+ 互联网人实战大学

《31 讲带你搞懂 SkyWalking》

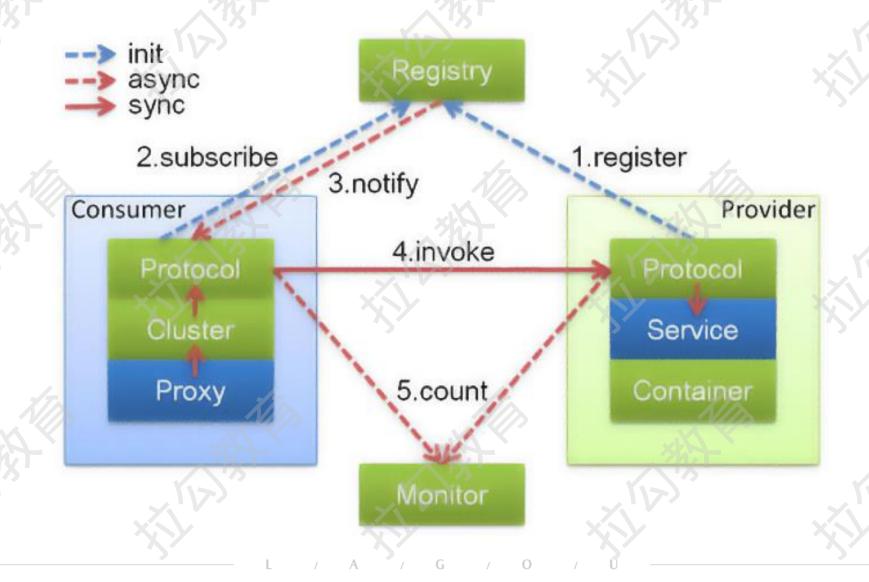
徐郡明 资深技术专家

— 拉勾教育出品 —

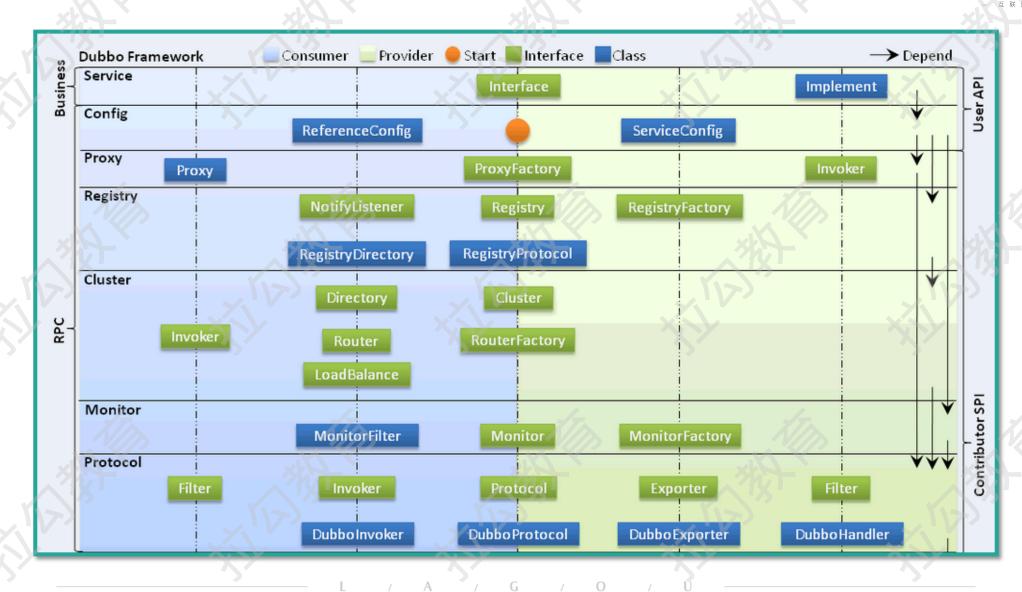


第17讲:Dubbo 插件核心剖析 Trace 是这样跨服务传播的

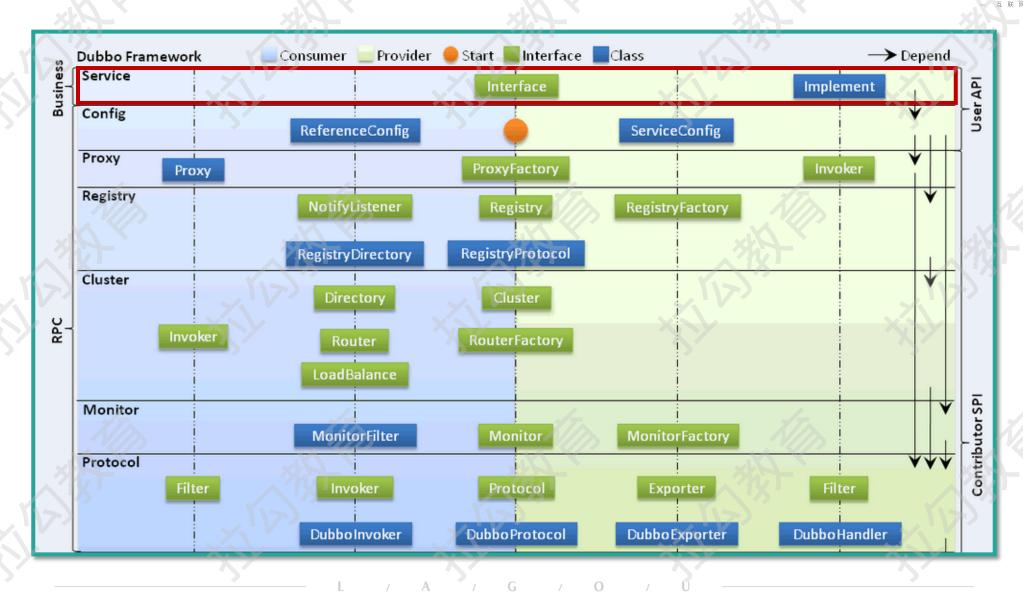






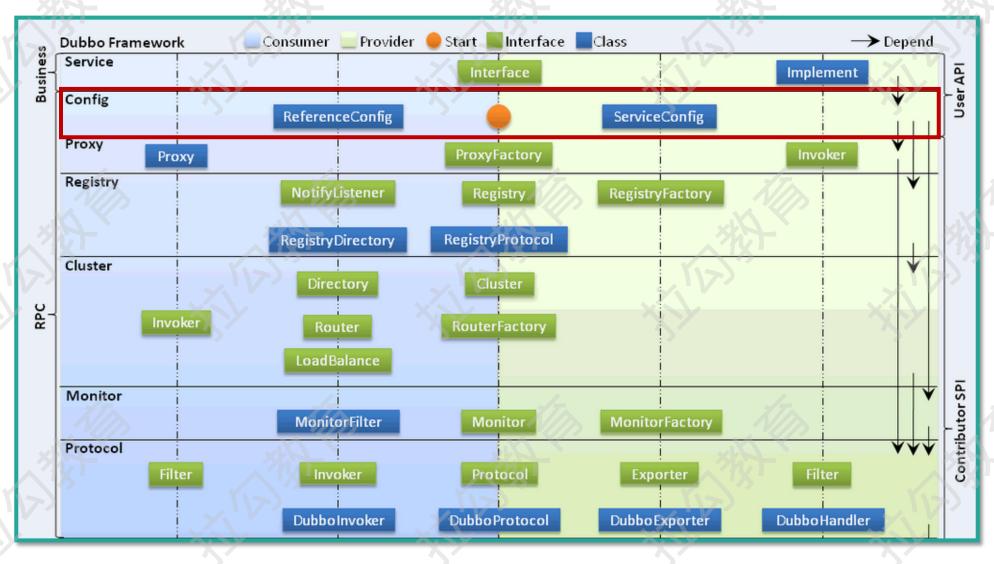




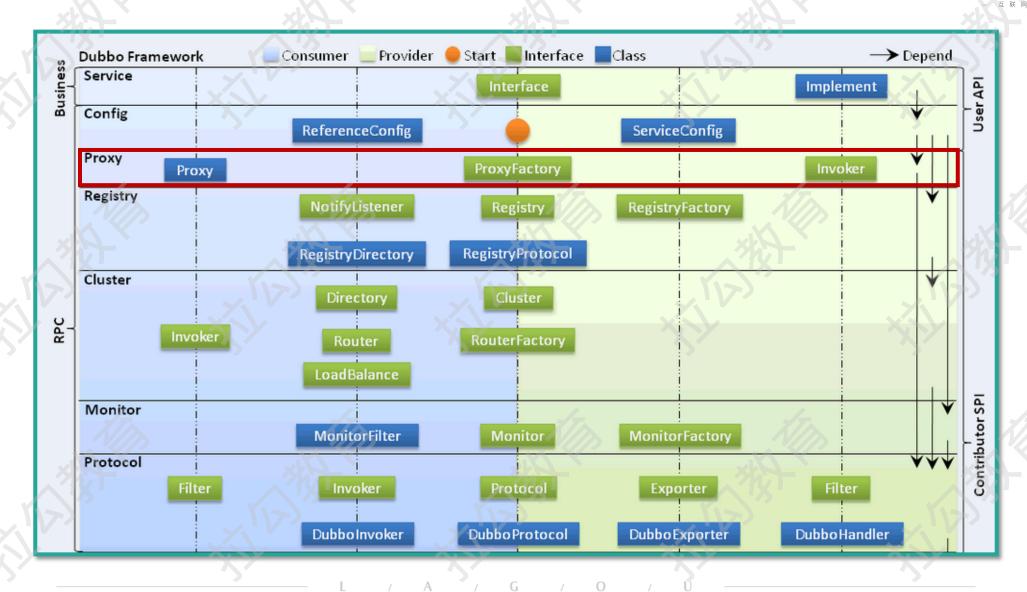


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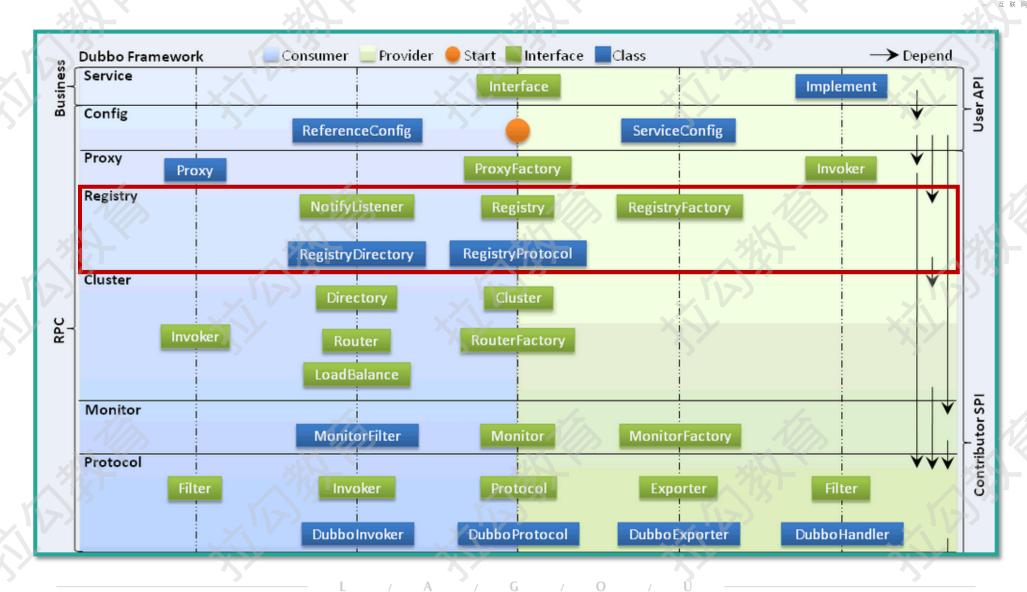




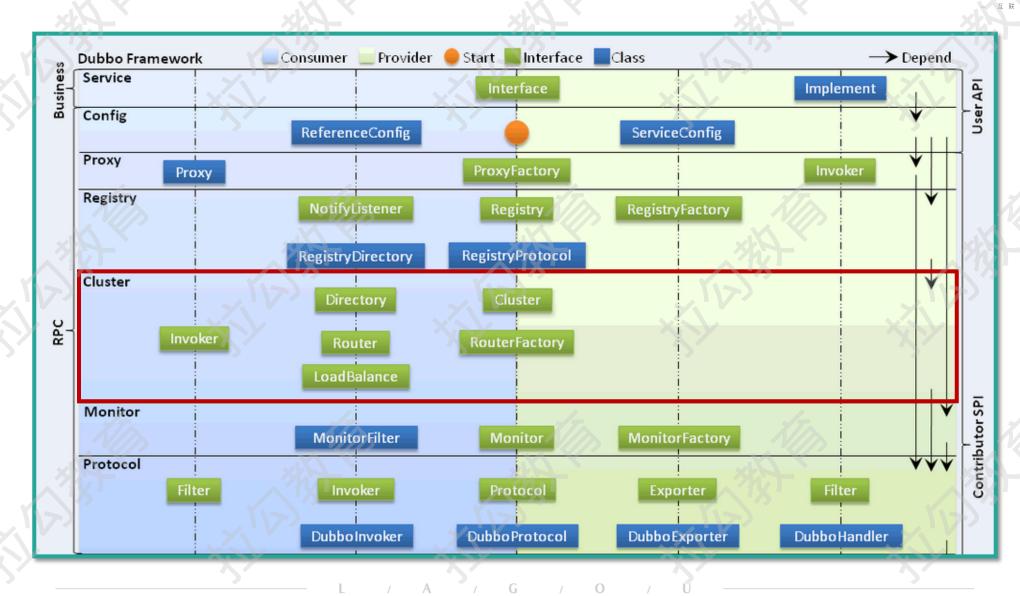




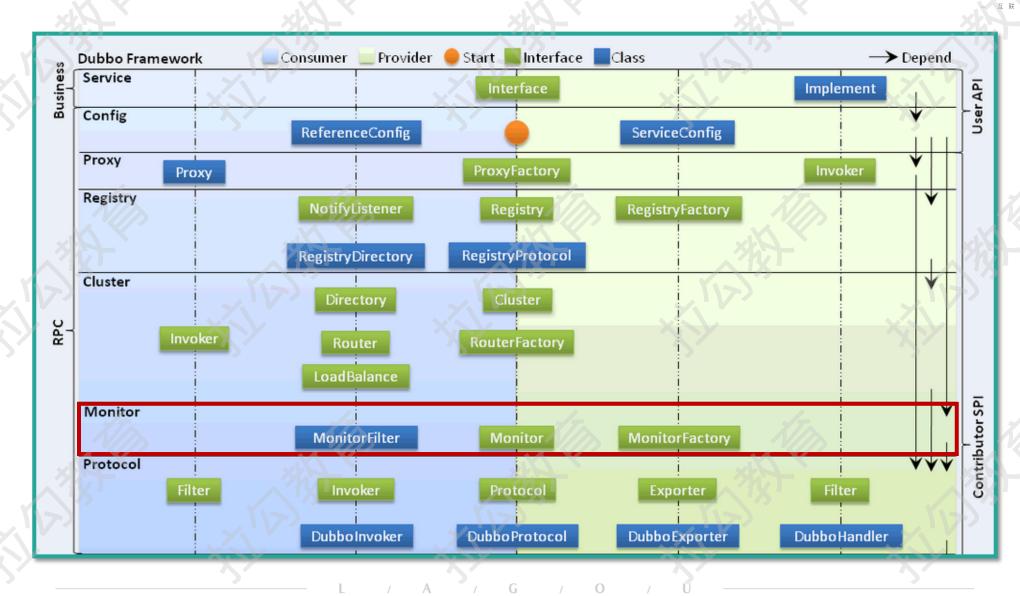




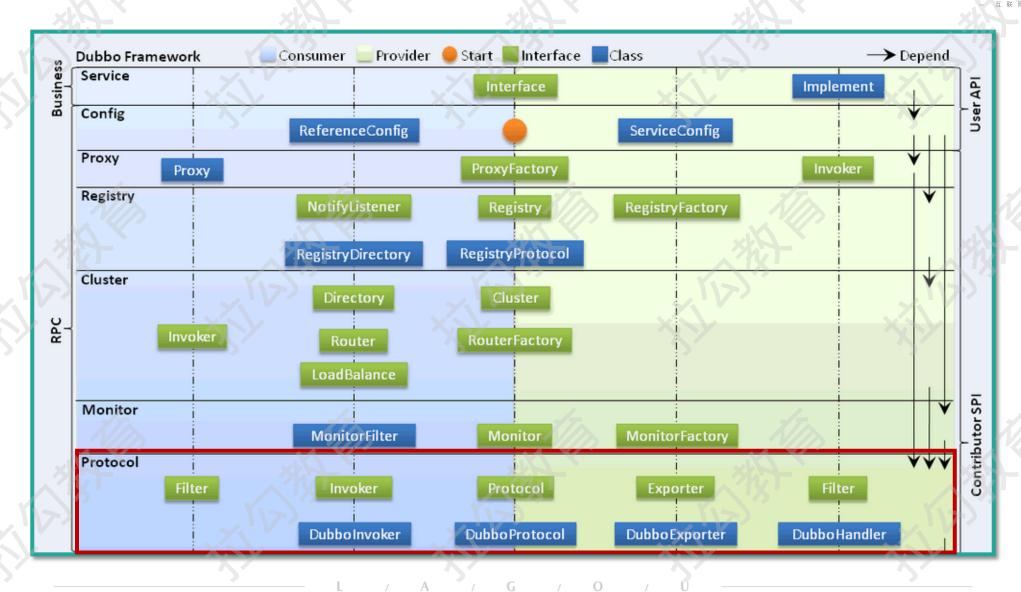
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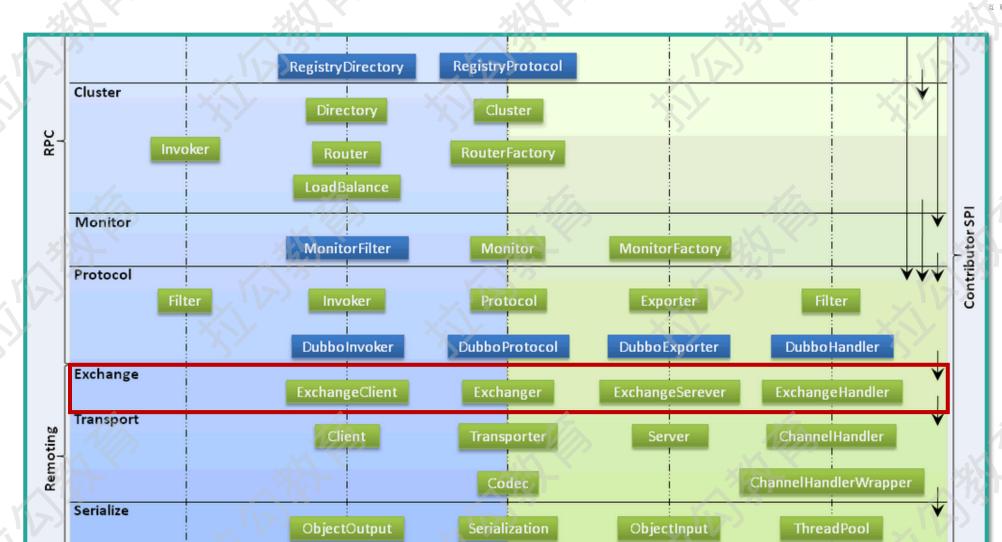
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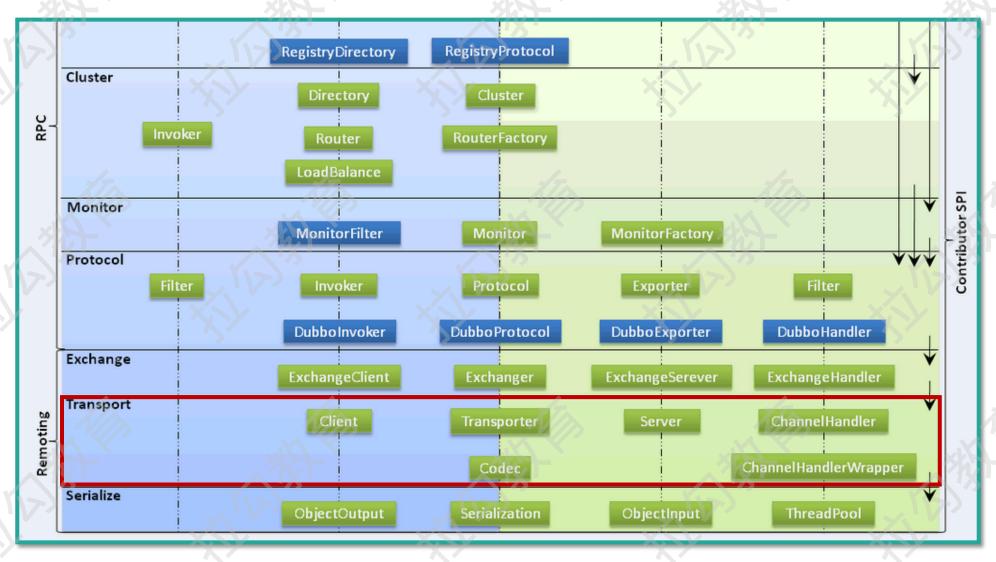


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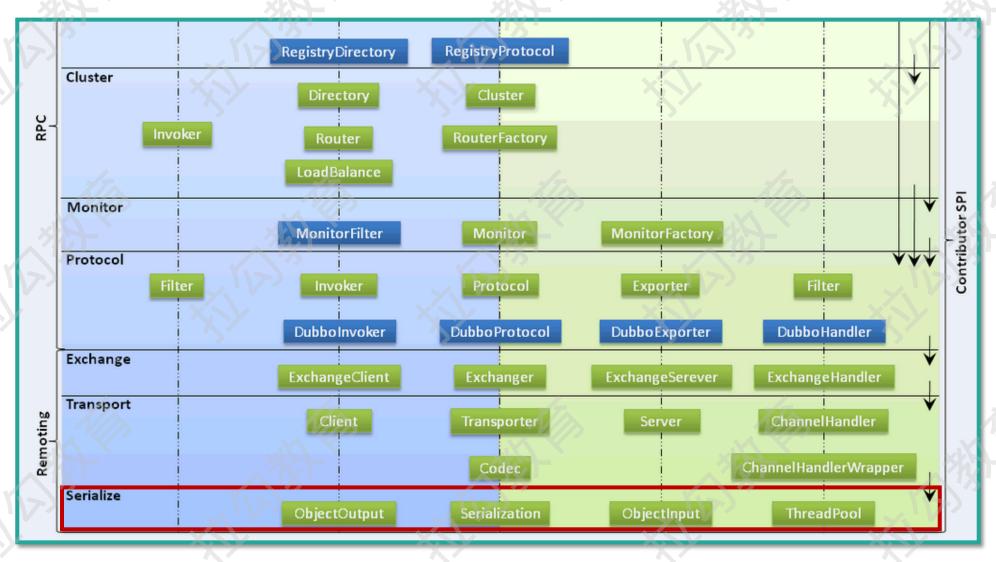
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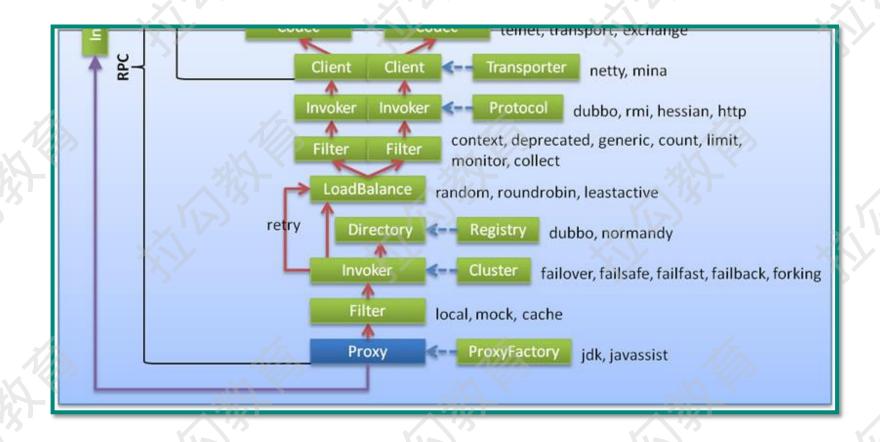


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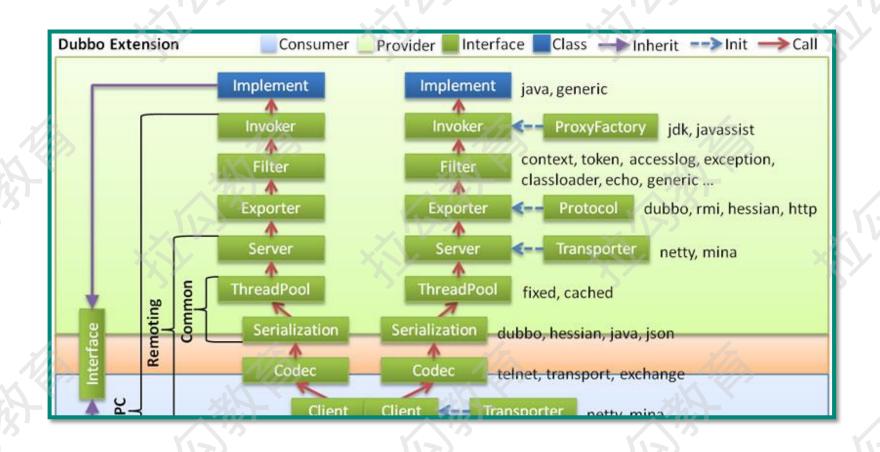












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Dubbo **官方针对 Filter** 做了很多的原生支持

常见的有:

- 打印访问日志(AccessLogFilter)
- 限流(ActiveLimitFilter、ExecuteLimitFilter、TpsLimitFilter)
- 监控功能(MonitorFilter)
- 异常处理(ExceptionFilter)

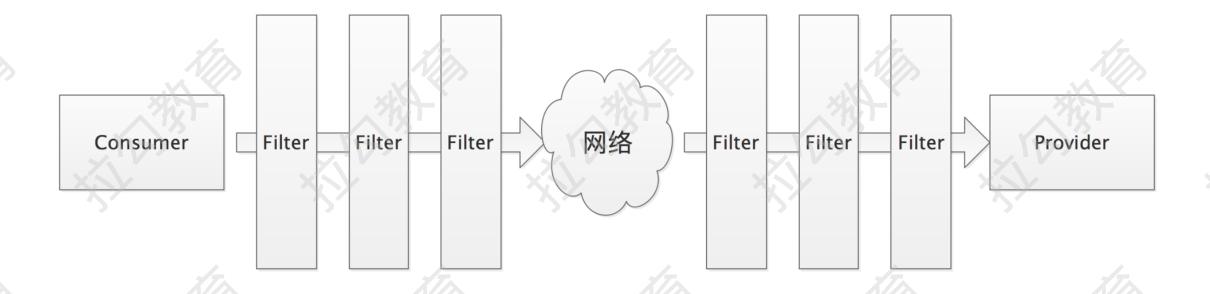


```
private static <T> Invoker<T> buildInvokerChain(finalInvoker<T>
   invoker, String key, String group) {
 Invoker<T> last = invoker; //最开始的last是指向invoker参数
  // 通过SPI方式加载Filter
 List<Filter> filters = ExtensionLoader
     .getExtensionLoader(Filter.class)
     .getActivateExtension(invoker.getUrl(), key, group);
  //遍历filters集合,将Filter封装成Mvoker并串联成一个Filter链
 for (int i = filters.size() - 1; i >= 0; i >= 1
   final Filter filter = filters.get(i);
   final Invoker<T> next = last;
   last = new Invoker<T>(){/
     @Override
     public Result invoke(Invocation invocation) {
       // 执行当前Filter的逻辑,在Filter中会调用下一个
       // Invoker.invoke()方法,触发下一个Filter
       return filter.invoke(next, invocation);
               的实现都委托给了invoker参数(略)
 return last;
```



- Method
 - m & buildInvokerChain(Invoker<T>, String, String)
- **▼** Found usages 2 usages
 - ▼ C₂ № ProtocolFilterWrapper 2 usages
 - m export(Invoker<T>) 1 usage
 - 100 return protocol.export(buildInvokerChain(invoker, Constants.SERVICE_FILTER_KEY, Constants.PROVIDER));
 - ▼ m refer(Class<T>, URL) 1 usage
 - 108 return buildInvokerChain(protocol.refer(type, url), Constants.REFERENCE_FILTER_KEY, Constants.CONSUMER);







```
public Result invoke(Invoker<?> invoker, Invocation invocation) {
 RpcContext context = RpcContext getContext();
 String remoteHost = context.getRemoteHost();
 long start = System.currentTimeMillis();//记录请求的起始时间
 getConcurrent(invoker, invocation).incrementAndGet();//增加当前并发数
   Result result = invoker.invoke(invocation); // ?è????Filter
   // 收集监控信息
   collect (invoker, invocation, result, remoteHost,
     start, false);
   return result;
  catch (RpcException e) {
   collect(invoker, invocation, null, remoteHost, start, true);
   throw e;
   getConcurrent(invoker, invocation).decrementAndGet()
```



```
private void collect(Invoker<?> invoker, Invocation invocation,
   Result result, String remoteHost, long start, boolean error) {
  URL monitorUrl = invoker.getUrl()
   .getUrlParameter(Constants.MONITOR_KEY);
 Monitor monitor = monitorFactory getMonitor(monitorUrl);
 //将请求的耗时时长、当前并发线程数以及请求结果等信息拼接到(
 URL statisticsURL = createStatisticsUrl(invoker, invocation,
   result, remoteHost, start, error);
 monitor.collect(statisticsURL); // 在DubboMonitor中缓存该URL
```



 如果处于 Consumer 端,则会将当前 TracingContext 上下文序列化成 ContextCarrier 字符串 并填充到 RpcContext 中

RpcContext 中携带的信息会在之后随 Dubbo 请求一起发送出去,相应的,还会创建 ExitSpan

 如果处于 Provider 端,则会从请求中反序列化 ContextCarrier 字符串 并填充当前 TracingContext 上下文
 相应的,创建 EntrySpan

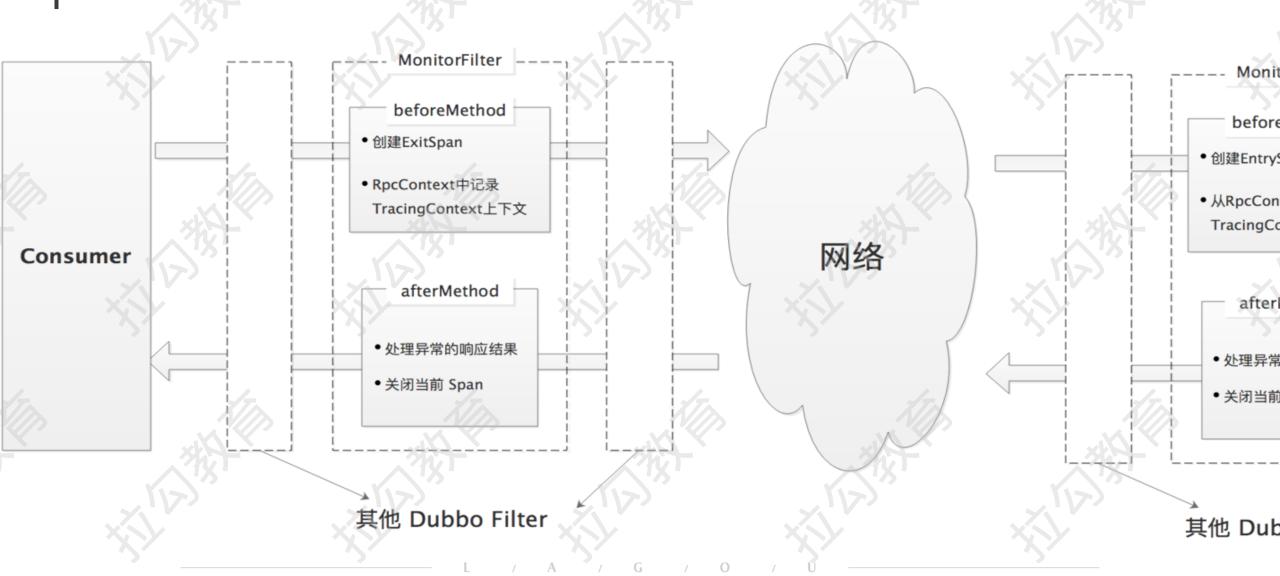


```
public void beforeMethod(EnhancedInstance objInst, Method method,
   Object[] allArguments, Class<?>[] argumentsTypes.
     MethodinterceptResult result throws Throwable
  Invoker invoker = (Invoker)allArguments[0]; // invoke()方法的两个参数
  Invocation invocation = (Invocation)allArguments[1];
  VRpcConterxt是Dub的用来记录请求上下文信息的对象
  RpcContext rpcContext = RpcContext.getContext();
   检测当前服务是Consumer端还是Provider端
  boolean isConsumer = rpcContext isConsumerSide();
  URL requestURL = invoker getUrl()
  AbstractSpan span;
  final String host = requestURL.getHost();
  final int port = requestURL.getPort();
  if //isConsumer) {    // 检测是否    Consumer
    final ContextCarrier contextCarrier = new ContextCarrier()
    //如果当前是Consumer侧,则需要创建ExitSpan对象,其中EndpointName是
    //由请求URL地址、服务名以及方法名拼接而成的
    span = ContextManager.createExitSpan(
     generateOperationName(requestURL, invocation),
      contextCarrier, host + ":" + port);
```

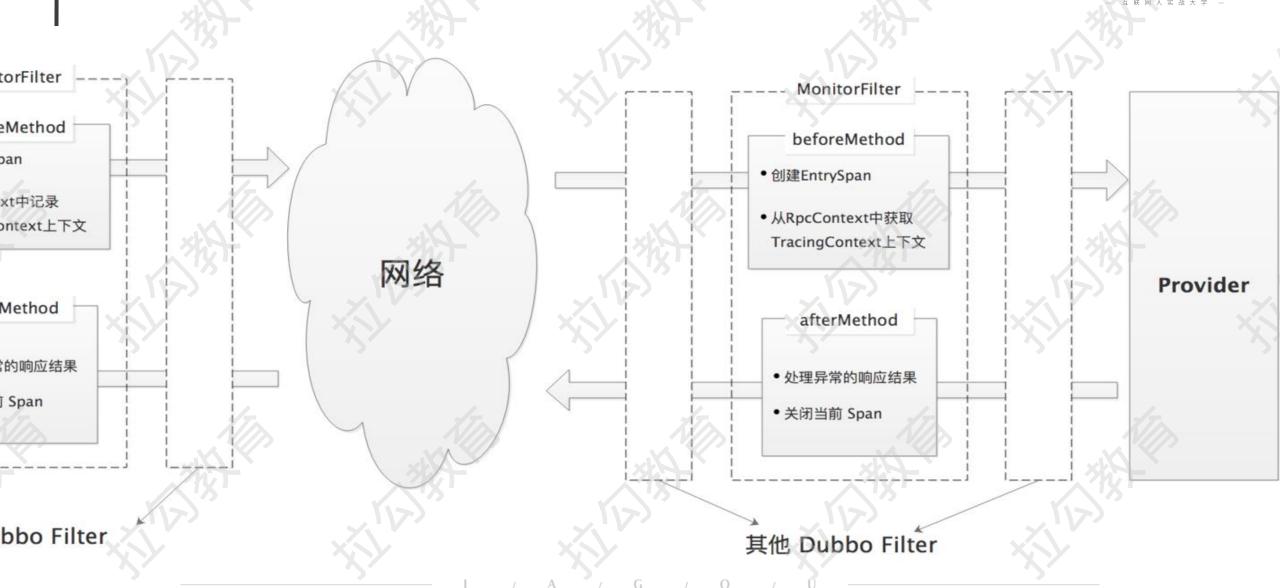
```
//创建Carrieritem链表,其中会根据当前Agent支持的版本分对
 // Context Carrier进行序列化,该过程在前文已经详细介绍过了
 CarrierItem next = contextCarrier.items();
 while (next.hasNext()) {
  next = next.next();
   /将ContextCarrier字符串填充到RpcContext中,后续会随Duboo请求一
   / 起发出
  rpcContext_getAttachments().put(next_getHeadKey()
    next.getHeadValue());
· else { //如果当前是Provider侧,则尝试从
 ContextCarrier contextCarrier = new ContextCarrier();
 CarrierItem next = contextCarrier.items();//创建CarrierItem链表
 while (next hasNext())
  next = next.next();
  //从RpcContext中获取ContextCarrier字符串反序列
  //面创建的空白ContextCarrier对象。
  next_setHeadValue(rpcContext)
     .getAttachment(next.getHeadKey()));
```

```
else { //如果当前是Provider侧,则尝试从
 ContextCarrier contextCarrier = new ContextCarrier();
 CarrierItem next = contextCarrier.items();//创建CarrierItem链表
 while (next.hasNext()) {
   next = next.next();
   /从RpcContext中获取ContextCarrier字符串反序列化,并填充当前上
   //面创建的空白ContextCarrier对象
   next.setHeadValue(rpcContext)
     .getAttachment(next.getHeadKey()));
 //创建 EntrySpan,这个过程在前面分析Tomcat插件的时候,详细分析过了
 span = ContextManager.createEntrySpan(generateOperationName())
   requestURL, invocation), contextCarrier);
 设置 Tags
Tags.URL.set(span, generateRequestURL(requestURL, invocation));
span.setComponent(ComponentsDefine.DUBBO);//设置 component
SpanLayer.asRPCFramework(span); //设置 SpanLayer,
```









Next: 第16讲《带你揭开 toolkit-activation 工具箱的秘密》

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