

链路追踪 | Sleuth+Zipkin

通过链路追踪,可以记录请求在整个调用链路的日志信息、对应用性能进行监控、显示服务调用情况。

- trace: 调用链路,有一个链路ID (traceID)。
- span: 工作单元,即单次调用。

Sleuth+Zipkin

Sleuth全称SpringCloud Sleuth,主要为分布式系统提供链路追踪提>供解决方案,兼容Zipkin。如果想对服务调用链路进行追踪,则需要为整个链路上的所有服务都添加Sleuth和Zipkin。

打印日志 Sleuth

引入 Sleuth 依赖:

配置 Sleuth:

```
VAML
logging:
level:
root: INFO
org.springframework.web.servlet.DispatcherServlet: DEBUG
org.springframework.cloud.sleuth: DEBUG
```

配置好后,运行服务,日志信息就将在控制台被打印出来,但是打印出来的日志不是特别直观。

聚合日志 Zipkin

Zipkin可以将上面的日志进行日志聚合,将日志信息可视化展示、并且提供全文检索。

- 服务端:聚合所有客户端的日志信息,但不提供持久化。
- 客户端: 采集目标服务的日志信息, 最终统一到服务端。

默认可以通过http、Kafka、RabbitMQ 传输收集数据。 zipkin公开了Api 接口:https://zipkin.io/zipkin-api/#/default/post_spans

Zipkin Server

- 下载: https://search.maven.org/remote_content?g=io.zipkin.java&a=zipkin-server&v=LATEST&c=exec
- 启动 Zipkin Server: 默认端口 9411

启动zipkin java -jar zipkin-server-2.12.9-exec.jar

• 管理后台: http://127.0.0.1:9411

Zipkin Client

引入zipkin依赖:

配置 zipkin 信息:

```
YAML
spring:
zipkin: #聚合日志配置
base-url: http://127.0.0.1:9411/ #zipkin server的请求地址
sender:
type: web #请求方式,默认以http的方式向zipkin server发送追踪数据
sleuth:
sampler:
probability: 1.0 #采集的百分比,1表示全部采集
```

服务端启动:启动时指定 mysql 来持久化采集的数据,持久化看下一节。

日志持久化

采集到的日志信息可以持久化到 MySQL、Elasticsearch、Cassandra 中.

持久化到 mysql 需要先创建一张存储数据的表,表结构如下:

```
SQL
CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS zipkin;
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS zipkin_spans (
  'trace_id_high` BIGINT NOT NULL DEFAULT 0 COMMENT 'If non zero, this means the trace uses 128 bit traceIds instead of 64 bit',
   trace_id` BIGINT NOT NULL,
  id BIGINT NOT NULL,
  `name` VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
  parent_id` BIGINT,
  debug BIT(1),
  start_ts` BIGINT COMMENT 'Span.timestamp(): epoch micros used for endTs query and to implement TTL',
  duration` BIGINT COMMENT 'Span.duration(): micros used for minDuration and maxDuration query'
) ENGINE=InnoDB ROW_FORMAT=COMPRESSED CHARACTER SET=utf8 COLLATE utf8_general_ci;
ALTER TABLE zipkin_spans ADD UNIQUE KEY(`trace_id_high`, `trace_id`, `id`) COMMENT 'ignore insert on duplicate';
ALTER TABLE zipkin_spans ADD INDEX(`trace_id_high`, `trace_id`, `id`) COMMENT 'for joining with zipkin_annotations';
ALTER TABLE zipkin_spans ADD INDEX(`trace_id_high`, `trace_id`) COMMENT 'for getTracesByIds';
ALTER TABLE zipkin_spans ADD INDEX(`name`) COMMENT 'for getTraces and getSpanNames',
ALTER TABLE zipkin_spans ADD INDEX(`start_ts`) COMMENT 'for getTraces ordering and range';
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS zipkin_annotations (
   trace_id_high` BIGINT NOT NULL DEFAULT 0 COMMENT 'If non zero, this means the trace uses 128 bit traceIds instead of 64 bit',
  trace_id` BIGINT NOT NULL COMMENT 'coincides with zipkin_spans.trace_id',
  `span_id` BIGINT NOT NULL COMMENT 'coincides with zipkin_spans.id',
  a_key` VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL COMMENT 'BinaryAnnotation.key or Annotation.value if type == -1',
   a_value` BLOB COMMENT 'BinaryAnnotation.value(), which must be smaller than 64KB',
  `a_type` INT NOT NULL COMMENT 'BinaryAnnotation.type() or -1 if Annotation',
  a_timestamp` BIGINT COMMENT 'Used to implement TTL; Annotation.timestamp or zipkin_spans.timestamp',
  endpoint_ipv4` INT COMMENT 'Null when Binary/Annotation.endpoint is null',
  endpoint_ipv6`BINARY(16) COMMENT 'Null when Binary/Annotation.endpoint is null, or no IPv6 address',
  endpoint_port` SMALLINT COMMENT 'Null when Binary/Annotation.endpoint is null',
  endpoint_service_name` VARCHAR(255) COMMENT 'Null when Binary/Annotation.endpoint is null'
) ENGINE=InnoDB ROW_FORMAT=COMPRESSED CHARACTER SET=utf8 COLLATE utf8_general_ci;
ALTER TABLE zipkin_annotations ADD UNIQUE KEY(`trace_id_high`, `trace_id`, `span_id`, `a_key`, `a_timestamp`) COMMENT 'Ignore insert on dupli
ALTER TABLE zipkin_annotations ADD INDEX(`trace_id_high`, `trace_id`, `span_id`) COMMENT 'for joining with zipkin_spans';
ALTER TABLE zipkin_annotations ADD INDEX(`trace_id_high`, `trace_id`) COMMENT 'for getTraces/ByIds';
```

```
ALTER TABLE zipkin_annotations ADD INDEX(`endpoint_service_name`) COMMENT 'for getTraces and getServiceNames';
ALTER TABLE zipkin_annotations ADD INDEX(`a_type`) COMMENT 'for getTraces';
ALTER TABLE zipkin_annotations ADD INDEX(`trace_id`, `span_id`, `a_key`) COMMENT 'for dependencies job';

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS zipkin_dependencies (
   'day` DATE NOT NULL,
   `parent` VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
   'child` VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
   'call_count` BIGINT
) ENGINE=InnoDB ROW_FORMAT=COMPRESSED CHARACTER SET=utf8 COLLATE utf8_general_ci;

ALTER TABLE zipkin_dependencies ADD UNIQUE KEY(`day`, `parent`, `child`);
```

执行上面的sql脚本,并启动zipkin server:

```
java -jar zipkin-server-2.12.9-exec.jar
--STORAGE_TYPE=mysql
--MYSQL_HOST=127.0.0.1
--MYSQL_TCP_PORT=3306
--MYSQL_DB=zipkin
--MYSQL_USER=root
--MYSQL_PASS=root
```

将采集到的数据持久化到 Elasticsearch:

- 下载Elasticsearch: https://www.elastic.co/cn/downloads/past-releases/elasticsearch-7-9-1
- 启动Elasticsearch: 运行bin/elasticsearch.bat
- 启动 zipkin server:

```
Java -jar zipkin-server-2.12.9-exec.jar --STORAGE_TYPE=elasticsearch --ES-HOST=localhost:9200
```

数据采集 RabbitMQ

使用消息中间件在客户端、服务端直接添加消息队列,使同步的http 采集变为异步采集,从而优化Zipkin的采集效率。

安装 rabbitmq-server-3.7.4.exe、启动 zipkin server:

```
java -jar zipkin-server-2.12.9-exec.jar --RABBIT_ADDRESSES=127.0.0.1:5672
```

- RABBIT_ADDRESSES: 指定RabbitMQ地址
- RABBIT_USER: 用户名 (默认 guest)
- RABBIT_PASSWORD: 密码 (默认guest)

引入依赖:

添加配置:

```
Spring:
application:
name: api-gateway #指定服务名
zipkin: #zipkin配置
#base-url: http://127.0.0.1:9411/ #zipkin server的请求地址
sender:
type: rabbit #请求方式: web→rabbit
sleuth: #springcloud sleuth配置
```

```
sampler:
    probability: 1.0 #采样的百分比
rabbitmq: #rabbitmq配置
host: localhost
port: 5672
username: guest
password: guest
listener: # 重试策略配置
direct:
    retry:
    enabled: true
simple:
    retry:
    enabled: true
```

Skywalking

Skywalking 的特点是与项目独立,不用额外编写代码就可以实现检测,它是一个可观测性分析平台(OAP)也是一个应用性能管理系统(APM)。skywalking 实现链路追踪需要使用探针来采集数据,只需要在需要监测的服务上安装探针即可。

- 链路追踪
- 服务网格(Service Mesh)遥测分析
- 度量(Metric)聚合和可视化一体化

Skywalking下载: http://skywalking.apache.org/downloads/

更多

https://cloud.tencent.com/developer/article/1676282