

Spark Task序列化代码分析

Spark的作业会通过DAGScheduler的处理生产许多的Task并构建成DAG图，而分割出的Task最终是需要经过网络分发到不同的Executor。在分发的时候，Task一般都会依赖一些文件和Jar包，这些依赖的文件和Jar会对增加分发的时间，所以Spark在分发Task的时候会将Task进行序列化，包括对依赖文件和Jar包的序列化。这个是通过spark.closure.serializer参数设置的。我们可以看源码的实现：

```
// Serializer for closures and tasks.  
val env = SparkEnv.get  
val ser = env.closureSerializer.newInstance()
```

这就是获取序列化类的代码，而closureSerializer就是SparkEnv中的，我们来看它是如何初始化closureSerializer的：

```
val closureSerializer = instantiateClassFromConf[Serializer](  
  "spark.closure.serializer", "org.apache.spark.serializer.JavaSerializer")
```

这就是通过获取spark.closure.serializer参数的设置，目前Task的序列号只支持Java序列化，在文档<http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/streaming-programming-guide.html#task-launching-overheads>里面描述有误，我已经提交issue进行修正：<https://github.com/apache/spark/pull/9734>。

在初始化好closureSerializer之后，我们就可以对Task进行序列化了：

```
val serializedTask: ByteBuffer = try {  
  Task.serializeWithDependencies(task, sched.sc.addedFiles, sched.sc.addedJars, ser)
```

这就是序列化Task，我们再来看看serializeWithDependencies的实现：

```
/////////////////////////////  
User: 过往记忆  
Date: 2015-11-16  
Time: 23:59
```

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//

```
def serializeWithDependencies(
```

```
task: Task[_],
```

```
currentFiles: HashMap[String, Long],
```

```
currentJars: HashMap[String, Long],
```

```
serializer: SerializerInstance)
```

```
: ByteBuffer = {
```

```
val out = new ByteArrayOutputStream(4096)
```

```
val dataOut = new DataOutputStream(out)
```

```
// Write currentFiles
```

```
dataOut.writeInt(currentFiles.size)
```

```
for ((name, timestamp) <- currentFiles) {
```

```
    dataOut.writeUTF(name)
```

```
    dataOut.writeLong(timestamp)
```

```
}
```

```
// Write currentJars
```

```
dataOut.writeInt(currentJars.size)
```

```
for ((name, timestamp) <- currentJars) {
```

```
    dataOut.writeUTF(name)
```

```
    dataOut.writeLong(timestamp)
```

```
}
```

```
// Write the task itself and finish
```

```
dataOut.flush()
```

```
val taskBytes = serializer.serialize(task).array()
```

```
out.write(taskBytes)
```

```
ByteBuffer.wrap(out.toByteArray)
```

```
}
```

没错 , 这个就是Java序列化的经典代码 , 这段代码将依赖文件和jar进行了序列化。而序列化的Task最终将在Executor中进行反序列化 , 如下 :

```
val (taskFiles, taskJars, taskBytes) = Task.deserializeWithDependencies(serializedTask)
```

deserializeWithDependencies就是反序列化的核心代码：

```
/////////////////////////////User: 过往记忆Date: 2015-11-16Time: 23:59bolg:本文地址 : /archives/1531过往记忆博客 , 专注于hadoop、hive、spark、shark、flume的技术博客 , 大量的干货过往记忆博客微信公共帐号 : iteblog_hadoop/////////////////////////////def deserializeWithDependencies(serializedTask: ByteBuffer): (HashMap[String, Long], HashMap[String, Long], ByteBuffer) = {    val in = new ByteBufferInputStream(serializedTask)    val dataIn = new DataInputStream(in)    // Read task's files    val taskFiles = new HashMap[String, Long]()    val numFiles = dataIn.readInt()    for (i <- 0 until numFiles) {        taskFiles(dataIn.readUTF()) = dataIn.readLong()    }    // Read task's JARs    val taskJars = new HashMap[String, Long]()    val numJars = dataIn.readInt()    for (i <- 0 until numJars) {        taskJars(dataIn.readUTF()) = dataIn.readLong()    }    // Create a sub-buffer for the rest of the data, which is the serialized Task object    val subBuffer = serializedTask.slice() // ByteBufferInputStream will have read just up to task    (taskFiles, taskJars, subBuffer)}
```

反序列化之后，Executor将会通过网络把这些依赖的文件和Jar包下载下来，最终启动Task。

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