

浅谈skywalking的TraceSegmentServiceClient

原创



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关注

本文参考原文-<http://bjbsair.com/2020-03-22/tech-info/5102.html>

序

本文主要研究一下skywalking的TraceSegmentServiceClient



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相关标签

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TracingContextListener

skywalking-6.6.0/apm-sniffer/apm-agent-core/src/main/java/org/apache/skywalking/apm/agent/core/context/TracingContextListener.java

```
1. public interface TracingContextListener {
2.     void afterFinished(TraceSegment traceSegment);
3. }
```

- TracingContextListener定义了afterFinished方法，其参数为TraceSegment

TraceSegment

skywalking-6.6.0/apm-sniffer/apm-agent-core/src/main/java/org/apache/skywalking/apm/agent/core/context/trace/TraceSegment.java

```
1. public class TraceSegment {
2.
3.     private ID traceSegmentId;
4.
5.     private List<TraceSegmentRef> refs;
6.
7.     private List<AbstractTracingSpan> spans;
8.
9.     private DistributedTraceIds relatedGlobalTraces;
10.
11.     private boolean ignore = false;
12.
13.     private boolean isSizeLimited = false;
14.
15.     private final long createTime;
```

19.	this.spans = new LinkedList<AbstractTracingSpan>();	skywalking elk
20.	this.relatedGlobalTraces = new DistributedTraceIds();	
21.	this.relatedGlobalTraces.append(new NewDistributedTraceId());	skywalking pinpoint
22.	this.createTime = System.currentTimeMillis();	
23.	}	skywalking springcloud
24.		
25.	public void ref(TraceSegmentRef refSegment) {	skywalking 告警
26.	if (refs == null) {	
27.	refs = new LinkedList<TraceSegmentRef>();	skywalking 报警
28.	}	
29.	if (!refs.contains(refSegment)) {	springcloud skywalking
30.	refs.add(refSegment);	
31.	}	
32.	}	zipkin skywalking
33.		
34.	public void relatedGlobalTraces(DistributedTraceId distributedTraceId) {	
35.	relatedGlobalTraces.append(distributedTraceId);	
36.	}	
37.		
38.	public void archive(AbstractTracingSpan finishedSpan) {	
39.	spans.add(finishedSpan);	
40.	}	
41.		
42.	public TraceSegment finish(boolean isSizeLimited) {	
43.	this.isSizeLimited = isSizeLimited;	
44.	return this;	
45.	}	
46.		
47.	public ID getTraceSegmentId() {	
48.	return traceSegmentId;	
49.	}	
50.		
51.	public int getServiceId() {	
52.	return RemoteDownstreamConfig.Agent.SERVICE_ID;	
53.	}	
54.		
55.	public boolean hasRef() {	
56.	return !(refs == null refs.size() == 0);	
57.	}	
58.		
59.	public List<TraceSegmentRef> getRefs() {	
60.	return refs;	
61.	}	
62.		
63.	public List<DistributedTraceId> getRelatedGlobalTraces() {	
64.	return relatedGlobalTraces.getRelatedGlobalTraces();	
65.	}	
66.		
67.	public boolean isSingleSpanSegment() {	
68.	return this.spans != null && this.spans.size() == 1;	
69.	}	
70.		
71.	public boolean isIgnore() {	
72.	return ignore;	
73.	}	
74.		
75.	public void setIgnore(boolean ignore) {	
76.	this.ignore = ignore;	
77.	}	
78.		
79.	public UpstreamSegment transform() {	
80.	UpstreamSegment.Builder upstreamBuilder = UpstreamSegment.newBuilder();	
81.	for (DistributedTraceId distributedTraceId : getRelatedGlobalTraces()) {	
82.	upstreamBuilder = upstreamBuilder.addGlobalTraceIds(distributedTraceId.toUniqueId());	
83.	}	
84.	SegmentObject.Builder traceSegmentBuilder = SegmentObject.newBuilder();	
85.	/**	
86.	* Trace Segment	

文章目录

- 本文参考原文- <http://bjt>
- TracingContextListener
- TraceSegment
- IConsumer
- TraceSegmentServiceC
- ConsumerThread
- ConsumeDriver
- 小结
- doc

```
90.
91.         // SpanObject
92.         for (AbstractTracingSpan span : this.spans) {
93.             traceSegmentBuilder.addSpans(span.transform());
94.         }
95.         traceSegmentBuilder.setServiceId(RemoteDownstreamConfig.Agent.SERVICE_ID);
96.         traceSegmentBuilder.setServiceInstanceId(RemoteDownstreamConfig.Agent.SERVICE_INSTANCE_ID);
97.         traceSegmentBuilder.setIsSizeLimited(this.isSizeLimited);
98.
99.         upstreamBuilder.setSegment(traceSegmentBuilder.build().toByteString());
100.        return upstreamBuilder.build();
101.    }
102.
103.    @Override
104.    public String toString() {
105.        return "TraceSegment{" +
106.            "traceSegmentId='" + traceSegmentId + '\'' +
107.            ", refs=" + refs +
108.            ", spans=" + spans +
109.            ", relatedGlobalTraces=" + relatedGlobalTraces +
110.            '}';
111.    }
112.
113.    public int getApplicationInstanceId() {
114.        return RemoteDownstreamConfig.Agent.SERVICE_INSTANCE_ID;
115.    }
116.
117.    public long createTime() {
118.        return this.createTime;
119.    }
120. }
```

- TraceSegment定义了traceSegmentId、refs、spans、relatedGlobalTraces等属性；它提供了ref、relatedGlobalTraces、archive、finish、transform等方法

IConsumer

skywalking-6.6.0/apm-commons/apm-datacarrier/src/main/java/org/apache/skywalking/apm/commons/datacarrier/consumer/IConsumer.java

```
1.  public interface IConsumer<T> {
2.      void init();
3.
4.      void consume(List<T> data);
5.
6.      void onError(List<T> data, Throwable t);
7.
8.      void onExit();
9.  }
```

- IConsumer定义了init、consume、onError、onExit方法

TraceSegmentServiceClient

skywalking-6.6.0/apm-sniffer/apm-agent-core/src/main/java/org/apache/skywalking/apm/agent/core/remote/TraceSegmentServiceClient.java

```
1.  @DefaultImplementor
2.  public class TraceSegmentServiceClient implements BootService, IConsumer<TraceSegment>, TracingCollector {
3.      private static final ILog logger = LogManager.getLogger(TraceSegmentServiceClient.class);
4.      private static final int TIMEOUT = 30 * 1000;
5.
6.      private long lastLogTime;
7.      private long segmentUplinkedCounter;
```

```
11.     private volatile GRPCChannelStatus status = GRPCChannelStatus.DISCONNECT;
12.
13.     @Override
14.     public void prepare() throws Throwable {
15.         ServiceManager.INSTANCE.findService(GRPCChannelManager.class).addChannelListener(this);
16.     }
17.
18.     @Override
19.     public void boot() throws Throwable {
20.         lastLogTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
21.         segmentUplinkedCounter = 0;
22.         segmentAbandonedCounter = 0;
23.         carrier = new DataCarrier<TraceSegment>(CHANNEL_SIZE, BUFFER_SIZE);
24.         carrier.setBufferStrategy(BufferStrategy.IF_POSSIBLE);
25.         carrier.consume(this, 1);
26.     }
27.
28.     @Override
29.     public void onComplete() throws Throwable {
30.         TracingContext.ListenerManager.add(this);
31.     }
32.
33.     @Override
34.     public void shutdown() throws Throwable {
35.         TracingContext.ListenerManager.remove(this);
36.         carrier.shutdownConsumers();
37.     }
38.
39.     @Override
40.     public void init() {
41.
42.     }
43.
44.     @Override
45.     public void consume(List<TraceSegment> data) {
46.         if (CONNECTED.equals(status)) {
47.             final GRPCStreamServiceStatus status = new GRPCStreamServiceStatus(false);
48.             StreamObserver<UpstreamSegment> upstreamSegmentStreamObserver = serviceStub.withDeadline(
49.                 @Override
50.                 public void onNext(Commands commands) {
51.                     ServiceManager.INSTANCE.findService(CommandService.class).receiveCommand(commands);
52.                 }
53.
54.                 @Override
55.                 public void onError(Throwable throwable) {
56.                     status.finished();
57.                     if (logger.isErrorEnable()) {
58.                         logger.error(throwable, "Send UpstreamSegment to collector fail with a grpc error");
59.                     }
60.                     ServiceManager.INSTANCE.findService(GRPCChannelManager.class).reportError(throwable);
61.                 }
62.
63.                 @Override
64.                 public void onCompleted() {
65.                     status.finished();
66.                 }
67.             });
68.
69.             try {
70.                 for (TraceSegment segment : data) {
71.                     UpstreamSegment upstreamSegment = segment.transform();
72.                     upstreamSegmentStreamObserver.onNext(upstreamSegment);
73.                 }
74.             } catch (Throwable t) {
75.                 logger.error(t, "Transform and send UpstreamSegment to collector fail.");
76.             }
77.
78.             upstreamSegmentStreamObserver.onCompleted();
```

```
82.         } else {
83.             segmentAbandonedCounter += data.size();
84.         }
85.
86.         printUplinkStatus();
87.     }
88.
89.     private void printUplinkStatus() {
90.         long currentTimeMillis = System.currentTimeMillis();
91.         if (currentTimeMillis - lastLogTime > 30 * 1000) {
92.             lastLogTime = currentTimeMillis;
93.             if (segmentUplinkedCounter > 0) {
94.                 logger.debug("{} trace segments have been sent to collector.", segmentUplinkedCounter);
95.                 segmentUplinkedCounter = 0;
96.             }
97.             if (segmentAbandonedCounter > 0) {
98.                 logger.debug("{} trace segments have been abandoned, cause by no available channel.", segmentAbandonedCounter);
99.                 segmentAbandonedCounter = 0;
100.            }
101.        }
102.    }
103.
104.    @Override
105.    public void onError(List<TraceSegment> data, Throwable t) {
106.        logger.error(t, "Try to send {} trace segments to collector, with unexpected exception.", data.size());
107.    }
108.
109.    @Override
110.    public void onExit() {
111.    }
112.
113.
114.    @Override
115.    public void afterFinished(TraceSegment traceSegment) {
116.        if (traceSegment.isIgnore()) {
117.            return;
118.        }
119.        if (!carrier.produce(traceSegment)) {
120.            if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
121.                logger.debug("One trace segment has been abandoned, cause by buffer is full.");
122.            }
123.        }
124.    }
125.
126.    @Override
127.    public void statusChanged(GRPCChannelStatus status) {
128.        if (CONNECTED.equals(status)) {
129.            Channel channel = ServiceManager.INSTANCE.findService(GRPCChannelManager.class).getChannel();
130.            serviceStub = TraceSegmentReportServiceGrpc.newStub(channel);
131.        }
132.        this.status = status;
133.    }
134. }
```

- TraceSegmentServiceClient实现了BootService、IConsumer、TracingContextListener、GRPCChannelListener接口；其prepare方法往GRPCChannelManager注册自身的channelListener；其boot方法设置lastLogTime，实例化DataCarrier，并设置其consumer为自身；其onComplete方法执行TracingContext.ListenerManager.add(this)；其shutdown方法执行TracingContext.ListenerManager.remove(this)以及carrier.shutdownConsumers()；其consume方法在status为CONNECTED的时候执行upstreamSegmentStreamObserver.onNext(upstreamSegment)、upstreamSegmentStreamObserver.onCompleted()以及status.waitForFinish()；其afterFinished方法执行carrier.produce(traceSegment)；其statusChanged设置serviceStub及status

ConsumerThread

```
1. public class ConsumerThread<T> extends Thread {
2.     private volatile boolean running;
3.     private IConsumer<T> consumer;
4.     private List<DataSource> dataSources;
5.     private long consumeCycle;
6.
7.     ConsumerThread(String threadName, IConsumer<T> consumer, long consumeCycle) {
8.         super(threadName);
9.         this.consumer = consumer;
10.        running = false;
11.        dataSources = new ArrayList<DataSource>(1);
12.        this.consumeCycle = consumeCycle;
13.    }
14.
15.    /**
16.     * add whole buffer to consume
17.     *
18.     * @param sourceBuffer
19.     */
20.    void addDataSource(QueueBuffer<T> sourceBuffer) {
21.        this.dataSources.add(new DataSource(sourceBuffer));
22.    }
23.
24.    @Override
25.    public void run() {
26.        running = true;
27.
28.        final List<T> consumeList = new ArrayList<T>(1500);
29.        while (running) {
30.            if (!consume(consumeList)) {
31.                try {
32.                    Thread.sleep(consumeCycle);
33.                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
34.                }
35.            }
36.        }
37.
38.        // consumer thread is going to stop
39.        // consume the last time
40.        consume(consumeList);
41.
42.        consumer.onExit();
43.    }
44.
45.    private boolean consume(List<T> consumeList) {
46.        for (DataSource dataSource : dataSources) {
47.            dataSource.obtain(consumeList);
48.        }
49.
50.        if (!consumeList.isEmpty()) {
51.            try {
52.                consumer.consume(consumeList);
53.            } catch (Throwable t) {
54.                consumer.onError(consumeList, t);
55.            } finally {
56.                consumeList.clear();
57.            }
58.            return true;
59.        }
60.        return false;
61.    }
62.
63.    void shutdown() {
64.        running = false;
65.    }
66.
67.    /**
```

```

71.         private QueueBuffer<T> sourceBuffer;
72.
73.         DataSource(QueueBuffer<T> sourceBuffer) {
74.             this.sourceBuffer = sourceBuffer;
75.         }
76.
77.         void obtain(List<T> consumeList) {
78.             sourceBuffer.obtain(consumeList);
79.         }
80.     }
81. }

```

- ConsumerThread继承了Thread，其run方法会循环执行consume(consumeList)，跳出循环时会再次执行consume(consumeList)，最后执行consumer.onExit(); consume方法会遍历dataSources，执行其dataSource.obtain(consumeList)，然后在consumeList不为空的时候执行consumer.consume(consumeList)方法

ConsumeDriver

skywalking-6.6.0/apm-commons/apm-datacarrier/src/main/java/org/apache/skywalking/apm/commons/datacarrier/consumer/ConsumeDriver.java

```

1.  public class ConsumeDriver<T> implements IDriver {
2.      private boolean running;
3.      private ConsumerThread[] consumerThreads;
4.      private Channels<T> channels;
5.      private ReentrantLock lock;
6.
7.      public ConsumeDriver(String name, Channels<T> channels, Class<? extends IConsumer<T>> consumerClass,
8.          long consumeCycle) {
9.          this(channels, num);
10.         for (int i = 0; i < num; i++) {
11.             consumerThreads[i] = new ConsumerThread("DataCarrier." + name + ".Consumer." + i + "
12.                 consumerThreads[i].setDaemon(true);
13.         }
14.     }
15.
16.     public ConsumeDriver(String name, Channels<T> channels, IConsumer<T> prototype, int num, long
17.         this(channels, num);
18.         prototype.init();
19.         for (int i = 0; i < num; i++) {
20.             consumerThreads[i] = new ConsumerThread("DataCarrier." + name + ".Consumer." + i + "
21.                 consumerThreads[i].setDaemon(true);
22.         }
23.
24.     }
25.
26.     private ConsumeDriver(Channels<T> channels, int num) {
27.         running = false;
28.         this.channels = channels;
29.         consumerThreads = new ConsumerThread[num];
30.         lock = new ReentrantLock();
31.     }
32.
33.     private IConsumer<T> getNewConsumerInstance(Class<? extends IConsumer<T>> consumerClass) {
34.         try {
35.             IConsumer<T> inst = consumerClass.newInstance();
36.             inst.init();
37.             return inst;
38.         } catch (InstantiationException e) {
39.             throw new ConsumerCannotBeCreatedException(e);
40.         } catch (IllegalAccessException e) {
41.             throw new ConsumerCannotBeCreatedException(e);
42.         }
43.     }
44.
45.     @Override

```

```
49.     }
50.     try {
51.         lock.lock();
52.         this.allocateBuffer2Thread();
53.         for (ConsumerThread consumerThread : consumerThreads) {
54.             consumerThread.start();
55.         }
56.         running = true;
57.     } finally {
58.         lock.unlock();
59.     }
60. }
61.
62. @Override
63. public boolean isRunning(Channels channels) {
64.     return running;
65. }
66.
67. private void allocateBuffer2Thread() {
68.     int channelSize = this.channels.getChannelSize();
69.     /**
70.      * if consumerThreads.length < channelSize
71.      * each consumer will process several channels.
72.      *
73.      * if consumerThreads.length == channelSize
74.      * each consumer will process one channel.
75.      *
76.      * if consumerThreads.length > channelSize
77.      * there will be some threads do nothing.
78.      */
79.     for (int channelIndex = 0; channelIndex < channelSize; channelIndex++) {
80.         int consumerIndex = channelIndex % consumerThreads.length;
81.         consumerThreads[consumerIndex].addDataSource(channels.getBuffer(channelIndex));
82.     }
83.
84. }
85.
86. @Override
87. public void close(Channels channels) {
88.     try {
89.         lock.lock();
90.         this.running = false;
91.         for (ConsumerThread consumerThread : consumerThreads) {
92.             consumerThread.shutdown();
93.         }
94.     } finally {
95.         lock.unlock();
96.     }
97. }
98. }
```

- ConsumeDriver实现了IDriver接口，其ConsumeDriver会创建num个ConsumerThread；其begin方法会执行allocateBuffer2Thread，给每个consumerThread添加dataSource，然后执行consumerThread.start()；其close方法会执行consumerThread.shutdown()

小结

TraceSegmentServiceClient实现了BootService、IConsumer、TracingContextListener、GRPCChannelListener接口；其prepare方法往GRPCChannelManager注册自身的channelListener；其boot方法设置lastLogTime，实例化DataCarrier，并设置其consumer为自身；其onComplete方法执行TracingContext.ListenerManager.add(this)；其shutdown方法执行TracingContext.ListenerManager.remove(this)以及carrier.shutdownConsumers()；其consume方法在status为CONNECTED的时候执行upstreamSegmentStreamObserver.onNext(upstreamSegment)、upstreamSegmentStreamObserver.onCompleted()以及status.wait4Finish()；其afterFinished方法执行carrier.produce(traceSegment)；其statusChanged设置serviceStub及status

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评论

相关文章

skywalking install

本文以8.1.0为例 下载地址 <http://skywalking.apache.org/downloads/> 解压 配置 config目录 配置文件 config/applic...



skywalking 安装

1、下载skywalking 下载地址1： <https://skywalking.apache.org/downloads/> 自行选择ES6还是ES7版本的，或者使...



skywalking部署

【Skywalking基本介绍】 点击【下载】到官方网站下载需要的软件版本，推荐下载二进制安装包项目地址：<https://github.com/ap...>

Skywalking系列博客2-Skywalking使用

本文探讨如何使用Skywalking监控应用。 Skywalking有多种使用方式，目前最流行(也是最强大)的使用方式是基...



SkyWalking链路监控（一）： SkyWalking快速搭建

简介 当分布式系统服务比较多，特别是微服务，出现故障就很难排查。所以需要借助APM 系统进行排查（Applic...



SkyWalking快速接入

任何技术和理念都将不能成为解决一切问题的银弹，有的只是权衡和选择' 点击上方蓝色字体，关注我 在上一篇 ...



springboot使用skywalking

skywalking安装参照本篇文章 javascript:void(0) 复制agent文件 从skywalking的agent目录，复制到本地某个目录...



helm部署SkyWalking

克隆chart到本地 git clone <https://github.com/apache/skywalking-kubernetes> cd skywalking-kubernetes/chart helm repo add elas...

SkyWalking 简单使用

Apache SkyWalking 分布式系统的应用程序性能监视工具，专为微服务、云原生架构和基于容器（Docker、K8s、Mesos）架构...

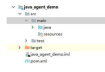
Skywalking-05：在Skywalking RocketBot上添加监控图表

在 Skywalking RocketBot 上添加监控图表 效果图 该图的一些配置信息如下： 标题为： JVM Thread State Count ...



快速学习-Skywalking原理

4.Skywalking原理 4.1 java agent原理 上文中我们知道，要使用Skywalking去监控服务，需要在其 VM 参数中添加 ...



快速学习-skywalking入门

对于APM不了解的同学请先查看上一篇skywalking概述 1.2 什么是Skywalking 1.2.1 Skywalking概述 根据官方的解...



APM系统SkyWalking介绍

公司最近在构建服务化平台，需要上线APM系统，本篇文章简单的介绍SkyWalking APM APM全称Application Performance Ma...

skywalking搭建与使用

前言 在分布式环境中，对于服务的监控与链路追踪变得越来越重要，简单来说，相比单体应用，分布式环境下的...



Skywalking部署及使用

Skywalking部署及使用前言首先有必要说明一下为什么使用skywalking。我对zipkin、cat和skywalking这几个较为...



如何开启Apache SkyWalking的自监控?

1. 开启Prometheus遥测数据默认情况下，遥测功能（telemetry）是关闭的(selector 为 none)，像这样：telemetry: ...



Zipkin之外的选择：Skywalking vs Pinpoint

说明：本次对比基于skywalking-6.0.0-GA和Pinpoint-1.8.2（截止2019-02-19最新版本）。另外，我们这次技术选型直接否定...

Skywalking系列博客6-手把手教你编写 Skywalking 插件

在正式进入编写环节之前，建议先花一点时间了解下javaagent（这是JDK 5引入的一个玩意儿，最好了解下其工...

