■ org.springframework.cloud.sleuth.zipkin2

✓ sender

         LoadBalancerClientZipkinLoadBalancer
          NoOpZipkinLoadBalancer
       > @ RestTemplateSender
       ZipkinKafkaSenderConfiguration
         ZipkinRabbitSenderConfiguration
       ZipkinRestTemplateSenderConfiguration
          ZipkinRestTemplateWrapper
         ZipkinSenderCondition
         ZipkinSenderConfigurationImportSelector
         ZipkinSenderProperties
          ZipkinUrlExtractor
       DefaultEndpointLocator
       DefaultZipkinRestTemplateCustomizer
       EndpointLocator
       ZipkinAutoConfiguration
       ZipkinBackwardsCompatibilityAutoConfiguration
       ZipkinLoadBalancer
     ZipkinProperties
       📭 ZipkinRestTemplateCustomizer
```

现在版本都用brave做zipkin支持, 不再需要用stream server方式处理了

```
@Configuration
@ConditionalOnBean(CachingConnectionFactory.class)
@ConditionalOnMissingBean(name = ZipkinAutoConfiguration.SENDER_BEAN_NAME)
@Conditional(ZipkinSenderCondition.class)
class ZipkinRabbitSenderConfiguration {
   @Value("${spring.zipkin.rabbitmq.queue:zipkin}")
   private String queue;
   @Bean(ZipkinAutoConfiguration.SENDER_BEAN_NAME)
   Sender rabbitSender(CachingConnectionFactory connectionFactory,
            RabbitProperties config) {
       return RabbitMQSender.newBuilder()
                .connectionFactory(connectionFactory.getRabbitConnectionFactory())
                .queue(this.queue).addresses(config.determineAddresses()).build();
```

```
@Override
public ConditionOutcome getMatchOutcome(ConditionContext context,
        AnnotatedTypeMetadata md) {
    String <u>sourceClass</u> = "";
    if (md instanceof ClassMetadata) {
        sourceClass = ((ClassMetadata) md).getClassName();
    ConditionMessage.Builder message = ConditionMessage.forCondition( condition: "ZipkinSender",
            sourceClass);
    String property = context.getEnvironment()
            .getProperty("spring.zipkin.sender.type");
    if (StringUtils.isEmpty(property)) {
                                                                                               public class ZipkinAutoConfiguration {
        return ConditionOutcome. match (message.because (reason: "automatic sender type"));
    String senderType = getType(((AnnotationMetadata) md).getClassName());
    if (property.equalsIgnoreCase(senderType)) {
        return ConditionOutcome. match (message.because (reason: property + " sender type"));
    return ConditionOutcome. noMαtch (message.because (reason: property + " sender type"));
```

class ZipkinSenderCondition extends SpringBootCondition {

满足条件才会创建rabbit sender

```
Zipkin reporter bean name. Name of the bean matters for supporting multiple tracing systems.
public static final String REPORTER_BEAN_NAME = "zipkinReporter";
 Zipkin sender bean name. Name of the bean matters for supporting multiple tracing systems.
public static final String SENDER_BEAN_NAME = "zipkinSender";
@Bean(REPORTER_BEAN_NAME)
@ConditionalOnMissingBean(name = REPORTER_BEAN_NAME)
public Reporter<Span> reporter(ReporterMetrics reporterMetrics,
        ZipkinProperties zipkin, @Qualifier(SENDER_BEAN_NAME) Sender sender) {
    // historical constraint. Note: AsyncReporter supports memory bounds
    return AsyncReporter.builder(sender).queuedMaxSpans(1000)
            .messageTimeout(zipkin.getMessageTimeout(), TimeUnit.SECONDS)
            .metrics(reporterMetrics).build(zipkin.getEncoder());
@Bean
@ConditionalOnMissingBean
public ZipkinRestTemplateCustomizer zipkinRestTemplateCustomizer(
        ZipkinProperties zipkinProperties) {
    return new DefaultZipkinRestTemplateCustomizer(zipkinProperties);
```



"Talk is cheap, show me the code."

Chapter 16 / mq-zipkin-barista-service



除了链路还要追踪什么



服务治理关心什么才好

我们已经看过了

- 简单服务之间的依赖关系
- 一个请求的同步、异步链路

我们还需要关注

• 很多.....很多......



"一个企业实施的用以保障事情正确完成的流程,即遵循最佳实践,体系架构原则,治理条例,法律和其他决定因素。SOA治理是指用于管理SOA的采用和实现的流程。"

– Anne Thomas ManesWikipedia - SOA governance



服务治理关心什么才好

宏观上

- 架构设计是否合理
- 哪些链路算是关键链路 电商来说下单,购物车,搜索就是关键链路

优先给关键节点扩容

- 链路的容量水位趋势 比如每个月多少TPS
- 对系统变更的管理与审计 系统变更大盘,展示所有的变更

金融机构审计跑不了

微观上

- 一个系统都依赖了什么 系统与系统依赖,系统与系统基础设施依赖; Maven里jar包依赖
- 一个系统都有哪些配置 配置变更后是否生效
- 一个系统的主观与客观质量 代码规范扫描:PMD,Findbugs或者alibaba代码规范 扫描

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SpringBucks 实战项目进度小结



本章小结

Spring Cloud 的服务治理功能

- 借鉴自 Google Dapper
- Spring Cloud Sleuth
 - Zipkin
 - Web
 - RabbitMQ
- 我们应该关心更多



SpringBucks 进度小结

waiter-service / customer-service

• 增加基于 Web 向 Zipkin 埋点功能

barista-service

• 增加基于 MQ 向 Zipkin 埋点功能

最终的成品

• 通过 Docker 运行整个 SpringBucks



"Talk is cheap, show me the code."

Chapter 16 / final-*





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