# Golang频率控制

奉有泉

### 服务稳定性

- 异地容灾
- 集群隔离
- 最小依赖
- 自动降级
- 频率控制





### 频率控制是什么

- 限定特定时间内某一操作的次数
  - 流量控制: RPC次数
  - 资源控制:数据库、图片、文件
- 从而达到控制使用者行为以及保护自身的目的
  - 策略性: 限制用户在一分钟内的登录行为
  - 稳定性: 限制单实例的整体访问速度

#### 方案

• 接入层配置 (nginx)

• Pros: 成熟方案,无需开发

• Cons: 灵活度有限, 较多依赖运维

• 独立proxy实现

• Pros: 入口收敛,定制型强

• Cons: 引入时延,并引入风险点

• 服务内嵌模块

• Pros: 独立灵活,风险低

• Cons: 服务构建依赖

## 实现

- 单实例实现
  - 针对单个服务/单个主机
- 集群控制实现
  - 针对一组服务
- 频率控制服务实现
  - 独立的频率控制服务

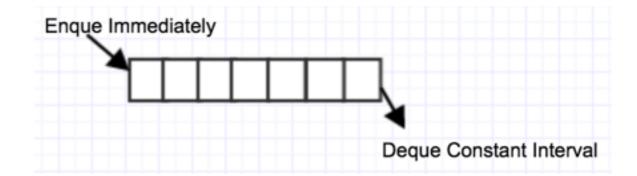
### 单实例实现

- 以稳定性为主要目标
- 无依赖
- 无性能问题

#### v1-timer

• 使用timer

• Pros: 简单, 速率准确



• Cons: 引起请求的RTT大;不适合高速率

```
func v1_timer() {
   ticker := time.Tick(time.Millisecond * 200)

for range ticker {
   req := <-g_requests
   fmt.Println(time.Now(), "Handling request ", req)
  }
}</pre>
```

#### v2-counter

- 使用counter
  - Pros: 简单,支持高速率
  - Cons: 不能容忍burst

```
func v2_counter() {
    ticker := time.Tick(time.Second)

var count int64
go func() {
    for range ticker {
        atomic.StoreInt64(&count, 0)
      }
}()

for req := range g_requests {
    if count < 5 {
        atomic.AddInt64(&count, 1)
        fmt.Println(time.Now(), "Handling request ", req)
    } else {
        fmt.Println(time.Now(), "Denying request ", req)
    }
}</pre>
```

#### v3-ring

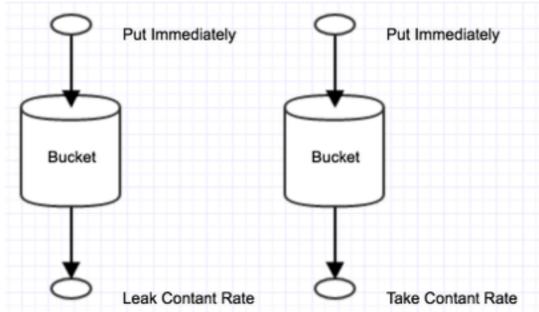
slot 0

- ring
- Pros: 能应对高速率,容忍burst,控制精度
- Cons: 不易正确实现

```
func v3 ring() {
    numTotal := uint32(10)
    numPerSlot := uint32(2)
                                                                rate = sum(count per slot)
    slots := make([]uint32, 5)
    resolution := time.Millisecond * 200
    head := uint32(0)
    for req := range g requests {
        slot := uint32(time.Now().UnixNano() / resolution)
        if slot != head {
             for i := head + 1; i <= slot && (i-head) < 5; i++ {
                 rl.slots[i%5] = 0
             atomic.StoreUint32(head, slot)
        if (slots[slot%5] < 2*numPerSlot) && (1/*sum()*/ < numTotal) {
             atomic.AddUint32(&slots[slot%5], 1)
             fmt.Println(time.Now(), "Handling request ", req)
        } else {
             fmt.Println(time.Now(), "Denying request ", req)
```

### v4-Leaky Bucket

- 漏桶 (Leaky Bucket)
  - Pros: 准确, 易实现
  - Cons: 不能容忍burst



```
type bucket struct {
    capacity uint
    remaining uint
              time.Time
    reset
              time.Duration
     rate
    mutex
              sync.Mutex
func (b *bucket) v4 leakyAdd(amount uint) (leakybucket.BucketState, error) {
    b.mutex.Lock()
    defer b.mutex.Unlock()
    if time.Now().After(b.reset) {
         b.reset = time.Now().Add(b.rate)
         b.remaining = b.capacity
    if amount > b.remaining {
          return leakybucket.BucketState{Capacity: b.capacity, Remaining: b.remaining, Reset: b.reset}, leakybucket.ErrorFull
    b.remaining -= amount
    return leakybucket.BucketState{Capacity: b.capacity, Remaining: b.remaining, Reset: b.reset}, nil
```

#### v5-Token Bucket

Fill Constant Rate

Take as Required

Bucket

• 令牌桶 (Token Bucket)

type Bucket struct {

capacity

startTime time.Time

int64

• Pros: 高效准确, 容忍burst

```
int64
    quantum
    fillInterval time.Duration
    mu sync.Mutex
    avail
             int64
    availTick int64
func (tb *Bucket) v5 tokenTake(now time.Time, count int64, maxWait time.Duration) (time.Duration, bool) {
    if count <= 0 {
         return 0, true
     tb.mu.Lock()
    defer tb.mu.Unlock()
    currentTick := tb.adjust(now)
    avail := tb.avail - count
    if avail >= 0 {
         tb.avail = avail
         return 0, true
    endTick := currentTick + (-avail+tb.quantum-1)/tb.quantum
    endTime := tb.startTime.Add(time.Duration(endTick) * tb.fillInterval)
    waitTime := endTime.Sub(now)
    if waitTime > maxWait {
         return 0, false
    tb.avail = avail
    return waitTime, true
```

### 集群控制实现

- 以策略控制为主要目的
- 依赖于存储服务
- 性能受限

#### v1-timeout

• 超时

• Pros: 简单

• Cons: 容易产生burst

```
func v1_timeout() error {
    n, err := redis.Get("counter")

if err != nil {
    redis.Set("counter", 1)
    redis.Expire("counter", 60)
} else if n > 10 {
    return errors.New("Denying request")
} else {
    redis.Incr("counter", 1)
}
```

#### v2-Token Bucket

• 令牌漏桶 (Token Bucket)

• Pros: 准确高效

• Cons: 不易实现,有并发问题

```
func v2_tokenbucket() {
   redis.Set("counter", 10)
   redis.Set("timestamp", time.Now())

   redis.Get("timestamp")
   // calculating...
   redis.Set("counter", 8)
   redis.Set("timestamp", time.Now())
}
```

#### v3-sliding

- 滑动窗口 Sorted Set
  - Pros: 精确控制速率,有效防止burst
  - Cons: 效率,需要有降级方案

```
func v3_sortedset() {
    redis.ZRemRangeByScore("counter", 60)
    n := redis.ZCount("counter")

if n > 10 {
    return errors.New("Denying request")
} else {
    redis.ZAdd("counter", time.Now())
}
```

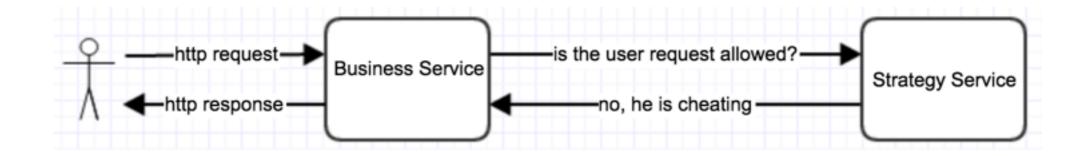
### 频率挖制服务实现

- 以策略控制为主要目的
- 集中控制策略
- 配置管理灵活
- 需专门维护

### 频率服务器使用

- RPC调用
- 需要降级处理

```
request: 'http://www.freqserver.didichuxing.com/user/123456?type=access&api=login'
response: '{"allowed":"yes","errno":0,"errmsg":"OK"}'
```



#### Thank You!