云原生的 MySQL 托管服务架构 及读写分离的优化

宋青见 C+E CCIC Principle PM



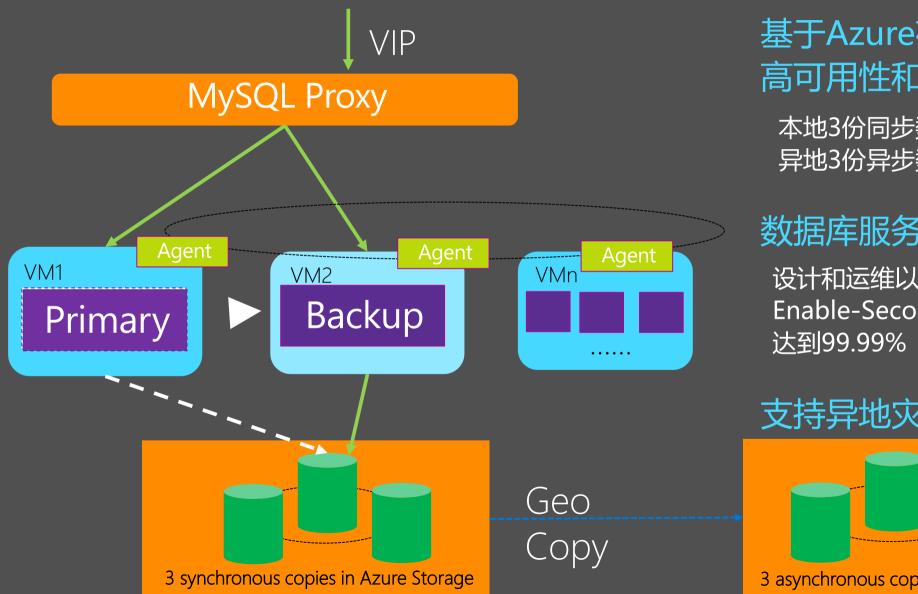
议题

- 云原生的 Azure RDS for MySQL 托管服务架构
- 读写分离的优化
- · 微服务架构Service Fabric的相关介绍



云原生的托管服务架构 – DevOps (开发工程师运维)

云原生的 MySQl PaaS服务: 高可用高可靠



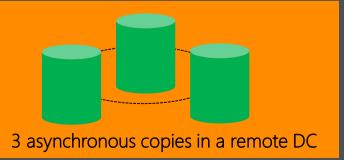
基于Azure存储提供数据的 高可用性和高可靠性

本地3份同步数据拷贝 异地3份异步数据拷贝

数据库服务的高可用

设计和运维以99.9%高可用为标准 Enable-Secondary 启用备用库

支持异地灾备恢复



下一步的架构:一体化的数据库运维平台已全球上线





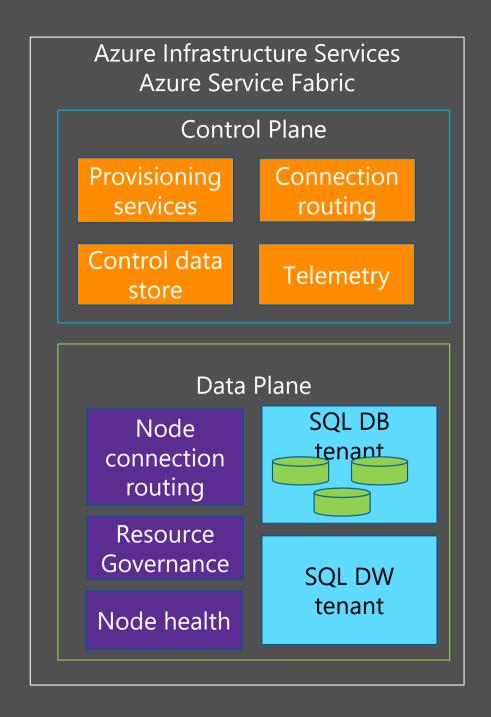


SQL Data PostgreSQL ^{预览} **SQL** Database MySQL ^{预览} Power BI, App Services, Data Factory, Analytics, ML, Cognitive, Bot... Warehouse 智能:建议,优化,监测 Azure 关系型数据库 灵活: 按需弹性放缩,资源管理 托管运维平台 可信: 高可用/灾备 备份/恢复, 安全, 审计, 多租户隔离 Azure 云主机+网络 Azure 云存储 全球38个数区域据中心

智能//可信//灵活

Azure Global Database Service architecture

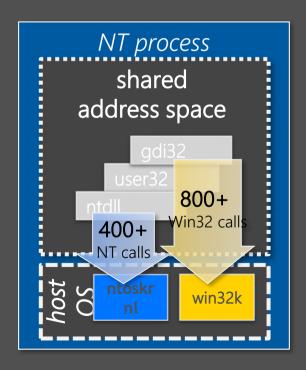
- DB Cluster is decomposed into Azure Service Fabric applications
- All applications and all DB tenants are individually deployable
- Databases are "services" managed by Azure Service Fabric

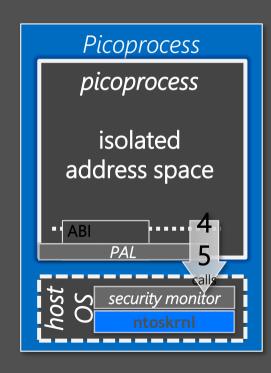




Drawbridge: A container technology to achieve isolation, security and density in the cloud

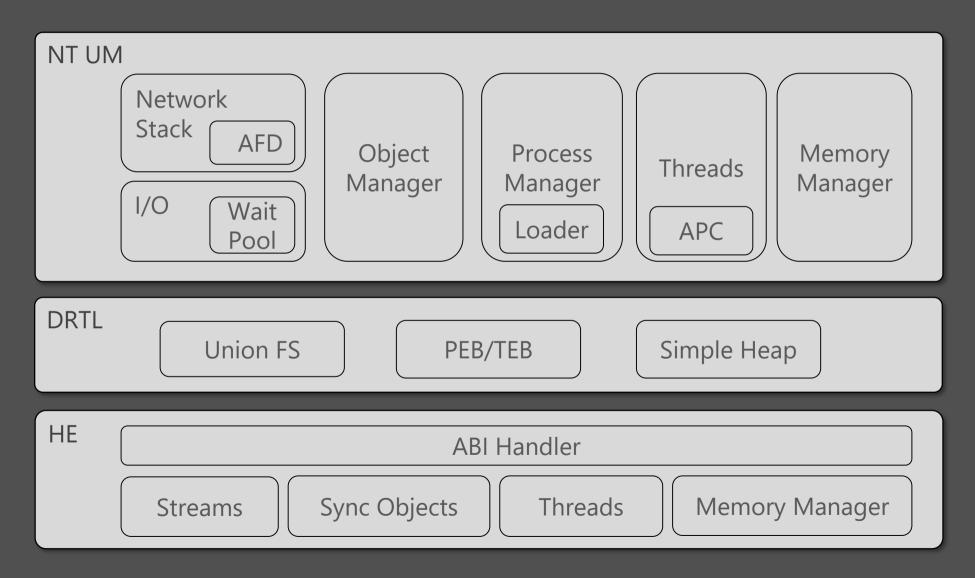
- · Modified Windows Kernel to run in user mode, aka Library OS or LibOS
- · Designed for running on Windows and leverages Pico-process feature
- · Pico-process is a NT process with empty address space



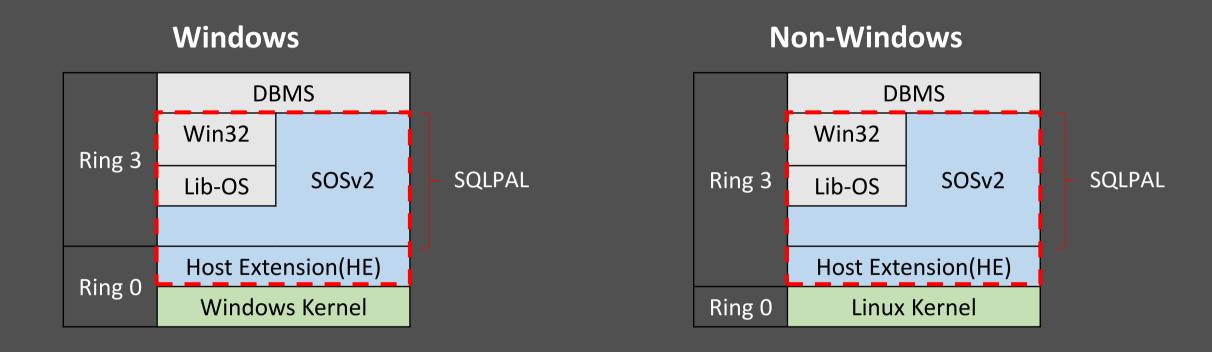


- All 1200+ system calls blocked from user-mode (NTOS and win32k)
- Enforced by 35-line change to KiSystemServiceHandler
- No perf impact to other processes —leverages "slow path" used by UMS
- 45 new system calls added to process (Drawbridge system calls)
- Even hard-coded traps can't break out

LibOS: A user mode runtime library exposing semantics of Windows kernel



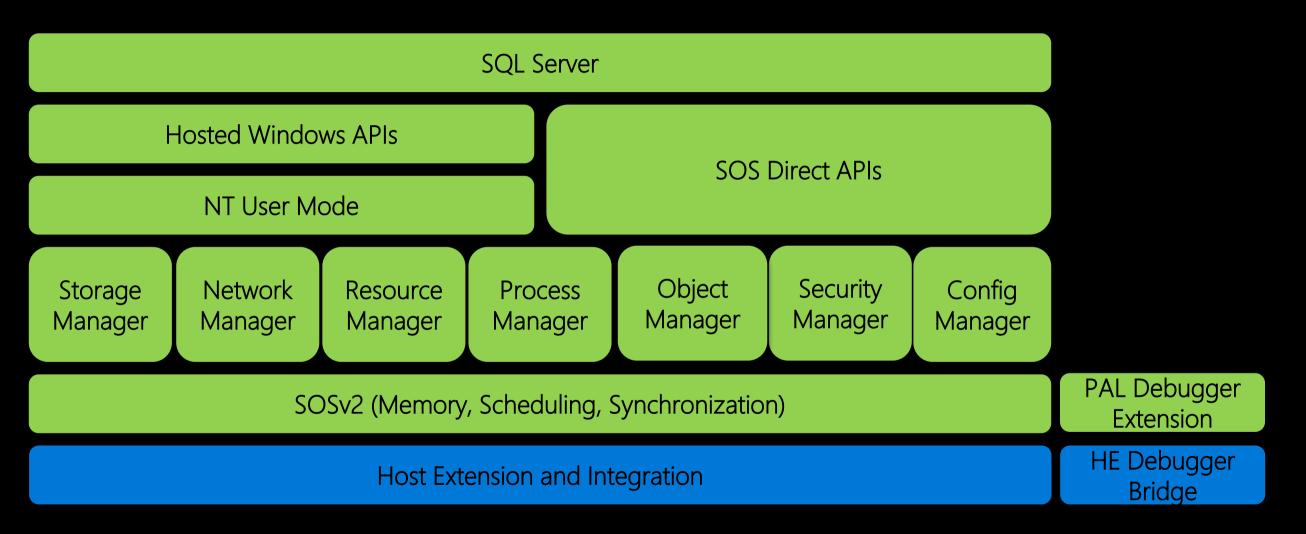
SQL Platform Abstraction Layer (SQLPAL): Windows and Linux



- Windows Host Extension has a driver for creating the Pico process and a monitor process (user mode) that implements non-perf related ABIs. ABI calls are handled by the driver and are either handled directly (Like File IO) or are marshalled to the monitor process for handling (like File Open)
- On Linux everything is in user mode. Main difference is Ring 0 to 3 transition point.

 And hence no isolation

SQL PAL and SOSv2 Architecture

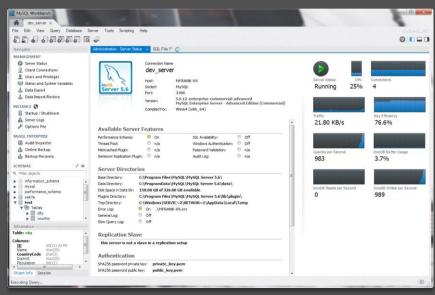


支持熟悉的平台和工具

后台用的DB Engine是MySQL 社区版本 (Community Edition)

支持现有的MySQL客户端和工具 (例如phpMyAdmin, MySQLworkbench, navicat 等)



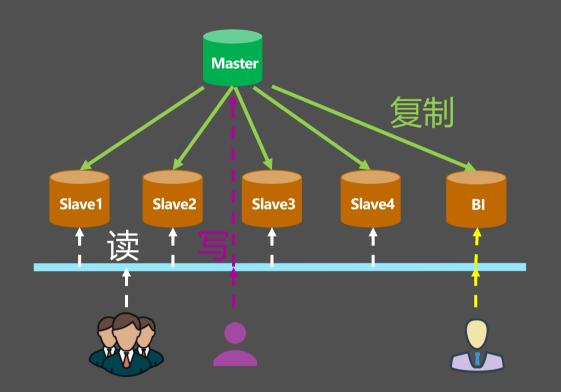


读写分离的优化

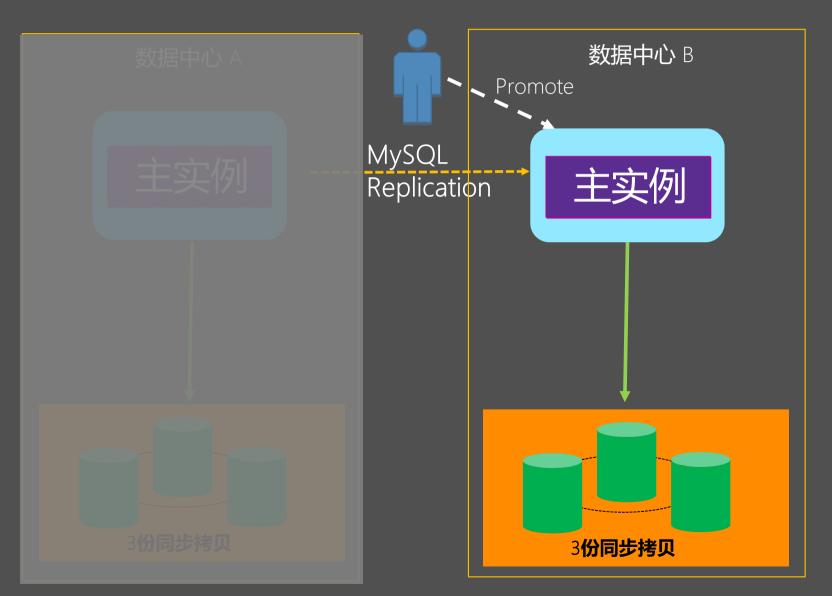
读写分离的实现细节和优化

- 关闭MySQL本身的主从复制功能
 - 主库的 Binlog 已经存储于 Azure Storage
 - 在PaaS内设置 一主多从,不需要打开MySQL本身的主从复制功能

- 通过外部独立进程,进行主库 binlog的解析和从库入库操作
 - Commit 的性能损耗 > Write的性能损耗
 - Write Combine 优化



灾备恢复 – 基于异地副本 (replica)



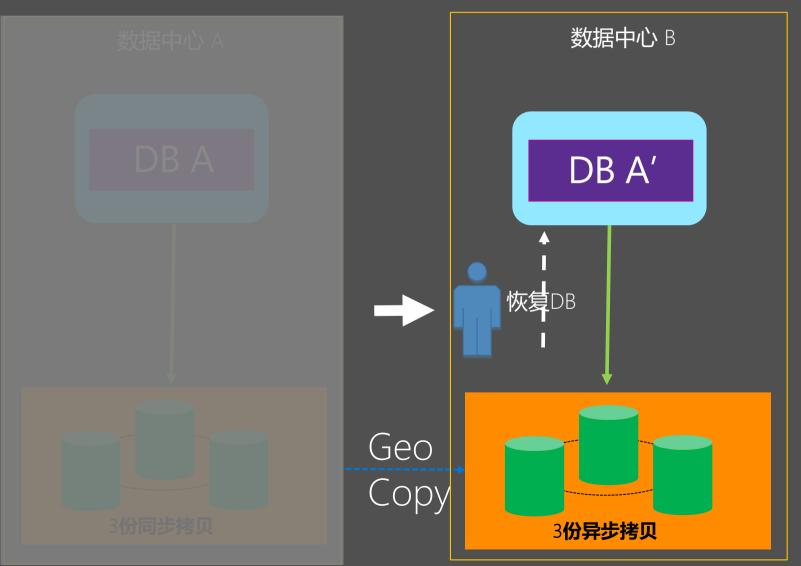
基于异地副本的恢复

灾备恢复指标 RPO < 30秒, ERT < 10秒

运维人员通过Portal或 Powershell升级副本为主实例

需要支付异地副本的费用

灾备恢复 – 基于异地数据库恢复



基于异地数据拷贝的恢复

灾备恢复指标 RPO < 1小时, ERT < 3小时

运维人员通过Powershell进 行恢复

所有版本具备这个功能,没有 额外费用

支持混合云的数据库同步

支持标准的MySQL Slave模式

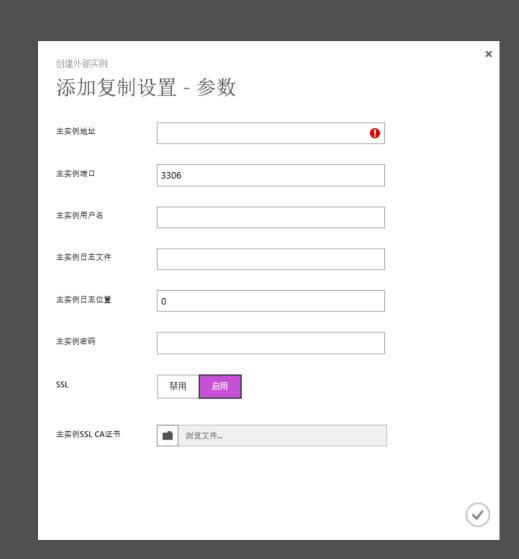
常见混合云场景

- · 从本地同步数据库到Azure上以满足Azure上的应用需要
- · 支持应用平滑迁移到Azure

通过管理门户配置同步和查看同步状态

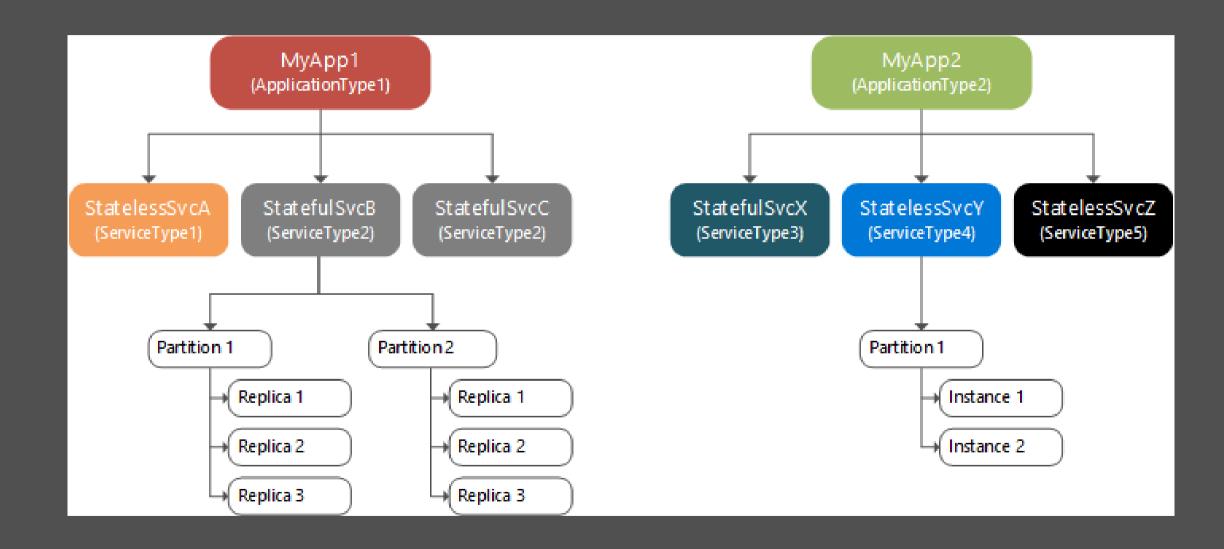
配置文档

 http://www.windowsazure.cn/documentation/articles/m ysql-database-data-replication

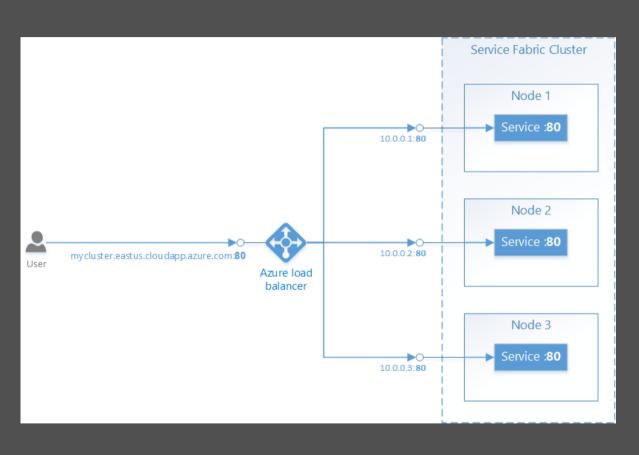


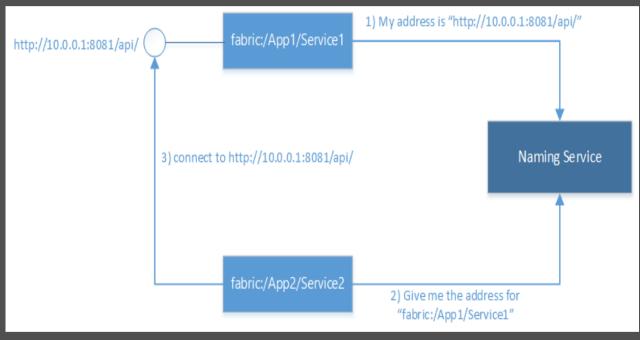
Service Fabric – 底层运维支撑体系

分区以高并发,副本以高可用



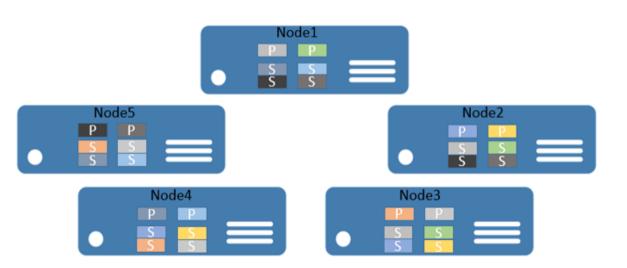
Naming Service 发现和负载均衡 "IP + Port 服务实例"



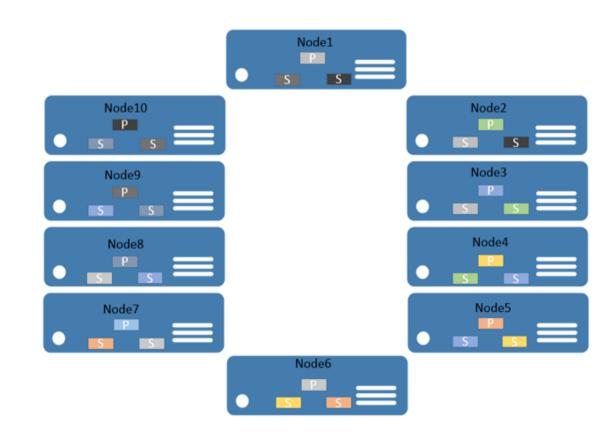


微服务实例在节点集群下的自动部署

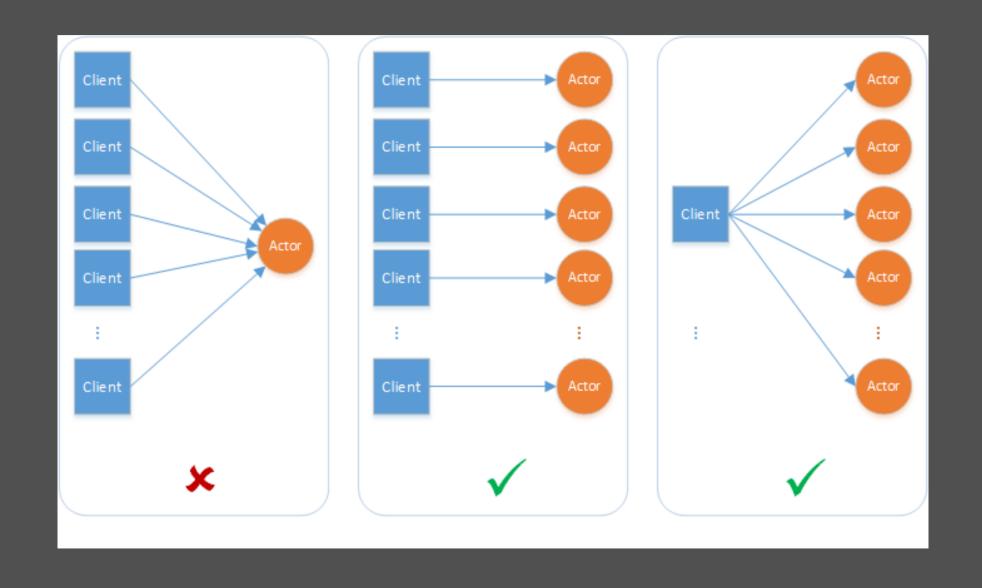
5-node cluster with 10 partitions



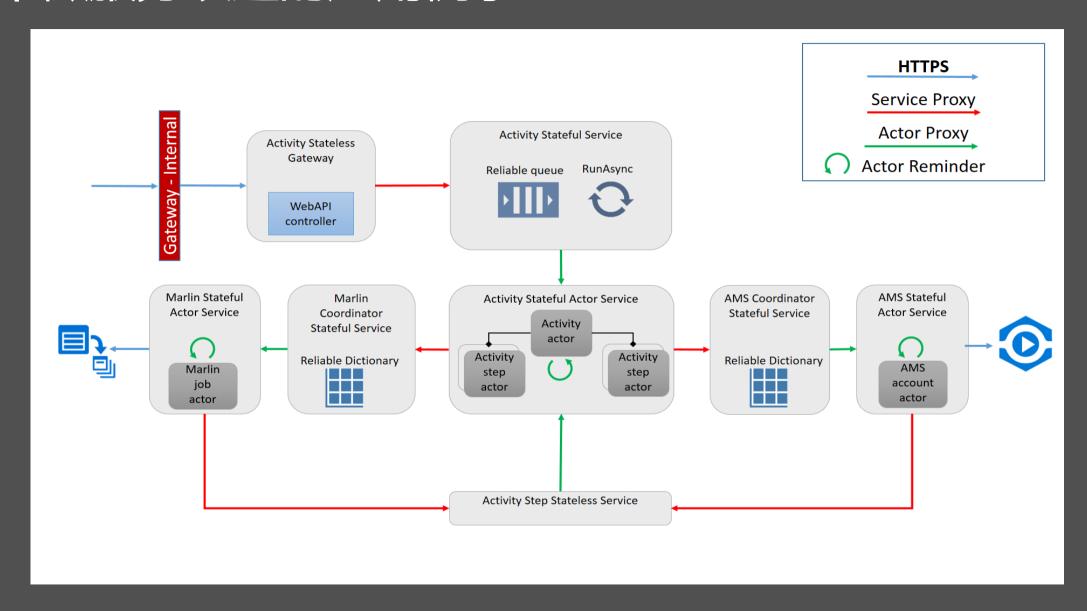
10-node cluster with 10 partitions



Actor - 单线程模式代理, 类似内存管理的持久化运行



一个微服务改造的应用例子



更多信息与资源



- Azure 中国官网 https://www.azure.cn/ 提供最新产品与解决方案信息 ,技术文档 ,以及SDKs下载
- Azure 应用程序开发说明 https://www.azure.cn/dev-notes/ 概述了海外与中国区服务开发人员需要注意的区别
- → 申请一元试用,即刻体验 Azure 服务:https://www.azure.cn/pricing/1rmb-trial-full/
- → Azure 镜像市场: <u>https://market.azure.cn/</u>



Microsoft 云科技公众号



Azure 云助手手机 App

Thank you!