Storm

xumingmingv

内容提要

- 简介
- 编程模型
- 架构模型
- 容错性
- 可靠性
- 伸缩性
- Topology生命周期
- Q & A

Storm是什么

Storm

Distributed and fault-tolerant realtime computation

Storm is a free and open source distribution. Storm makes it easy to reliably process for realtime processing what Hadoop dissimple, can be used with any programm

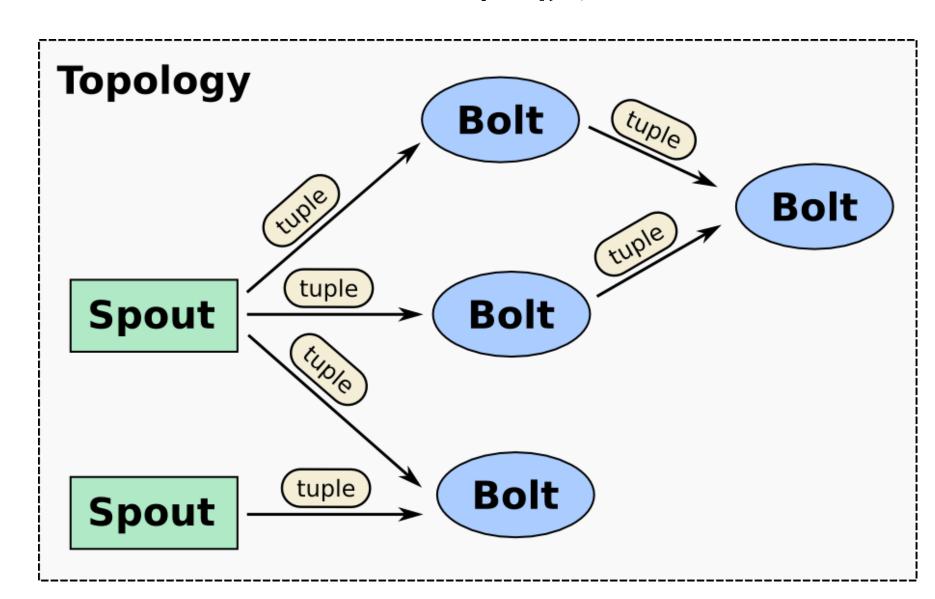
Hadoop





Storm

Storm编程模型



Tuple

• Tuple就是我们要处理的消息,我们可以 把它简单的看作一个JSON数组:

```
-[{"name": "james"}, {"age": 24}]
* Gets the field at position i in the tuple. Returns object since tuples are
public Object getValue(int i);
```

```
tuple.getValue(0) => "james"
```

```
public Object getValueByField(String field);
tuple.getValueByField("age") => 24
```

Spout

- Spout是topology里面tuple的源头, topology里面所有的tuple都是从Spout里面来的。
- Spout的tuple是怎么来的?通常会监听一个网络端口,或者链接到一个消息队列等待消息讨来。

```
/**
    * When this method is called, Storm is requesting that the Spout emit tuples to the
    * output collector. This method should be non-blocking, so if the Spout has no tuples
    * to emit, this method should return. nextTuple, ack, and fail are all called in a tight
    * loop in a single thread in the spout task. When there are no tuples to emit, it is courte
    * to have nextTuple sleep for a short amount of time (like a single millisecond)
    * so as not to waste too much CPU.
    */
    void nextTuple();
```

Bolt

- Bolt是实际处理消息的组件,封装着对消息计算逻辑的。
- Bolt会最终以多个task的形式运行于Storm集群中。
- Bolt可以从Spout接收tuple,也可以从另一个bolt接收消息,这样一个bolt接收另外一个bolt的消息,最后会组成一个拓补结构,这也是topology的单词的含义。

```
* It is required that all input tuples are acked or failed at some point using the OutputCollector.

* Otherwise, Storm will be unable to determine when tuples coming off the spouts

* have been completed.

*

* For the common case of acking an input tuple at the end of the execute method,

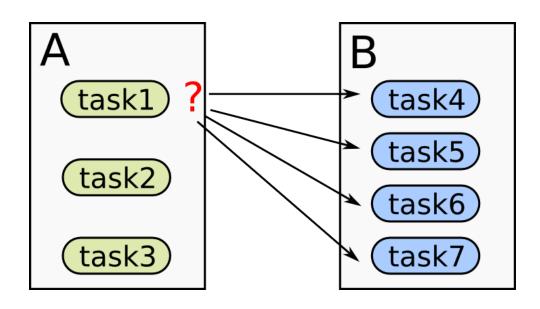
* see IBasicBolt which automates this.

*

* @param input The input tuple to be processed.

*/

void execute(Tuple input);
```



- **shuffle**: 随机派发,保证所有task收到的tuple数大致相等
- **fields**:按照tuple里面某个字段值来分派,保证字段值相同的tuple被派给同一个tuple。
- all: 每个task都会收到所有的tuple
- global: 所有的tuple发给同一个task, 现在的实现是发给序号最小的那个task

- direct: 直接指定发给哪个task
- local or shuffle: 如果当前worker 里面有下游task,那么直接发给这个task,否则应用shuffle grouping
- none: 表示我们不关心到底如何分派 tuple, 目前的实现就是shuffle grouping

```
public interface CustomStreamGrouping extends Serializable {
     * Tells the stream grouping at runtime the tasks in the target bolt.
     * This information should be used in chooseTasks to determine the target tasks.
     * It also tells the grouping the metadata on the stream this grouping will be used on.
     */
  void prepare(WorkerTopologyContext context, GlobalStreamId stream, List<Integer> targetTasks);
  /**
     * This function implements a custom stream grouping. It takes in as input
     * the number of tasks in the target bolt in prepare and returns the
     * tasks to send the tuples to.
     * @param values the values to group on
   List<Integer> chooseTasks(int taskId, List<Object> values);
```

Topology

- Topology相当于Hadoop的Job,是 Storm里面的工作单元。由Spout和Bolt 组成。
 - 除非主动删除,否则topology永远不会停。

WordCountTopology

有一些的句子,要求算出这些句子里面每个单词出现的次数

不考虑分布式的算法

- 把每个句子分隔成一个个单词
- 对每个单词计数

RandomSentenceSpout

```
public class RandomSentenceSpout extends BaseRichSpout {
    SpoutOutputCollector _collector;
    Random _rand;
    @Override
    public void open(Map conf, TopologyContext context, SpoutOutputCollector collector) {
        _collector = collector;
        _rand = new Random();
    }
    @Override
    public void nextTuple() {
        Utils.sleep(100);
        String☐ sentences = new String☐ {
            "the cow jumped over the moon",
            "an apple a day keeps the doctor away",
            "four score and seven years ago",
            "snow white and the seven dwarfs",
            "i am at two with nature"?.
        String sentence = sentences[_rand.nextInt(sentences.length)];
        _collector.emit(new Values(sentence));
    @Override
```

public void ack(Object id) {

SplitSentence

```
public static class SplitSentence extends ShellBolt implements IRichBolt {
   public SplitSentence() {
                                            这个Spout是调用这个
       super("python", "splitsentence.py");
   @Override
    public void declareOutputFields(OutputFieldsDeclarer declarer) {
       declarer.declare(new Fields("word"));
    }
   @Override
    public Map<String, Object> getComponentConfiguration() {
       return null;
```

split_sentence.py

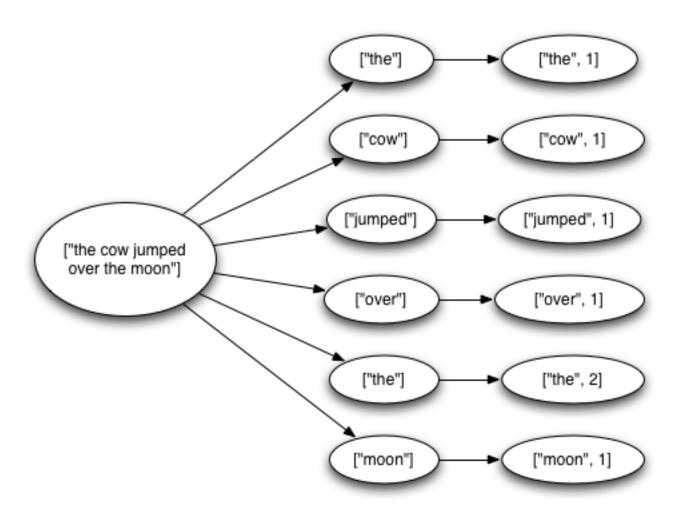
```
import storm

class SplitSentenceBolt(storm.BasicBolt):
    def process(self, tup):
        words = tup.values[0].split(" ")
        for word in words:
            storm.emit([word])

SplitSentenceBolt().run()
```

WordCount

```
public static class WordCount extends BaseBasicBolt {
   Map<String, Integer> counts = new HashMap<String, Integer>();
   @Override
   public void execute(Tuple tuple, BasicOutputCollector collector) {
       String word = tuple.getString(0);
                                                 从tuple里面取出
       Integer count = counts.get(word);
       if(count==null) count = 0;
                                                  处理的单词
       count++;
       counts.put(word, count);
       collector.emit(new Values(word, count));
                                              发射tuple给
   @Override
   public void declareOutputFields(OutputFieldsDeclarer declarer) {
       declarer.declare(new Fields("word", "count"));
```



buildTopology

```
public static void main(String□ args) throws Exception {
   Topolog Builder builder = new TopologyBuilder();
   builder.setSpout("spout", new RandomSentenceSpout(), 5);
  置bolt
   builder.setBolt("split", new SplitSentence(), 83
            .shuffleGrouping("spout");
   builder.setBolt("count", new WordCount(), 12)
            .fieldsGrouping("split", new Fields("word"));
   Config conf = new Config();
   conf.setDebug(true);
   if(args!=null && args.length > 0) {
       conf.setNumWorkers(3);
       StormSubmitter.submitTopology(args[0], conf, builder.createTopology());
   } else {
       conf.setMaxTaskParallelism(3);
                                       把这个topology提交到集群
       LocalCluster cluster = new LocalCluster();
       cluster.submitTopology("word-count", conf, builder.createTopology());
       Thread.sleep(10000);
       cluster.shutdown();
```

Storm架构模型

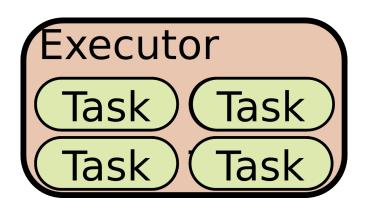
- Task
- Executor
- Worker
- Supervisor
- Nimbus

Task



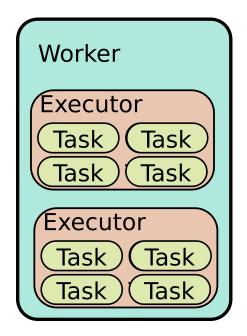
- 不管是Spout还是Bolt,在Storm里面都是以一个个Task的形式去执行的。
- Task其实就是一段代码逻辑
 - 对于Spout就是你的nextTuple方法实现
 - 对于Bolt就是你的execute方法实现
- ComponentConfigurationDeclarer.se tNumTasks()

Executor



- 一个Executor对应到一个JVM线程
- 一个Executor里面可以执行多个task,比如[1 3],表示该Executor里面执行 1,2,3这三个task
- 一个Executor里面只能运行一个Spout/ Bolt的task

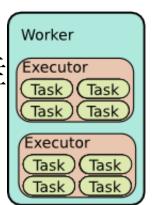
Worker

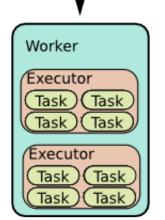


- Worker对应到一个JVM进程
- 按照分配给自己的任务, executor来执行任务
- Worker控制运行一个topology的总进程数
 - Conf.setNumWorkers()

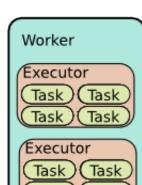
Supervisor

- Supervisor是独立于 Worker的另外一个JVM进程
- 它通过ZK向Nimbus汇报它这 里有哪几个端口可用
- 按照Nimbus的分配的任务启 动指定的worker来做事情 ≠
- 监控worker的本地 heartbeat,如果挂 么重启。





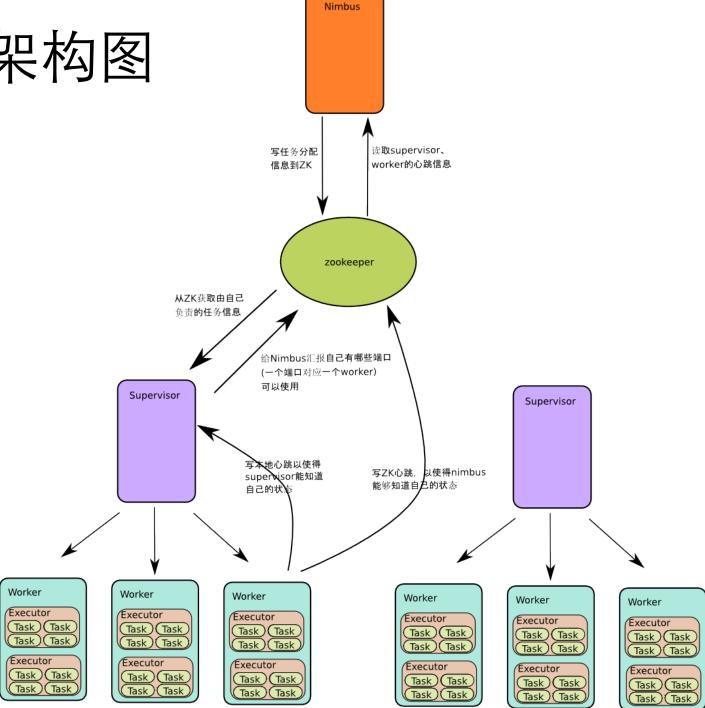
Supervisor



Nimbus

- 接受用户提交的topology
- 根据用户的配置分配worker、executor来执行这个topology,这个任务分配信息会写到ZK
- 监控supervisor、worker的心跳信息,如果有supervisor、worker挂掉,重新分配任务

整体架构图



容错性(1)

• 如果集群里面的一台机器挂了怎么办?

所有分配到这台机器上的计算任务会被分配到其它机器上面去。

容错性(2)

• 如果一个Worker挂了怎么办?

Supervisor会去重启这个Worker的,如果这个Worker一启动就挂掉,那么Nimbus得不到这个worker的心跳信息,然后就会把原本分配给这个worker的任务分配到其它Worker

容错性(3)

- 如果Nimbus或者Supervisor挂了怎么办?
 - 因为Nimbus和Supervisor本身是无状态的, 所有的状态数据都是保存在zk或者硬盘上面。
 - Nimbus和Supervisor都被设计成快速失败的(fail-fast),在执行的过程中如果遇到异常,立即主动退出的。
 - 我们一般利用daemontools或者monit这种工具来运行Nimbus, Supervisor,这样一旦检测到进程没了,马上重启一下就好了。
 - -在Nimbus和Supervisor重启的时候,并不 影响worker进程,它们继续执行。

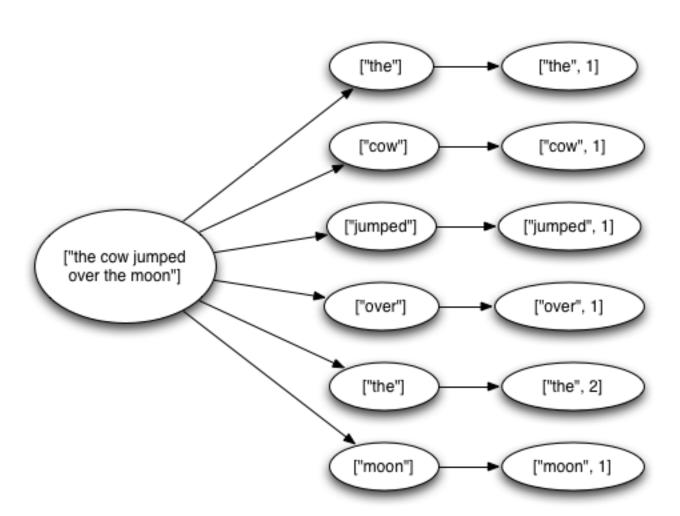
可靠性

"Storm保证所有Spout Tuple会被至少成功处理一次。"

- 一个简单的办法
- Storm的办法

一个Spout Tuple被成功处理是指这个Spout Tuple以及由这个Spout Tuple所引起的所有的Bolt Tuple都被成功处理。

Tuple树



一个简单的做法

• 保存这个tuple,以及由这个tuple所导致的所有tuple的处理状态:

-123456789: success

-123456790: success

-123456791: fail

— ...

占用空间

• 假设每秒1000万条spout tuple消息,由每条spout tuple会再间接产生100条tuple消息,即每秒的消息量: 10亿条消息

```
8byte(tuple id为long类型) * 1000万
* 100 = 8000000kb = 8000m = 8G
```

Storm的做法

- 为每个spout-tuple 维护一个20byte的记录
 - [spout-tuple-id ack-val task-id]
- Spout每发射一个新spout tuple,添加一条记录
- Bolt发射一个新Bolt Tuple的时候更新ack-val值
 - new-ack-val = old-ack-val XOR new-tuple-id
- Bolt每ack一个tuple,再更新ack-val一次,算法同上
- 成功处理的判定条件:
 - ack-val == 0

1000万 * 20byte = 200000kb = 200M

伸缩性

- 两个影响topology并行度的因素
 - Worker数量
 - Executor数量

```
storm rebalance -n new-num-workers
```

-e component1-id=executor-count component2-id=executor-count

Topology的生命周期 - 提交

- Topology的提交: 用户执行storm jar 命令
 - -storm jar mytopology.jar
 mytopology

Topology的生命周期 – 初始化

- Nimbus接收到这个topology,在 zookeeper上面为该topology初始化数据,包括心跳目录(worker、executor的心跳信息写在这里)
- Nimbus对这个topology做出任务分配,并 把这个分配信息写入zookeeper。
 - 代码配置信息: 该topology的jar包、配置信息 在nimbus上的目录
 - 谁来运行: executor到worker的映射关系。
 - {"machine1-6100": [[1 3] [4 6]], "machine2-6200": [[7 9] [20 25]] }
 - executor的启动时间。

Topology的生命周期 – Supervisor下载任务

- Supervisor上面有一个线程,每10秒做如下事情:
 - 从zookeeper上面下载任务分配信息,并把它写到本地磁盘 {"6100": [[1 3] [4 6]], "6200": [[7 9] [20 25]] }
 - 从zookeeper上看哪些topology被分配给该supervisor运行,如果这个topology的jar包还没下载过,那么下载。

Topology的生命周期-启动worker

- Supervisor上面的另外一个线程读本地磁盘的任务分配信息,把这个任务分配信息跟现在正在运行的任务进行比较,该干掉的worker干掉,该启动的worker启动。
- Worker从Supervisor那里拿到任务之后, 启动对应的executor线程来执行。
- Worker还会启动一个线程来监控集群的变化 (因为它也要给它的下游bolt发送tuple), 如果它的下游worker被重新分配了,那么 worker会自动重连到新的worker。

Topology的生命周期-启动executor

- Executor线程启动,"启动"它所对应的 task,反序列化对应的bolt/spout对象, 调用它的prepare方法,准备开始处理消息
- tuple首先是发到worker那里,从tuple里面可以看到它要发给哪个task,而根据task executor的对应关系,把这个tuple转给对应的executor,对应的task去处理
- 在topology的运行过程中, nimbus会监控 supervisor、worker、executor的心跳, 如果有的worker挂掉了, 超时了, 对 topology的任务进行重新分配。

Topology的生命周期 - 终结

storm kill mytopology

《Clojure编程》

Clojure Programming Java世界的Lisp实践



编程

Chas Emerick, Brian Carper & Christophe Grand 著 徐明明 杨寿勋译

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