

+ 互联网人实战大学

## 《31 讲带你搞懂 SkyWalking》

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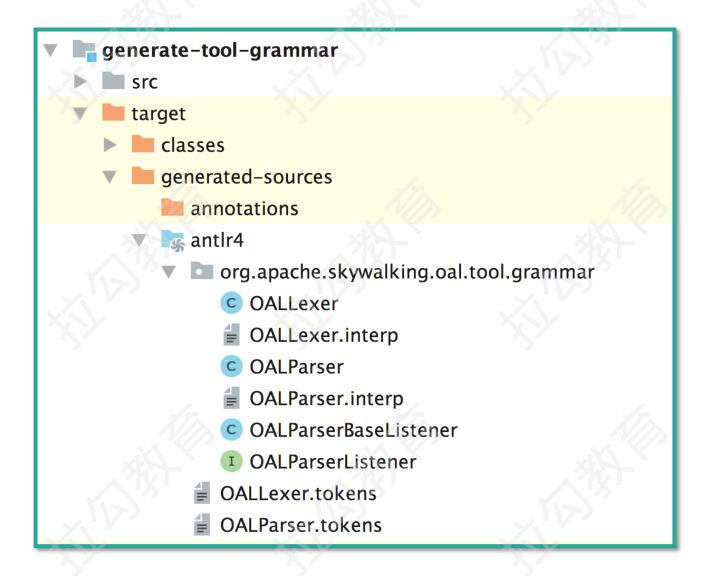
— 拉勾教育出品 —



# 第32讲: OAL 语言原来定义创造一门新语言如此轻松(下)。

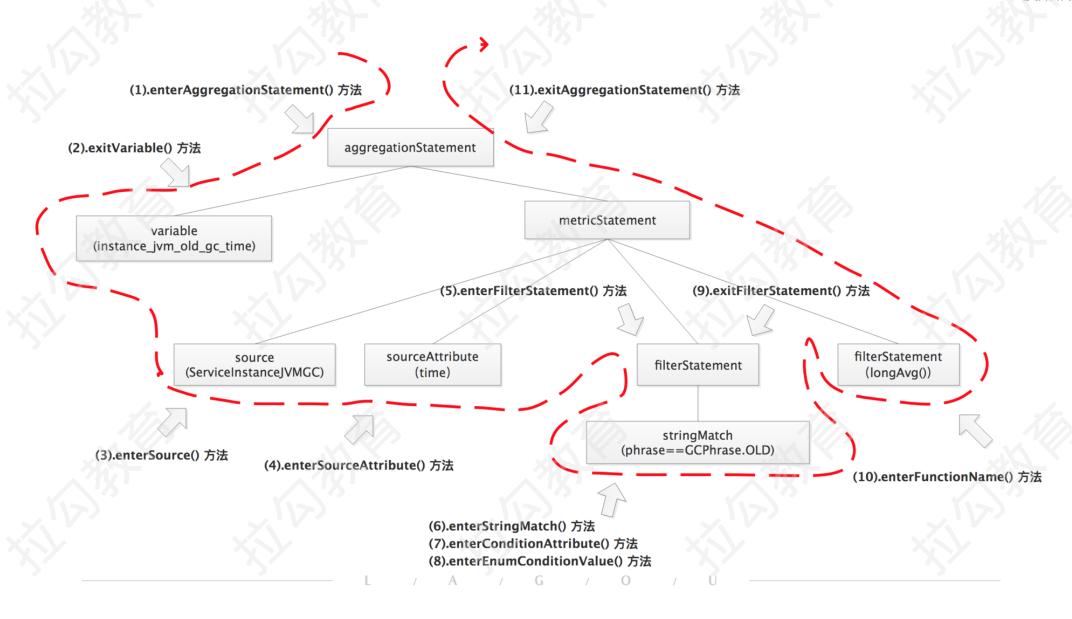
#### 前言



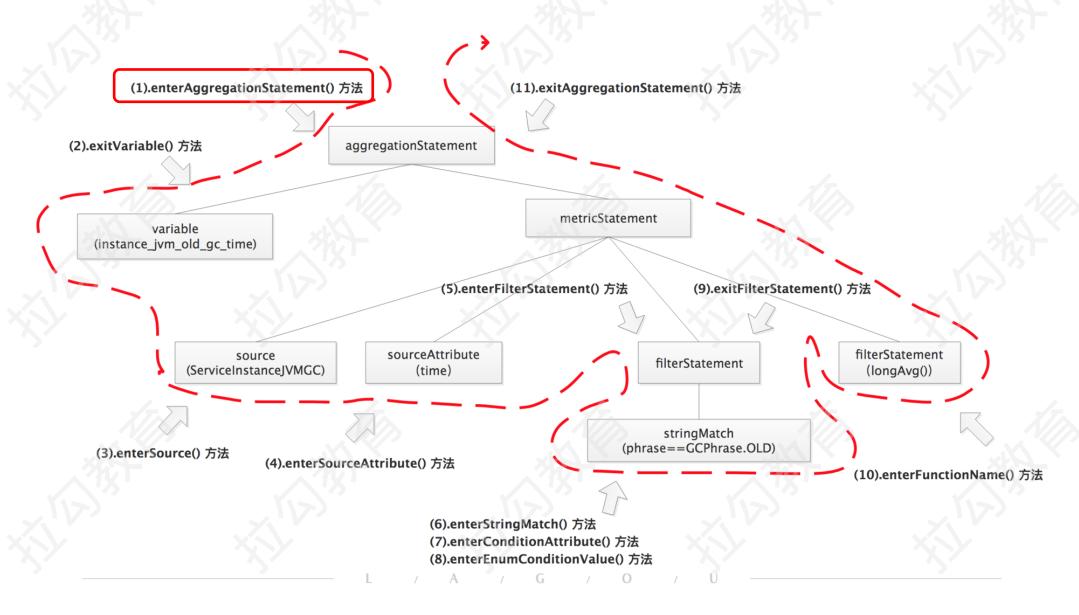


```
// 构造 official_analysis.oal 文件的完整路径
String scriptFilePath = StringUtil.join(File.separatorChar,
 modulePath, "src", "main", "resources", "official_analysis.oal");
// 创建 Script Rarser 实例
ScriptParser scriptParser =
  ScriptParser.createFromFile(scriptFilePath);
  调用 parse()方法识别 official_analysis.oal文件
OALScripts oalScripts = scriptParser.parse();
```

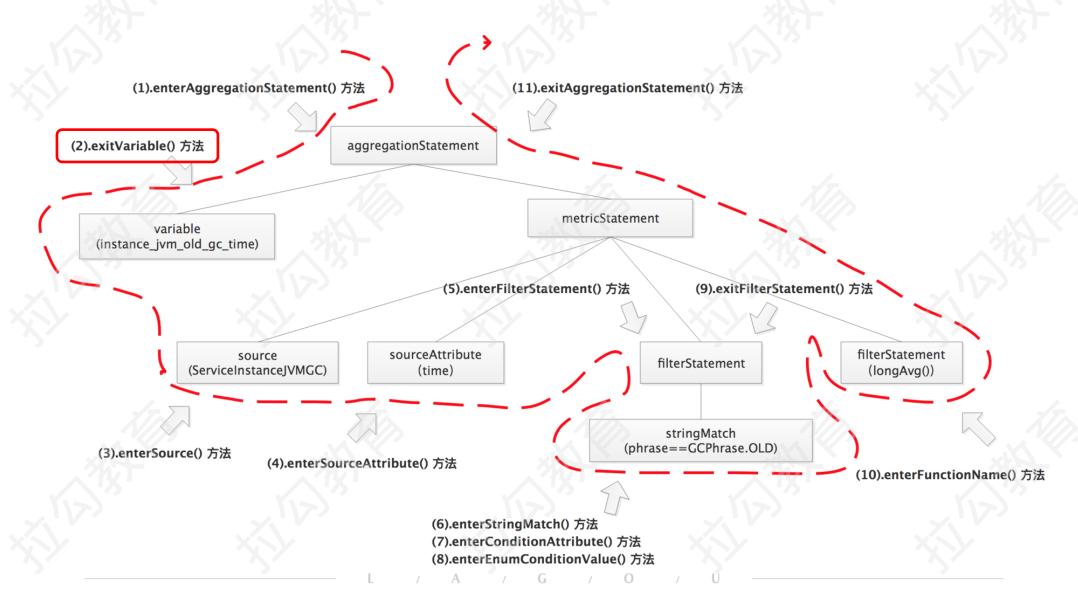




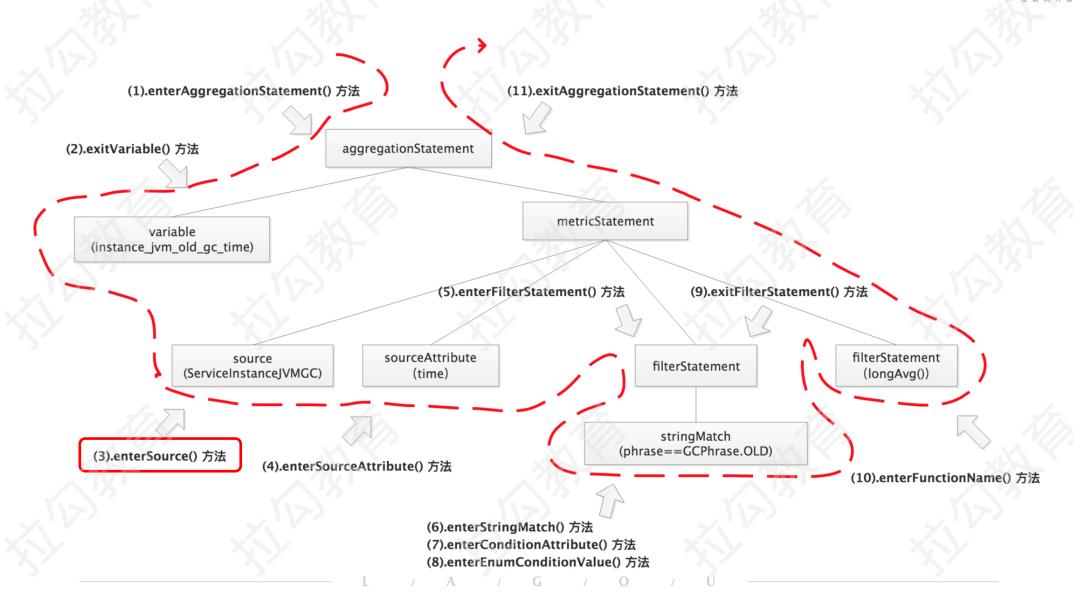




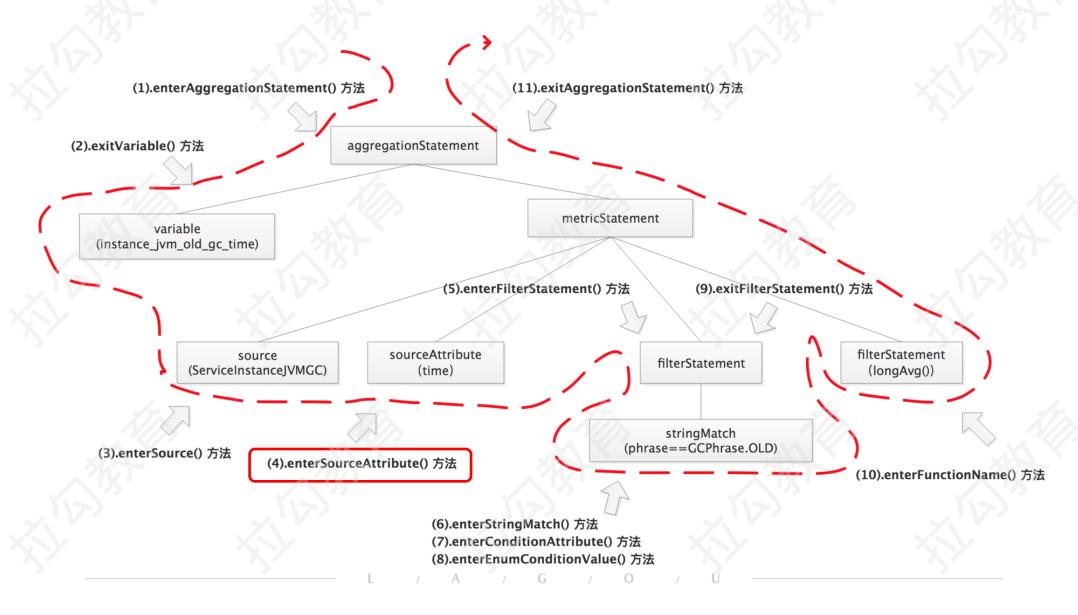




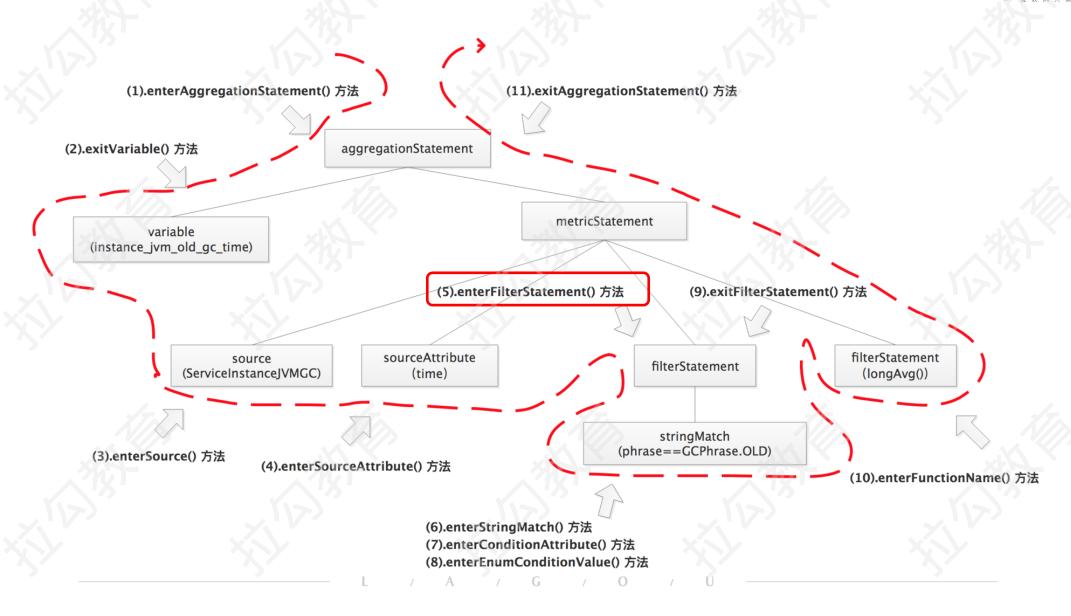




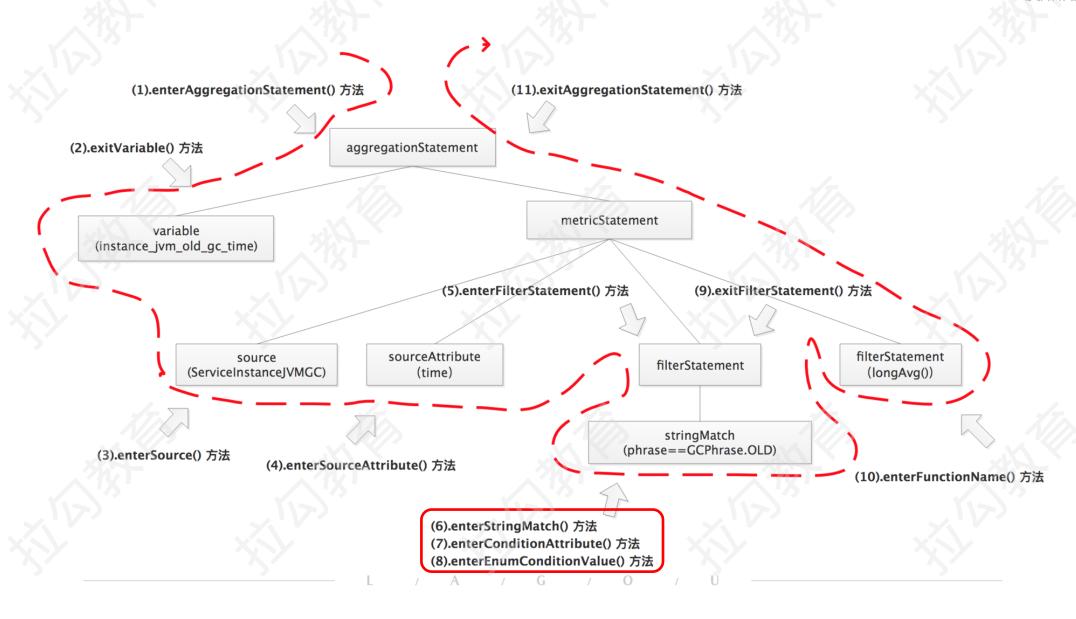




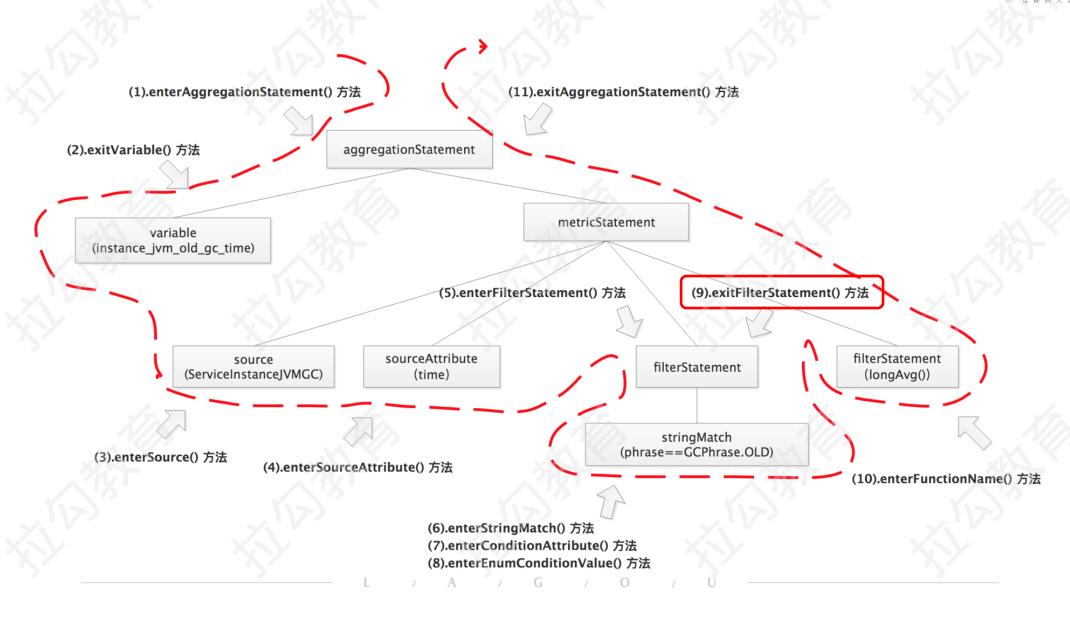




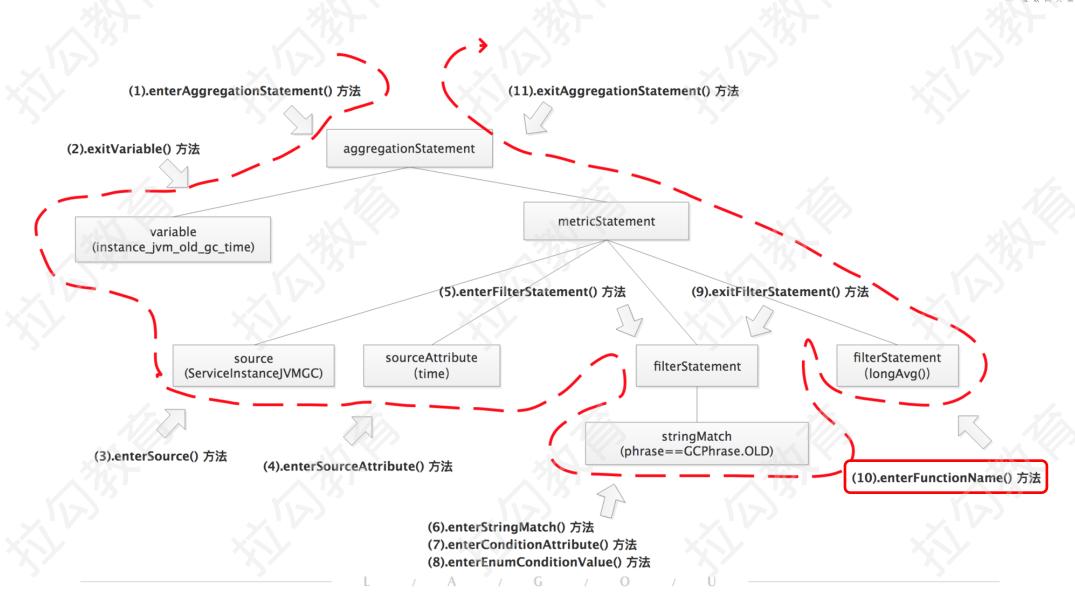










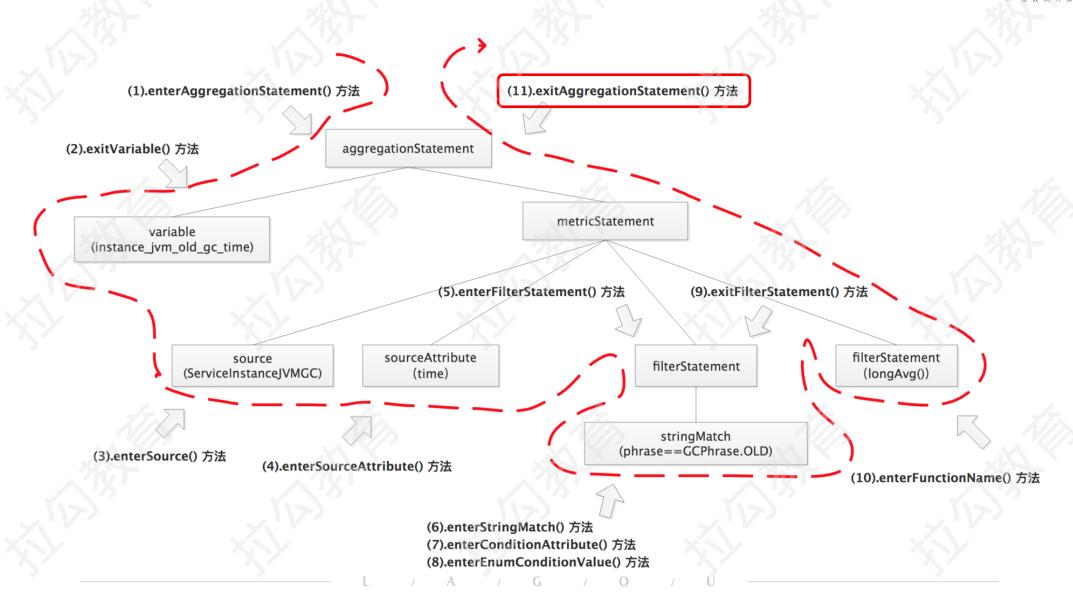


### 拉勾教育

#### current = {AnalysisResult@1299}

- f varName = "instance\_jvm\_old\_gc\_time"
- f metricsName = "InstanceJvmOldGcTime"
- f tableName = "instance\_jvm\_old\_gc\_time"
- f sourceName = "ServiceInstanceJVMGC"
  - f sourceScopeId = 11
- f sourceAttribute = "time"
- f aggregationFunctionName = "longAvg"
- ▼ filterExpressionsParserResult = {LinkedList@13
  - 0 = {ConditionExpression@1310}
    - f expressionType = "stringMatch"
    - f attribute = "phrase"
    - f value = "GCPhrase.OLD"







- Arr REGISTER = {HashMap@1332} size = 14
  - 0 = {HashMap\$Node@1361} "cpm" -> "class CPMMetrics"
  - 1 = {HashMap\$Node@1333} "longAvg" -> "class LongAvgMetrics"

该集合总共有 14对KV, 这里只展示了2对, 且省略了包名

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```
@Entrance
public void combine(@SourceFrom long summation, @ConstOne int count) {
    this.summation += summation;
    this.count += count;
}
```

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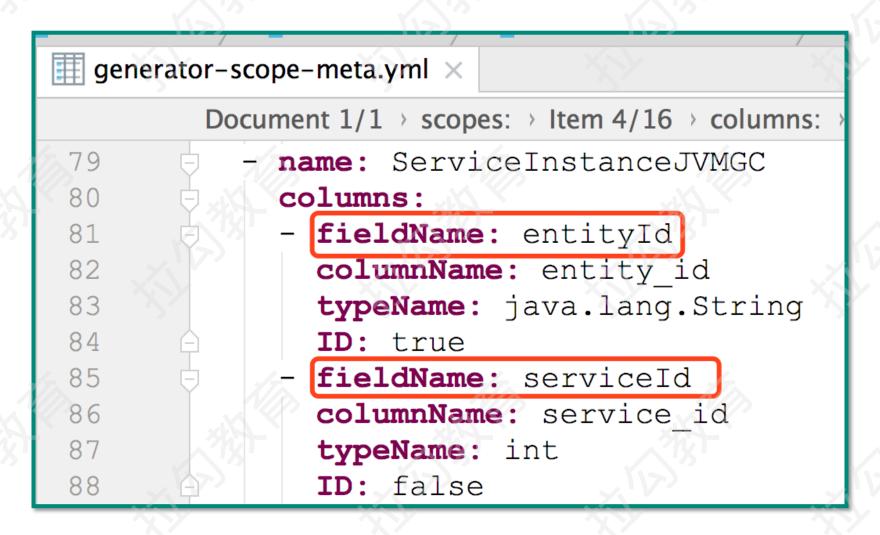
```
EntryMethod entryMethod = new EntryMethod();
result.setEntryMethod(entryMethod)
// @Entrance注解标注的入口方法各
entryMethod.setMethodName(entranceMethod.getName());
//根据入口方法的参数设置参数代码
for (Parameter parameter : entranceMethod getParameters()
 Annotation[] parameterAnnotations = parameter getAnnotations();
 Annotation annotation = parameterAnnotations[0];
 if (annotation instance of Source From) {
   entryMethod.addArg("source." + ClassMethodUtil
     .toGetMethod(result.getSourceAttribute()) + "()");
  else if (annotation instanceof ConstOne) {
   entryMethod.addArg("1");
     有针对其他注解的处理,例如@Expression、@ExpressionArg0等,
```



- - f methodName = "combine"
  - ▼ f argsExpressions = {LinkedList@1350} size = 2

    - ▶ **1** = **1**





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### MetricsImplementor 模板

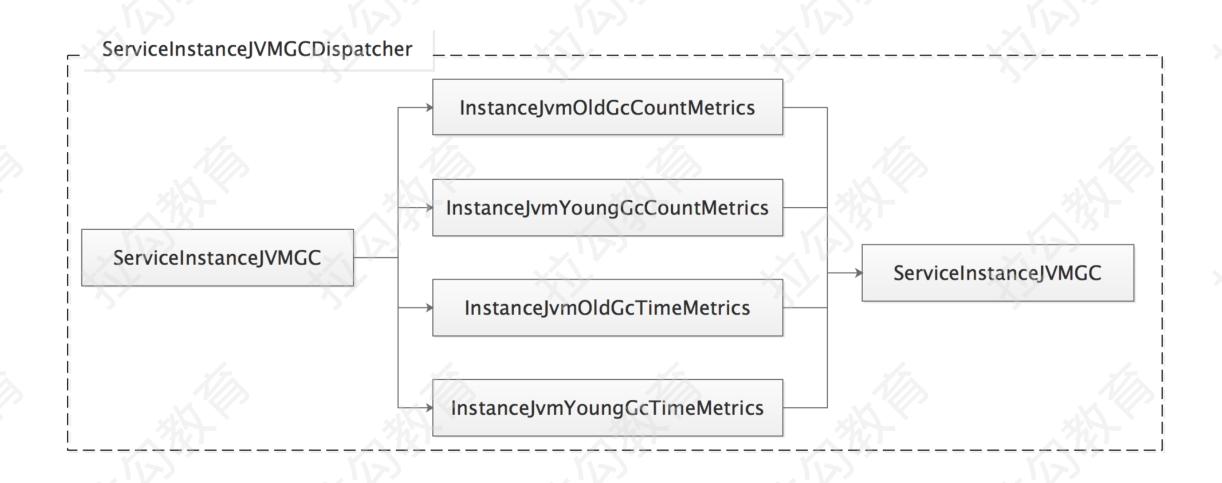


```
void generateMetricsImplementor(AnalysisResult result,Writer output) {
    configuration.getTemplate("MetricsImplementor.ftl")
    .process(result, output);
}
```

```
<!--直接获取 AnalysisResult中相应的字段值,生成的@Stream注解-->
@Stream(name = "${tableName}"
   scopeId = ${sourceScopeId},
   builder = ${metricsName}Metrics.Builder.class,
   processor = MetricsStreamProcessor.class)
   填充类名以及父类名称/>
public class ${metricsName}Metrics extends ${metricsClassName}
 implements WithMetadata {
<!--遍历 AnalysisResult中的 fieldsFromSource集合,生成相应的字段
<#list fieldsFromSource as sourceField>
 <!- 设置 @Column注解的名称 -->
 @Setter @Getter @Column(columnName = "${sourceField.columnName}")
   根据配置是否添加@IDColumn注解
 <#if sourceField_isID()>@IDColumn</#if>
 private ${sourceField typeName} ${sourceField fieldName}
</#list>
```

```
@Override public String id() {
   String splitJointId = String.valueOf(getTimeBucket())
<!- 遍历 AnalysisResult中的 fieldsFromSource集合 -->
<#list fieldsFromSource as sourceField>
  <#if sourceField.isID() <!- 根据ID配置决定是否参与构造Document Id-->
    #if sourceField getTypeName() == "java.lang.String">
     splitJointId += Const.ID_SPLIT + $ sourceField fieldName};
   <#else>
     splitJointld += Const ID_SPLIT
        String valueOf(${sourceField.fieldName}):
   </#if>
  #list>
   return splitJointId
   - 省略后续其他方法
```







```
private String source; // Source 名称
private String packageName; // Dispatcher所在包含/
//该多ource所有衍生 Metrics对应的 AnalysisResult对象集合
private List<AnalysisResult> metrics = new ArrayList<>();
```



```
void generateDispatcher(AnalysisResult result, Writer output) {
 String scopeName = result.getSourceName();
 // 根据 Source名称查找相应的 DispatcherContext
 DispatcherContext context =
   allDispatcherContext.getAllContext().get(scopeName);
 // 生成 Dispatcher实现类的代码并写入到指定文件中
configuration.getTemplate("DispatcherTemplate.ftl")
    .process(context, output);
```

```
#list metrics as metrics> <!--遍历 DispatcherContext.metrics 集合 -->
<!- 填充 do:/// 方法签名 -->
<!- 示例中对应 doInstanceJvmOldGcTime(ServiceInstanceJVMGC)方法
private void do${metrics.metricsName}(${source} source) {
  <!- 创建相应Metrics实例 -->
   metrics metricsName Metrics metrics =
    new ${metrics metricsName}Metrics();
 #if metrics filterExpressions??>
  <!—根据 OAL语句中 filter表达式生成对source过滤的代码(略) -->
</#if>
  <!- 下面开始填充 Metrics对象 >>
  metrics.setTimeBucket(source.getTimeBucket());
 <#list metrics fieldsFromSource as field>
  metrics.${field.fieldSetter}(source.${field.fieldGetter}
  /#list>
  <!- 根据 AnalysisResult entryMethod 生成 -->
  <!-- doInstanceJvmOldGcTime() 方法中调用的是 combine() 方法
```

7 4 4 7 7 F

```
<!—根据 OAL语句中 filter表达式生成对source过滤的代码(略) -->
</#if>
 <!- 下面开始填充 Metrics对象
 metrics.setTimeBucket(source.getTimeBucket());
<#list metrics.fieldsFromSource as field>
 metrics.${field.fieldSetter}(source.${field.fieldGetter}());
  #list>
  <!- 根据 AnalysisResult.entryMethod 生成 -->
 <!-- doInstance JvmOldGcTime()方法中调用的是 combine() 方法 -->
 metrics ${metrics entryMethod methodName}{
  <!- 生成入口方法的参数 -->
   <#list metrics.entryMethod.argsExpressions as arg>
    ${arg}<#if arg_has_next>, </#if></#list>
 MetricsStreamProcessor.getInstance().in(metrics);
/#list>
```

#### 内置 oal 引擎



```
oalEngine = OALEngineLoader.get();
oalEngine.setStreamListener(streamAnnotationListener),
oalEngine.setDispatcherListener(receiver.getDispatcherManager());
oalEngine.start(getClass().getClassLoader());
```

#### 内置 oal 引擎



- 6.3 版本之后的 OAL 语法略有改动,但改动很小,并不影响理解
- 6.3 版本之后在运行时生成代码,而 6.2 版本是在编译期生成
- 6.3 版本之后生成代码时使用了 Javassist 和 FreeMarker, 6.2 版本只使用了 FreeMarker
- 6.3 版本之后生成的代码默认不会保存到磁盘中可以在环境变量中设置 SW\_OAL\_ENGINE\_DEBUG=Y 参数保存运行时生成的 Java 文件如果感兴趣可以对比 6.2 和 6.3 生成的 Java 代码,会发现两者区别不大



Next: 第33讲《优化 Trace 上报性能,让你的 OAP 集群轻松抗住百万流量》

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