

# «JAVA, СДЕЛАЙ МНЕ БОЛЬНО!»



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**whoami**

# whoami



2014

МФТИ



11 лет

в IT

5 лет

в Сбере

# Планъ



01

Немного контекста

02

Немного  
про Spring AOP

03

Совсем чуть-чуть  
про DataSource

04

GRPC на дорожку



# НЕМНОГО КОНТЕКСТА



# СБОЛ жи есть

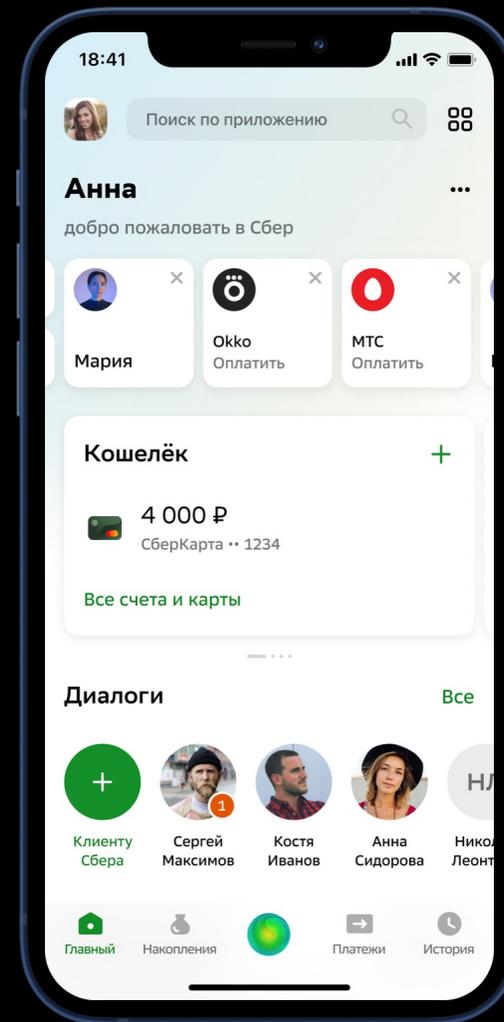


80<sub>млн</sub>

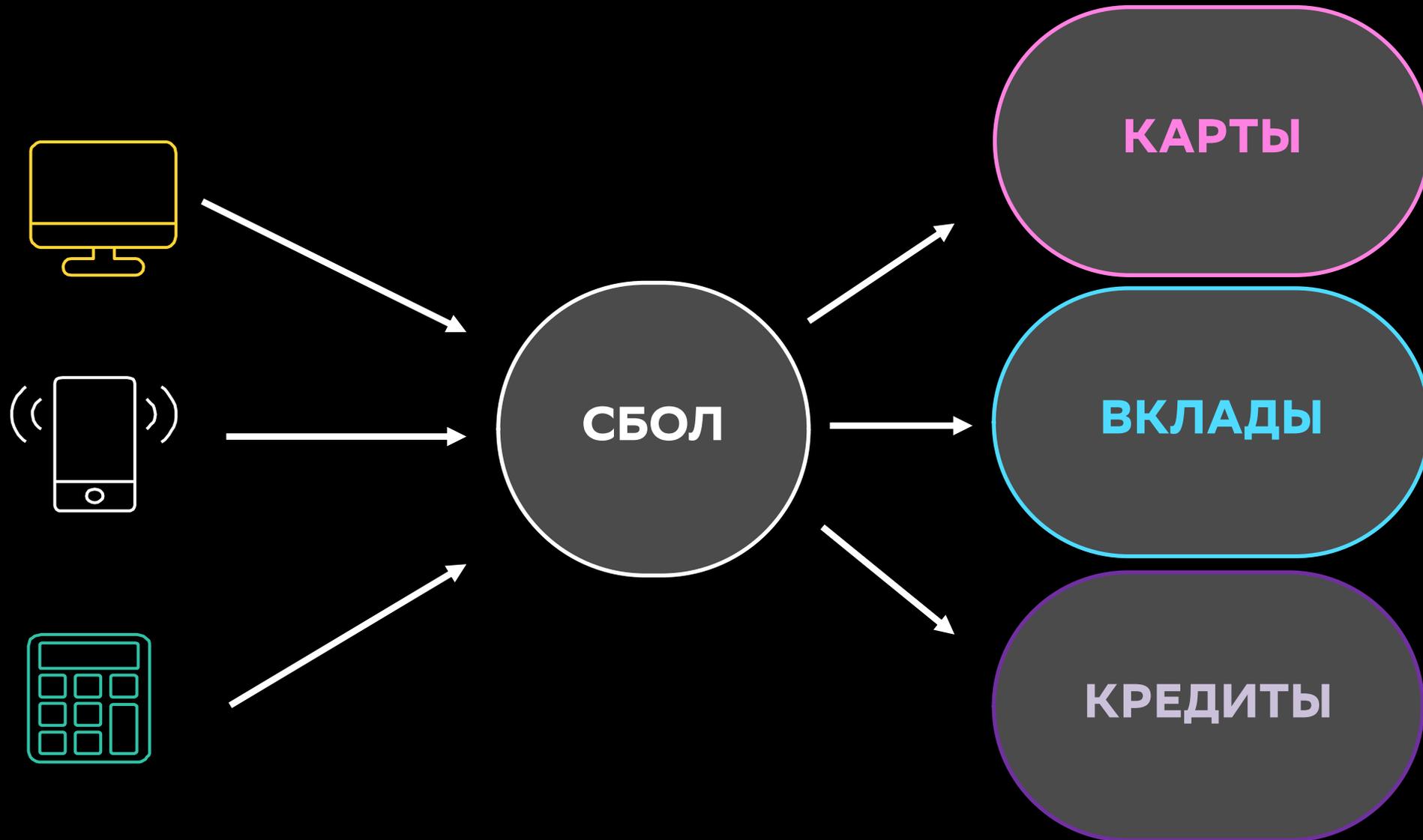
Активных клиентов в месяц  
MAU

4000<sub>rps</sub>

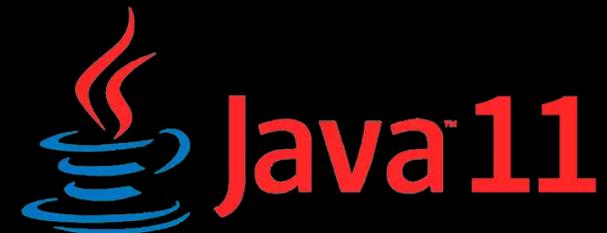
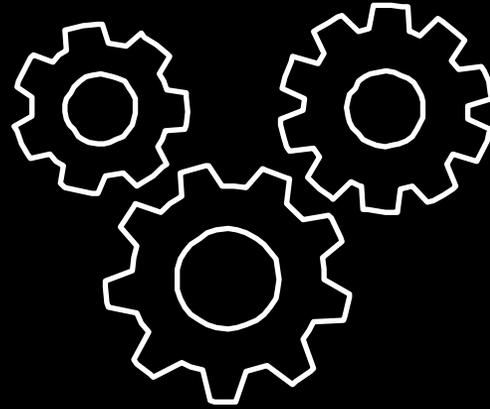
Количество одновременных  
входов в приложение



# СБОЛ жи есть



# TechOverview



# Disclaimer



## О чем?

- Про опыт
- Про ресерч
- Про боль

## Для кого?

- Для разработчиков
- Для Ops инженеров





# ОДНАЖДЫ В SPRING AOP



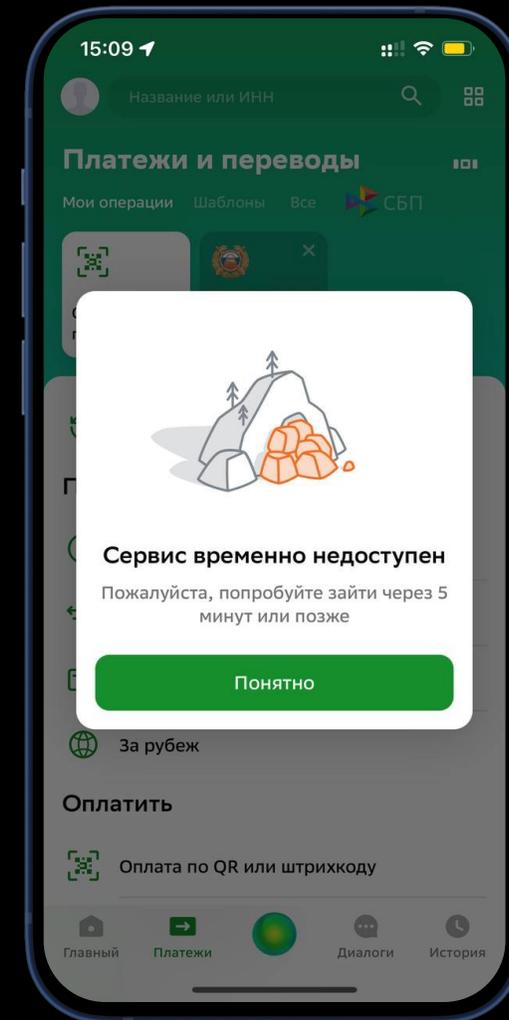
# Новый релиз...



## Новые проблемы

Последовательность событий:

- Новый релиз
- Через день начались обращения клиентов
- Мониторинг начал зашкаливать
- Откатываем релиз

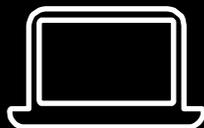


# Что за ошибки-то?



 Status: 403 Forbidden Time: 482 ms Size: 627 B

Клиент



HTTP 1.1 POST  
Cookie: JSESSION=UNEXISTED\_SESSION



BackEnd

HTTP Status: 403

# Что делать-то?



## Как исследуем плавающие дефекты?

Локализуем:

- Один VM?
- Один ExecutorService?
- Один Thread?



# TL курильщика



```
ThreadLocal<Context> threadLocal = new ThreadLocal();

public void performWithThreadLocal() {
    threadLocal.set(new Context("some state"));
    //my business logic
    threadLocal.remove();
}
```

# TL здорового человека СБЕР



```
ThreadLocal<Context> threadLocal = new ThreadLocal();

public void performWithThreadLocal() {
    threadLocal.set(new Context("some state"));

    try {
        //my business logic
    } finally {
        threadLocal.remove();
    }
}
```

# В поисках проблемы



```
andler.java x RegionAwareReverseFlowHandler.java x CpNotificationReverseFlowHandler.java x ReverseFlowConstants.java x GfiDepositMapper.java x ThreadLocal.java x
~/IdeaProjects/ufs-product-profile/ufs-cpp-app/ufs-cpp/src/main/java/ru/sbrf/ufs/platform/cpp/service/get/instance/reverseflow/impl/ReverseFlowCompositeHandler.j
    if (map != null) {
        map.set(this, value);
    } else {
        createMap(t, value);
    }
}

/**
 * Removes the current thread's value for this thread-local
 * variable. If this thread-local variable is subsequently
 * {@linkplain #get}
 * reinitialized
 * unless its val
 * in the interim
 * {@code initial
 *
 * @since 1.5
 */
public void remove
    ThreadLocalM
    if (m != nul
        m.remove
    }
}
```

Method remove() of java.lang.ThreadLocal 100+ usages

All Places Usages or usages of base method

- DateTimeContextHolder resetDateTimeContext()
- UserCredentialsDataSourceAdapter removeCredentialsFromCurrentThread()
- UserCredentialsConnectionFactoryAdapter removeCredentialsFromCurrentThread()
- SimpAttributesContextHolder resetAttributes()
- TestContextManager afterTestClass()
- TransactionContextHolder removeCurrentTransactionContext()
- ConnectionSpecConnectionFactoryAdapter removeConnectionSpecFromCurrentThread()
- TransactionSynchronizationManager doGetResource(Object)
- TransactionSynchronizationManager doUnbindResource(Object)
- TransactionSynchronizationManager clearSynchronization()
- TransactionSynchronizationManager clear()
- TransactionSynchronizationManager clear()
- TransactionSynchronizationManager clear()

# Идем к истоку



Логи заротировались...

Воспроизводим ошибку еще раз

Ищем первую ошибку и...



```
Caused by: java.lang.StackOverflowError: null
  at java.base/java.lang.ThreadLocal.set(ThreadLocal.java:220) ~[na:na]
  at org.springframework.aop.interceptor.ExposeInvocationInterceptor.invoke(ExposeInvocationInterceptor.java:96)
  at org.springframework.aop.framework.ReflectiveMethodInvocation.proceed(ReflectiveMethodInvocation.java:186)
  at org.springframework.aop.framework.CglibAopProxy$DynamicAdvisedInterceptor.intercept(CglibAopProxy.java:691)
```

**СОВПАДЕНИЕ?**

**НЕ ДУМАЮ**

# Что там в Spring'e?



## ExposeInvocationInterceptor

```
public Object invoke(MethodInvocation mi) throws Throwable {
    MethodInvocation oldInvocation = (MethodInvocation)invocation.get();
    invocation.set(mi);

    Object var3;
    try {
        var3 = mi.proceed();
    } finally {
        invocation.set(oldInvocation);
    }

    return var3;
}
```

Internal – API

Возвращает предыдущее значение

# Разовый провал или...? СБЕР

TransactionAspectSupport

```
private void bindToThread() {
    this.oldTransactionInfo =
    (TransactionAspectSupport.TransactionInfo)TransactionAspectSupport.transactionInfoHolder.get();
    TransactionAspectSupport.transactionInfoHolder.set(this);
}

private void restoreThreadLocalStatus() {
    TransactionAspectSupport.transactionInfoHolder.set(this.oldTransactionInfo);
}
```

AopContext

```
@Nullable
static Object setCurrentProxy(@Nullable Object proxy) {
    Object old = currentProxy.get();
    if (proxy != null) {
        currentProxy.set(proxy);
    } else {
        currentProxy.remove();
    }

    return old;
}
```

**РЕБЯТА, НА ЕГО МЕСТЕ**



**ДОЛЖЕН БЫЛ БЫТЬ Я!**

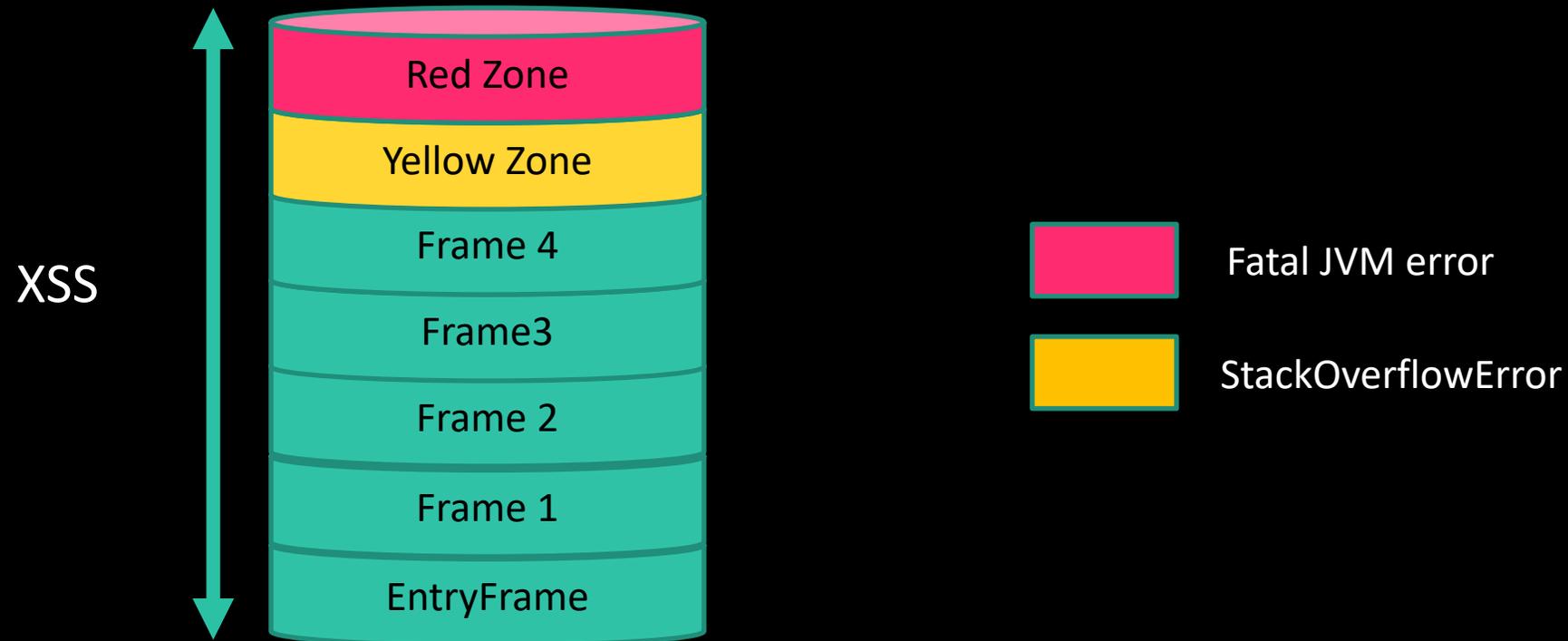
# А локи как?



```
Lock someLock = new ReentrantLock();

public void processWithLock() {
    someLock.lock();
    try {
        //do some business logic
    } finally {
        someLock.unlock();
    }
}
```

# StackOverflow в Java

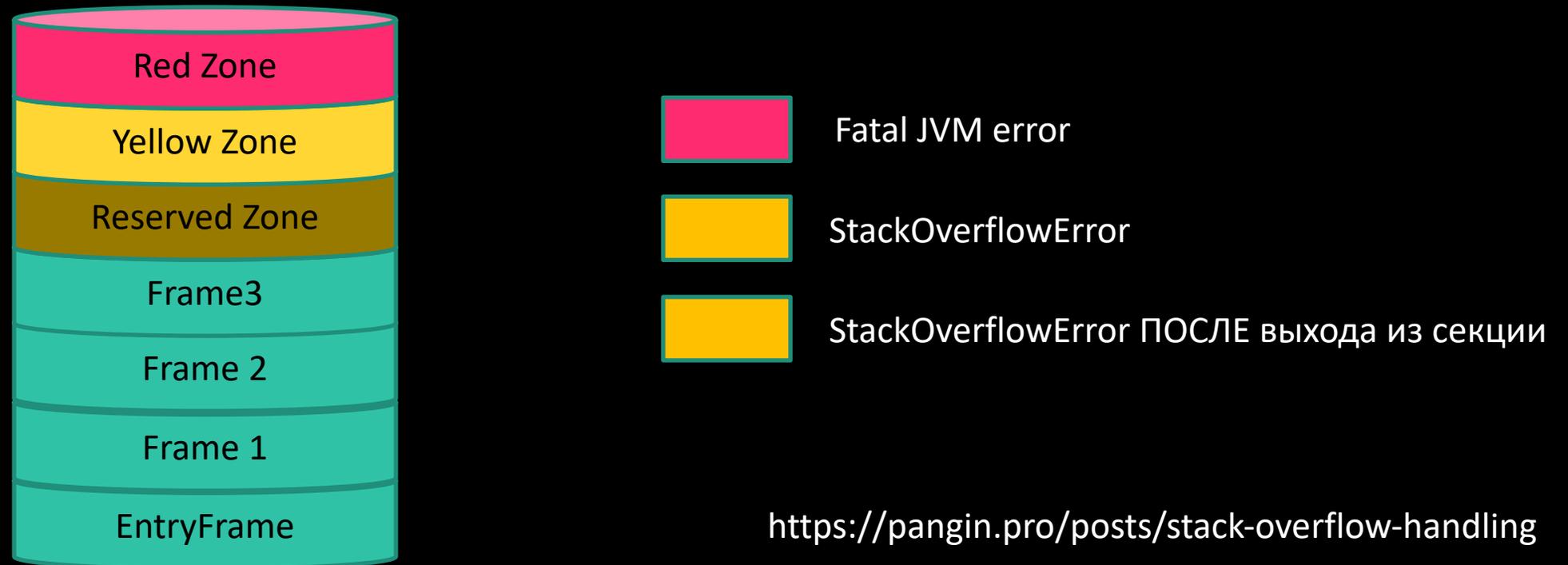


# Java решает! (с jdk 9)



## JEP 270: Reserved Stack Areas for Critical Sections

Reserve extra space on thread stacks for use by critical sections, so that they can complete even when stack overflows occur.



<https://pangin.pro/posts/stack-overflow-handling>

# Чудо-аннотация



```
package jdk.internal.vm.annotation;

...
/**
...
 * @since 9
 */
@Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
@Target({ElementType.METHOD, ElementType.CONSTRUCTOR})
public @interface ReservedStackAccess { }
```

# Чудо-фикс



```
package java.lang;

...

public class ThreadLocal<T> {
    ...
    @ReservedStackAccess
    public void set(T value) {
        ...
    }

    @ReservedStackAccess
    public void remove() {
        ...
    }
    ...
}
```

# А воспроизвести?



# Логируй, логируй...



```
private static final Logger logger = ...

ThreadLocal<Context> threadLocal = new ThreadLocal();

public void performWithThreadLocal() {
    threadLocal.set(new Context("some state"));

    try {
        //my business logic
    } finally {
        log.debug("I'm in finally!!!");
        threadLocal.remove();
    }
}
```

# Логируй правильно!



```
private static final Logger logger = ...

ThreadLocal<Context> threadLocal = new ThreadLocal();

public void performWithThreadLocal() {
    threadLocal.set(new Context("some state"));

    try {
        //my business logic
    } finally {
        threadLocal.remove();
        log.debug("I'm in finally!!!");
    }
}
```

# Или даже так



```
ThreadLocal<Context> threadLocal = new ThreadLocal();

public void performWithThreadLocal() {

    try {
        threadLocal.set(new Context("some state"));

        //my business logic

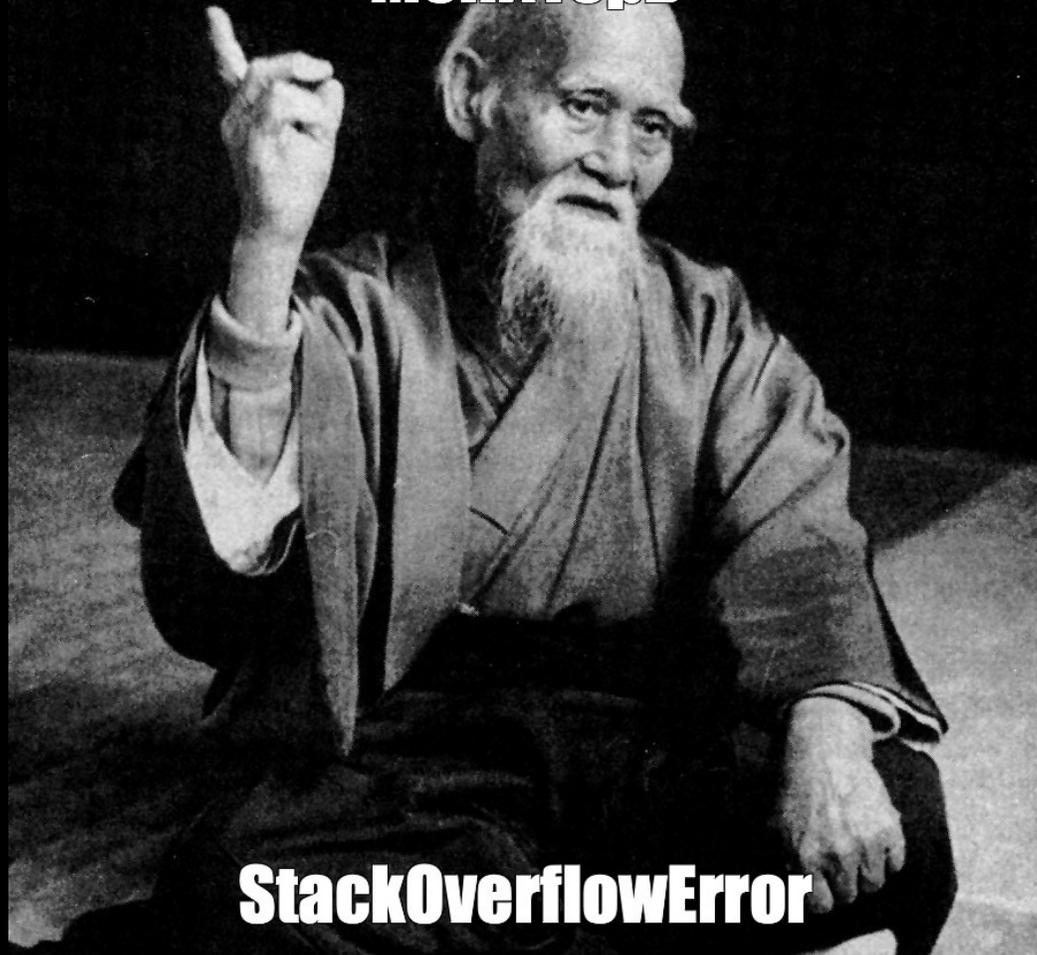
    } finally {
        threadLocal.remove();
    }
}
```



# Мораль



Мониторь



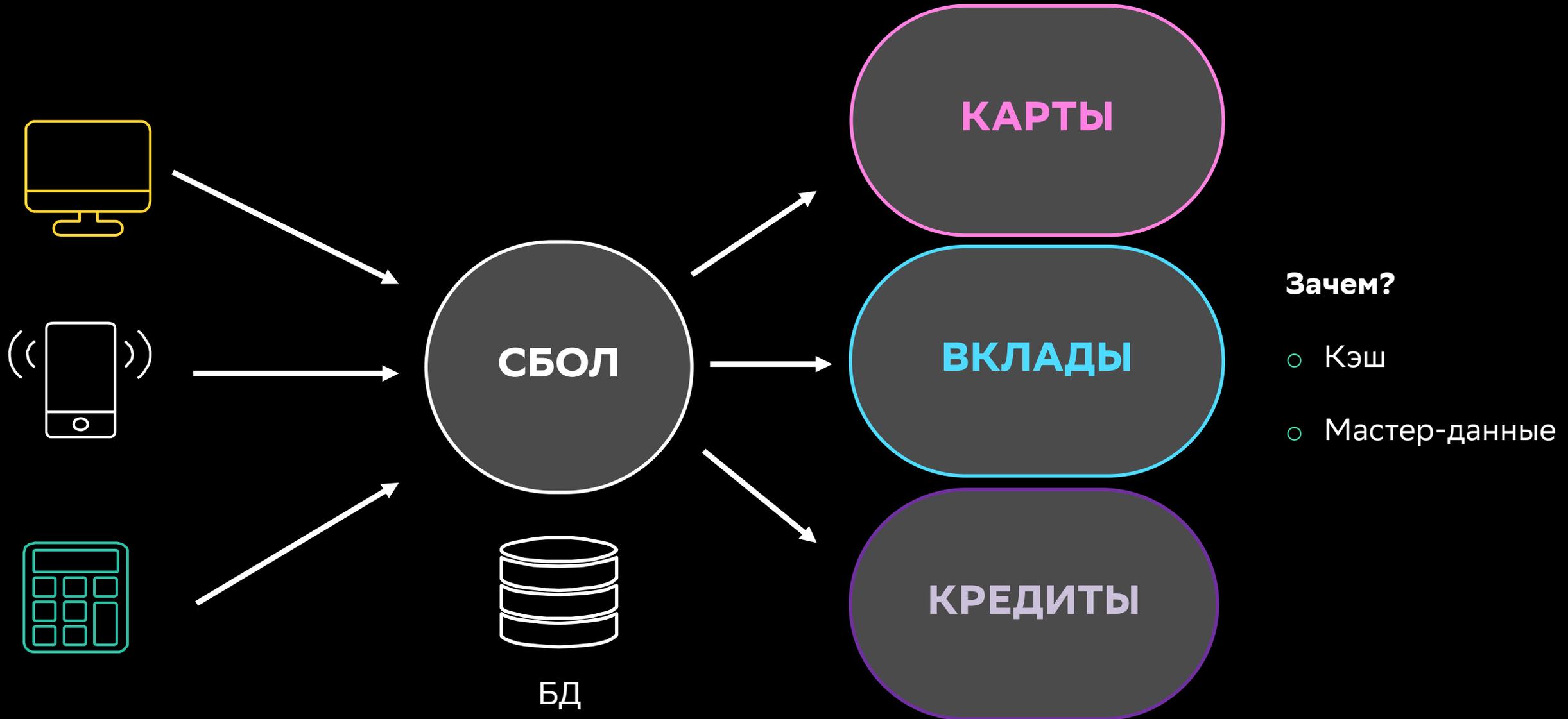
**StackOverflowError**

- Нет StackOverFlow – нет проблем!
- Мониторь StackOverflowError и OutOfMemoryError в системе

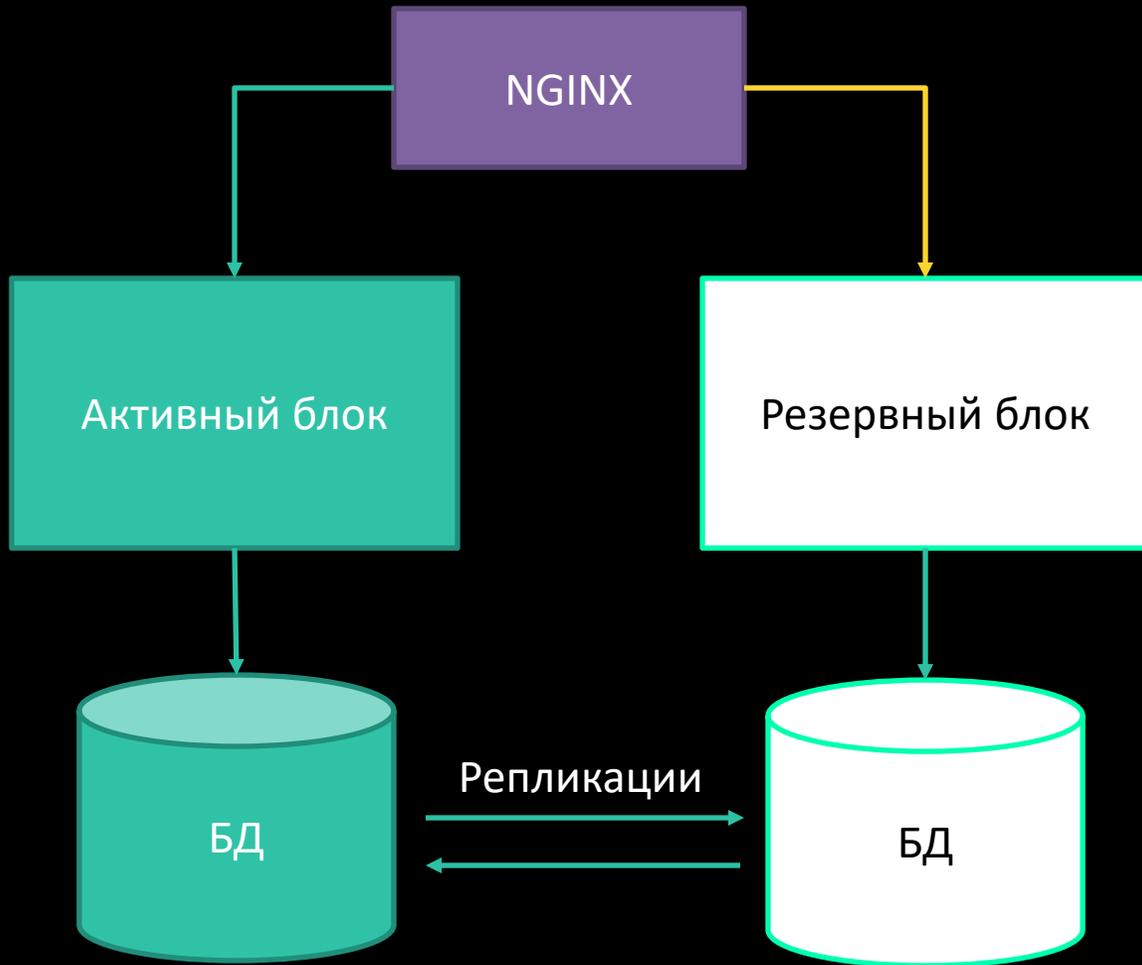
# СОВСЕМ НЕМНОГО DATASOURCE'ОВ



# У вас и БД есть?



# StandIn



## Что важно?

- Есть резервный блок, без нагрузки
- В любой момент можно перевести всю нагрузку на него

# DataSource – это просто



Как мы все работаем с DataSource

```

@Service
public MyService {
    //DataSource variable
    private final DataSource dataSource;

    @Autowired
    public MyService(DataSource dataSource) {
        this.dataSource = dataSource
    }

    public void executeSql(String query) {
        try (Connection conn = dataSource.getConnection()) {
            try (PreparedStatement ps = conn.prepareStatement(query)) {
                ps.execute();
            }
        }
    }
}

```

# И вот однажды...



## Что произошло?

Переключение в StandBy под нагрузкой

Не прогретые DataSource'ы

Массовое создание Connection'ов

Logon Storm на БД



# Но в DataSource же....



## General Properties

### Scope

cells:tvlda-efs001799Cell01:nodes:tvlda-efs001799Node01:servers:server1

### Connection timeout

2 seconds

### Maximum connections

30 connections

### Minimum connections

1 connections

### Keep time

300 seconds

### Unused timeout

300 seconds

### Aged timeout

600 seconds

### Purge policy

EntirePool

Back

# Как же так...?



WebSphere::Minimum connections

This property defines the minimum number of physical connections that will be kept open in the free pool. *When the JVM is started, WAS does not automatically create the number of connections that is defined by this property.*

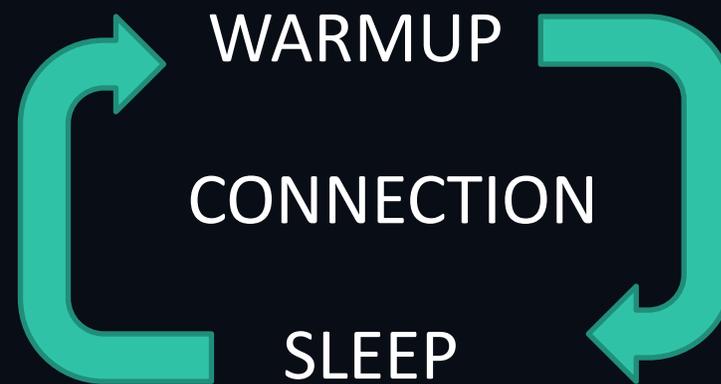
HikariCP::minimumIdle

12  
34 minimumIdle

This property controls the minimum number of *idle connections* that HikariCP tries to maintain in the pool. *If the idle connections dip below this value and total connections in the pool are less than maximumPoolSize, HikariCP will make a best effort to add additional connections quickly and efficiently.* However, for maximum performance and responsiveness to spike demands, we recommend *not* setting this value and instead allowing HikariCP to act as a *fixed size* connection pool. *Default: same as maximumPoolSize*

# Грелка!

СБЕР



# Грелка!



```
public void warmup() {
    List<Future<Connection>> futures = new ArrayList<>(minConnections);
    final RateLimiter rateLimiter = RateLimiter.create(maxOpenRate);

    try {

        for (int i = 0; i < minConnections; i++) {
            rateLimiter.acquire();
            futures.add(executorService.submit(() -> getConnection(minConnections)));
        }

    } finally {
        List<Connection> connections = extractFutures(futures);
        forceOpenConnections(connections);
        releaseOpenedConnection(connections);
    }
}
```

# Грелка!



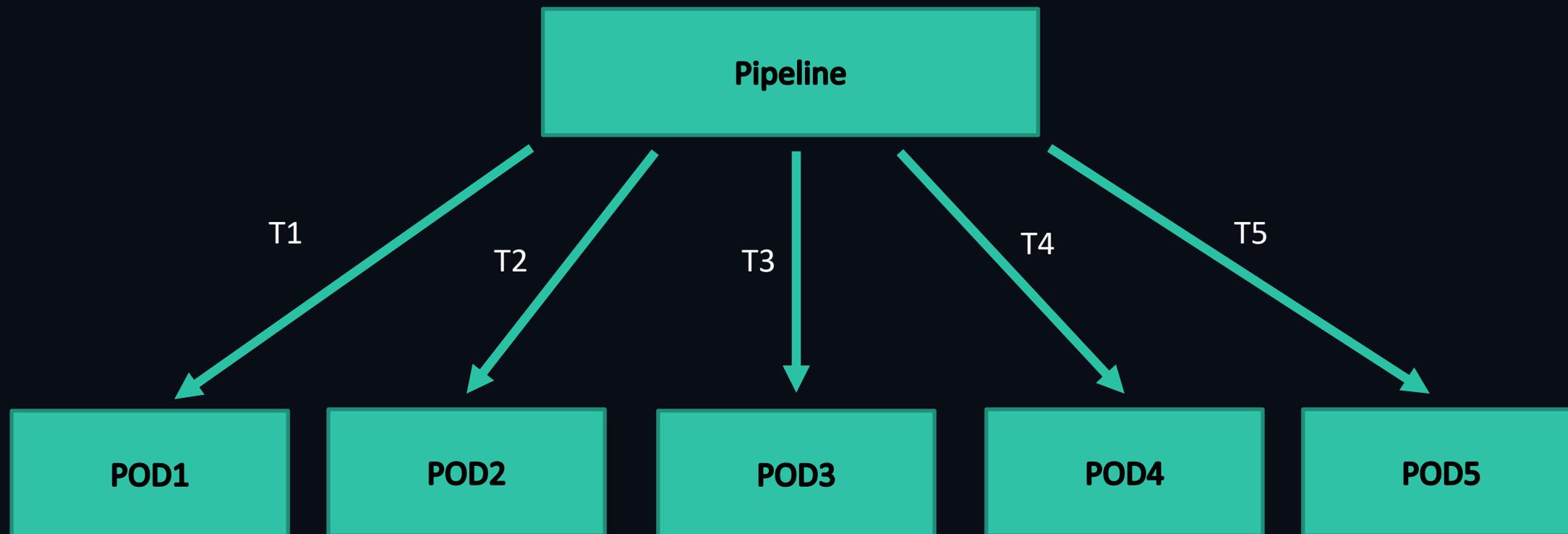
```

@Nullable
private Connection getConnection(int minConnections)
    throws SQLException {
    Connection connection = dataSource.getConnectionUpTo(minConnections); ←
    ...
    if (connection ≠ null) {
        useConnectionToBypassLazyWrappers(connection); ←
    }
    return connection;
}

private void useConnectionToBypassLazyWrappers(Connection connection) {
    try {
        connection.createStatement().close();
    } catch (SQLException e) {
        log.warn("Unable to open connection to maintain minConnections", e);
    }
}

```

# Немного рандома





# Мораль

Есть StandBy?

Проверяй “холодный” переход  
на него под полной нагрузкой





# GRPC НА ДОРОЖКУ



# Пара слов о



gRPC

HTTP/2



# Создавай



```
protobuf {
    generatedFilesBaseDir = "$projectDir/gen"

    protoc {
        artifact = "com.google.protobuf:protoc:3.12.0"
    }
    plugins {
        grpc {
            artifact = 'io.grpc:protoc-gen-grpc-java:1.37.0'
        }
    }
    generateProtoTasks {
        all()*.plugins {
            grpc {}
        }
    }
}
clean {
    delete protobuf.generatedFilesBaseDir
}
```

gRPC клиент генерируется на основе:

- proto файл
- Google либы
- Gradle таск

# Подключай



```
/**
 * Sets stub to client.
 * @param grpcStub grpc stub
 */
@net.devh.boot.grpc.client.inject.GrpcClient(CHANNEL_NAME)
public void setStub(SrvgetClientdbopackagesinfoGrpc.SrvgetClientdbopackagesinfoStub grpcStub) {
    this.stub = grpcStub;
}
```

# Используй!



```
    @Override
    public void callGrpc(FcpGetClientInfoCedboPprbParameters fcpGetClientInfoCedboPprbParameters,
                        GrpcCallback<FcpGetClientInfoCedboPprbResult> grpcCallback) {

        final SrvgetclientdbopackagesinfoGrpc.SrvgetclientdbopackagesinfoStub stubWithHeaders =
            MetadataUtils.attachHeaders(stub, createMetadataWithHeaders(fcpGetClientInfoCedboPprbParameters));

        stubWithHeaders.get(fcpGetClientInfoCedboPprbParameters, new SingleMessageStreamObserver<>(grpcCallback));
    }
}
```

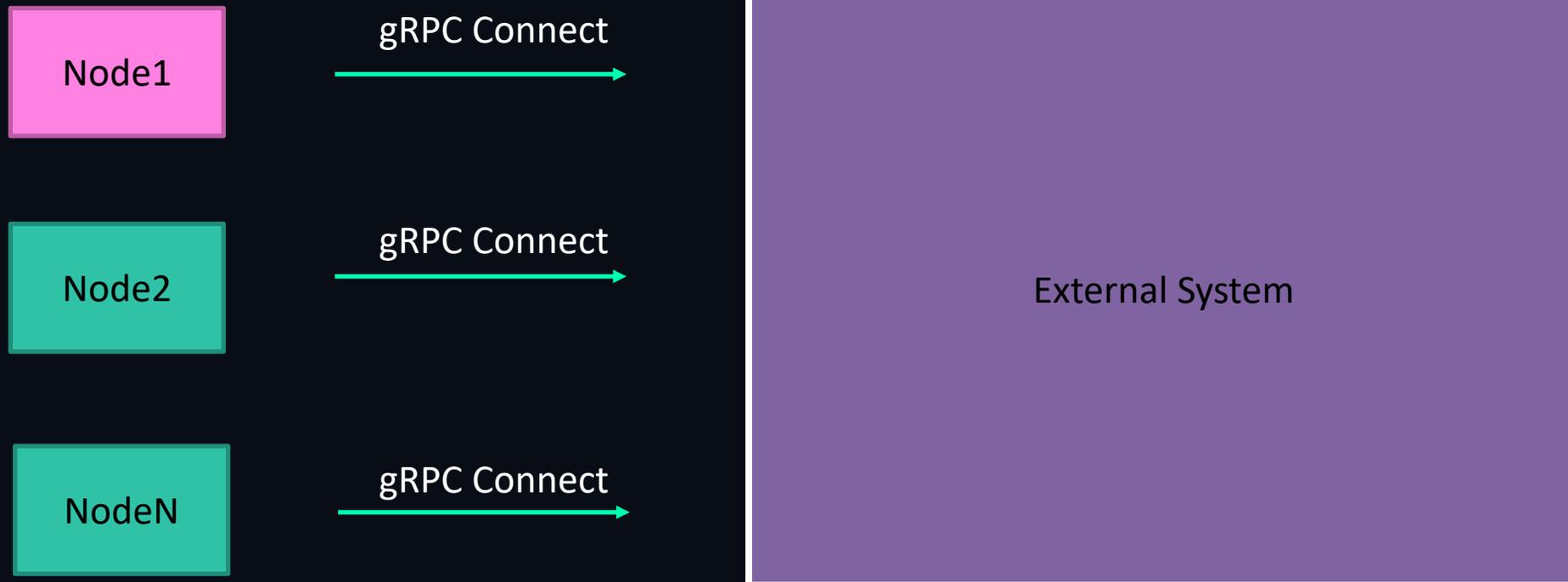
# Все работает!



## Имеем:

- для всех нод одна точка подключения (LoadBalancer) – ничего не знаем о его структуре
- каждая нода держит один connection

# Или нет...

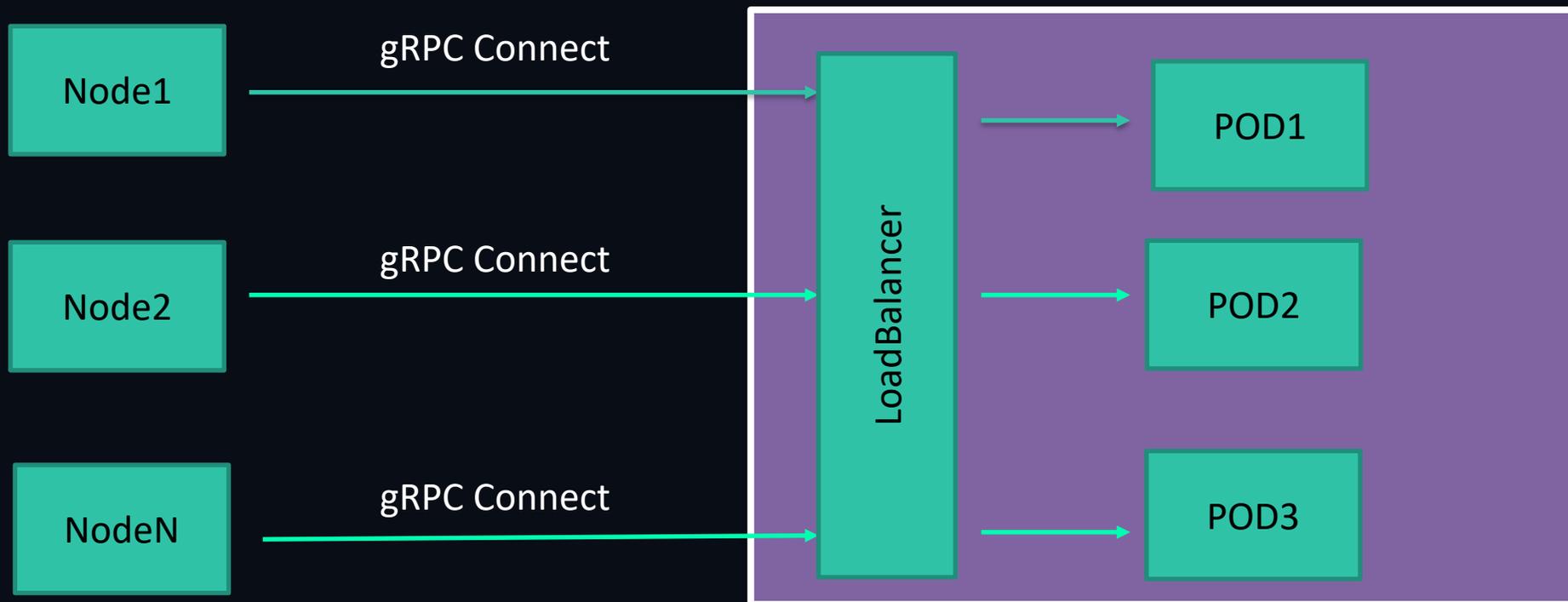


## Что-то случилось!

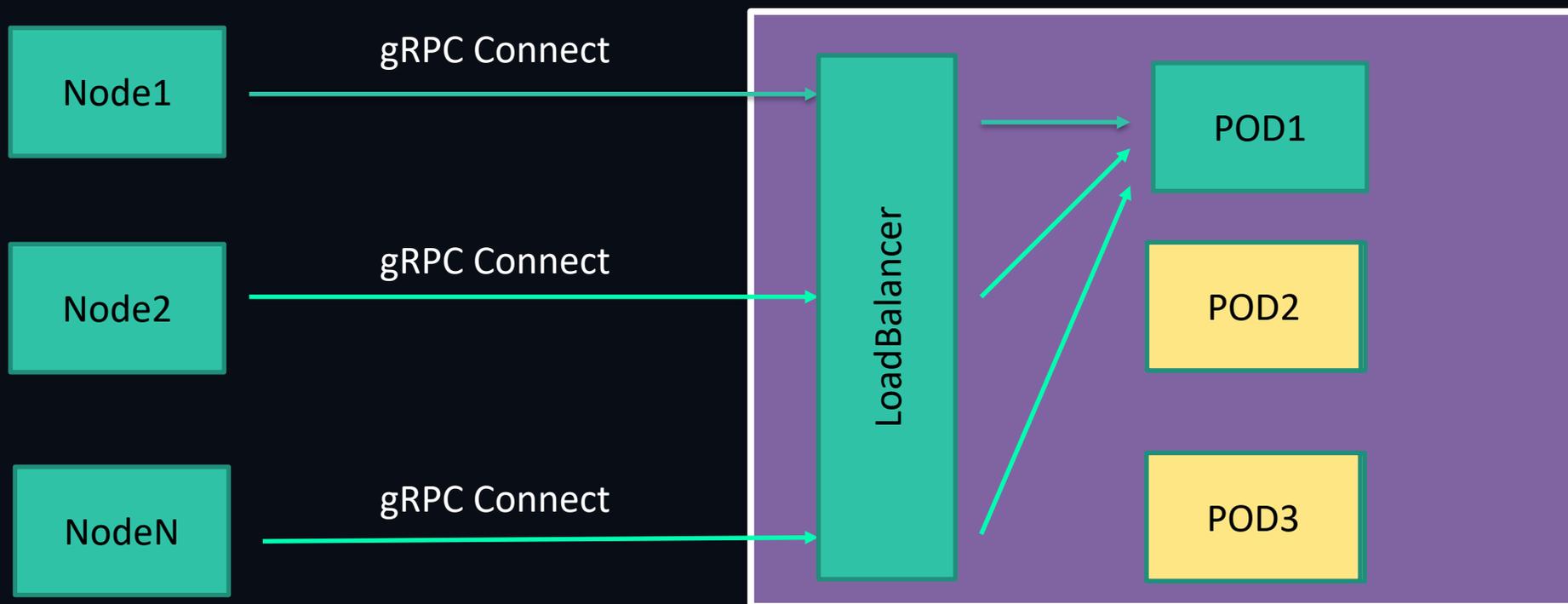
- На одной из нод начались таймауты на 100% запросов

Что делаем? Конечно, ребутаем!

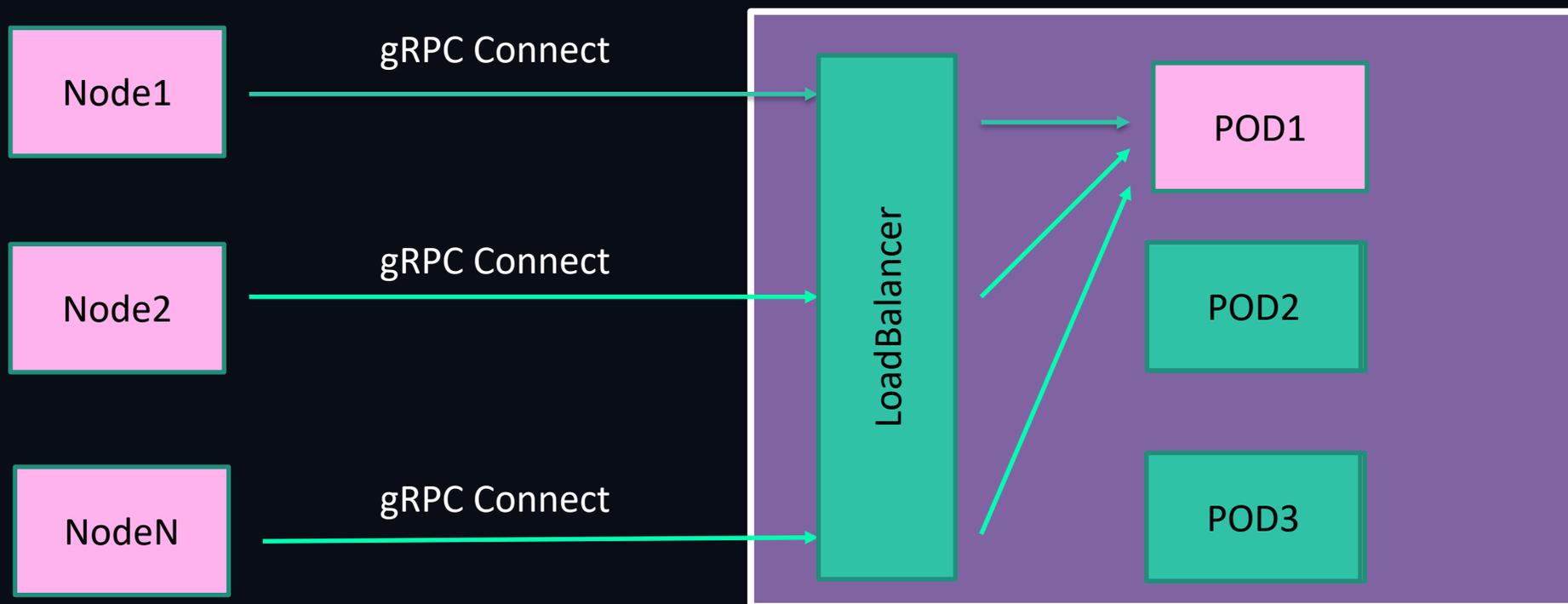
# Одним ребутом сыт не будешь ☑ СБЕР



# Одним ребутом сыт не будешь ☑ СБЕР



# Одним ребутом сыт не будешь ☑ СБЕР



# ClientReconnect



## io.grpc.ManagedChannel

```
io.grpc.ManagedChannel

/**
 * Invoking this method moves the channel into the IDLE state and triggers tear-down of the
 * channel's name resolver and load balancer, while still allowing on-going RPCs on the channel to
 * continue. New RPCs on the channel will trigger creation of a new connection.
 *
 * <p>This is primarily intended for Android users when a device is transitioning from a cellular
 * to a wifi connection. The OS will issue a notification that a new network (wifi) has been made
 * the default, but for approximately 30 seconds the device will maintain both the cellular
 * and wifi connections. Apps may invoke this method to ensure that new RPCs are created using the
 * new default wifi network, rather than the soon-to-be-disconnected cellular network.
 *
 * <p>No-op if not supported by implementation.
 *
 * @since 1.11.0
 */
@ExperimentalApi("https://github.com/grpc/grpc-java/issues/4056")
public void enterIdle() {
    ...
}
```

# Ииииииспользуем



```
public abstract class AbstractReapable implements Reapable {

    private volatile long reapedAt;

    ...

    @Override
    public void tryReap() {
        final long currentTime = timeSource.currentTimeMillis();
        final long timePassedSinceLastReap = currentTime - reapedAt;

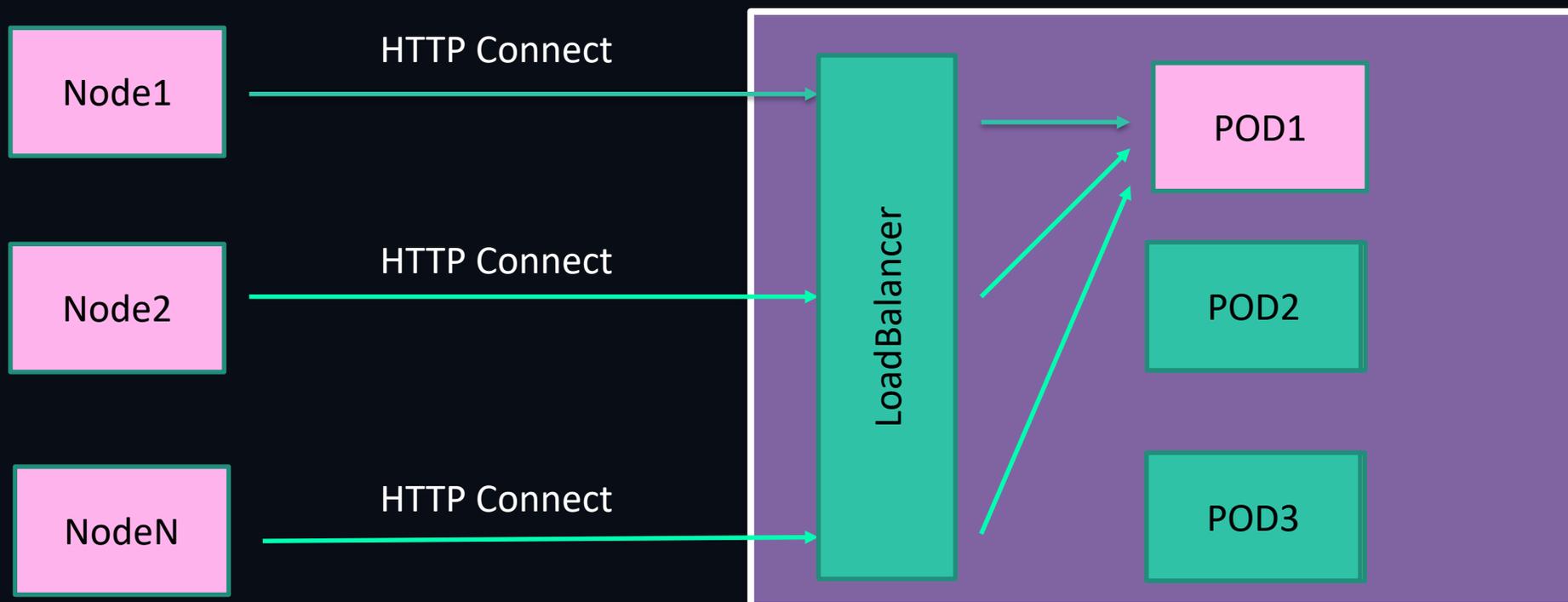
        → if (reapByAgedTimeout(timePassedSinceLastReap) || reapByUnusedTimeout(currentTime)) {
            reapedAt = currentTime;
            log.info("Reap procedure has succeeded. [{}] is scheduled for reopen.", resourceName);
        } else {
            log.debug("Reap procedure has succeeded. [{}] should not be scheduled for reopen yet.", resourceName);
        }
    }
}
```



**IT WORKS!**

**IT FINALLY WORKS!!!**

# gRPC ли?



# Мораль

Есть пул соединений?

Убедись, что в нем есть  
реконнекты



# ИТОГИ



# Выводы



1. Что такое СБОЛ
2. StackOverflow в finally блоке
3. Важность проверки переключения на StandBy
4. Важность reconnect'а внутри ConnectionPool'ов

# Контакты



@WinZib



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