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Contents and Objectives

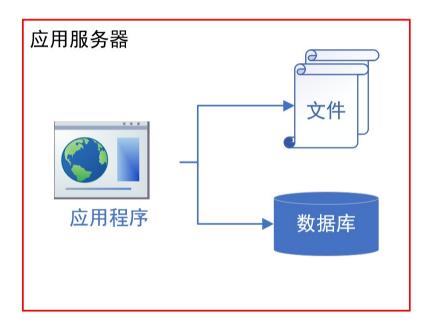


- Contents
 - Architecture
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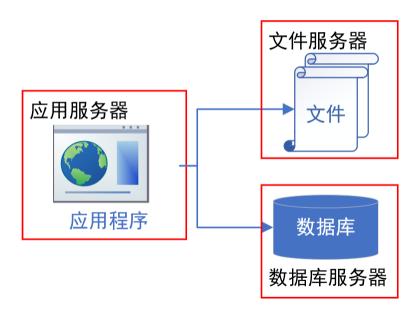
Objectives

- 能够根据应用系统的规模,确定适合的技术路线,从单机部署到分布式集群部署, 再到微服务架构和云部署
- 能够根据系统需求,设计并实现由合理的有状态服务与无状态服务构成服务层

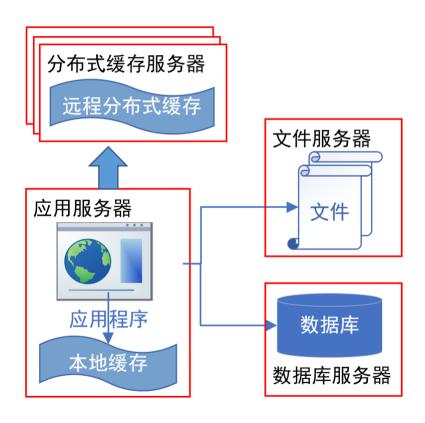




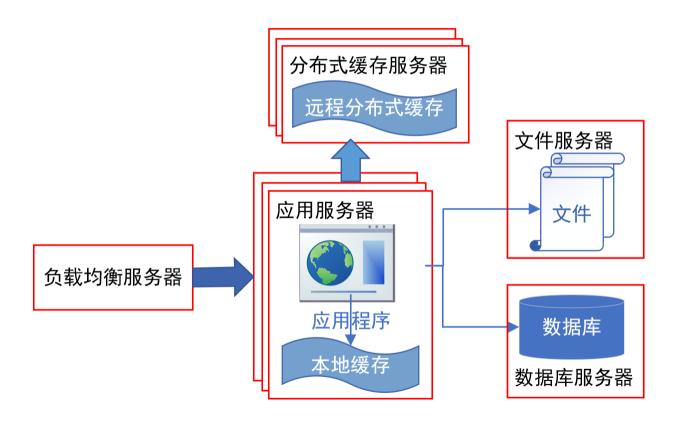




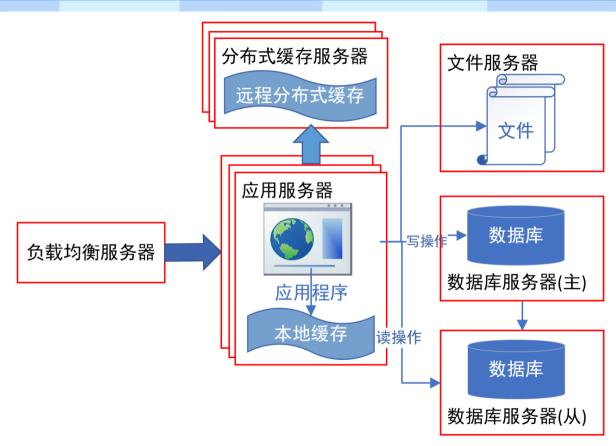




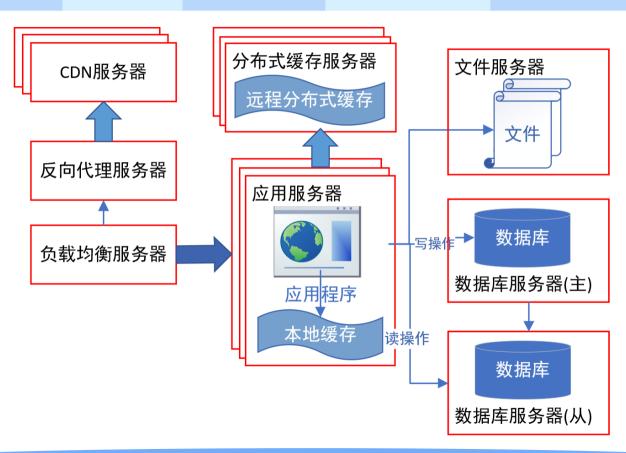




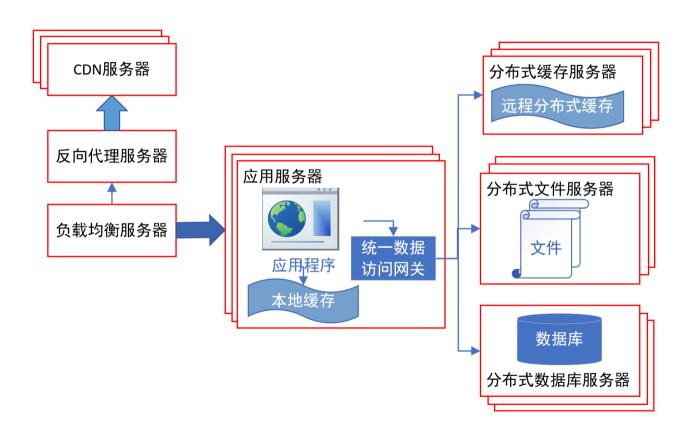




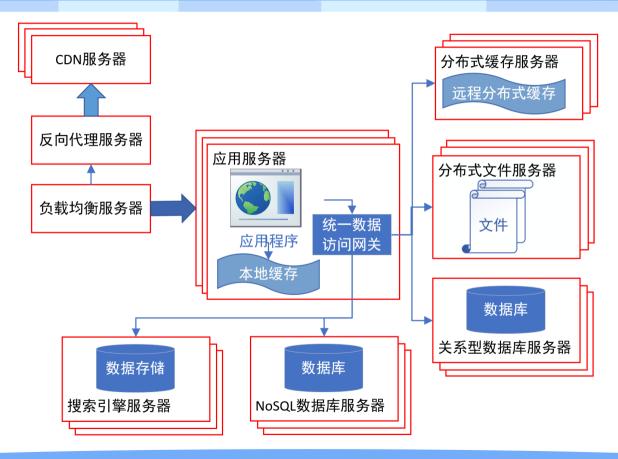




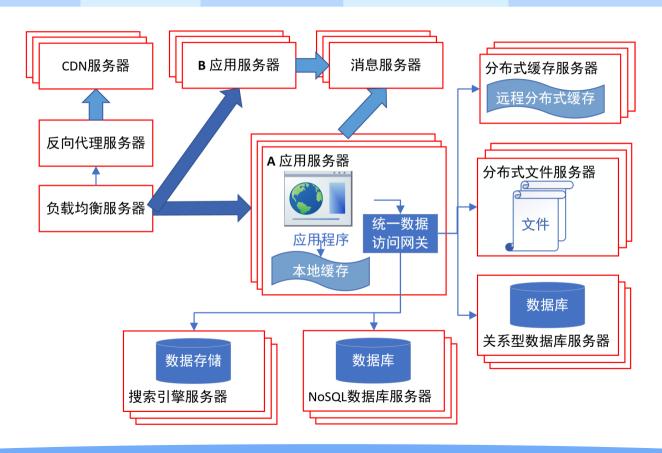




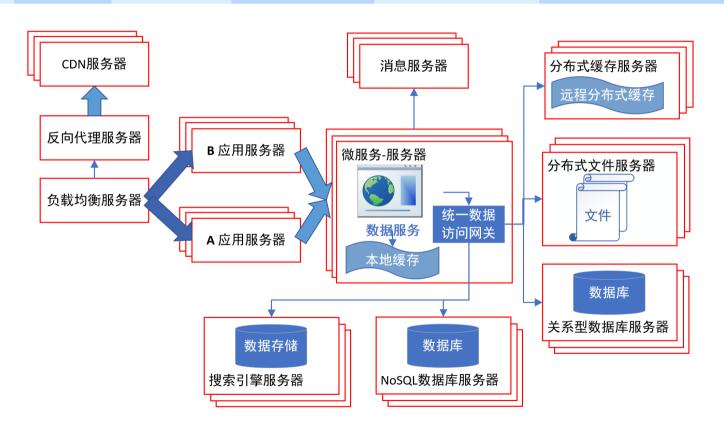














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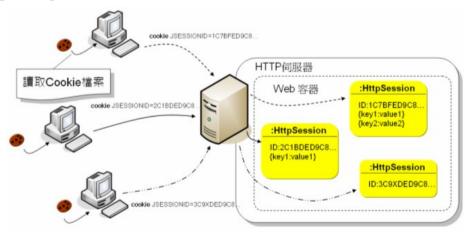
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Recall: HTTP session state



- HTTP is a stateless protocol
 - A stateless protocol does not require the HTTP server to retain information or status about each user for the duration of multiple requests.

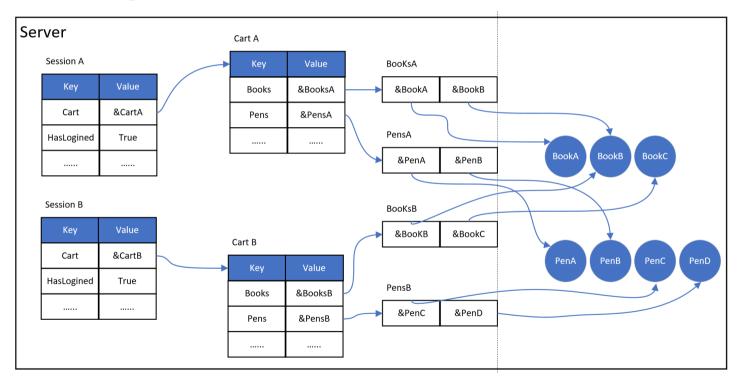


- from: https://www.openhome.cc/Gossip/ServletJSP/BehindHttpSession.html

Recall: HTTP session state



• HTTP is a stateless protocol





Spring Bean Scopes



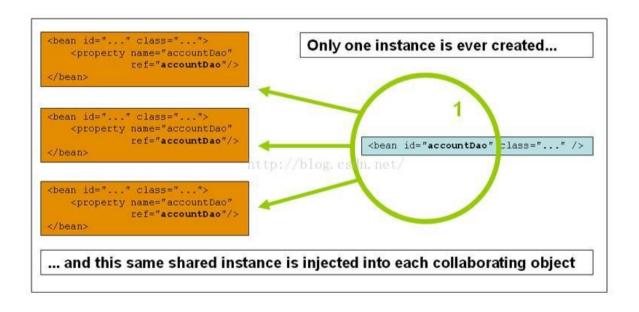
What's the meaning of scope?

Scope	Description			
singleton	(Default) Scopes a single bean definition to a single object instance for each Spring IoC container.			
prototype	Scopes a single bean definition to any number of object instances.			
request	Scopes a single bean definition to the lifecycle of a single HTTP request. That is, each HTTP request has its own instance of a bean created off the back of a single bean definition. Only valid in the context of a web-aware Spring ApplicationContext.			
session	Scopes a single bean definition to the lifecycle of an HTTP Session . Only valid in the context of a web-aware Spring ApplicationContext .			
application	Scopes a single bean definition to the lifecycle of a ServletContext. Only valid in the context of a web-aware Spring ApplicationContext.			
websocket	Scopes a single bean definition to the lifecycle of a WebSocket . Only valid in the context of a web-aware Spring ApplicationContext .			

Scope



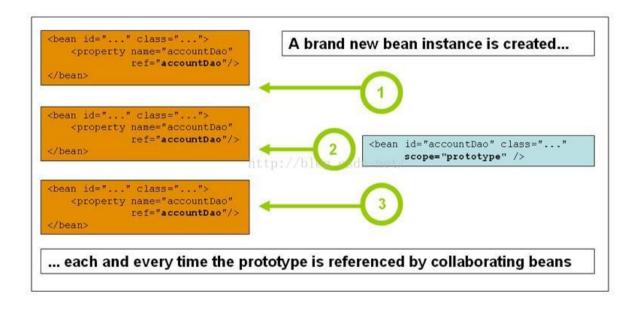
Singleton : Stateless



Scope

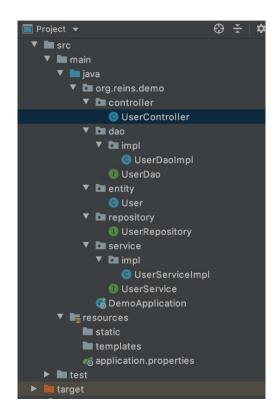


• Prototype : Stateful



Default Scope - singleton





```
UserController.java
@RestController
public class UserController {
  @Autowired
  private UserService userService;
  @GetMapping(value = "/findUser/{id}")
  public User findOne(@PathVariable("id") String id) {
    System.out.println(userService);
    return userService.findUserById(Integer.valueOf(id));
  };
UserServiceImpl.java
@Service
public class UserServiceImpl implements UserService {
  @Autowired
  private UserDao userDao;
  @Override
  public User findUserById(Integer id) {
     return userDao.findOne(id);
```

Default Scope - singleton





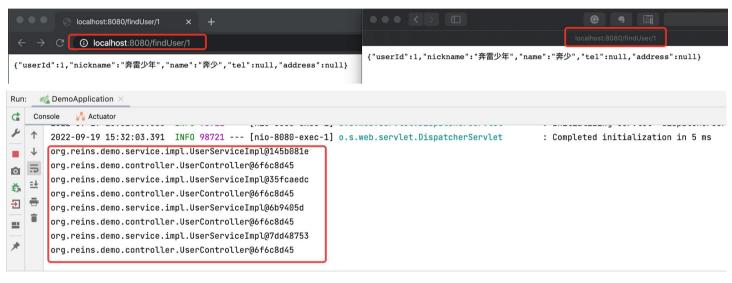


Single Service instance



```
UserController.java
                               @RestController
                               public class UserController {
                                 @Autowired
                                 private UserService userService;
                                 @GetMapping(value = "/findUser/{id}")
                                 public User findOne(@PathVariable("id") String id) {
                                    System.out.println(userService);
                                    return userService.findUserById(Integer.valueOf(id));
                                 };
                               UserServiceImpl.java
                               @Service
                               @Scope("prototype")
prototype
                               public class UserServiceImpl implements UserService {
                                 @Autowired
                                 private UserDao userDao;
                                 @Override
                                 public User findUserById(Integer id) {
                                    return userDao.findOne(id);
```



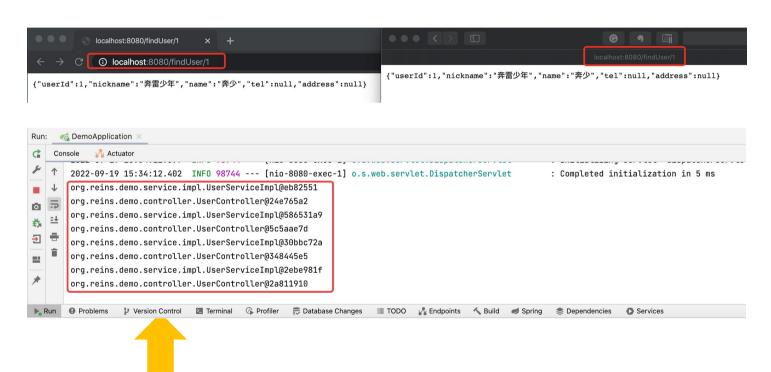






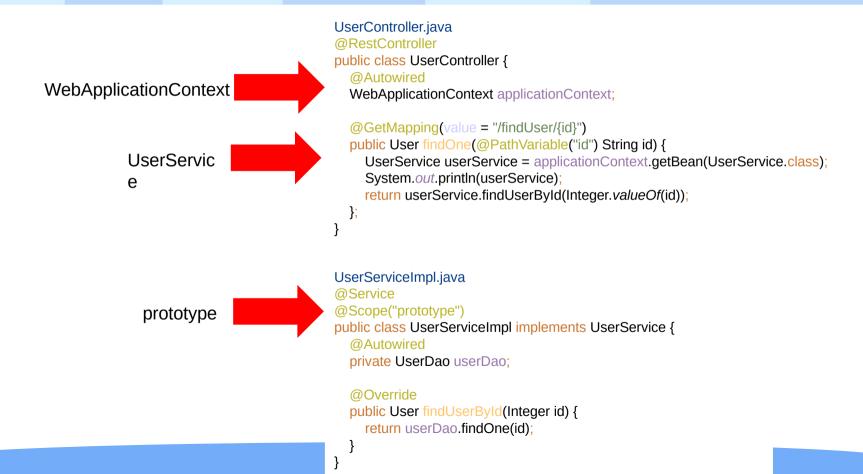
```
UserController.java
                              @RestController
prototype
                              @Scope("prototype")
                              public class UserController {
                                @Autowired
                                private UserService userService;
                                @GetMapping(value = "/findUser/{id}")
                                public User findOne(@PathVariable("id") String id) {
                                  System.out.println(userService);
                                  return userService.findUserByld(Integer.valueOf(id));
                                };
                              UserServiceImpl.java
                              @Service
                              @Scope("prototype")
prototype
                              public class UserServiceImpl implements UserService {
                                @Autowired
                                private UserDao userDao;
                                @Override
                                public User findUserById(Integer id) {
                                   return userDao.findOne(id);
```





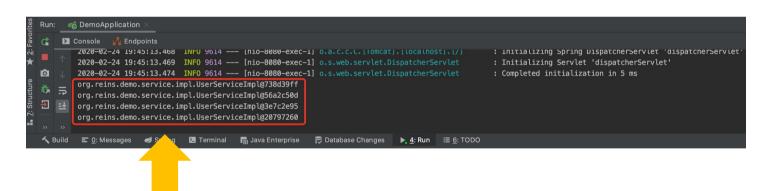
Now different. But not good!





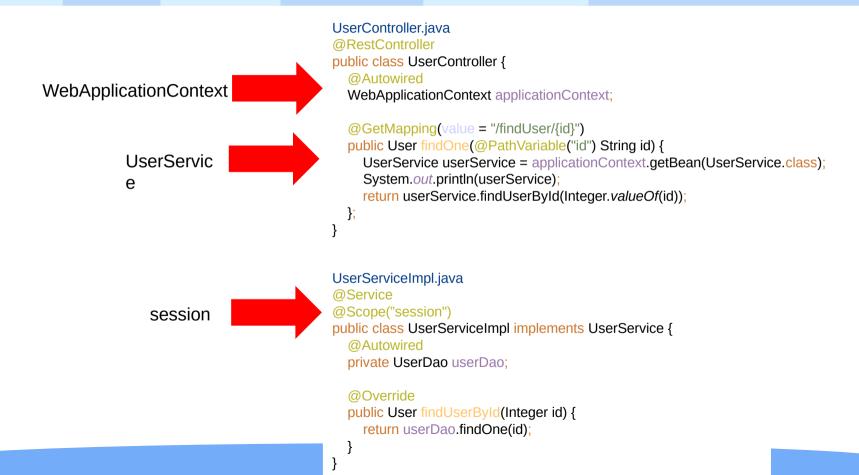






Now different. Why is this solution better?





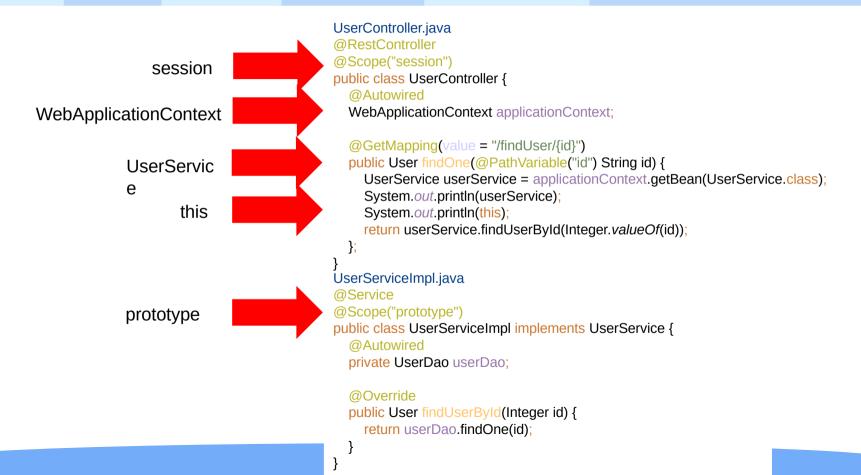






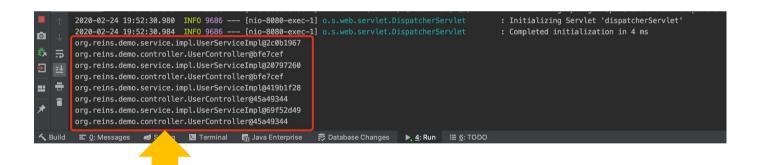
Two Service instances





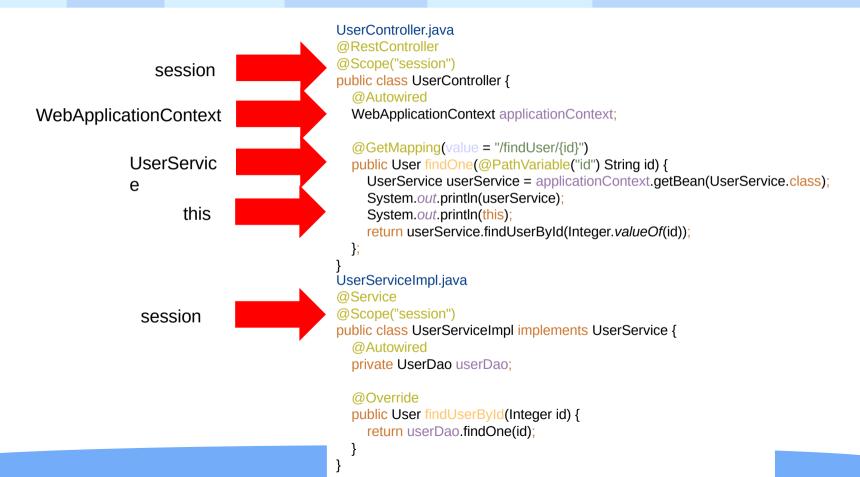




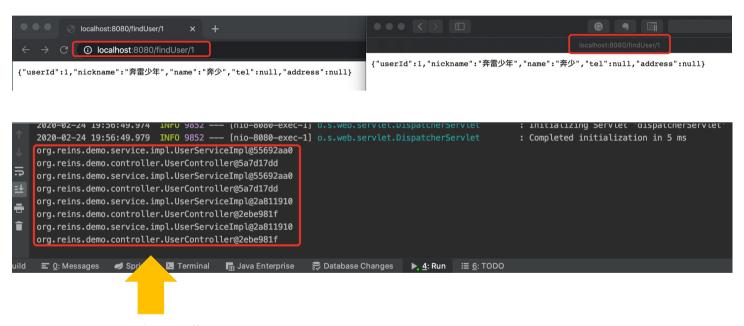


Two Controller instances
Four Service instances



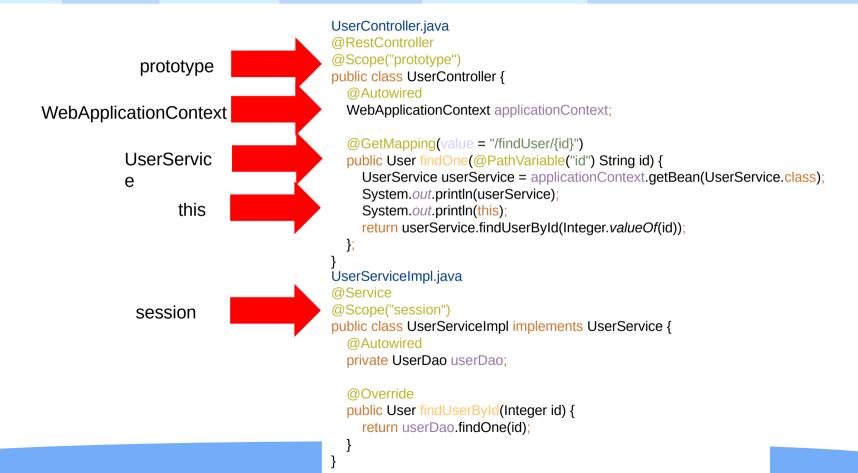




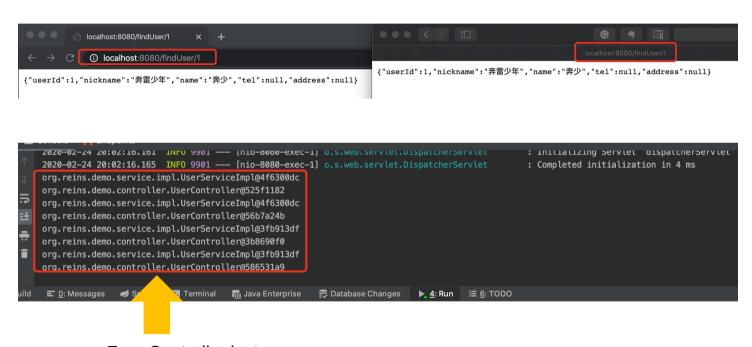


Two Controller instances
Two Service instances









Four Controller instances
Two Service instances

Summary



• 2 Browsers(2 Sessions), 4 Requests(2 times / session)

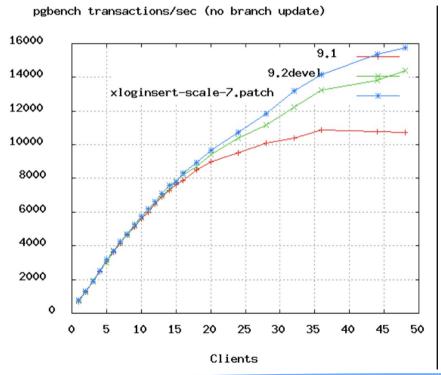
			Controller	
			Prototype	session
How should be a should be	Service	prototype	4 service instances 4 controller instances	4 service instances 2 controller instances
		session	2 service instances 4 controller instances	2 service instances 2 controller instances

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Database Connection Pool Size



- https://github.com/brettwooldridge/HikariCP/wiki/About-Pool-Sizing
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v= C77sBcAtSQ



```
connections =
((core_count * 2) +
effective_spindle_count)
```

Axiom: You want a small pool, saturated with threads waiting for connections.

References



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- The IoC Container- Bean Scopes
 - https://docs.spring.io/spring/docs/5.2.3.RELEASE/spring-framework-reference/core.html#beans-factory
 -scopes
- Quick Guide to Spring Bean Scopes
 - https://www.baeldung.com/spring-bean-scopes
- Spring 注解中 @Scope 的使用解说
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Thank You!