



数字货币交易系统架构

Python实现

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1 交易系统功能介绍



```
class Side(Enum):  
    '下单方向'  
    BUY = 0  
    SELL = 1
```

```
class Order(NamedTuple):  
    '订单'  
    id: int  
    side: Side  
    amount: Decimal  
    price: Decimal  
    user: int
```

```
class Trade(NamedTuple):  
    taker: Order # 流动性提取方  
    maker: Order # 流动性提供方
```

```
def id(self):  
    return (self.taker.id,  
            self.maker.id)
```

```
def price(self):  
    return self.maker.price
```

```
def amount(self):  
    return min(self.taker.amount,  
                self.maker.amount)
```

```
def side(self):  
    return self.taker.side
```





```
@app.post('/limit_order')
def limit_order(order: Order):
    # 冻结资金
    lock_user_fund(order)
    # 撮合
    trades = book.match(order)
    # 更新资金余额
    update_user_fund(trades)
    # 记录成交历史
    save_trade(trades)
    # 更新订单状态
    save_order(order, trades)
    # 更新K线
    update_kline(trades)
    # 推送用户信息变更
    push_user_messages(trades)
```





```
def match_buy(book, taker: Order):  
    for price, orders in sorted(book.asks):  
        for maker in sorted(orders, key=time):  
            if maker.price <= taker.price:  
                # 产生一笔成交  
                amount = min(taker.amount, maker.amount)  
                price = maker.price  
  
                taker.amount -= amount  
                maker.amount -= amount  
  
            if maker.amount == 0:  
                # maker完全成交, 移除maker订单  
  
            if taker.amount == 0:  
                # taker完全成交, 结束
```





```
select time_bucket(time, '1 minute') as time  
       first(price order by time) as open  
       last(price order by time) as close  
       max(price) as high  
       min(price) as low  
       sum(amount) as amount  
from trades  
group by 1
```





2 交易系统架构设计



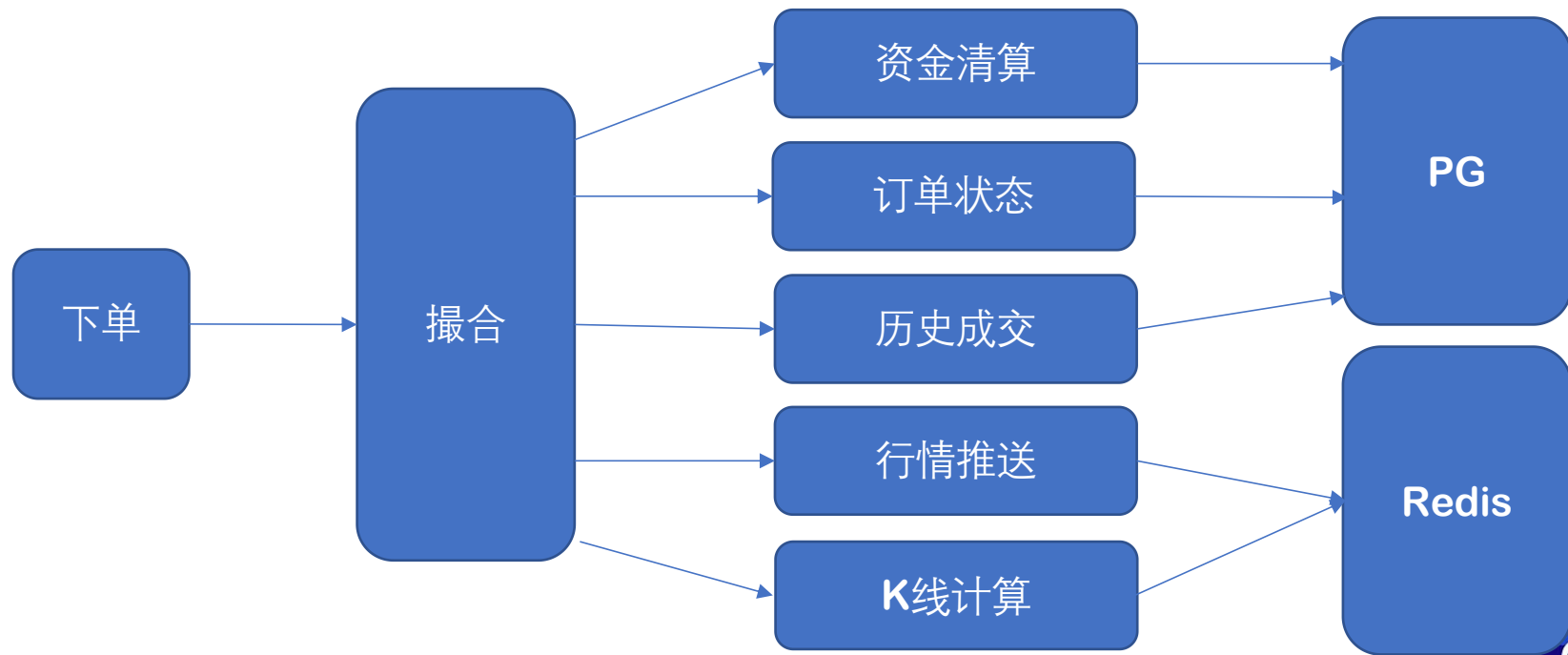
- 吞吐量**5w TPS**, 延迟**10ms**
- 能睡个好觉(数据持久化, 数据最终一致性, 容错)
- 设计简单, 运维方便





- 内存撮合服务的状态持久化和高可用
- 消息处理顺序的保证
- 异步服务之间消息传送的可靠性
- **K线**：实时的分组聚合操作
- 高效利用关系数据库







- **C++实现的Redis Module**
- 复用**Redis**本身的**aof**持久化和**replication**
- 撮合结果直接输出到本地的**redis stream**（无需主动发送消息给其他服务）
- 下游任务订阅**redis stream**

```
$ redis-cli  
> ob.limit b{btc_usdt} * 10000 buy 1 10000  
88181047656742912
```





- 实现为**Redis Module**的流式聚合组件(<https://github.com/cryptorelay/redis-aggregation>)

```
$ redis-cli
```

```
> agg.new agg{btc_usdt} time price amount
```

```
OK
```

```
> agg.view agg{btc_usdt} kline_1m{btc_usdt} interval 60  
first price max price min price last price sum amount
```

```
OK
```

```
> agg.insert agg{btc_usdt} 1571408598000 9000 1
```

```
> agg.save agg{btc_usdt}
```

```
> hgetall kline_1m{btc_usdt}
```

```
1571408580000
```

```
"[9000,9000,9000,9000,1]"
```



交易系统架构设计-redis stream

- **Kafka-like**
- 一个订阅者的情况，消息有序
- **Consumer group**负载均衡（不保证消息顺序）
- 可以批量处理消息
- 在同一个事务中存储处理结果和更新消费**offset**

\$ redis-cli

> xread block 60 count 100000 streams b{btc_usdt}o offset

...





```
def read_events(redis, key, offset=0):
    while True:
        events = redis.execute('xread', 'block', 60, 'count', 100000,
                               'streams', key, offset)

        if not events:
            # timeout
            continue

        _, events = events[0]
        yield events
        offset = events[-1][0]
```





```
def task(pg, redis):  
    offset = pg.fetch('select offset from task_offset')  
  
    for events in read_events(redis, 'u{btc_usdt}o', offset):  
        result = process(events)  
        offset = events[-1][0]  
        with pg: # 事务  
            save_results(pg, results)  
            pg.execute('update task_offset set offset=%s',  
                      [offset])
```





```
insert into trades values
```

```
(1, ...)
```

```
(2, ...)
```

```
...
```

```
psycopg2.extras.execute_values(
```

```
    cur,
```

```
    'insert into trades values %s',
```

```
    data
```

```
)
```

```
stream = io.StringIO()
```

```
# 往stream写csv格式的数据
```

```
cur.copy_from(stream, 'trades')
```





```
with tmp(id, amount) as (  
    values (1, ...),  
           (2, ...),  
           (3, ...))  
update orders set amount=tmp.amount  
from tmp  
where orders.id=tmp.id;
```

```
delete from orders where id = ANY[%s]
```





- 有状态服务, 单独部署集群
 - 数据库
 - **Redis**
- 无状态服务, **k8s/docker swarm**
 - **Restful api**
 - **Websocket api**
 - 异步任务





3 钱包实现

钱包的功能

- 地址生成和私钥管理
- 构建并签名交易
- 监听充值交易的发生
- 跟踪交易的确认数



钱包的实现-使用官方钱包节点的rpc接口

- 难以维护和部署
- 私钥存储不安全
- 冷热钱包分离复杂





<https://github.com/cryptorelay/py-wallet-core>

- 可以自行负责私钥存储
- 可以自己实现冷钱包
- 钱包节点只负责区块链数据解析的工作和广播交易
- 甚至可以直接使用第三方节点**API**





THANK YOU

<https://cryptorelay.io>

