大众点评手机客户端 架构变迁



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QQ基础数据库架构演变之路

QQ空间技术架构之峥嵘岁月

架构之美:开放环境下的网络架构

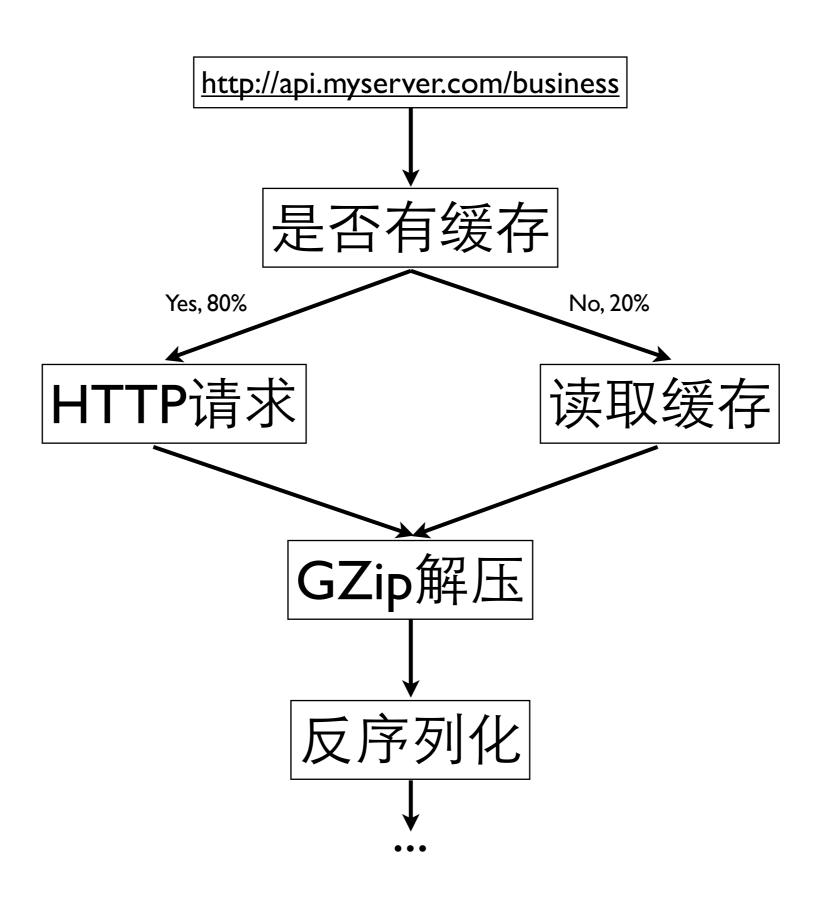
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- 速度
- 灵活性
- 耦合

速度

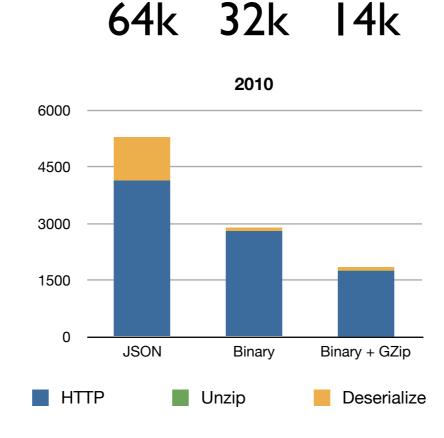
Network



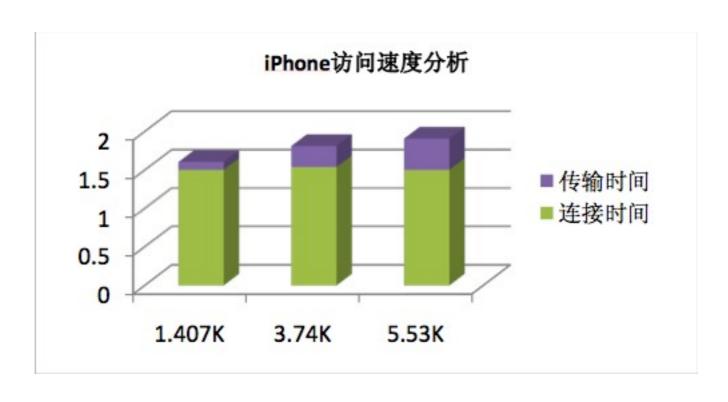
优化HTTP速度

- GZip压缩,减小数据包的大小
- 更加快速的序列化(Binary)

2010 HTC Magic 600MHz CPU



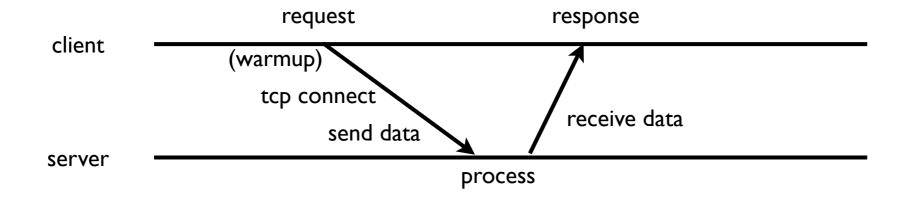
HTTP响应时间

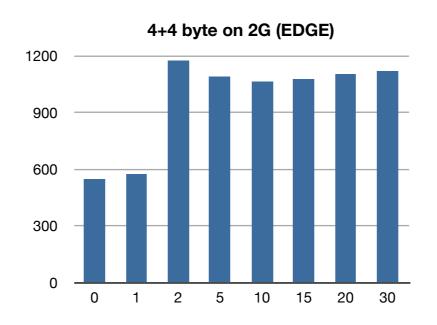


year 2010 from baidu

优化HTTP协议

● 移动网络特性: 高延时

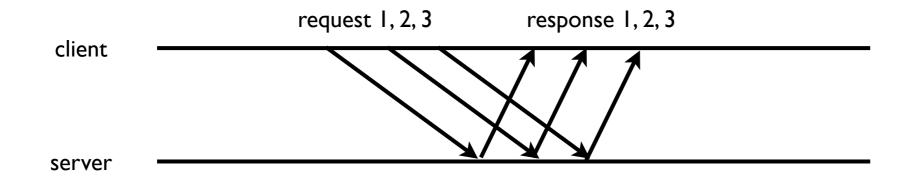


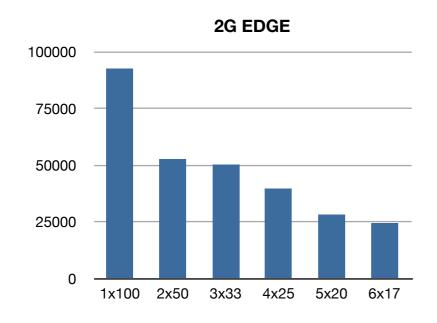


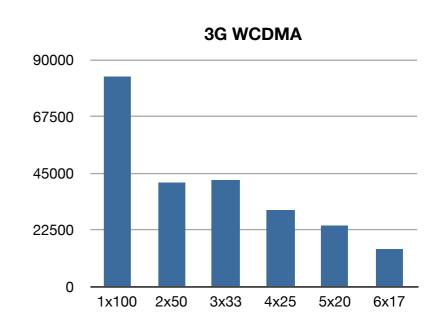
两次请求间隔时间

优化HTTP协议

● 并发请求性能

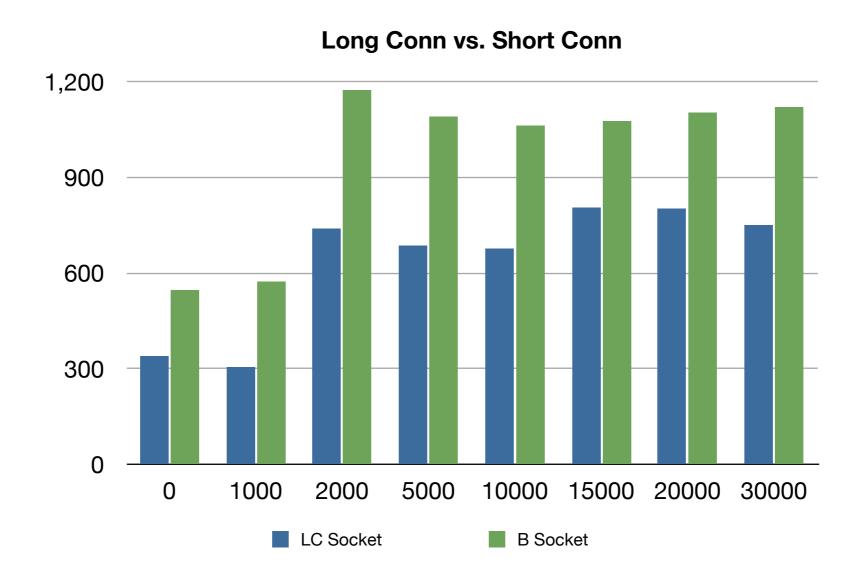






优化HTTP协议

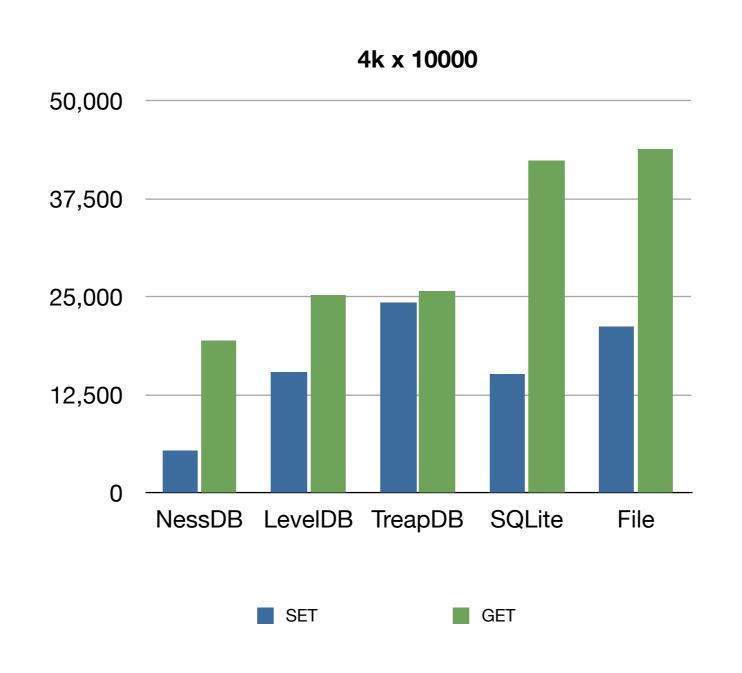
● 复用TCP连接(TCP长连接)

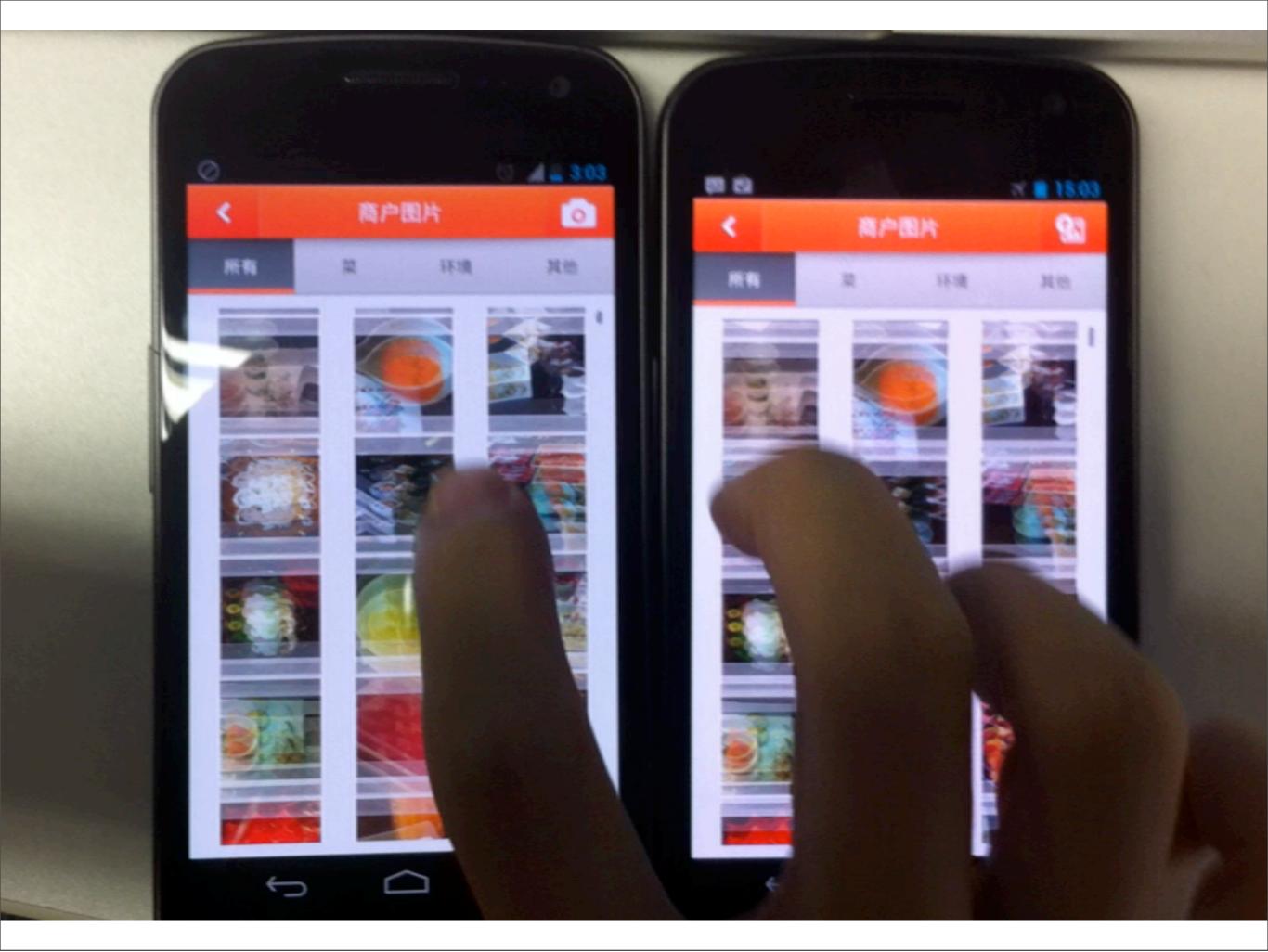


缓存优化

- 更加细化的缓存规则,以提高使用率
 - 先读取再更新(微博)
 - 网络失败时用过期缓存替代
- 优化IO速度
 - SQLite和文件速度差不多(<5000)
 - MemCache只在局部有效
 - 基于KVDB的速度优化

KVDB速度比较





NDK

- byte[]
 - Encrypt / Decrypt
 - GZip
 - HASH (MD5)
- String

5 com/dianping/m/net/BaseApi.decrypt ([B)[B	64.9%	72.815
17 com/dianping/m/net/BaseApi.\$exec (Lorg/ar	35.1%	39.367
9 com/dianping/m/net/BaseApi.\$exec (Lorg/apa	93.7%	39.704
82 com/dianping/m/net/BaseApi.decrypt ([B)[B	6.3%	2.655

反序列化?

byte[]

JSONObject

MyObject

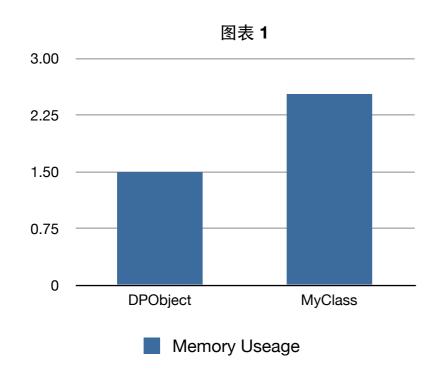
```
class DPObject {
   byte[] bytes;
   int start;
   int length;

int getInt(String name);
   String getString(String name);
   double getDouble(String name);
   DPObject getObject(String name);
   DPObject[] getArray(String name);
}
```

性能

Memory

Speed



83000 get/s *

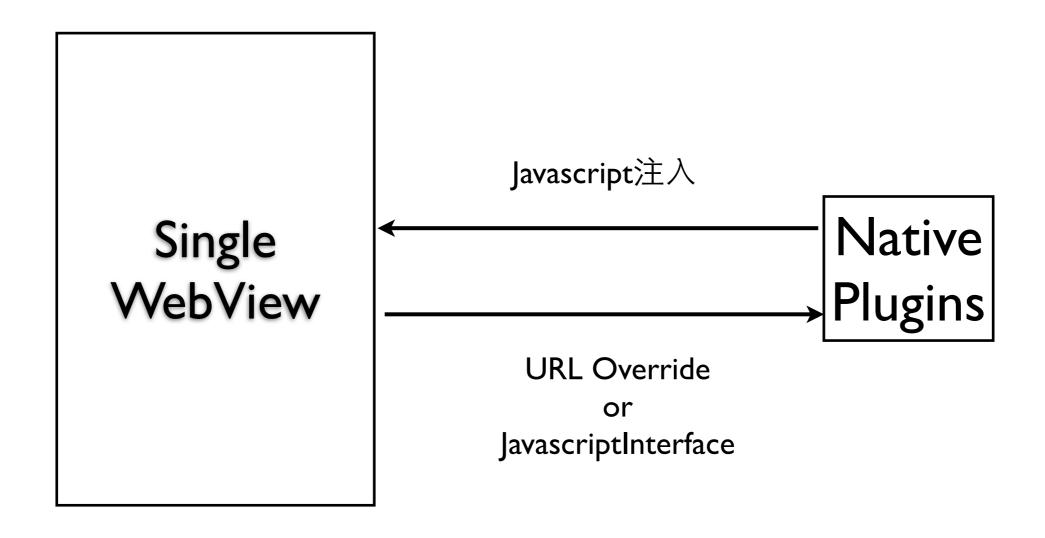
*Galaxy Nexus - ARMv7 I.2G

灵活性

Hybrid App

Native + HTML

PhoneGap

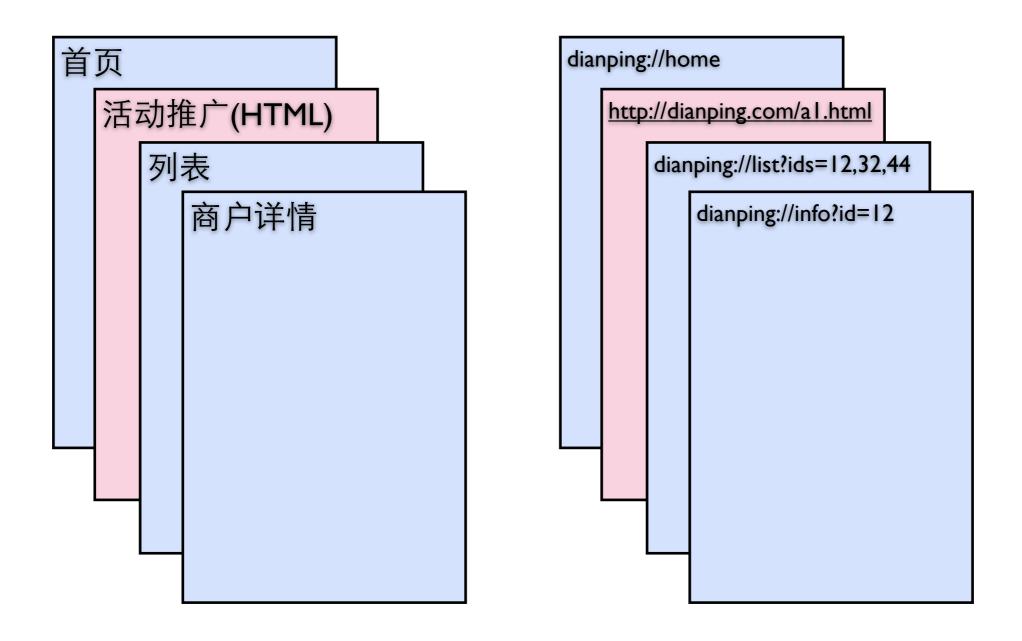


Why Not?

- 以Native UI为主的应用已经形成
- 团队缺乏有经验的Web前端设计
- HTML在当时的硬件条件下运行不流畅,且无法解决 长列表滚动卡死的问题

● 当时还没有PhoneGap

Activity Stack



URL Scheme

• HTML

```
<a href="dianping://shopinfo?id=123456">查看商户详情</a>
```

Android

iOS

```
[[UIApplication sharedApplication] openURL:
[NSURL URLWithString:@"dianping://shopinfo?id=123456"]];
```

Simple is best

- 概念简单,就跟打开网站一样,很容易跟别人解释清楚。
- 实现简单,几行代码就能实现。
- 跨平台, iOS和Android都可以采用。

Web开发和移动开发还是有显著区别的,如果采用混搭,必须以一个为主。

PhoneGap 重HTML 轻Native

URL Scheme 重Native 轻HTML

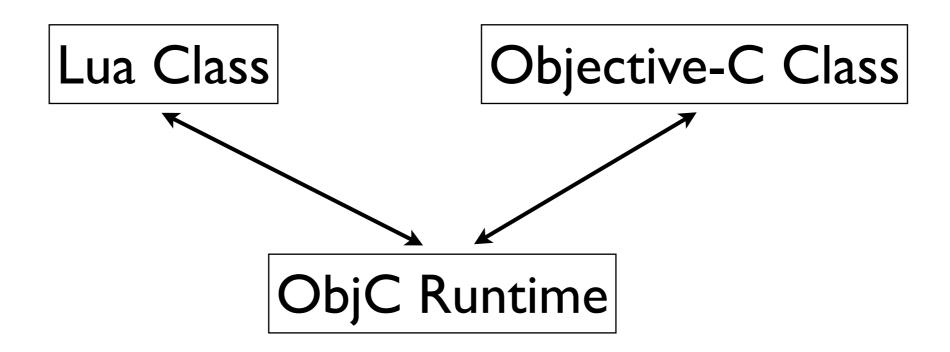
HTML

Native

脚本语言

Lua & Objective-C

Wax



DEMO

Wax Category

http://github.com/mmin18

Android

- dalvik下无法创建新的类
- Java是静态类型,脚本语言调用需要指定类型,代码非常冗余
- 使用C/C++实现的Lua和Python解释器面临的问题
 - 无法直接在Lua/Python中引用Java对象(内存地址变化)
 - 需要经过JNI来中转所有调用,中间层实现成本较高

● 使用Java实现的Lua和Python解释器效率较低,且可靠性未知

动态加载

Android DexClassLoader

DexClassLoader

Apk Override

.class res/*

Activity.getAssets()

Activity.getClassLoader()

Activity.getResources()

Activity.getTheme()

http://github.com/mmin 18

DEMO

Fragment Loader

http://github.com/mmin18

耦合

MVC

- Model是信息的载体,也是流动性最大的
- 利用类来表示Model会在产生代码耦合性
- 随着业务的复杂,Model的定义也会趋向复杂化

Strong Type Model

API Definition

Interface

urlreturn typeparamshttp://api.myserver.com/searchSearchResultcityid=<int>keyword=<string>sort=<enum>http://api.myserver.com/loginUserProfileuser=<string>pass=<string>

Model

SearchResult		
int	StartIndex	
int	NextStartIndex	
int	TotalCount	
List <shop></shop>	List	

UserProfile		
int	UserID	
string	NickName	
string	Avatar	
int	Level	
string	Weibo	
string	Token	

Definition Model

Browser

DOM

Javascript

jQuery: \$("a[href*='/content/gallery']")

Definition Model

JSON

```
object
{}
                              "Name":"小南国", ← getString("Name")
{ members }
                              "ID":434,
members
                              "Coupon": [
pair
pair, members
                                "Title":"买一送一之类…", ← getArray("Coupon") [0].getString("Title")
pair
string: value
                                "ID":654,
array
                                "Date":"2012-01-01"
r elements 1
elements
value
value, elements
                                "Title":"买一送二...", ← getInt("Coupon[0].ID")
value
string
                                "ID":655,
number
                                "Date":"2012-06-01"
object
array
true
false
null
```

Business Module

Page I

Business

Module

Page2

Business

Module

Page3

Business

Module

Page4

Navigation Manage & URL Mapping

Application Framework

Service, Model(DPObject), Utils

System Framework

iOS UIKit, Android.jar

