### barrenlake

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### **Spark Streaming Backpressure**分析

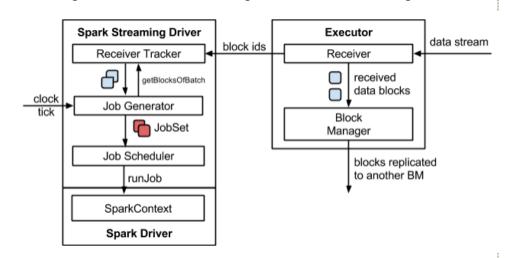
# 1、为什么引入Backpressure

默认情况下,Spark Streaming通过Receiver以生产者生产数据的速率接收数据,计算过程中会出现batch processing time > batch interval的情况,其中batch processing time 为实际计算一个批次花费时间,batch interval为Streaming应用设置的批处理间隔。这意味着Spark Streaming的数据接收速率高于Spark从队列中移除数据的速率,也就是数据处理能力低,在设置间隔内不能完全处理当前接收速率接收的数据。如果这种情况持续过长的时间,会造成数据在内存中堆积,导致Receiver所在Executor内存溢出等问题(如果设置StorageLevel包含disk,则内存存放不下的数据会溢写至disk,加大延迟)。Spark 1.5以前版本,用户如果要限制Receiver的数据接收速率,可以通过设置静态配制参数"spark.streaming.receiver.maxRate"的值来实现,此举虽然可以通过限制接收速率,来适配当前的处理能力,防止内存溢出,但也会引入其它问题。比如:producer数据生产高于maxRate,当前集群处理能力也高于maxRate,这就会造成资源利用率下降等问题。为了更好的协调数据接收速率与资源处理能力,Spark Streaming 从v1.5开始引入反压机制(back-pressure),通过动态控制数据接收速率来适配集群数据处理能力。

# 2 Backpressure

Spark Streaming Backpressure: 根据JobScheduler反馈作业的执行信息来动态调整Receiver数据接收率。通过属性"spark.streaming.backpressure.enabled"来控制是否启用backpressure机制,默认值false,即不启用。

2.1 Streaming架构如下图所示(详见Streaming数据接收过程文档和Streaming源码解析)



### 2.2 BackPressure执行过程如下图所示:

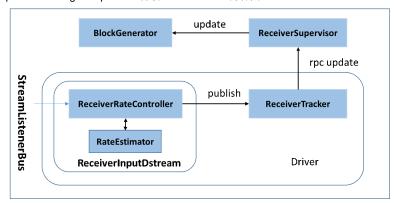
在原架构的基础上加上一个新的组件RateController,这个组件负责监听"OnBatchCompleted"事件,然后从中抽取processingDelay 及schedulingDelay 信息. Estimator依据这些信息估算出最大处理速度(rate),最后由基于Receiver的 Input Stream将rate通过ReceiverTracker与ReceiverSupervisorImpl转发给 BlockGenerator(继承自RateLimiter).

1. spark Association failed with

```
[akka.tcp:sparkMaster@ip:7077]
(1386)
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# 3、BackPressure源码解析

#### 3.1 RateController类体系

码为:

RatenController 继承自StreamingListener. 用于处理BatchCompleted事件。核心代

```
1
 2
      * A StreamingListener that receives batch completion updates, and maintains
 3
      \ ^{*} an estimate of the speed at which this stream should ingest messages,
 4
     * given an estimate computation from a `RateEstimator`
     */
    private[streaming] abstract class RateController(val streamUID: Int, rateEstimator: Rate
 6
 7
     extends StreamingListener with Serializable {
 8
 9
10
        * Compute the new rate limit and publish it asynchronously.
11
12
       private def computeAndPublish(time: Long, elems: Long, workDelay: Long, waitDelay: Long
13
         Future[Unit] {
           val newRate = rateEstimator.compute(time, elems, workDelay, waitDelay)
14
15
           newRate.foreach { s =>
16
             rateLimit.set(s.toLong)
17
             publish(getLatestRate())
18
           }
19
20
       def getLatestRate(): Long = rateLimit.get()
21
22
       override def onBatchCompleted(batchCompleted: StreamingListenerBatchCompleted) {
23
         val elements = batchCompleted.batchInfo.streamIdToInputInfo
24
           processingEnd <- batchCompleted.batchInfo.processingEndTime</pre>
25
26
           workDelay <- batchCompleted.batchInfo.processingDelay</pre>
27
           waitDelay <- batchCompleted.batchInfo.schedulingDelay</pre>
           elems <- elements.get(streamUID).map(_.numRecords)</pre>
28
29
         } computeAndPublish(processingEnd, elems, workDelay, waitDelay)
30
31
    }
```

## 3.2 RateController的注册

JobScheduler启动时会抽取在DStreamGraph中注册的所有InputDstream中的 rateController,并向ListenerBus注册监听. 此部分代码如下:

```
def start(): Unit = synchronized {
   if (eventLoop != null) return // scheduler has already been started

logDebug("Starting JobScheduler")

eventLoop = new EventLoop[JobSchedulerEvent]("JobScheduler") {
   override protected def onReceive(event: JobSchedulerEvent): Unit = processEvent(event)
```

```
8
          override protected def onError(e: Throwable): Unit = reportError("Error in job sche
 9
10
         eventLoop.start()
11
        // attach rate controllers of input streams to receive batch completion updates
12
13
       <span style="color: #800000;"> for {
14
          inputDStream <- ssc.graph.getInputStreams</pre>
15
           rateController <- inputDStream.rateController
16
        } ssc.addStreamingListener(rateController)</span>
17
18
        listenerBus.start()
         receiverTracker = new ReceiverTracker(ssc)
19
20
         inputInfoTracker = new InputInfoTracker(ssc)
21
         receiverTracker.start()
22
         jobGenerator.start()
        logInfo("Started JobScheduler")
23
24
      }
4
```

#### 3.3 BackPressure执行过程分析

BackPressure 执行过程分为BatchCompleted事件触发时机和事件处理两个过程

#### 3.3.1 BatchCompleted触发过程

对BatchedCompleted的分析,应该从JobGenerator入手,因为BatchedCompleted是批次处理结束的标志,也就是JobGenerator产生的作业执行完成时触发的,因此进行作业执行分析。

Streaming 应用中JobGenerator每个Batch Interval都会为应用中的每个Output Stream 建立一个Job, 该批次中的所有Job组成一个Job Set.使用JobScheduler的submitJobSet进行批量Job提交。此部分代码结构如下所示

```
/** Generate jobs and perform checkpoint for the given `time`. */
 1
       private def generateJobs(time: Time) {
         // Set the SparkEnv in this thread, so that job generation code can access the envir
 3
         // Example: BlockRDDs are created in this thread, and it needs to access BlockManage
 4
         // Update: This is probably redundant after threadlocal stuff in SparkEnv has been r
         SparkEnv.set(ssc.env)
 6
 7
 8
         // Checkpoint all RDDs marked for checkpointing to ensure their lineages are
 9
         // truncated periodically. Otherwise, we may run into stack overflows (SPARK-6847).
         ssc.sparkContext.setLocalProperty(RDD.CHECKPOINT_ALL_MARKED_ANCESTORS, "true")
10
11
           jobScheduler.receiverTracker.allocateBlocksToBatch(time) // allocate received bloc
12
           graph.generateJobs(time) // generate jobs using allocated block
13
14
         } match {
15
           case Success(jobs) =>
             val streamIdToInputInfos = jobScheduler.inputInfoTracker.getInfo(time)
16
            <span style="color: #ff0000;"> jobScheduler.submitJobSet(JobSet(time, jobs, strea
17
18
     </span>
                  case Failure(e) =>
19
             jobScheduler.reportError("Error generating jobs for time " + time, e)
20
21
         eventLoop.post(DoCheckpoint(time. clearCheckpointDataLater = false))
22
4
```

其中,sumitJobSet会创建固定数量的后台线程(具体由"spark.streaming.concurrentJobs"指定),去处理Job Set中的Job. 具体实现逻辑为:

```
def submitJobSet(jobSet: JobSet) {
1
2
      if (jobSet.jobs.isEmpty) {
3
        logInfo("No jobs added for time " + jobSet.time)
4
      } else {
5
        listenerBus.post(StreamingListenerBatchSubmitted(jobSet.toBatchInfo))
6
        jobSets.put(jobSet.time, jobSet)
7
        jobSet.jobs.foreach(job => jobExecutor.execute(new JobHandler(job)))
8
        logInfo("Added jobs for time " + jobSet.time)
9
```

```
10 }
```

其中JobHandler用于执行Job及处理Job执行结果信息。当Job执行完成时会产生JobCompleted事件. JobHandler的具体逻辑如下面代码所示:

```
+ View Code
```

当Job执行完成时,向eventLoop发送JobCompleted事件。EventLoop事件处理器接到JobCompleted事件后将调用handleJobCompletion 来处理Job完成事件。handleJobCompletion使用Job执行信息创建StreamingListenerBatchCompleted事件并通过StreamingListenerBus向监听器发送。实现如下:

```
private def handleJobCompletion(job: Job, completedTime: Long) {
        val jobSet = jobSets.get(job.time)
 2
 3
        jobSet.handleJobCompletion(job)
        job.setEndTime(completedTime)
 4
 5
        listenerBus.post(StreamingListenerOutputOperationCompleted(job.toOutputOperationInfo)
        logInfo("Finished job " + job.id + " from job set of time " + jobSet.time)
 6
 7
        if (jobSet.hasCompleted) {
 8
          jobSets.remove(jobSet.time)
 9
          jobGenerator.onBatchCompletion(jobSet.time)
10
          logInfo("Total delay: %.3f s for time %s (execution: %.3f s)".format(
11
            jobSet.totalDelay / 1000.0, jobSet.time.toString,
12
            jobSet.processingDelay / 1000.0
13
          ))
14
          listenerBus.post(StreamingListenerBatchCompleted(jobSet.toBatchInfo))
15
        iob.result match {
16
17
          case Failure(e) =>
18
            reportError("Error running job " + job, e)
19
          case =>
20
        }
21
      }
-( Ĭ
```

## 3.3.2、BatchCompleted事件处理过程

StreamingListenerBus将事件转交给具体的StreamingListener,因此BatchCompleted将交由RateController进行处理。RateController接到BatchCompleted事件后将调用onBatchCompleted对事件进行处理。

```
override def onBatchCompleted(batchCompleted: StreamingListenerBatchCompleted) {
 1
 2
       val elements = batchCompleted.batchInfo.streamIdToInputInfo
 3
 4
 5
         processingEnd <- batchCompleted.batchInfo.processingEndTime</pre>
         workDelay <- batchCompleted.batchInfo.processingDelay</pre>
 6
 7
         waitDelay <- batchCompleted.batchInfo.schedulingDelay</pre>
 8
         elems <- elements.get(streamUID).map(_.numRecords)</pre>
 9
       } computeAndPublish(processingEnd, elems, workDelay, waitDelay)
10 }
```

onBatchCompleted会从完成的任务中抽取任务的执行延迟和调度延迟,然后用这两个参数用RateEstimator(目前存在唯一实现PIDRateEstimator,proportional-integral-derivative (PID) controller,PID控制器)估算出新的rate并发布。代码如下:

```
/**
  * Compute the new rate limit and publish it asynchronously.
  */
private def computeAndPublish(time: Long, elems: Long, workDelay: Long, waitDelay:
Long): Unit =
  Future[Unit] {
    val newRate = rateEstimator.compute(time, elems, workDelay, waitDelay)
    newRate.foreach { s =>
        rateLimit.set(s.toLong)
        publish(getLatestRate())
    }
}
```



其中publish()由RateController的子类ReceiverRateController来定义。具体逻辑如下(ReceiverInputDStream中定义):

```
/**
  * A RateController that sends the new rate to receivers, via the receiver tracker.
  */
private[streaming] class ReceiverRateController(id: Int, estimator: RateEstimator)
  extends RateController(id, estimator) {
  override def publish(rate: Long): Unit =
    ssc.scheduler.receiverTracker.sendRateUpdate(id, rate)
}
```

publish的功能为新生成的rate 借助ReceiverTracker进行转发。ReceiverTracker将rate包装成UpdateReceiverRateLimit事交ReceiverTrackerEndpoint

```
1    /** Update a receiver's maximum ingestion rate */
2    def sendRateUpdate(streamUID: Int, newRate: Long): Unit = synchronized {
3        if (isTrackerStarted) {
4            endpoint.send(UpdateReceiverRateLimit(streamUID, newRate))
5        }
6    }
```

ReceiverTrackerEndpoint接到消息后,其将会从receiverTrackingInfos列表中获取Receiver注册时使用的endpoint(实为ReceiverSupervisorImpl),再将rate包装成UpdateLimit发送至endpoint.其接到信息后,使用updateRate更新BlockGenerators(RateLimiter子类),来计算出一个固定的令牌间隔。

#### + View Code

其中RateLimiter的updateRate实现如下:

```
1
 2
       * Set the rate limit to `newRate`. The new rate will not exceed the maximum rate confi
 3
       * {{{spark.streaming.receiver.maxRate}}}, even if `newRate` is higher than that.
 4
       * @param newRate A new rate in events per second. It has no effect if it's 0 or negati
 5
 6
 7
      private[receiver] def updateRate(newRate: Long): Unit =
 8
        if (newRate > 0) {
 9
          if (maxRateLimit > 0) {
10
            rateLimiter.setRate(newRate.min(maxRateLimit))
11
12
            rateLimiter.setRate(newRate)
13
          }
14
        }
∢ 🎚
```

setRate的实现 如下:

```
1
     public final void setRate(double permitsPerSecond) {
 2
         Preconditions.checkArgument(permitsPerSecond > 0.0
 3
             && !Double.isNaN(permitsPerSecond), "rate must be positive");
 4
         synchronized (mutex) {
 5
           resync(readSafeMicros());
 6
           double stableIntervalMicros = TimeUnit.SECONDS.toMicros(1L) / permitsPerSecond; /
 7
           this.stableIntervalMicros = stableIntervalMicros;
 8
           doSetRate(permitsPerSecond, stableIntervalMicros);
 9
         }
10
       }
→ [
```

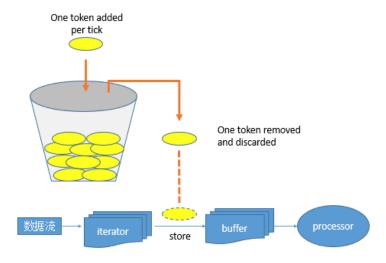
到此,backpressure反压机制调整rate结束。

# 4. 流量控制点

当Receiver开始接收数据时,会通过supervisor.pushSingle()方法将接收的数据存入currentBuffer 等待BlockGenerator定时将数据取走,包装成block. 在将数据存放入currentBuffer之时,要获取许可(令牌)。如果获取到许可就可以将数据存入buffer, 否则将被阻塞,进而阻塞Receiver从数据源拉取数据。

```
1
 2
        * Push a single data item into the buffer.
 3
       def addData(data: Any): Unit = {
 4
 5
         if (state == Active) {
 6
          <span style="color: #ff0000;"> waitToPush() //获取令牌
 7
     </span>
                  synchronized {
 8
             if (state == Active) {
 9
               currentBuffer += data
10
             } else {
               throw new SparkException(
11
                  "Cannot add data as BlockGenerator has not been started or has been stopped"
12
13
14
           }
15
         } else {
16
           throw new SparkException(
17
             "Cannot add data as BlockGenerator has not been started or has been stopped")
18
         }
19
       }
```

其令牌投放采用令牌桶机制进行, 原理如下图所示:



令牌桶机制: 大小固定的令牌桶可自行以恒定的速率源源不断地产生令牌。如果令牌不被消耗,或者被消耗的速度小于产生的速度,令牌就会不断地增多,直到把桶填满。后面再产生的令牌就会从桶中溢出。最后桶中可以保存的最大令牌数永远不会超过桶的大小。当进行某操作时需要令牌时会从令牌桶中取出相应的令牌数,如果获取到则继续操作,否则阻塞。用完之后不用放回。

Streaming 数据流被Receiver接收后,按行解析后存入iterator中。然后逐个存入Buffer,在存入buffer时会先获取token,如果没有token存在,则阻塞;如果获取到则将数据存入buffer. 然后等价后续生成block操作。

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