# 异地多活单元化架构下的 微服务体系

时晖

蚂蚁金服中间件高级技术专家





## 从"挖光缆"到"剪网线"





# 去单点之路



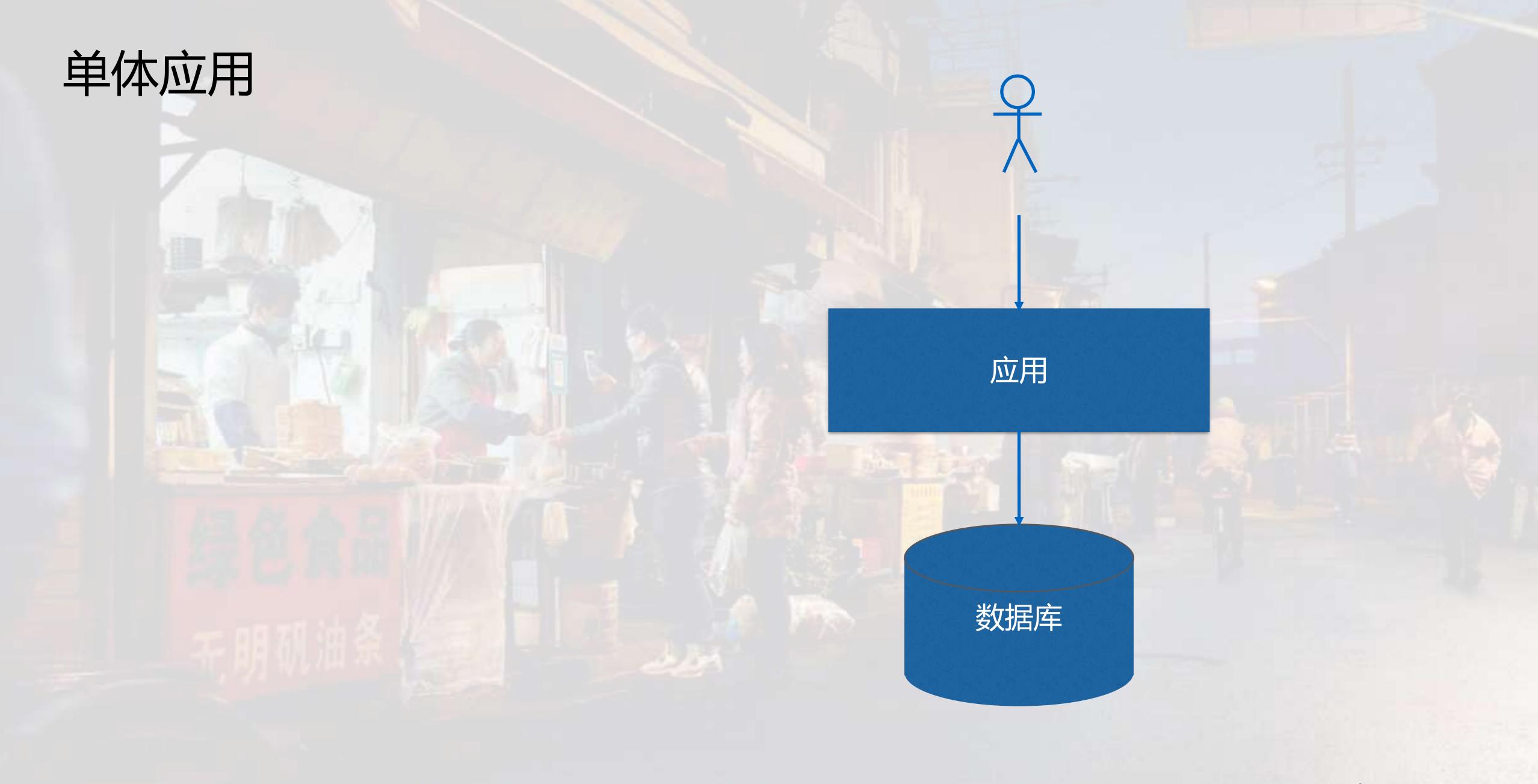


## 各种层面的"单点"瓶颈











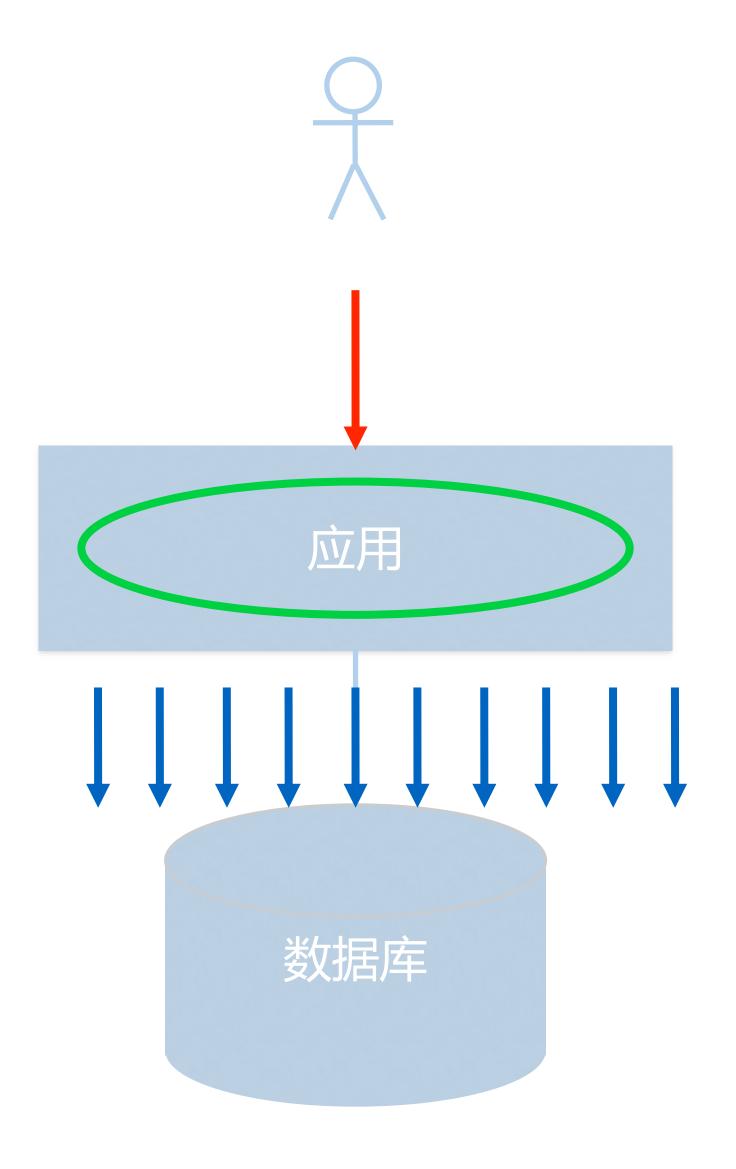
### 单体应用

异地请求 1次

进程内调用N次

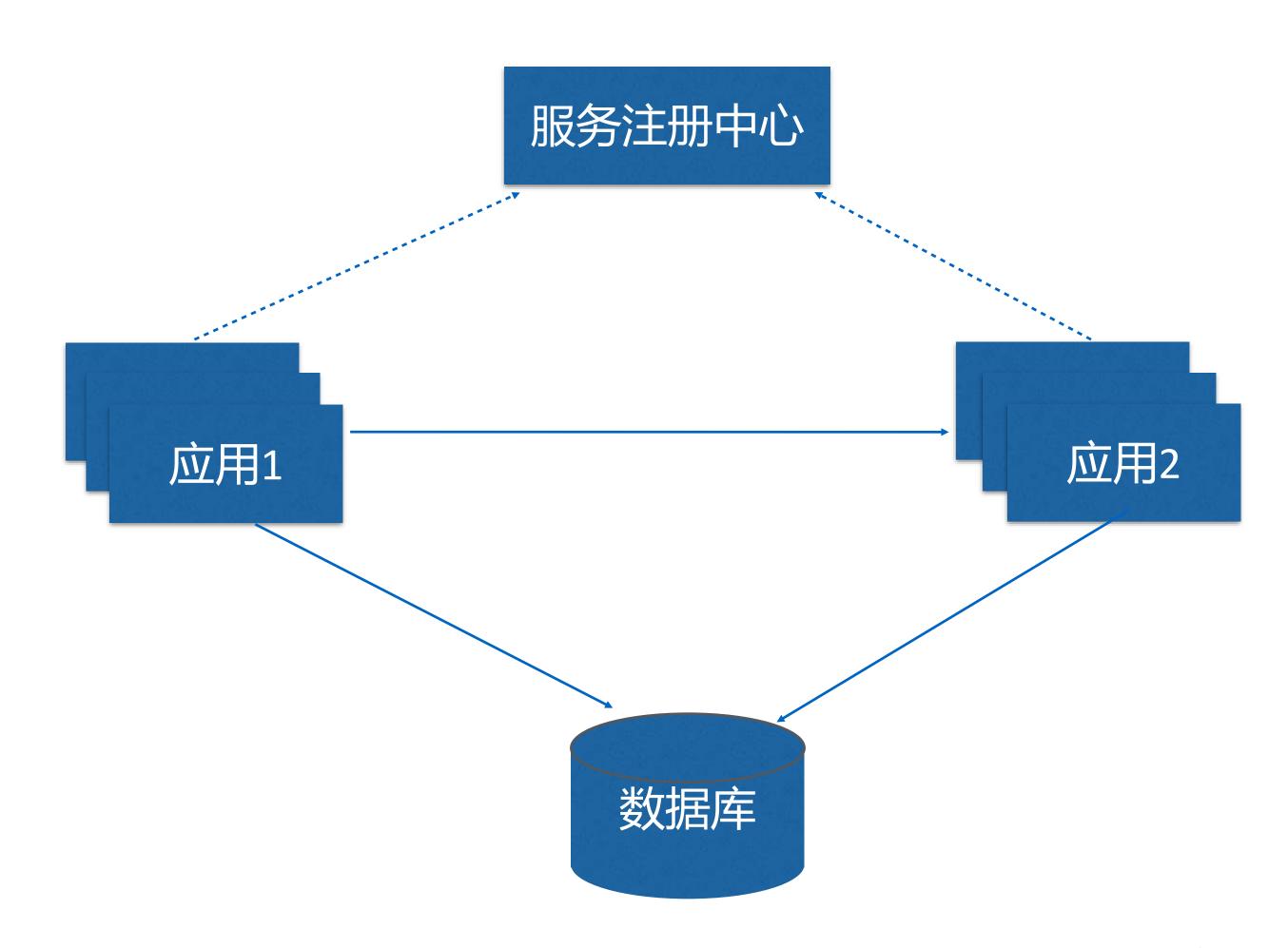
数据库访问 10 次

此数据为概略示例,仅供定性分析问题





## 单机房服务化





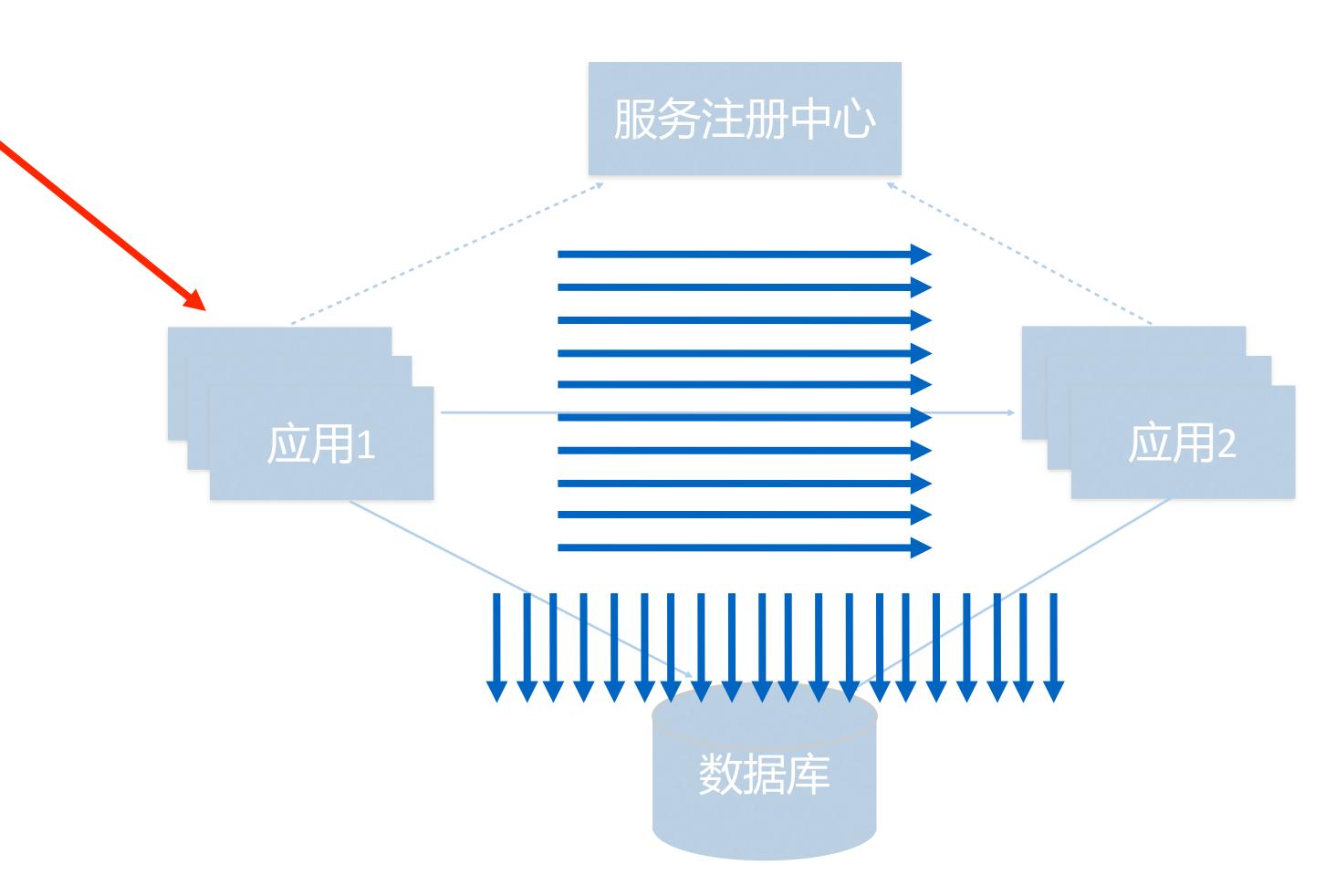
#### 单机房服务化

异地请求 1次

RPC调用 10 次

数据库访问 20 次

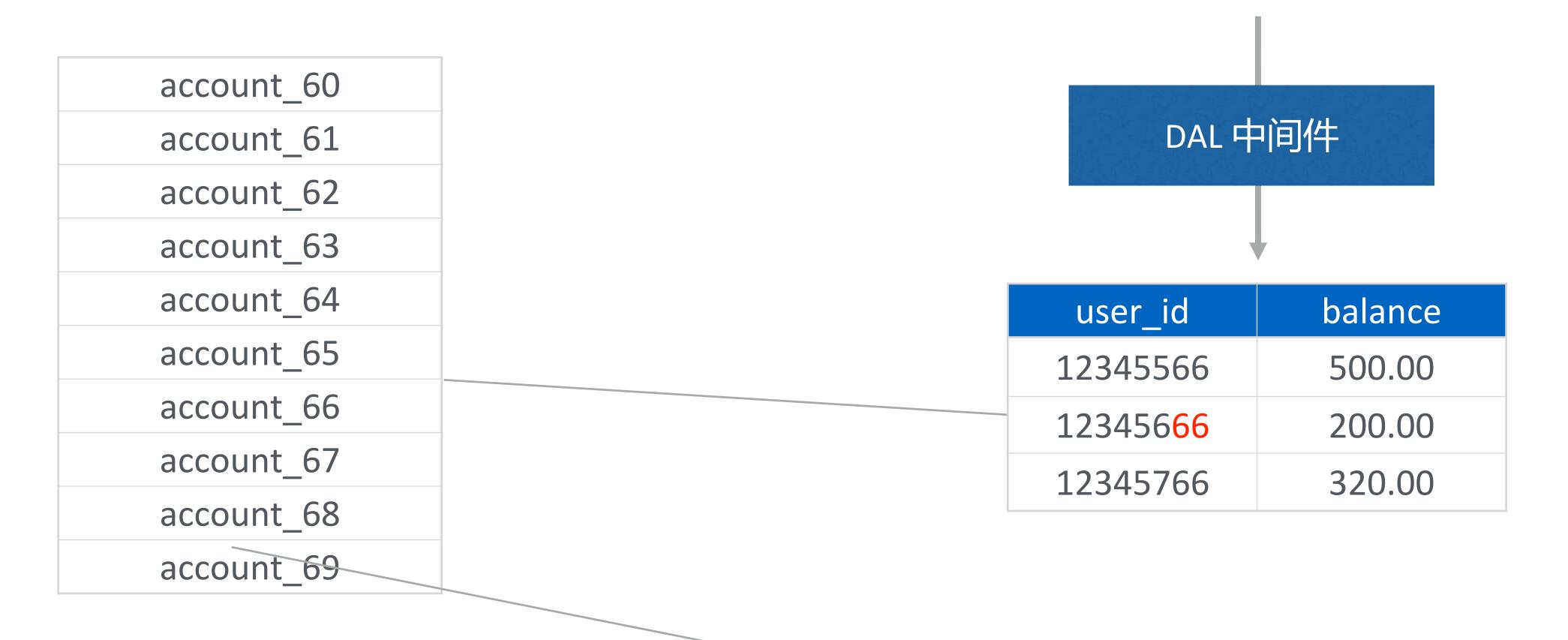
此数据为概略示例,仅供定性分析问题





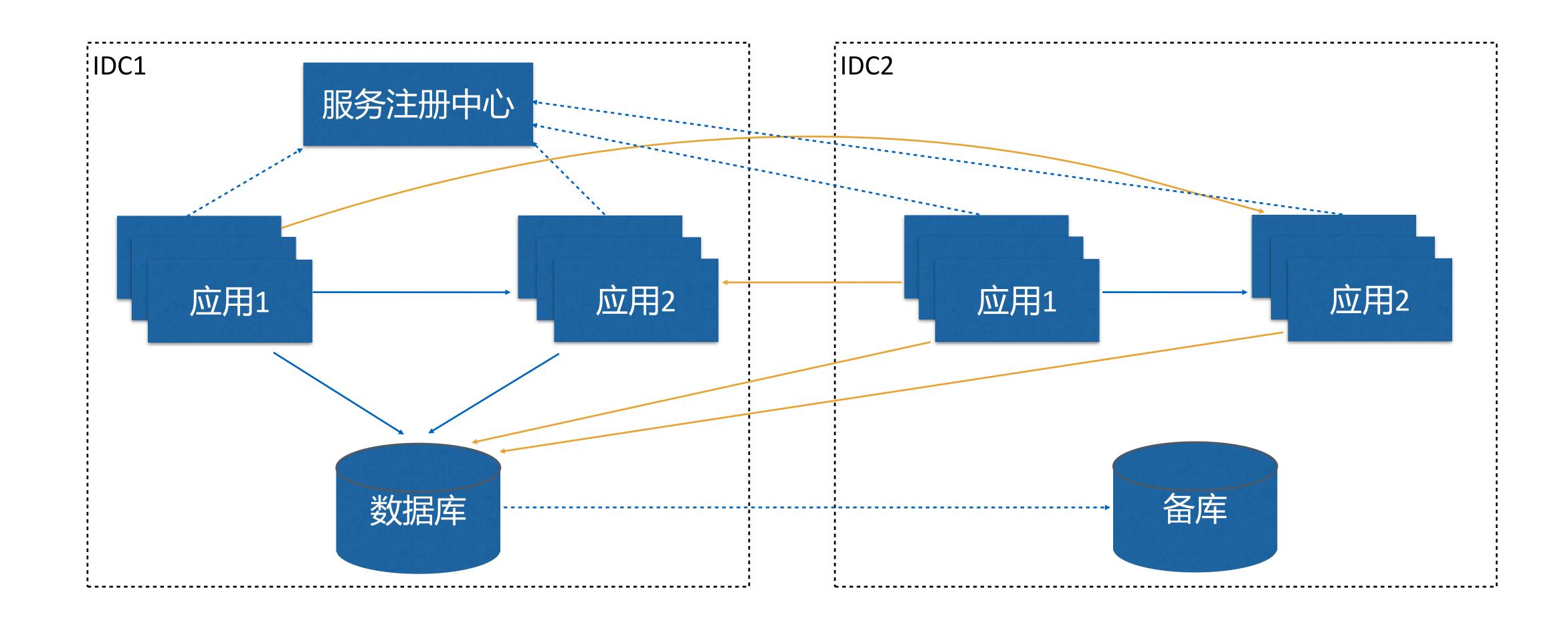
#### 分库分表

#### SELECT \* FROM account WHERE user\_id = '12345666';



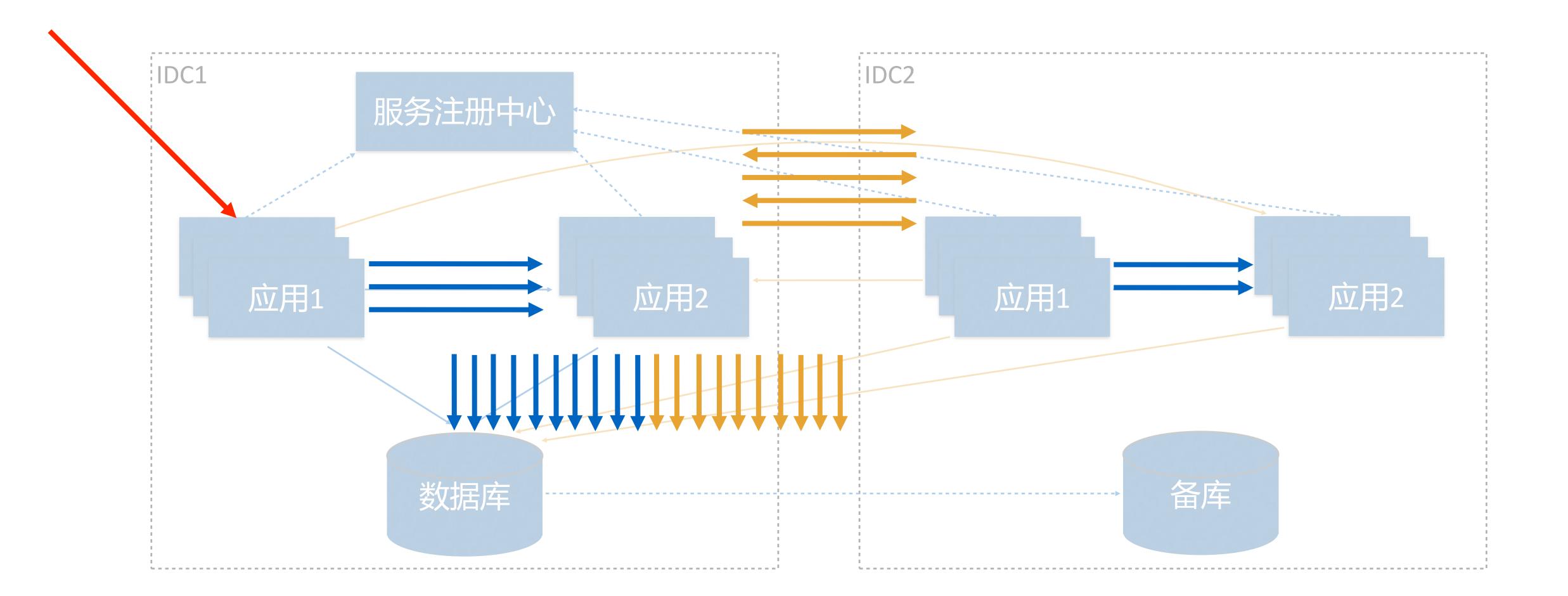


## 同城多机房阶段一



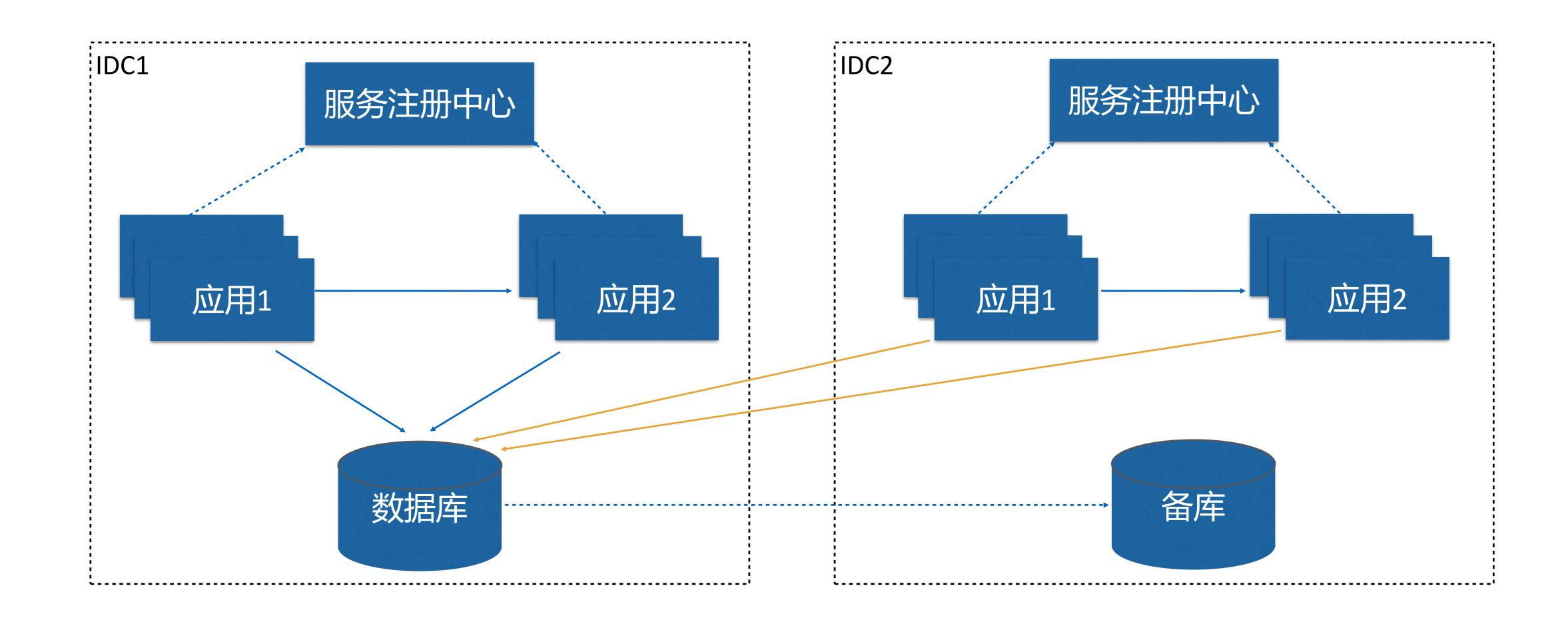


## 同城多机房阶段一



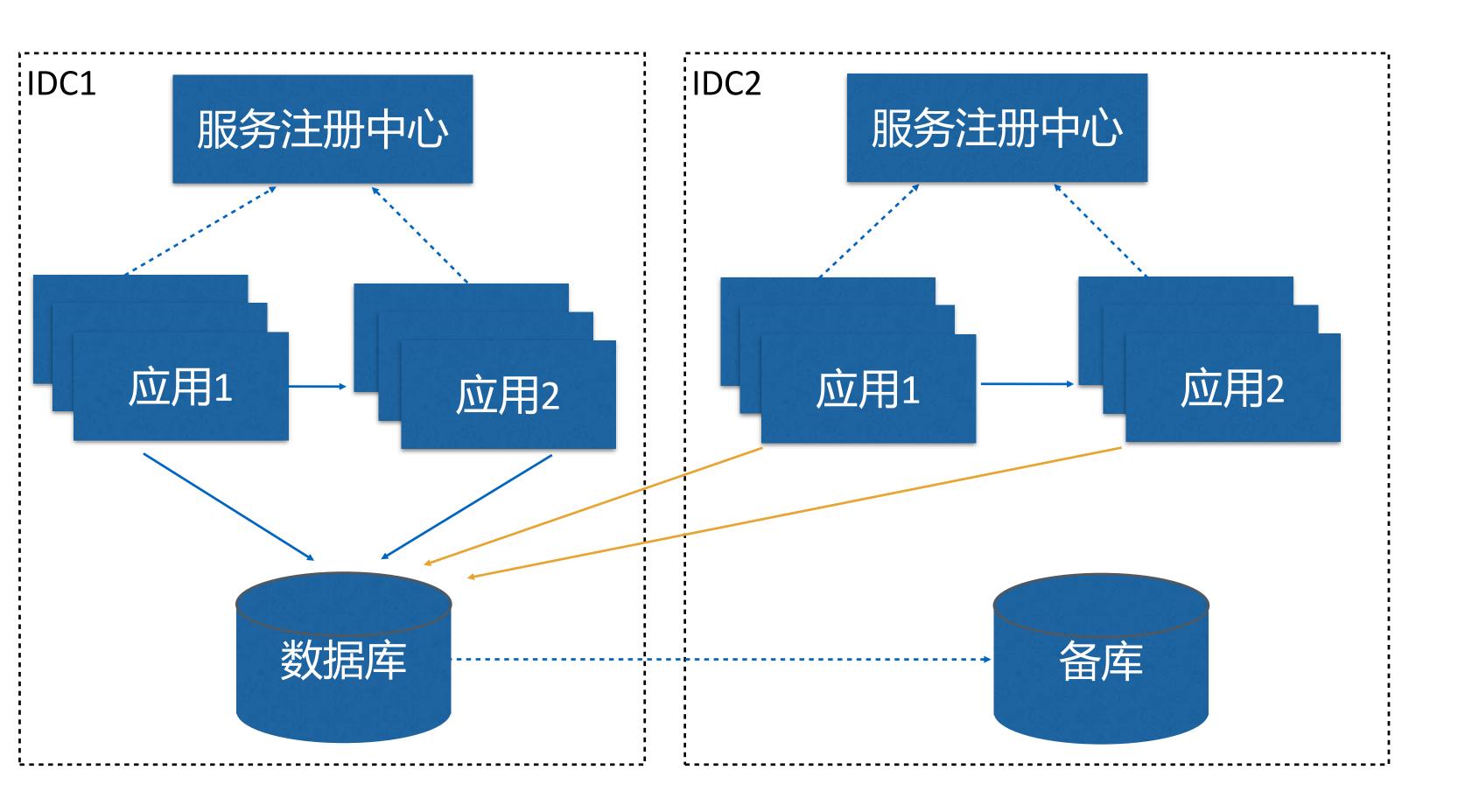


### 同城多机房阶段二



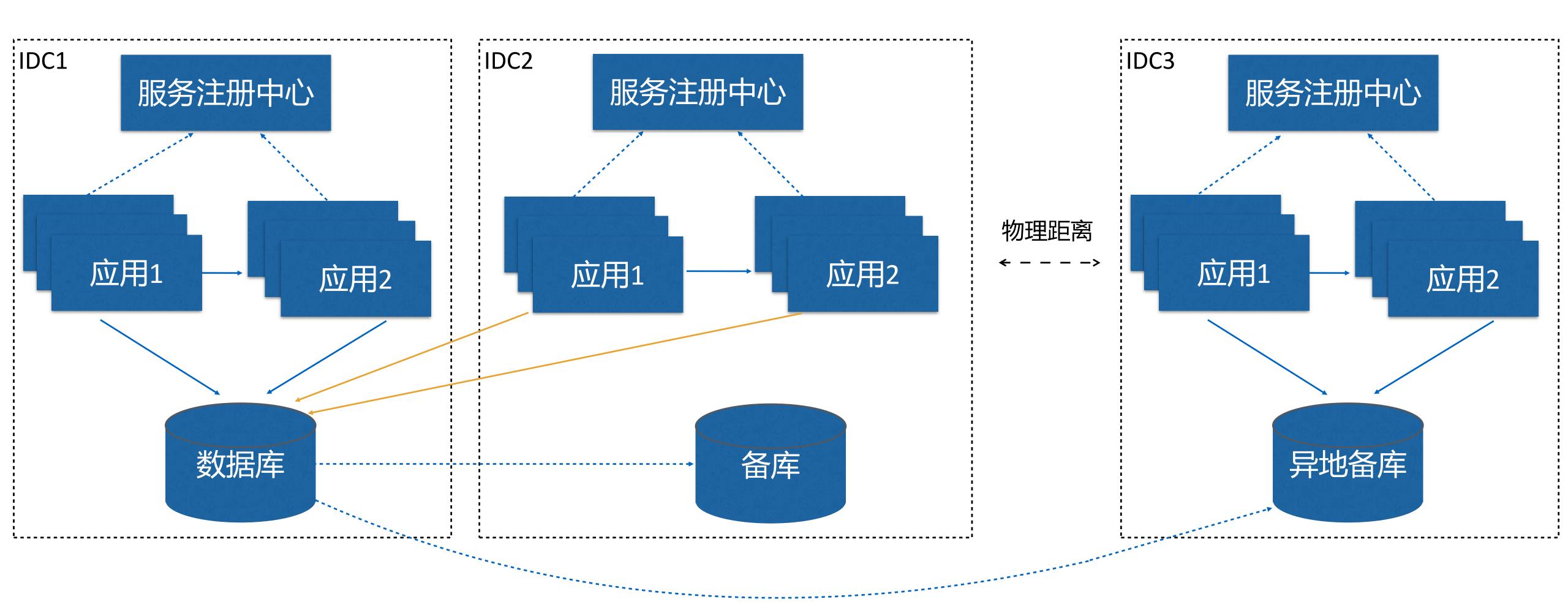


## 两地三中心(实际未采用)





### 两地三中心(实际未采用)





## 小结

架构类型	优势	问题
单体应用	网络开销小	扩展性差,维护困难
单机房服务化	解耦,可扩展	容量受限,机房级单点
同城多机房阶段一	突破单机房容量瓶颈	非必要的跨机房网络开销大
同城多机房阶段二	非必要的跨机房网络开销小;机房级容灾能力	城市级单点
两地三中心	(理论上的)异地容灾能力	网络耗时与数据一致性的矛盾



## 蚂蚁金服单元化实践





#### 原始驱动力

- 异地多活容灾需求带来的数据访问耗时问题,量变引起质变
- 数据库连接数瓶颈制约了整体水平扩展能力,危急存亡之秋



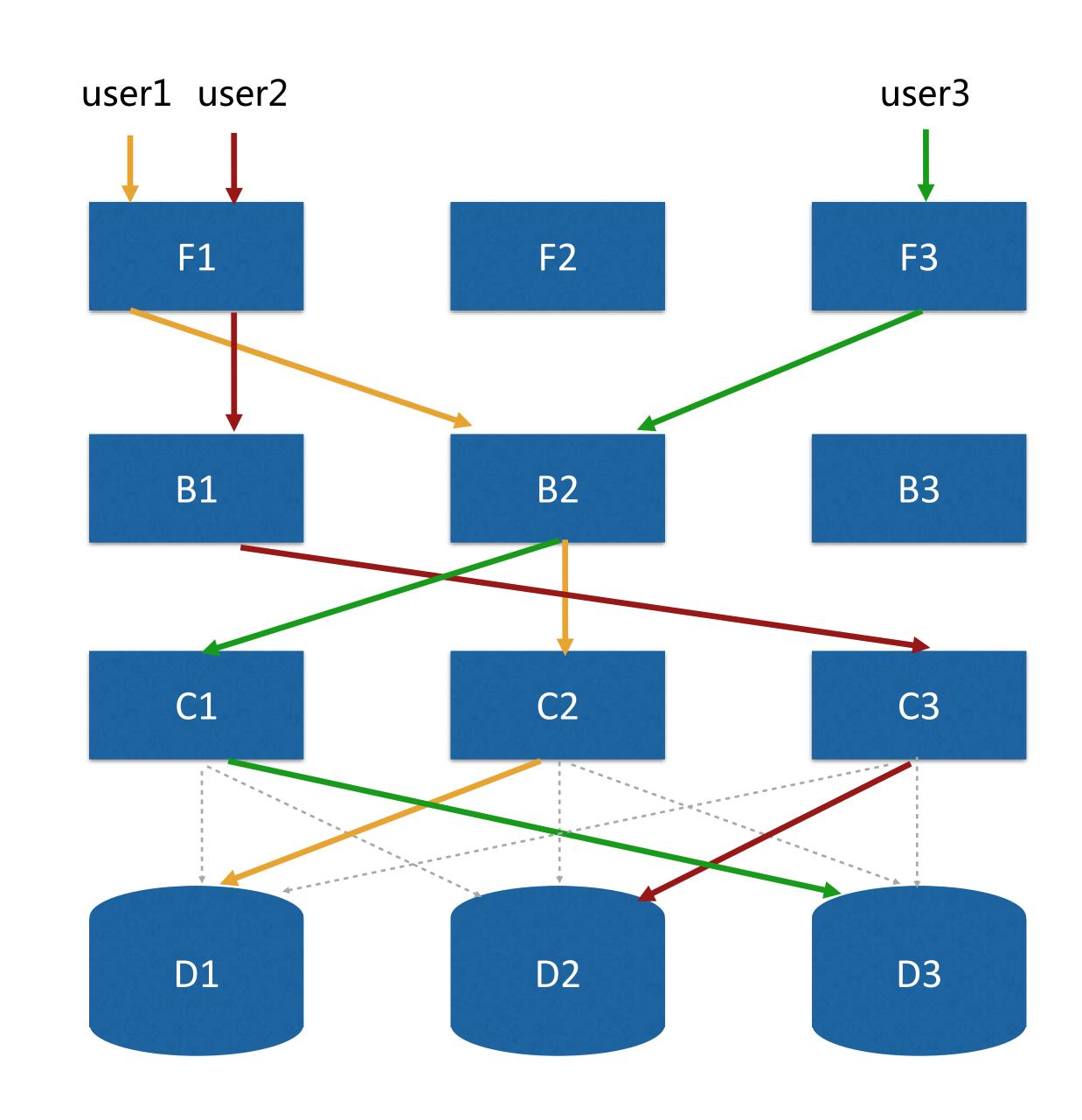
## 数据库连接瓶颈

接口层

业务层

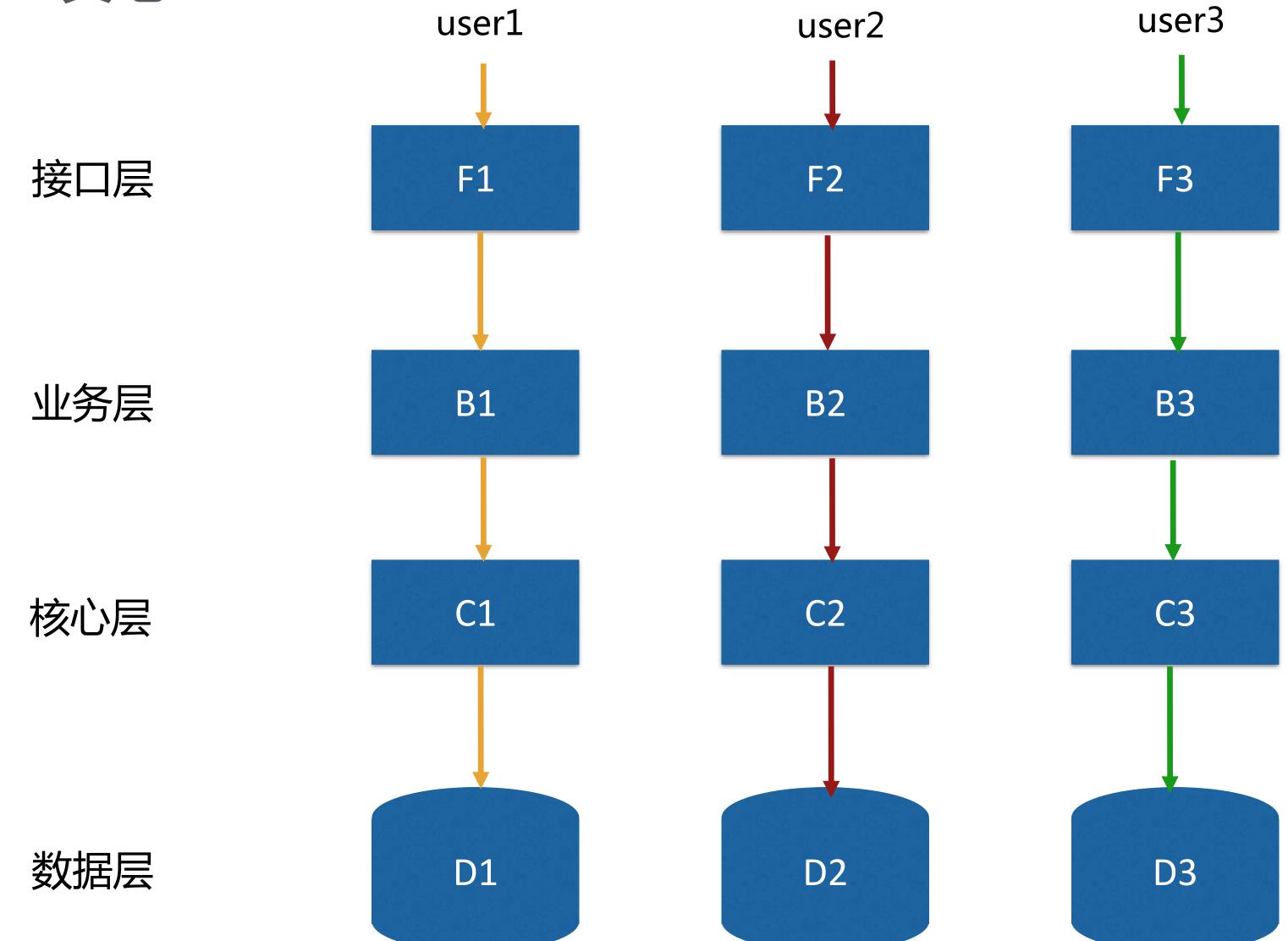
核心层

数据层





## "单元化"设想



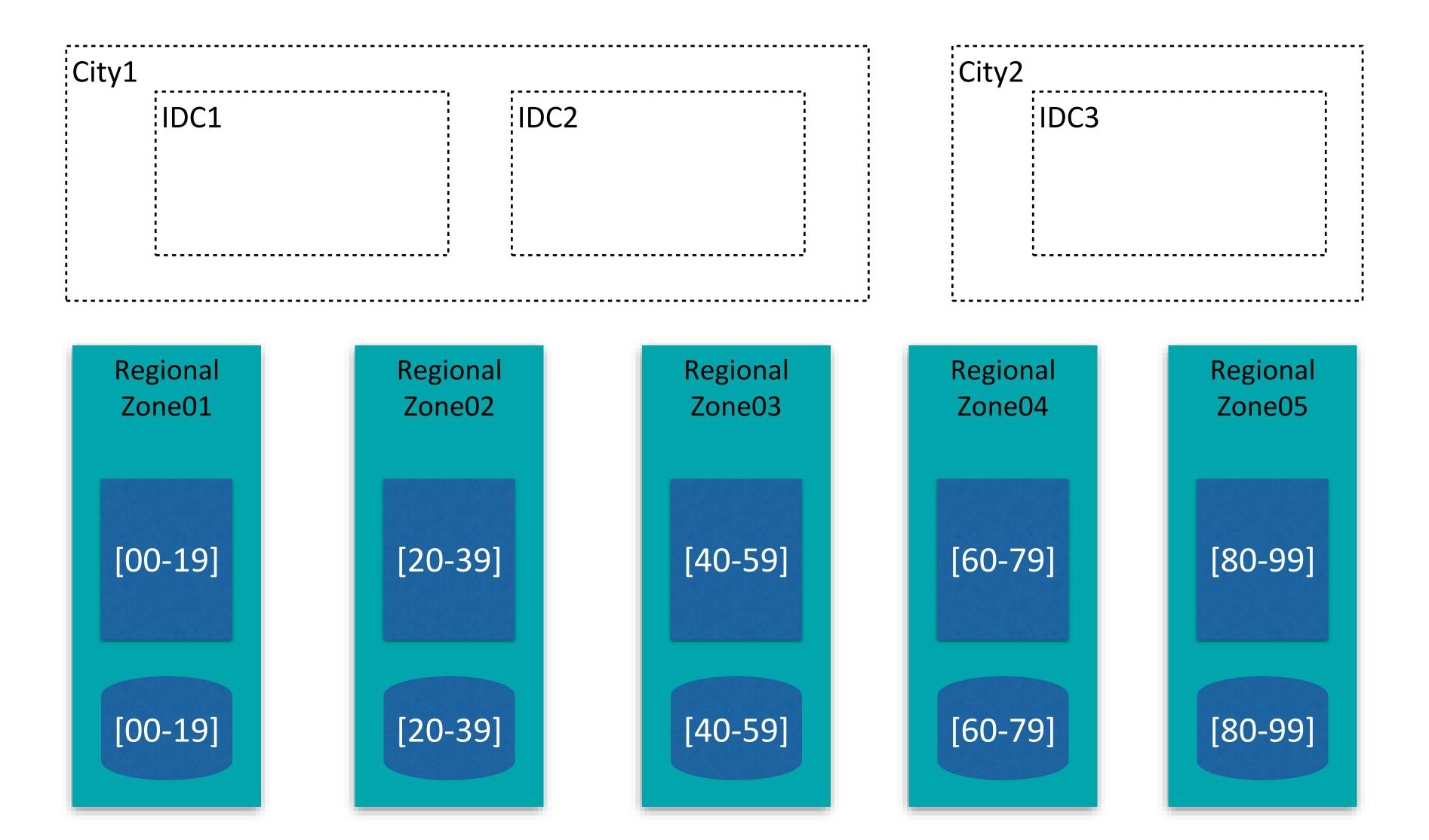


#### 单元化设计原则

- 核心业务单元化
- · 保证核心业务单元分片均衡(UID)
- 核心业务尽量自包含(调用封闭)
- 面向逻辑分区设计,而不是物理部署

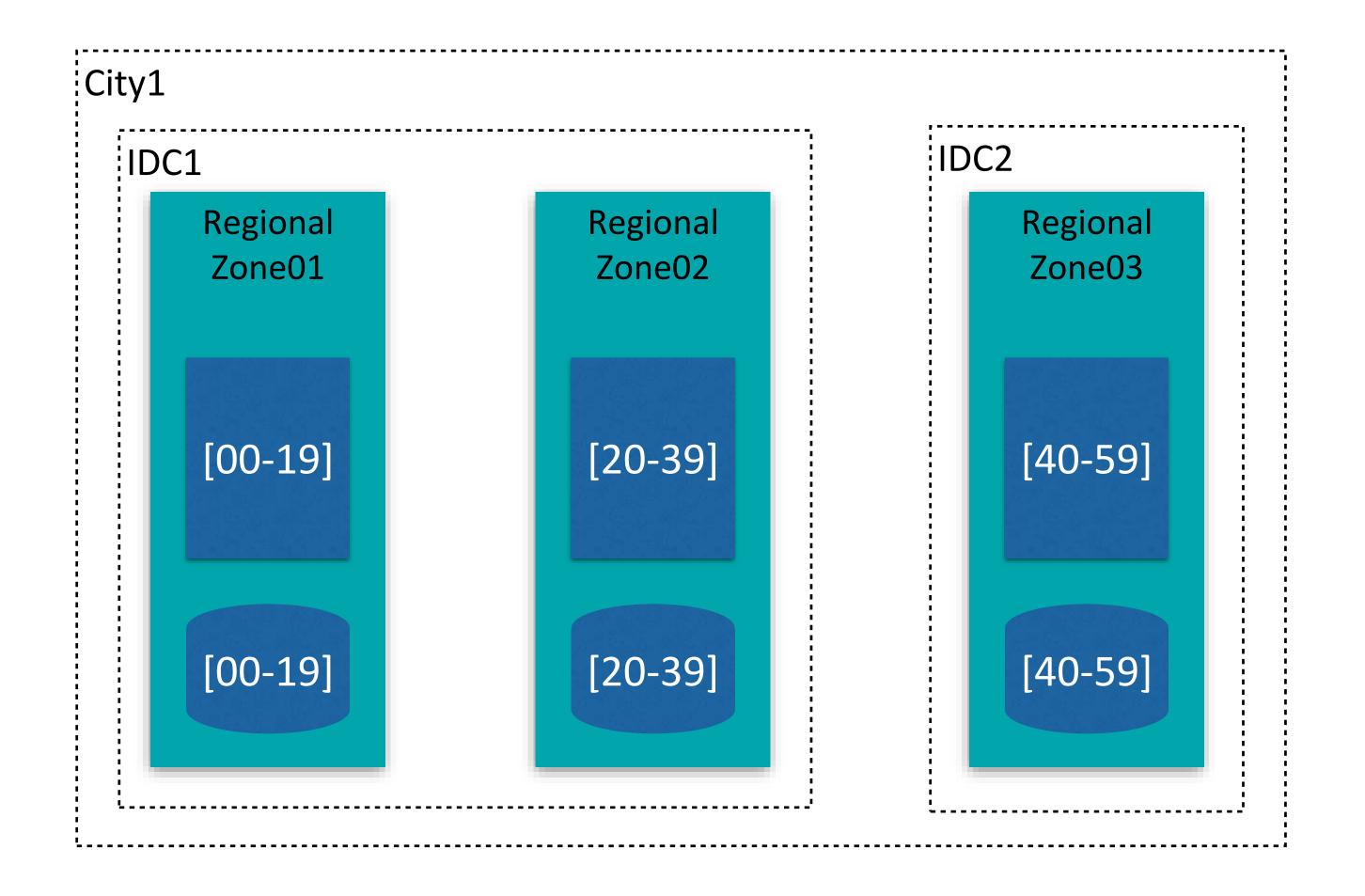


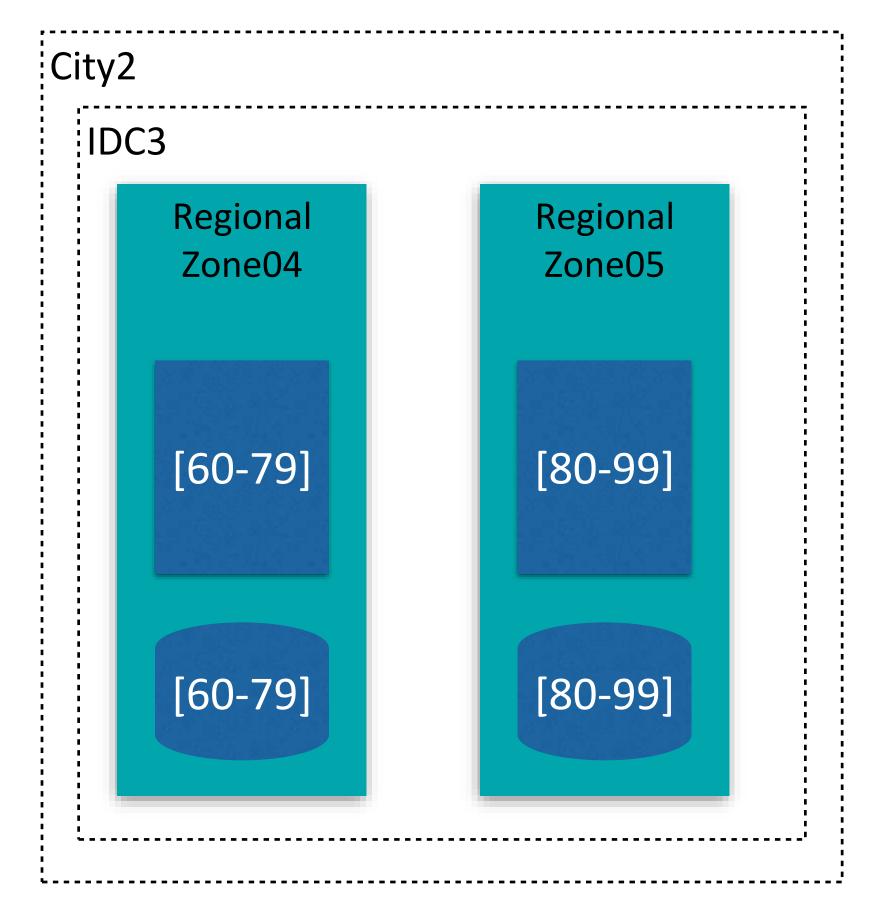
### 逻辑单元与物理数据中心





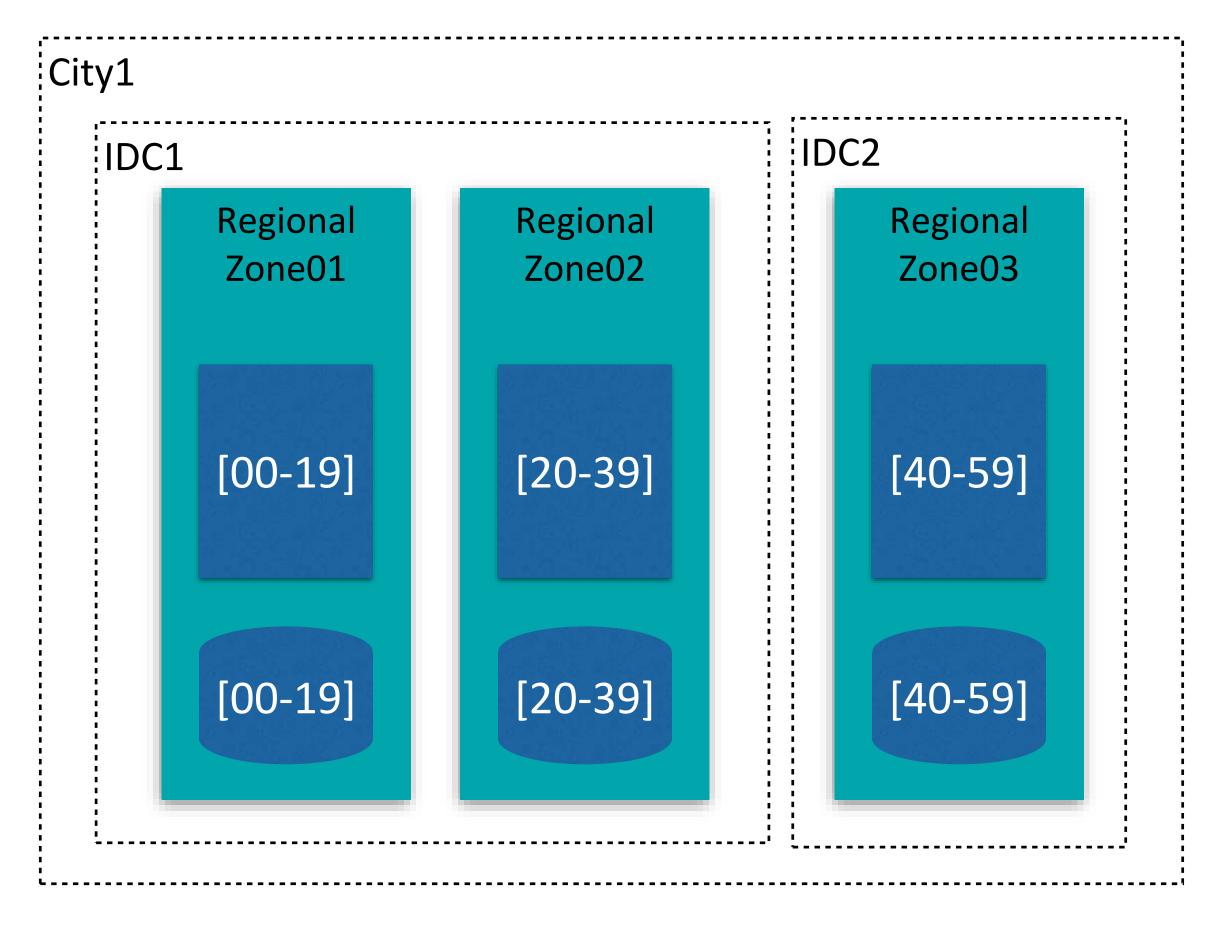
#### 两地三中心的一种典型部署

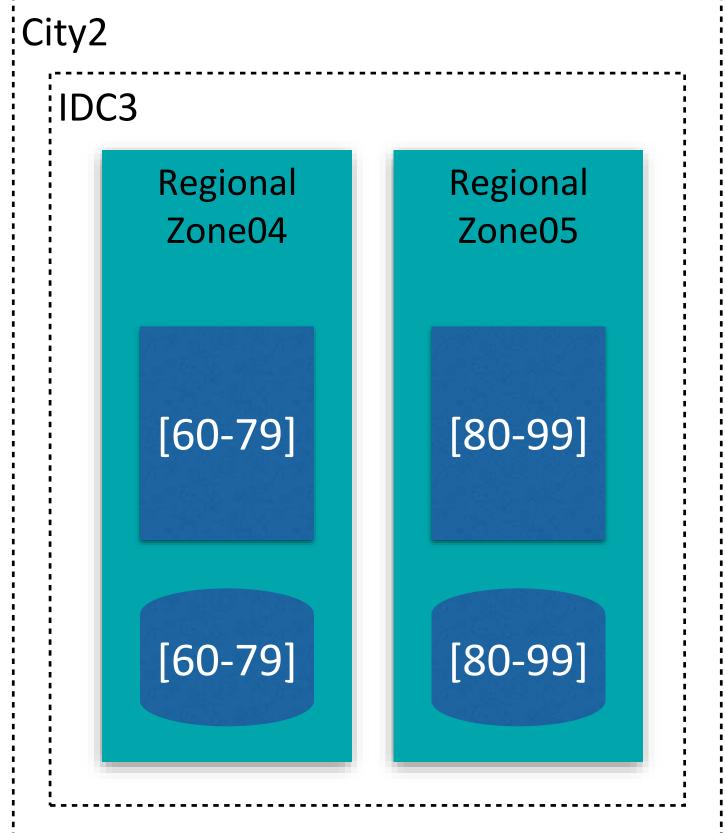


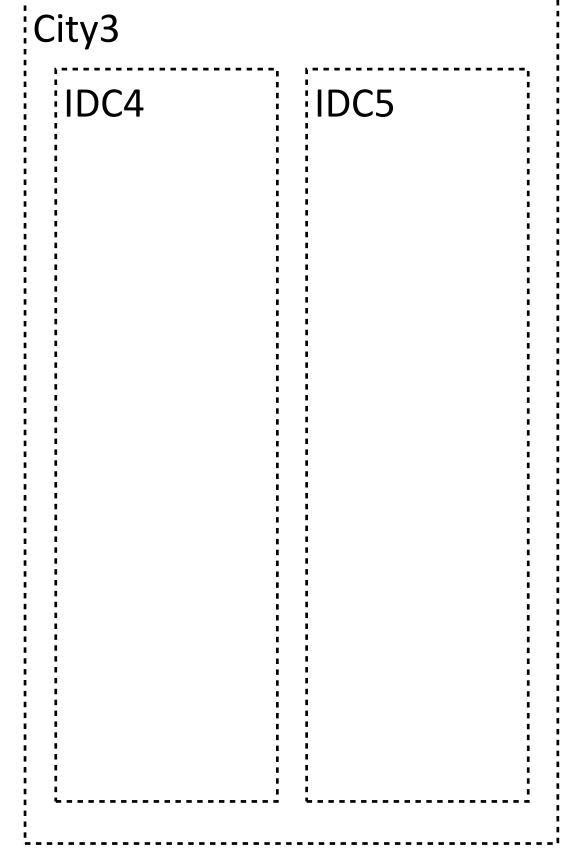




### 向三地五中心演进

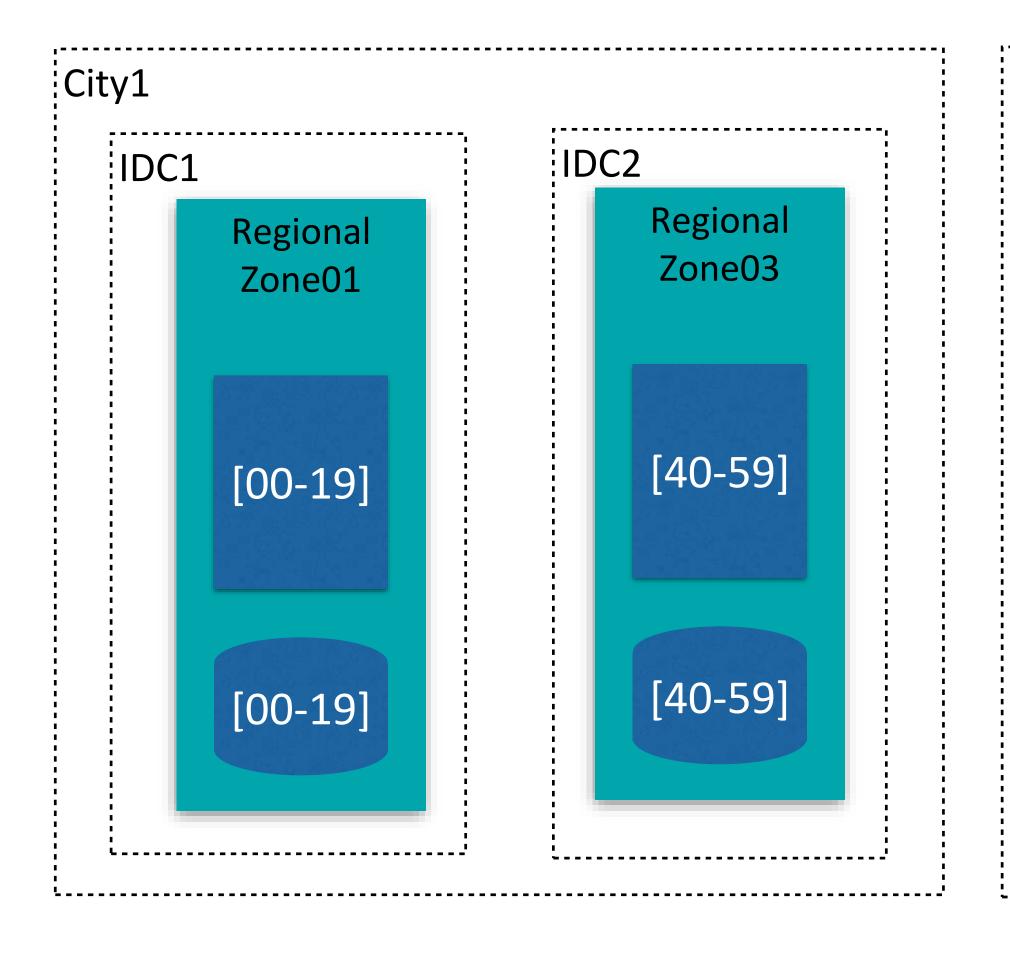


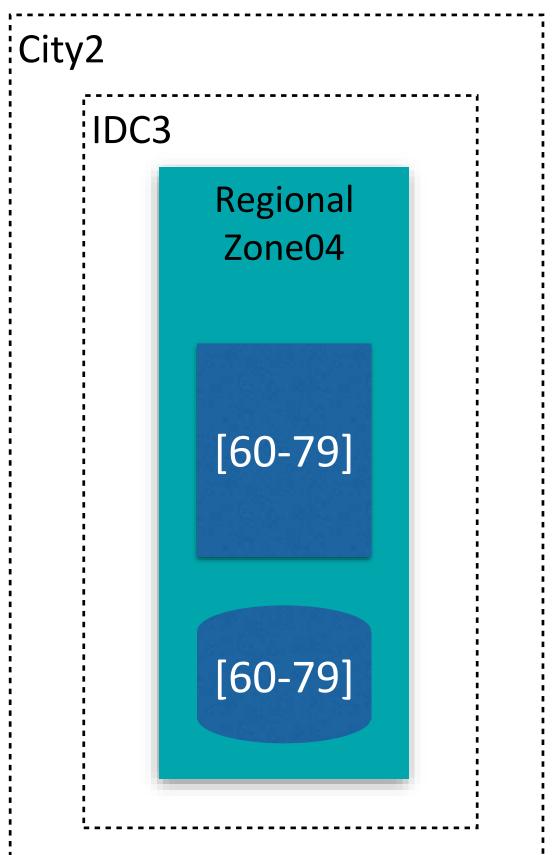


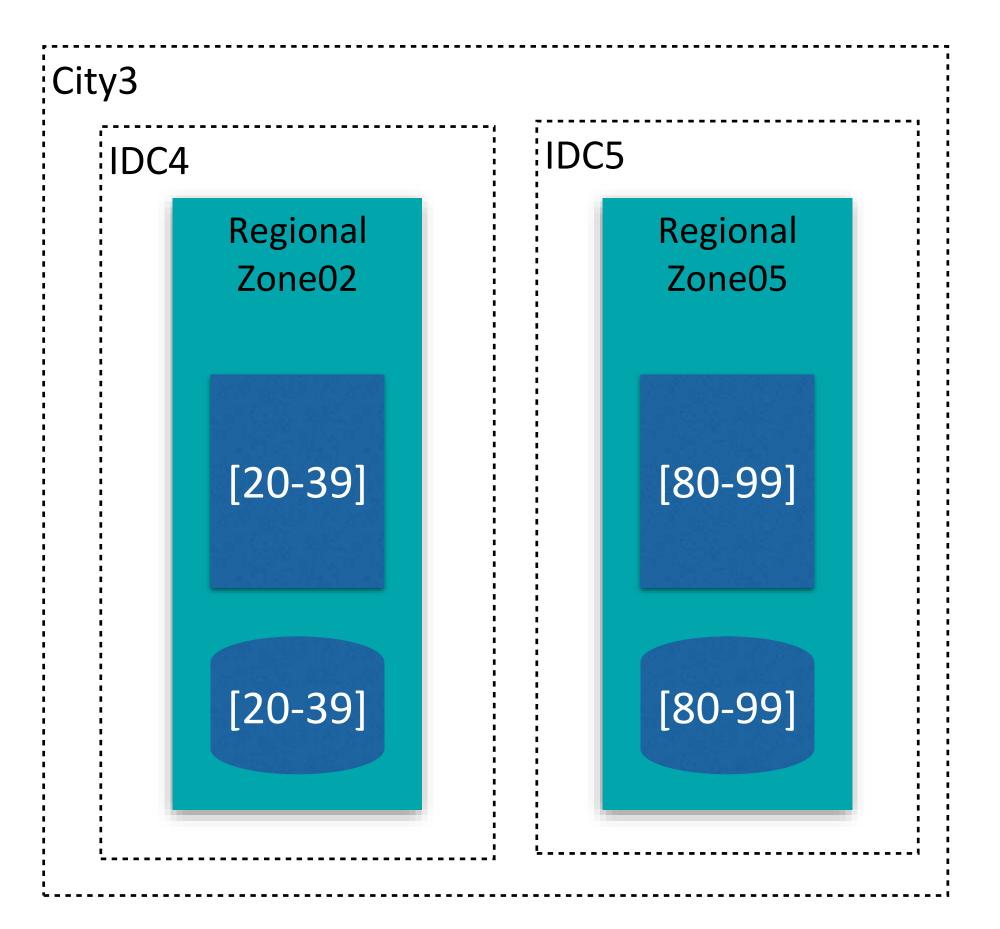




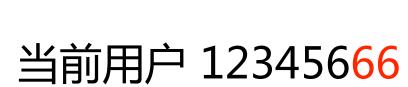
#### 三地五中心的一种典型部署

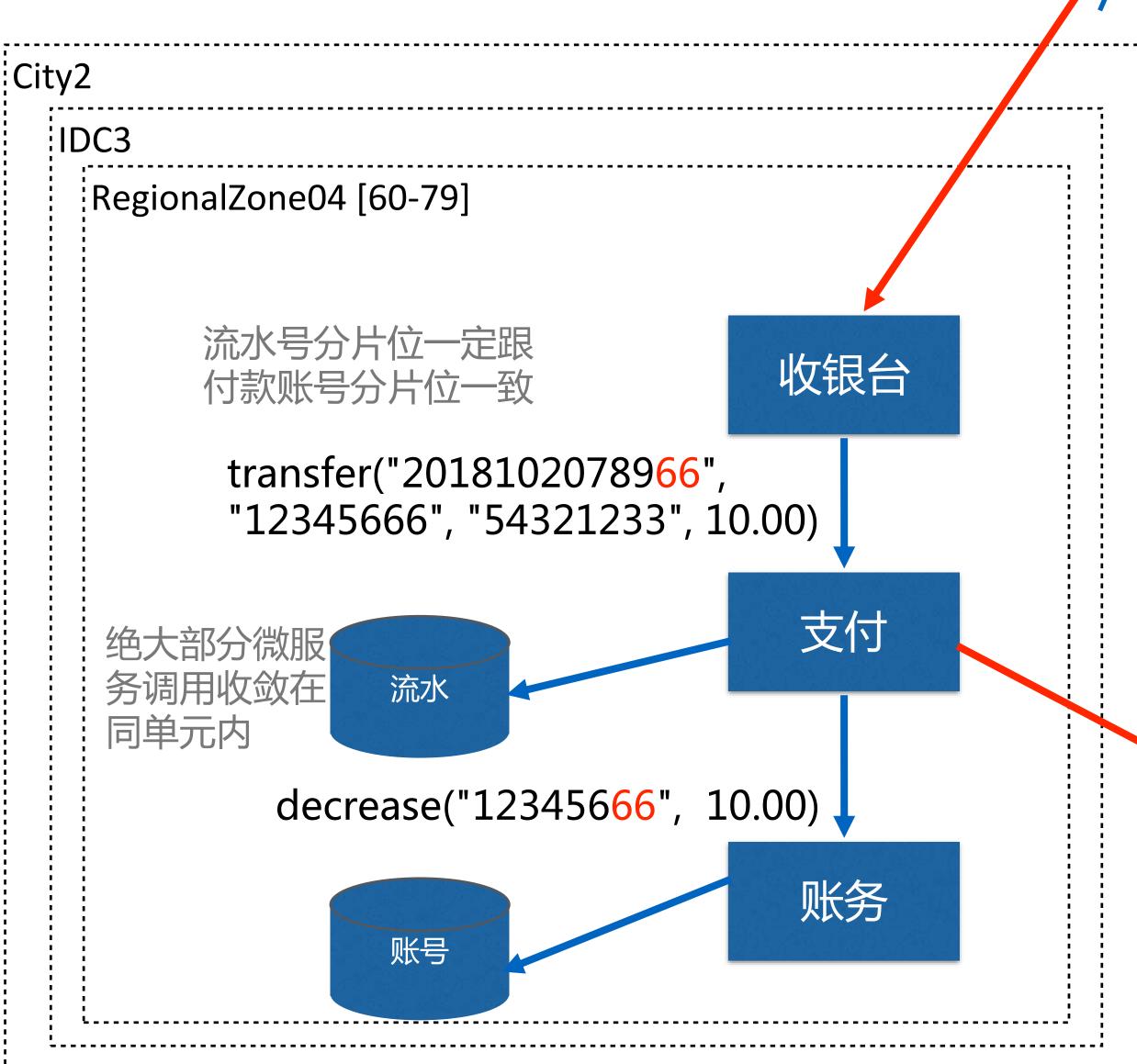


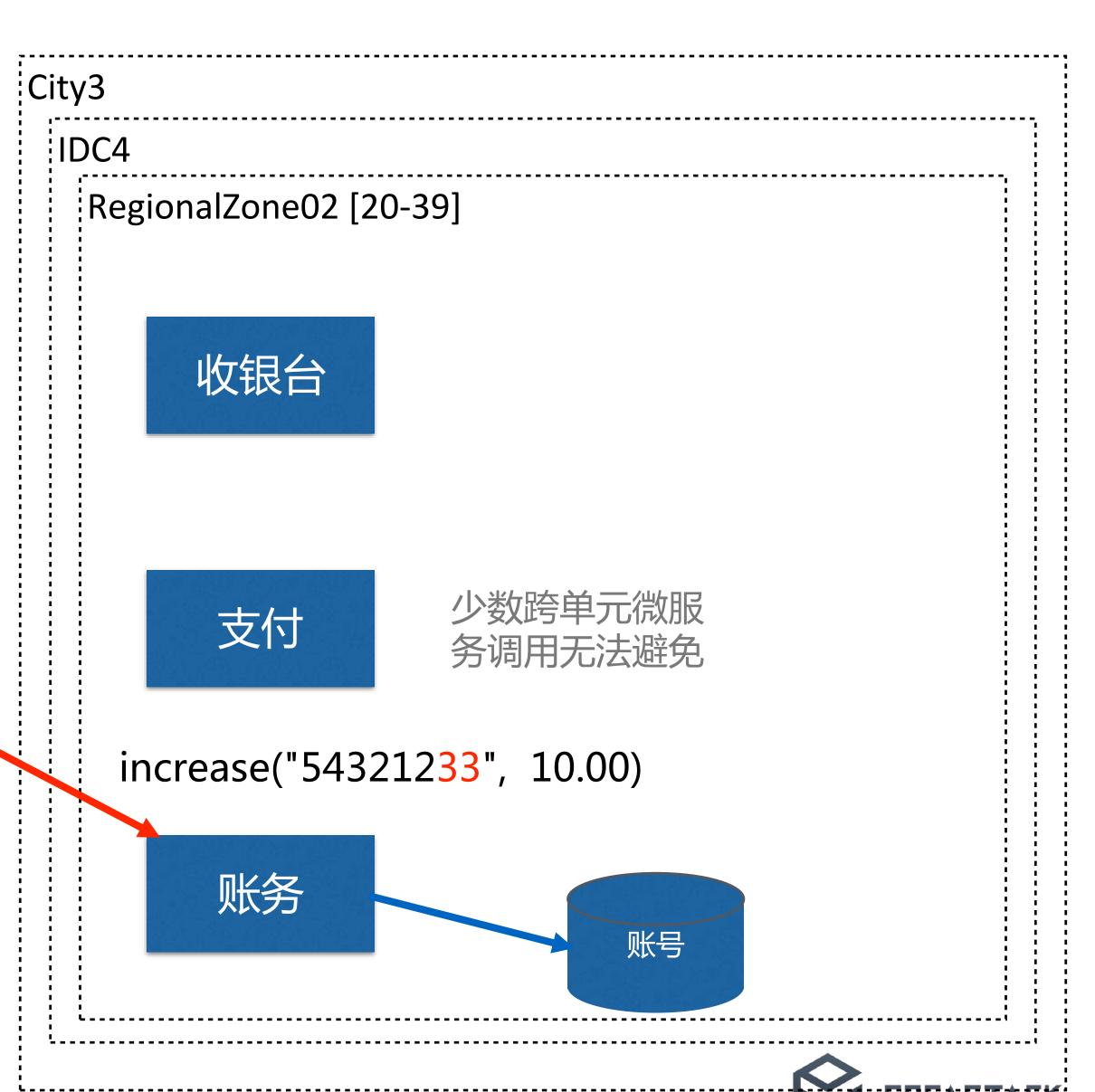


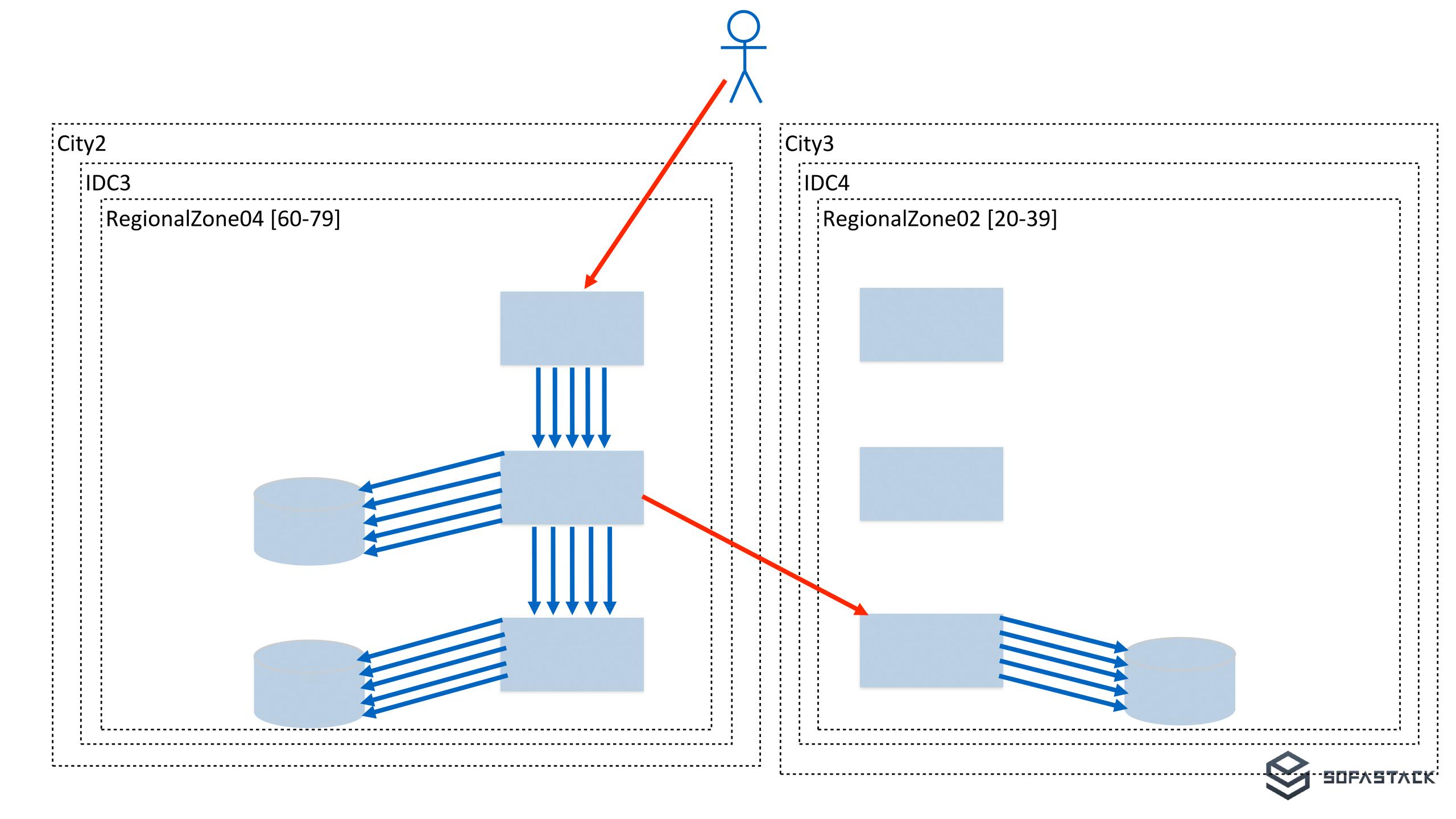




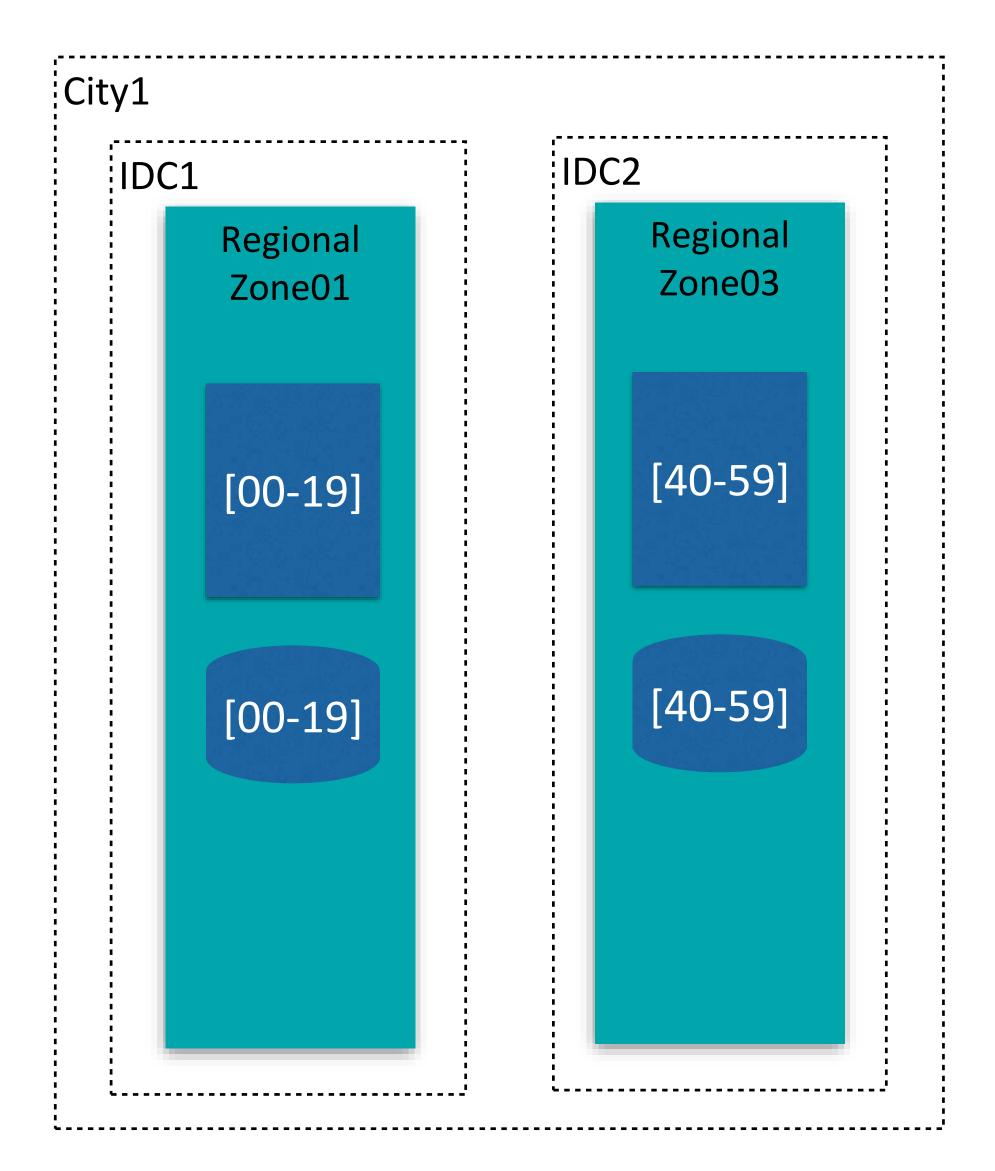


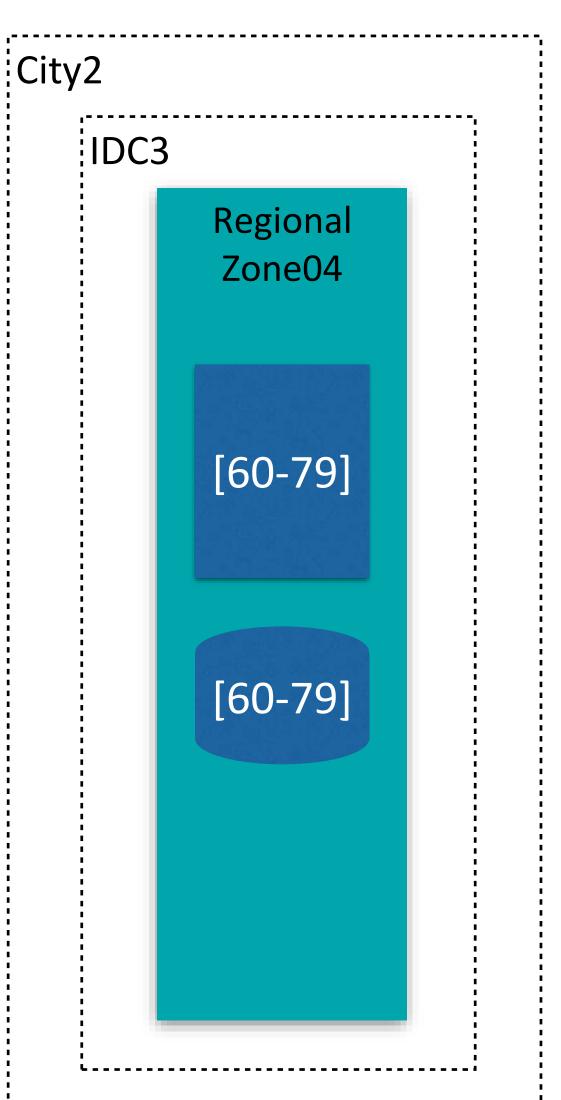


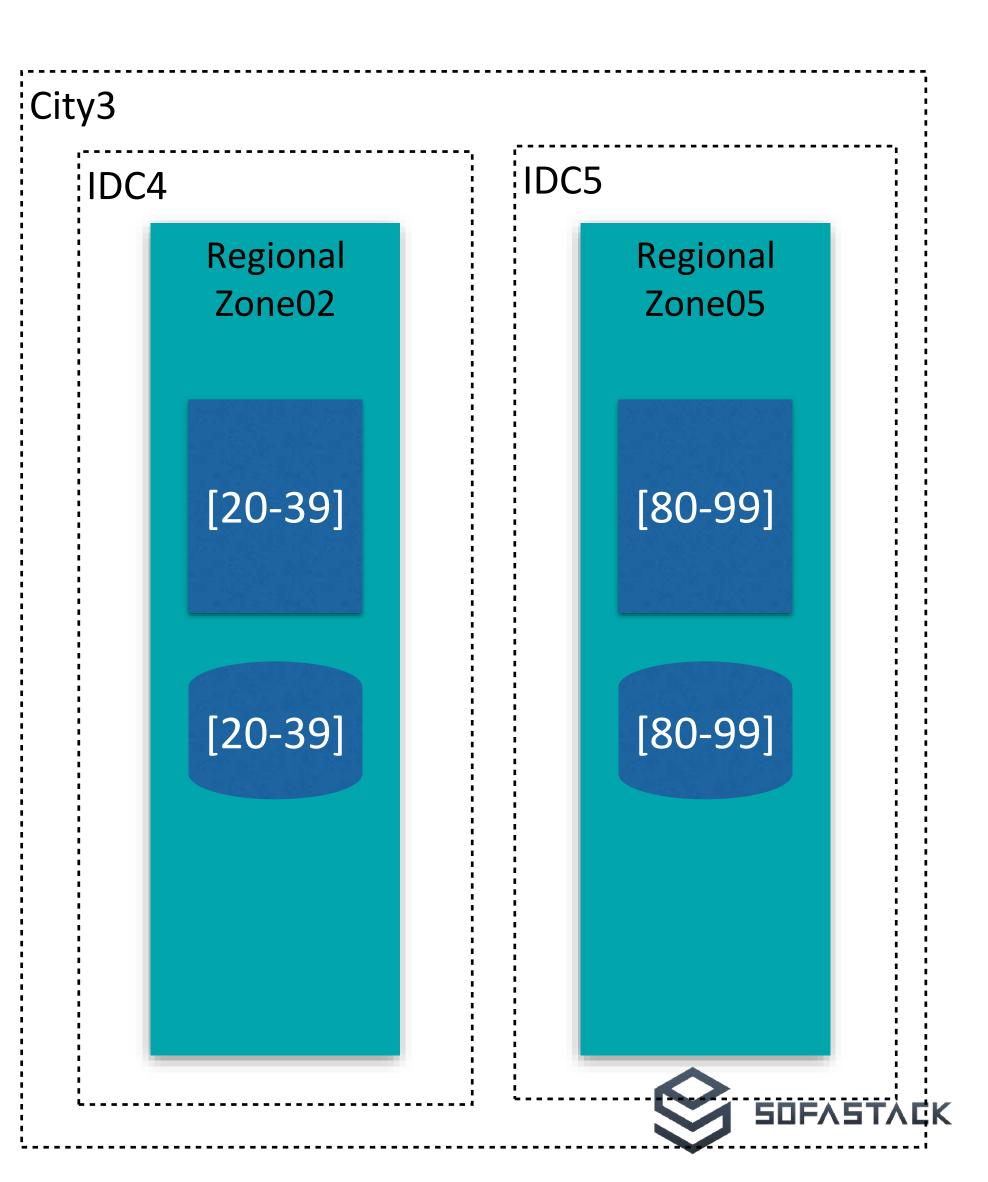




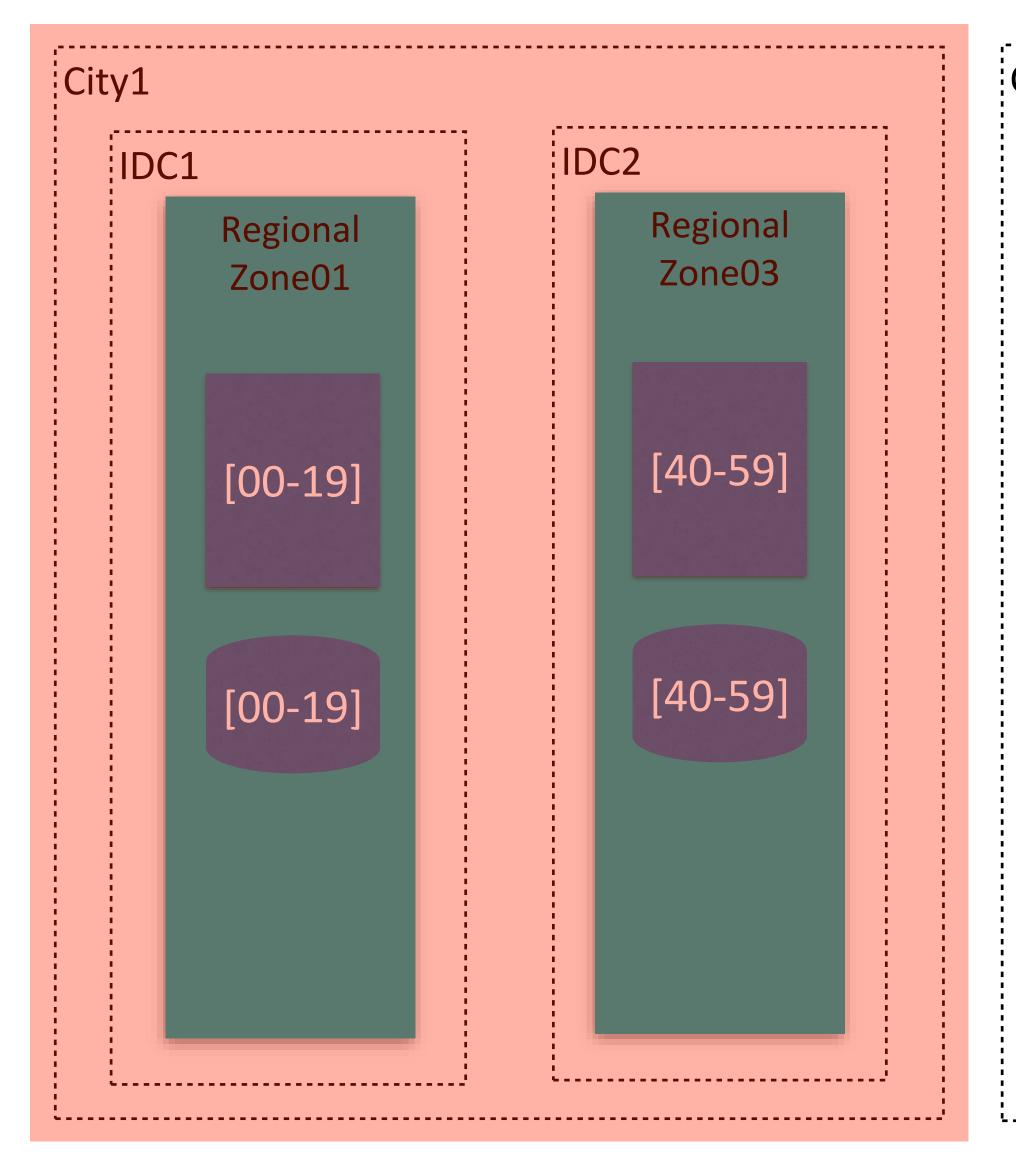
### 城市级容灾

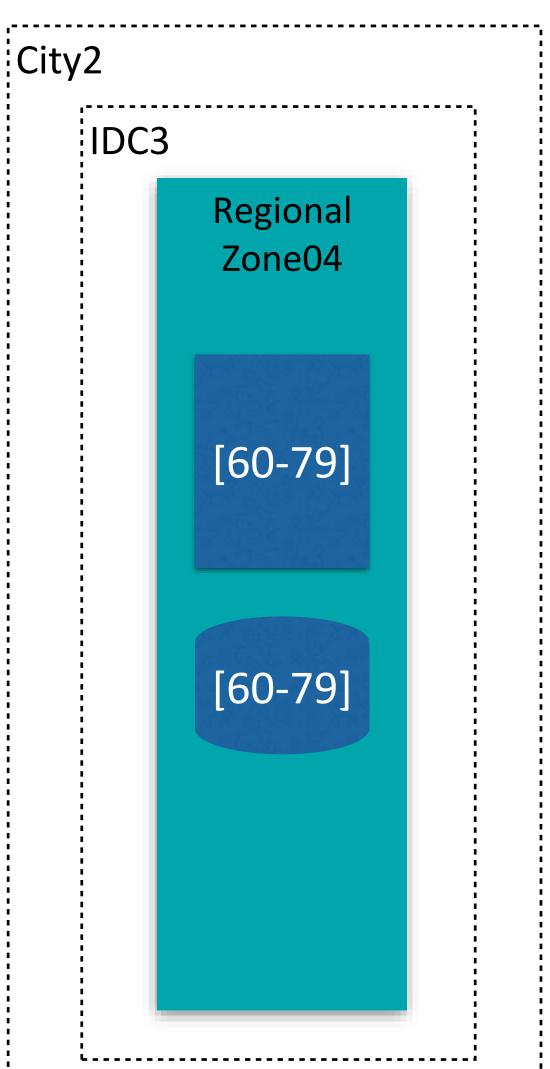


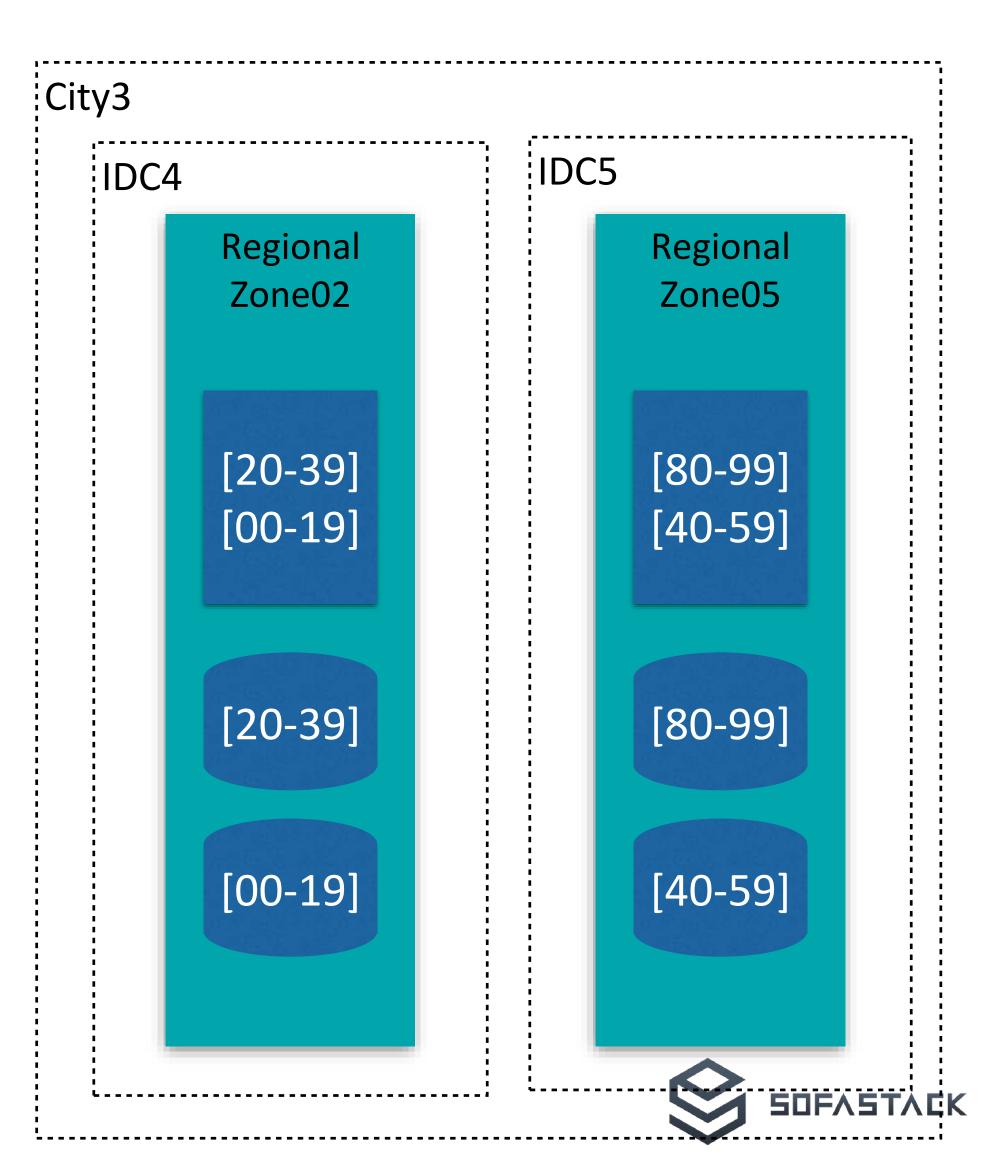




#### 城市级容灾







#### 单元化设计原则

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- 面向逻辑分区设计,而不是物理部署



# 技术组件





#### 单元化流量管控 多层防线,迷途知返

https://cashiergtj.alipay.com/standard/lightpay/lightPayCashiergtj.alipay.com/standard/lightpay/lightPayCashiergtj.alipay.com/standard/lightpay/lightPayCashiergtj.alipay.com/standard/lightpay/lightPayCashiergtj.alipay.com/standard/lightpay/lightPayCashiergtj.alipay.com/standard/lightpay/lightPayCashiergtj.alipay.com/standard/lightpay/lightPayCashiergtj.alipay.com/standard/lightpay/lightPayCashiergtj.alipay.com/standard/lightpay/lightPayCashiergtj.alipay.com/standard/lightpay/lightPayCashiergtj.alipay.com/standard/lightpay/lightPayCashiergtj.alipay.com/standard/lightpay/lightPayCashiergtj.alipay.com/standard/lightpay/lightPayCashiergtj.alipay.com/standard/lightpay/lightPayCashiergtj.alipay.com/standard/lightpay/lig

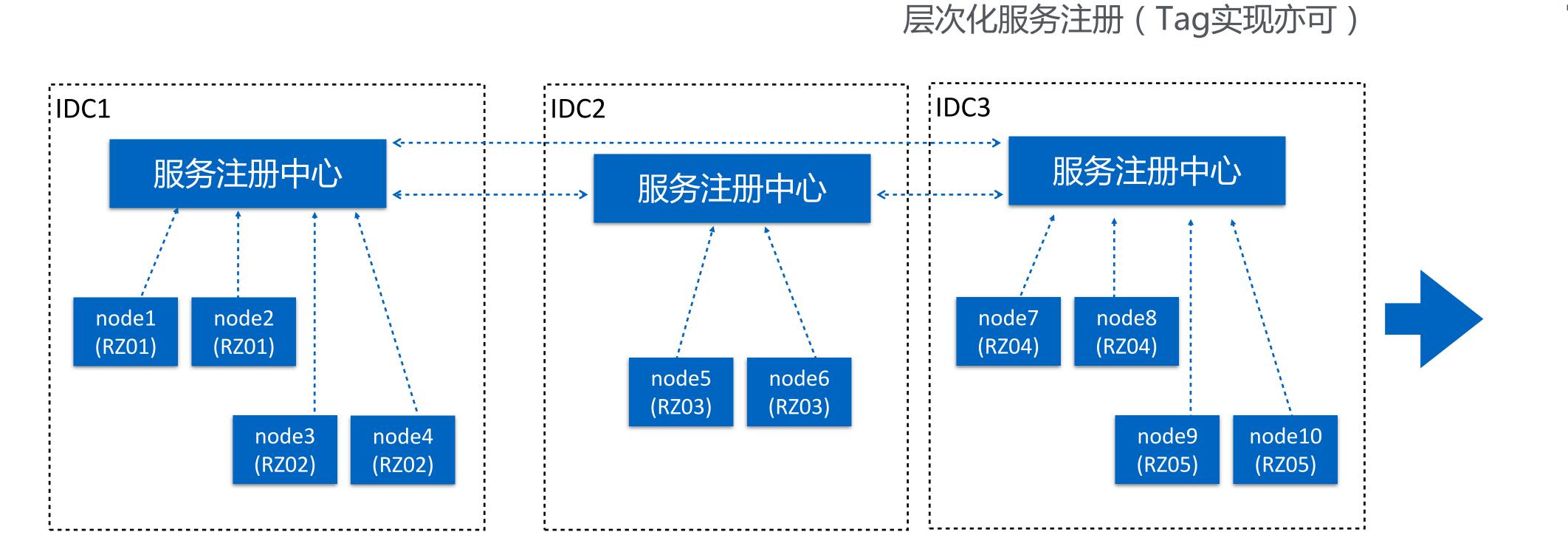


付款-转账

DNS层 多域名技术 反向代理层 代理转发 网关/WEB层 HTTP拦截器转发 服务层 服务路由 数据访问层 最后兜底确保数据正确



#### 全局服务注册中心

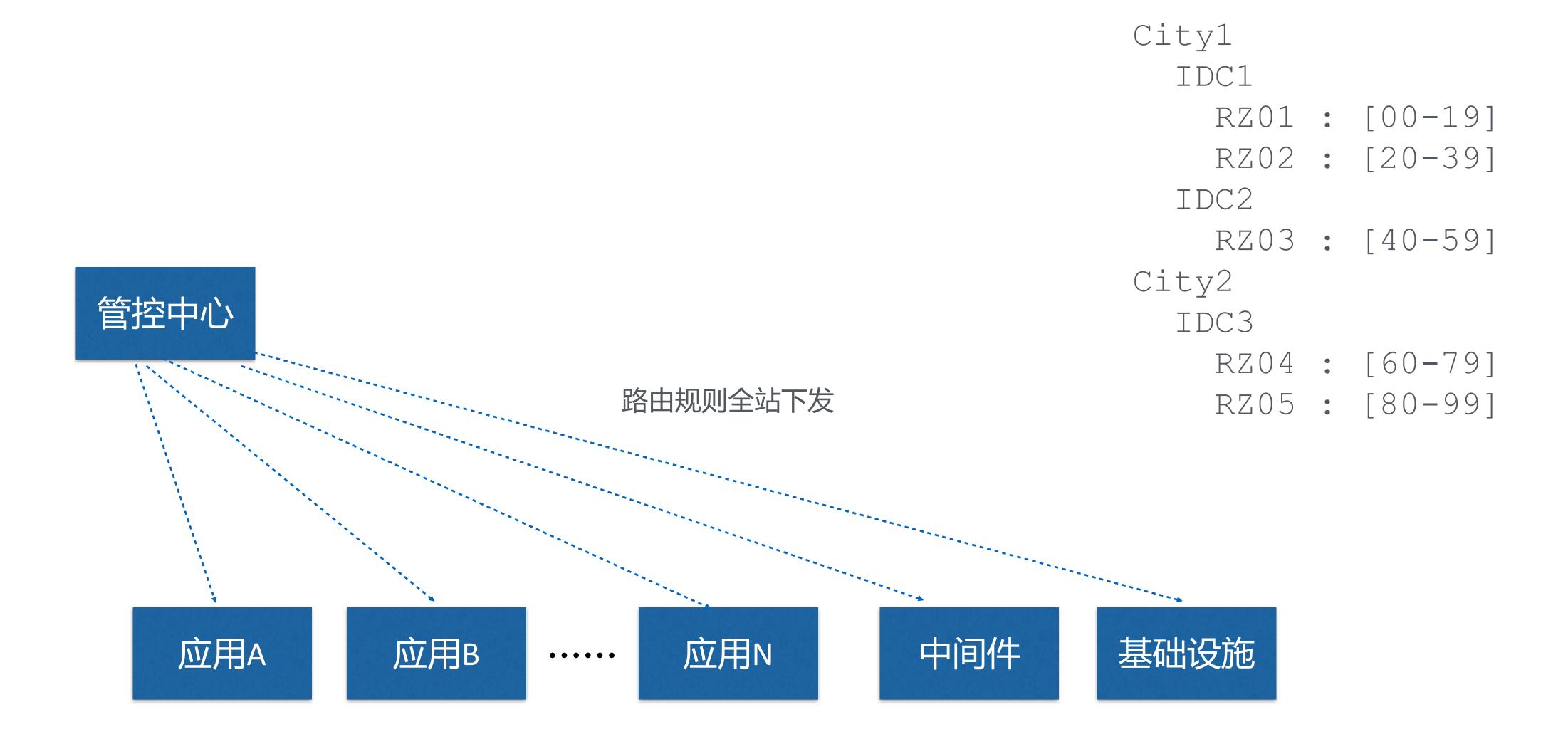


#### Service1: -RZ01 node1 node2 -RZ02 node3 node4 -RZ03 node5 node6 -RZ04node7 node8 -RZ05 node9



node10

### 统一路由规则





#### 注解驱动的 RPC 路由

```
public interface TradeService {
    @ZoneRoute(uidGenerator = "com.alipay.trade.util.TradeUidGenerator")
   Result transfer(String tradeNumber, String buyerId, String sellerId, Double balance);
public class TradeUidGenerator implements UidGenerator {
   public String generateUid(Method method, Object[] args) {
        //参数校验及异常处理略.....
       String tradeNumber = (String) args[0];
        //从交易号截取末两位作为分片ID
       return tradeNumber.subString(tradeNumber.length()-2);
```



#### 注解驱动的 RPC 路由

```
@ZoneRoute(uidGenerator = "com.alipay.account.util.AccountUidGenerator")
public interface AccountService {
    //增加
   Result increase(String userId, Double balance);
    //扣减
   Result decrease (String userId, Double balance);
public class AccountUidGenerator implements UidGenerator {
   public String generateUid(Method method, Object[] args) {
        //参数校验及异常处理略.....
        String userId = (String) args[0];
        //从用户ID截取末两位作为分片ID
       return userId.subString(userId.length()-2);
```



#### 小结

- 多层防线,迷途知返,尽可能早进入正确的单元
- 单元粒度的服务发现
- 全局统一路由规则
- · 业务透明的单元化 RPC 框架
- · DAL层最后兜底,确保数据正确性





