+ 互联网人实战大学

《31 讲带你搞懂 SkyWalking》

徐郡明 资深技术专家

— 拉勾教育出品 —



第14讲:Tomcat 插件原理精析看 SkyWalking 如何增强这只 Cat (下)

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TomcatInstrumentation 插件类

重点关注四个问题:

- 1. 拦截哪个类
- 2. 拦截哪个方法
- 3. 由谁进行增强
- 4. 具体增强逻辑



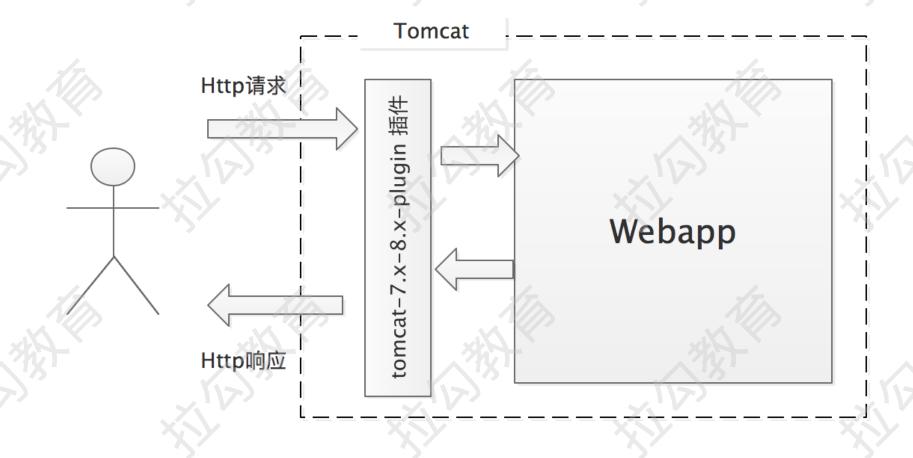


enhanceClass()方法返回的 ClassMatch 匹配了拦截的类名

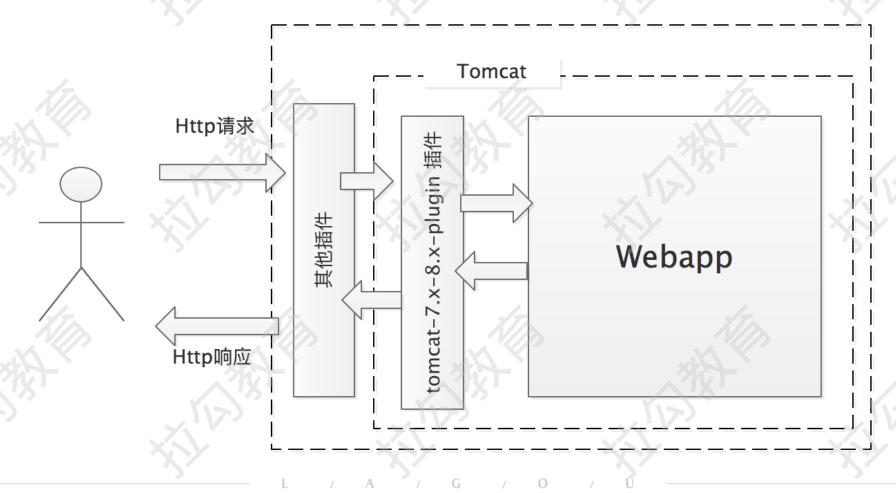


```
new InstanceMethodsInterceptPoint() {
 public ElementMatcher<MethodDescription> getMethodsMatcher() {
   return named("invoke"); // 拦截名为 invoke 的方法
 public String getMethodsInterceptor()
   return "org.apache.skywalking.apm.plugin.tomcat78x
     .TomcatInvokeInterceptor "; // 拦截后的增强逻辑
 public boolean isOverrideArgs() {
   return false; //不修改 invoke()方法的
```

当 Tomcat 作为用户请求接入层的场景时

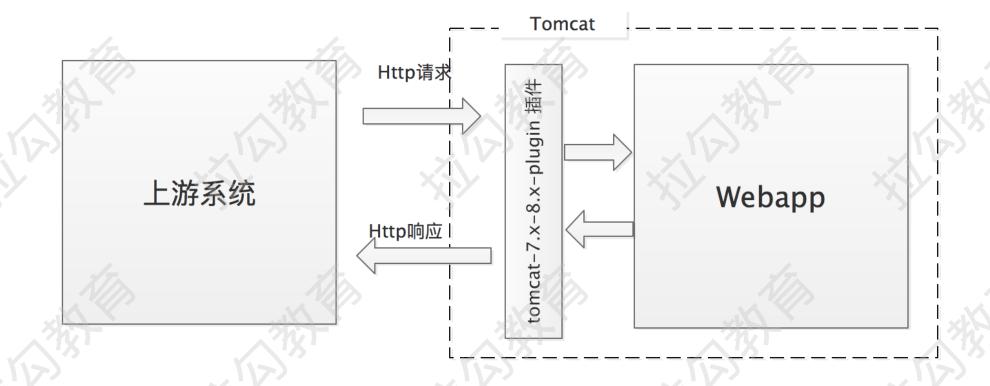


tomcat-7.x-8.x-plugin 插件被嵌套在其他插件之后的场景



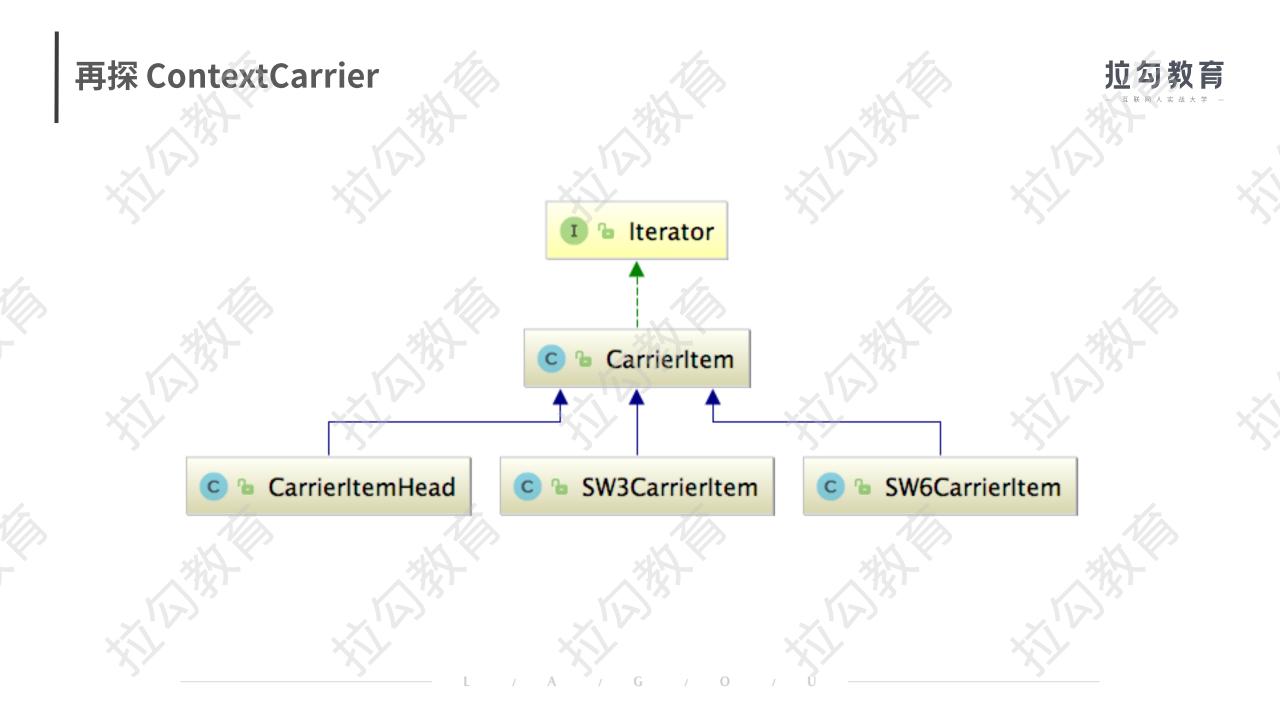


Tomcat 作为下游系统被其他系统调用的场景



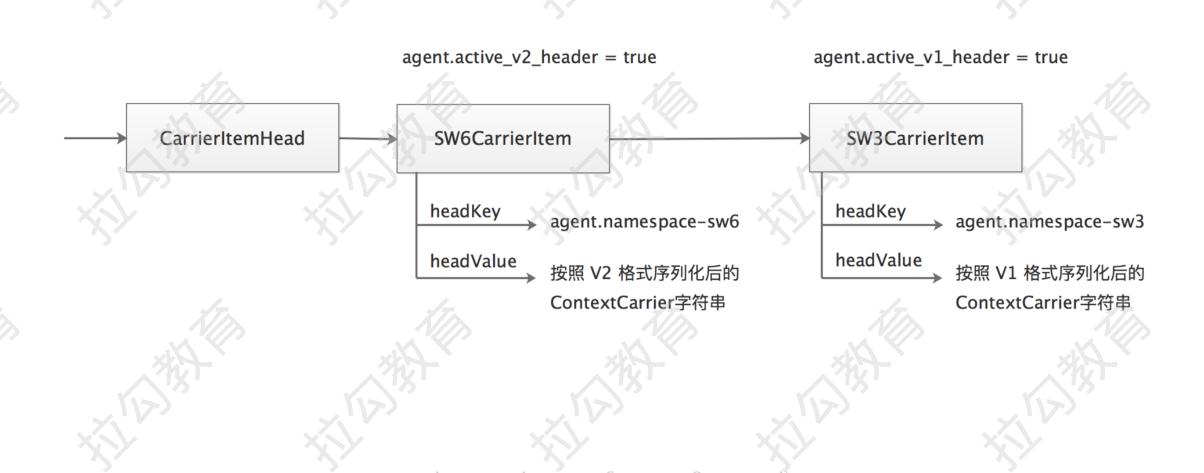
```
public void before Method (Enhanced Instance objinst, Method method,
  Object[] allArguments, Class<?>[] argumentsTypes,
    MethodInterceptResult result) throws Throwable
 // invoke()方法的第一个参数就是HttpServletRequest对象
 HttpServletRequest request = (HttpServletRequest)allArguments[0];
  创建一个空的Context carrier对象
 ContextCarrier contextCarrier = new ContextCarrier();
  /从Http请求头中发序列化ContextCarrie
 CarrierItem next = contextCarrier.items();
 while (next hasNext()) {
  next = next next();
  next.setHeadValue(request.getHeader(next.getHeadKey()));
   获取当前线程绑定的TracingContext,如果未绑定则会创建新TracingContext并
       这里的第一个参数是operationName(即EndpointName)。Tomcat的场景下
 AbstractSpan span = ContextManager.createEntrySpan(
   request getRequestURI(), contextCarrier);
```

```
ContextCarrier contextCarrier = new ContextCarrier():
//从Http请求头中反序列化ContextCarrier
CarrierItem next = contextCarrier items();
while (next.hasNext()) {
 next = next.next();
 next.setHeadValue(request.getHeader(next.getHeadKey()));
 获取当前线程绑定的 Fracing Context,如果未绑定则会创建新列acing Context并
 /绑定,同时还会创建EntrySpan,如果已存在EntrySpan,则再次调用其start()方
 /法 。这里的第一个参数是operation Name(即EndpointName),Tomcat的场景
 /就是请求的 URI
AbstractSpan span = ContextManager.createEntrySpan
 request.getRequestURI(), contextCarrier);
 /为EntrySpan添加Tags,记录请求的URL以及Method信息
Tags.URL.set(span, request.getRequestURL() toString());
Tags.HTTP.METHOD set(span, request, getMethod());
span.setComponent(ComponentsDefine TOMCAT); //设置component字段
SpanLayer.asHttp(span); // 匹配 layer字段
```



再探 ContextCarrier





再探 ContextCarrier



```
public SW6CarrierItem(ContextCarrier carrier, CarrierItem next) {
    super(HEADER_NAME, // headKey
    // 按照V2版本序列化得到headValue
    carrier.serialize(ContextCarrier.HeaderVersion.v2),
    next); // 下一个CarrierItem节点
    this.carrier = carrier; // 记录关联的ContextCarrier对象
```

```
//创建空的ContextCarrier对象
ContextCarrier contextCarrier = new ContextCarrier();
//创建CarrierItem链表,因为ContextCarrier对象是空的,所以链表也是空的
CarrierItem next = contextCarrier.items();
while (next.hasNext()) {
    next = next.next();
    //拿到HttpHeader的Value,即对应版本的ContextCarrier序列化字符串
    next.setHeadValue(request.getHeader(next.getHeadKey()));
}
```



```
public Object afterMethod (EnhancedInstance objInst, Method method,
  Object[] allArguments, Class<?>[] argumentsTypes,
    Object ret) throws Throwable {
   nvoke()方法的第二个参数是HttpServletResponse
  HttpServletResponse response =
   (HttpServletResponse)allArguments[1];
 // 获取当前Span,因为TracingContext是栈的形式管理Span,当前Span即
 // beforeMethod()方法中创建的EntrySpan
 AbstractSpan span = ContextManager.activeSpan();
 f (response.getStatus() >= 400) {
   // 如果响应码是4xx或是5xx,则表示Http相应异常,标记当前Span的
  // errorOccurred字段,并记录一个Key为status_code的Tag
```

再探 ContextCarrier

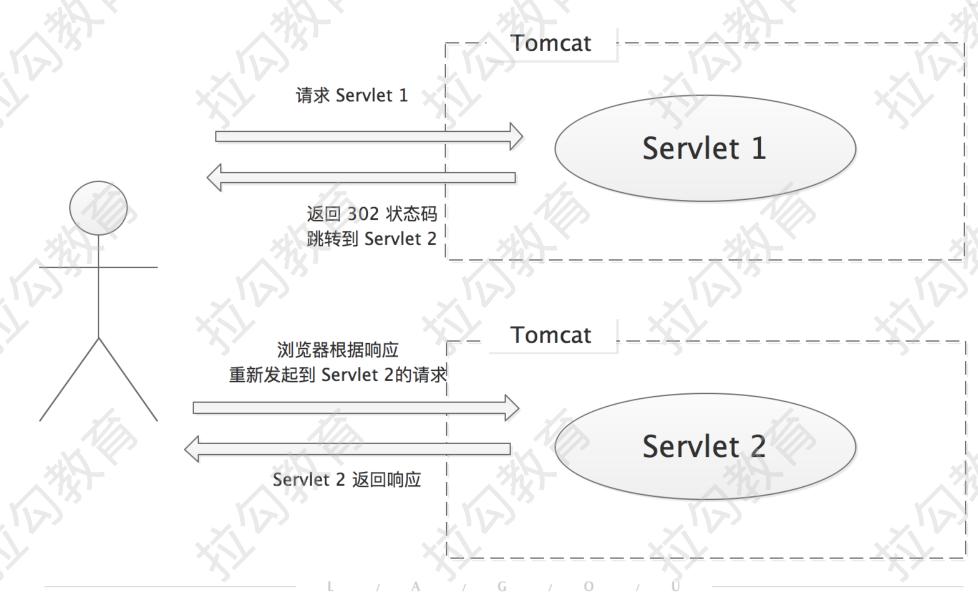


span errorOccurred(); Tags.STATUS_CODE.set(span, Integer.toString(response.getStatus())); /关闭当前EntrySpan,如果EntrySpan完全关闭,则整个Span栈为空 //所在的TraceSegment也将随之关闭,这些逻辑在前面已经详细介绍过了 ContextManager.stopSpan(); //从RuntimeContext中清理FORWARD_REQUEST_FLAG信息,其含义后面再说 ContextManager.getRuntimeContext().remove(Constants FORWARD_REQUEST_FLAG; return ret;



public void doGet(HttpServletRequest request,
HttpServletResponse response){
response.sendRedirect("跳转到的目标URL");

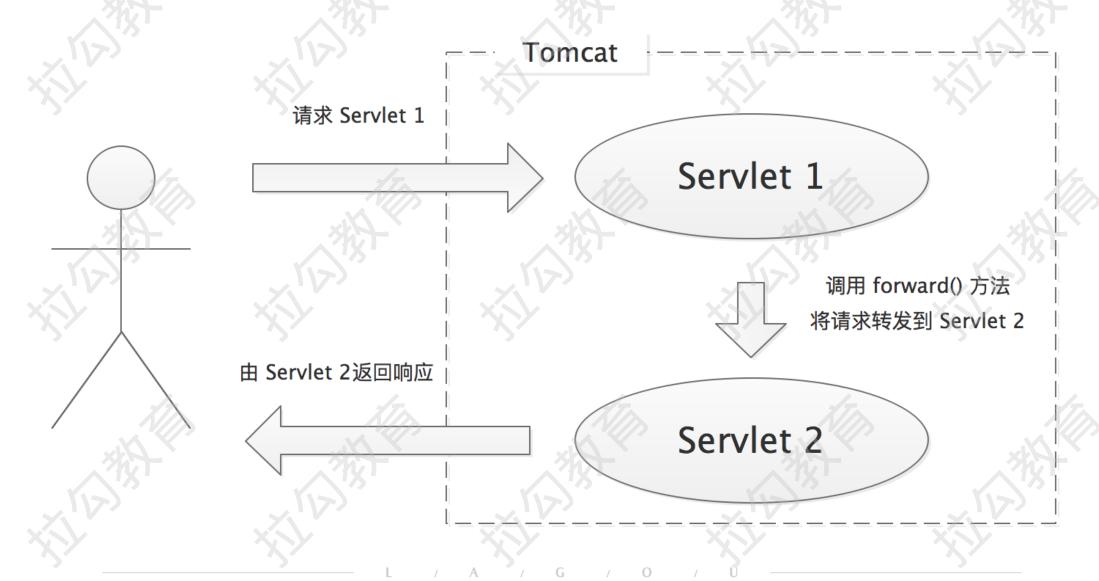






```
public void sendRedirect(String location, int status) {
 try {
   String locationUri = ...; // 获取 redirectUrl
   setStatus(status); // 状态码设置为302或是307
   setHeader("Location", locationUri)
   if (getContext().getSendRedirectBody()) { // 返回ResponseBody
  catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
   setStatus("404");
 setSuspended(true); // Cause the response to be finished
```







```
public void do Get (HttpServletRequest request,
   HttpServletResponse response){
     取请求转发器对象,该转发器的指向通过getRequestDisPatcher()的参数设置
 RequestDispatcher requestDispatcher =
    request getRequestDispatcher("Servler2???");
 //调用forward()方法,转发请求
 requestDispatcher.forward(request,response);
```



```
public void onConstruct(EnhancedInstance objInst,
Object[] allArguments) {
    // ApplicationDispatcher构造方法的第二个参数为跳转的目标地址,下图所示
    objInst.setSkyWalkingDynamicField(allArguments[1]);
}
```



```
public void on Construct (Enhanced Instance objInst,
Object[] all Arguments) {
    Application Dispatcher构造方法的第二人参数为跳转的目标地址,下图所示
    objInst.setSkyWalkingDynamicField(all Arguments[1]);
}
```

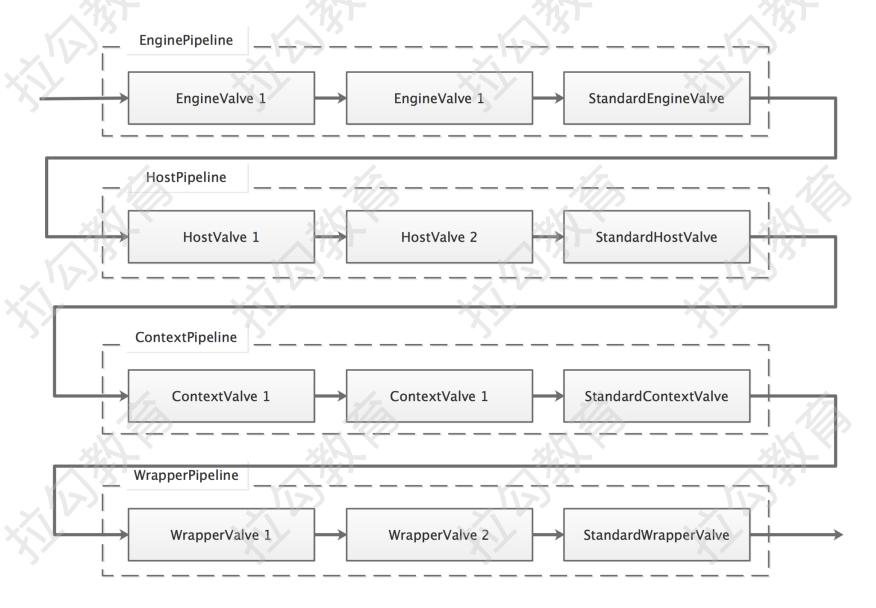
```
public ApplicationDispatcher
    (Wrapper wrapper, String requestURI String servletPath,
        String pathInfo, String queryString, HttpServletMapping mapping, String name) {
```



```
public void beforeMethod (EnhancedInstance objInst, Method method,
   Object[] allArguments, Class<?>[] argumentsTypes,
    MethodInterceptResult result) throws Throwable {
 AbstractSpan abstractTracingSpan =
     ContextManager activeSpan();
 Map<String, String>eventMap = new HashMap<String, String>();
 eventMap.put("forward-url",
     objInst.getSkyWalkingDynamicField() == null?""
     String.valueOf(objInst.getSkyWalkingDynamicField()));
 // 通过Log的方式记录将跳转URL
 abstractTracingSpan.log(System.currentTimeMillis(), eventMap);
  ContextManager getRuntimeContext()// 记录forward标记
   .put(Constants.FORWARD_REQUEST_FLAG, true);
```







Next: 第15讲《Dubbo 插件核心剖析,Trace 是这样跨服务传播的》

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