RocketMQ事务消息学习及刨坑过程 - 清茶豆奶 - 博客园

笔记本: A1-Tech

创建时间: 2020/4/15 11:10

标签: 消息队列

URL: https://www.cnblogs.com/huangying2124/p/11702761.html

RocketMQ事务消息学习及刨坑过程

一、背景

MQ组件是系统架构里必不可少的一门利器,设计层面可以降低系统耦合度,高并发场景又可以起到削峰填谷的作用,从单体应用到集群部署方案,再到现在的微服务架构,MQ凭借其优秀的性能和高可靠性,得到了广泛的认可。

随着数据量增多,系统压力变大,开始出现这种现象:数据库已经更新了,但消息没发出来,或者消息先发了,但后来数据库更新失败了,结果研发童鞋各种数据修复,这种生产问题出现的概率不大,但让人很郁闷。这个其实就是数据库事务与MQ消息的一致性问题,简单来讲,数据库的事务跟普通MQ消息发送无法直接绑定与数据库事务绑定在一起,例如上面提及的两种问题场景:

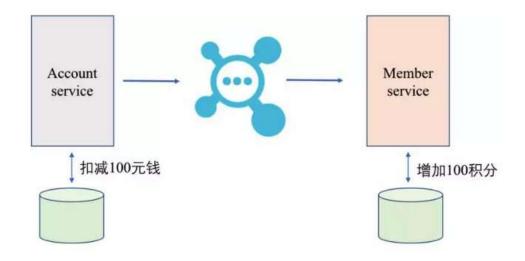
- 1. 数据库事务提交后发送MQ消息;
- 2. MQ消息先发, 然后再提交数据库事务。

场景1的问题是数据库事务可能刚刚提交,服务器就宕机了,MQ消息没发出去,场景2的问题就是MQ消息发送出去了,但数据库事务提交失败,又没办法追加已经发出去的MQ消息,结果导致数据没更新,下游已经收到消息,最终事务出现不一致的情况。

二、事务消息的引出

我们以微服务架构的购物场景为例,参照一下RocketMQ官方的例子,用户A发起订单,支付100块钱操作完成后,能得到100积分,账户服务和会员服务是两个独立的微服务模块,有各自的数据库,按照上文提及的问题可能性,将会出现这些情况:

- 如果先扣款,再发消息,可能钱刚扣完,宕机了,消息没发出去,结果积分没增加。
- 如果先发消息,再扣款,可能积分增加了,但钱没扣掉,白送了100积分给人家。
- 钱正常扣了,消息也发送成功了,但会员服务实例消费消息出现问题,结果积分没增加。

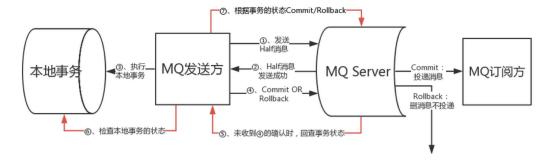


由此引出的是数据库事务与MQ消息的事务一致性问题,rocketmq事务消息解决的问题:解决本地事务执行与消息发送的原子性问题。这里界限一定要明白,是确保MQ生产端正确无误地将消息发送出来,没有多发,也不会漏发。但至于发送后消费端有没有正常的消费掉(如上面提及的第三种情况,钱正常扣了,消息也发了,但下游消费出问题导致积分不对),这种异常场景将由MQ消息消费失败重试机制来保证,不在此次的讨论范围内。

常用的MQ组件针对此场景都有自己的实现方案,如ActiveMQ使用AMQP协议(二阶提交方式)保证消息正确发送,这里我们以RocketMQ为重点进行学习。

三、RocketMQ事务消息设计思路

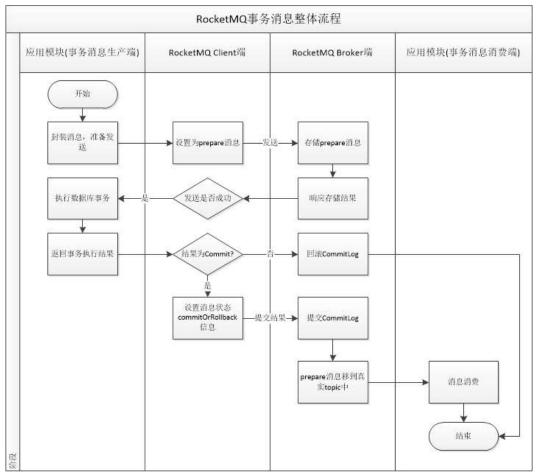
根据CAP理论,RocketMQ事务消息通过异步确保方式,保证事务的最终一致性。设计流程上借鉴两阶段提交理论,流程图如下:



- 1. 应用模块遇到要发送事务消息的场景时,先发送prepare消息给MQ。
- 2. prepare消息发送成功后,应用模块执行数据库事务(本地事务)。
- 3. 根据数据库事务执行的结果,再返回Commit或Rollback给MQ。
- 4. 如果是Commit, MQ把消息下发给Consumer端, 如果是Rollback, 直接删掉 prepare消息。
- 5. 第3步的执行结果如果没响应,或是超时的,启动定时任务回查事务状态(最多重试15次,超过了默认丢弃此消息),处理结果同第4步。
- 6. MQ消费的成功机制由MQ自己保证。

四、RocketMQ事务消息实现流程

以RocketMQ 4.5.2版本为例,事务消息有专门的一个队列 RMQ_SYS_TRANS_HALF_TOPIC,所有的prepare消息都先往这里放,当消息收到 Commit请求后,就把消息再塞到真实的Topic队列里,供Consumer消费,同时向 RMQ_SYS_TRANS_OP_HALF_TOPIC塞—条消息。简易流程图如下:

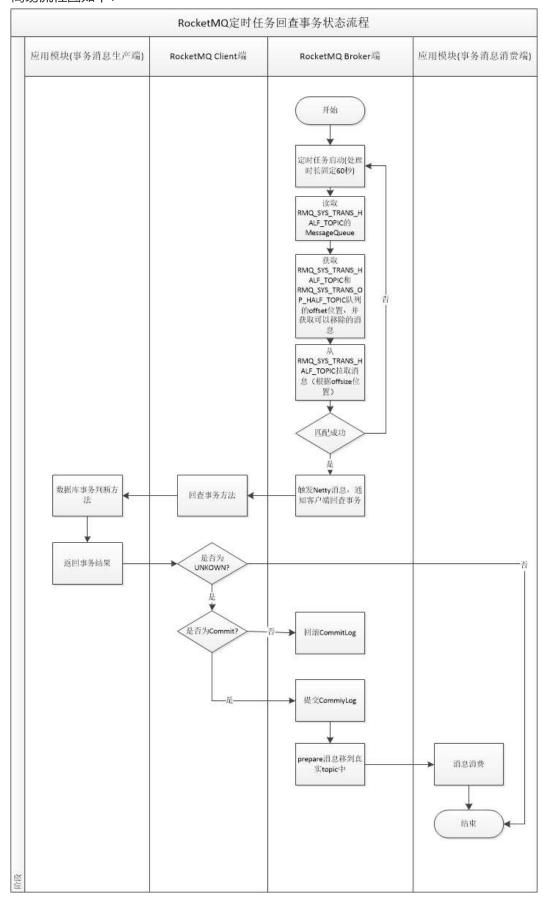


上述流程中, 请允许我这样划分模块职责:

- 1. RocketMQ Client即我们工程中导入的依赖jar包,RocketMQ Broker端即部署的服务端,NameServer暂未体现。
- 2. 应用模块成对出现,上游为事务消息生产端,下游为事务消息消费端(事务消息对消费端是透明的,与普通消息一致)。

应用模块的事务因为中断,或是其他的网络原因,导致无法立即响应的,RocketMQ 当做UNKNOW处理,RocketMQ事务消息还提供了一个补救方案:定时查询事务消息 的数据库事务状态

简易流程图如下:



五、源码剖析

讲解的思路基本上按照如下流程图,根据模块职责和流程逐一分析。

1. 环境准备

阅读源码前需要在IDE上获取和调试RocketMQ的源码,这部分请自行查阅方

2. 应用模块(事务消息生产端)核心源码 创建一个监听类,实现TransactionListener接口,在实现的数据库事务提交方 法和回查事务状态方法模拟结果。

```
* @program: rocket
* @description: 调试事务消息示例代码
 * @author: Huang
* @create: 2019-10-16
**/
public class SelfTransactionListener implements TransactionListener {
  private AtomicInteger transactionIndex = new AtomicInteger(0);
  private AtomicInteger checkTimes = new AtomicInteger(0);
  private ConcurrentHashMap<String, Integer> localTrans = new
ConcurrentHashMap<>();
  /**
   * 执行本地事务
   * @param message
   * @param o
   * @return
  @Override
  public LocalTransactionState executeLocalTransaction(Message
message, Object o) {
     String msgKey = message.getKeys();
     System.out.println("start execute local transaction " + msgKey);
     LocalTransactionState state;
     if (msgKey.contains("1")) {
        // 第一条消息让他通过
        state = LocalTransactionState.COMMIT MESSAGE;
     } else if (msgKey.contains("2")) {
        // 第二条消息模拟异常,明确回复回滚操作
        state = LocalTransactionState.ROLLBACK MESSAGE;
     } else {
        // 第三条消息无响应, 让它调用回查事务方法
        state = LocalTransactionState.UNKNOW;
        // 给剩下3条消息,放1,2,3三种状态
        localTrans.put(msgKey, transactionIndex.incrementAndGet());
     System.out.println("executeLocalTransaction:" + message.getKeys()
+ ",execute state:" + state + ",current time: " +
System.currentTimeMillis());
     return state;
  }
   * 回查本地事务结果
   * @param messageExt
   * @return
   */
  @Override
```

```
public LocalTransactionState checkLocalTransaction(MessageExt
messageExt) {
     String msgKey = messageExt.getKeys();
     System.out.println("start check local transaction " + msgKey);
      Integer state = localTrans.get(msgKey);
     switch (state) {
        case 1:
           System.out.println("check result unknown 回查次数" +
checkTimes.incrementAndGet());
            return LocalTransactionState.UNKNOW;
        case 2:
           System.out.println("check result commit message, 回查次数" +
checkTimes.incrementAndGet());
           return LocalTransactionState.COMMIT MESSAGE;
           System.out.println("check result rollback message, 回查次数"
+ checkTimes.incrementAndGet());
           return LocalTransactionState.ROLLBACK MESSAGE;
        default:
          return LocalTransactionState.COMMIT MESSAGE;
  }
}
```

事务消息生产者代码示例,共发送5条消息,基本上包含全部的场景,休眠时间设置 足够的时间,保证回查事务时实例还在运行中,代码如下:

```
* @program: rocket
* @description: Rocketmq事务消息
* @author: Huang
 * @create: 2019-10-16
public class TransactionProducer {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     try {
        TransactionMQProducer producer = new
TransactionMQProducer("transactionMQProducer");
         producer.setNamesrvAddr("10.0.133.29:9876");
         producer.setTransactionListener(new
SelfTransactionListener());
         producer.start();
         for (int i = 1; i < 6; i++) {</pre>
            Message message = new Message("TransactionTopic",
"transactionTest", "msg-" + i, ("Hello" + ":" + i).getBytes());
            try {
               SendResult result =
producer.sendMessageInTransaction(message, "Hello" + ":" + i);
               System.out.printf("Topic:%s send success, misId
is:%s%n", message.getTopic(), result.getMsgId());
            } catch (Exception e) {
               e.printStackTrace();
         Thread.sleep(Integer.MAX VALUE);
```

```
producer.shutdown();
} catch (MQClientException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (InterruptedException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
}
```

3. RocketMQ Client端代码,代码主要逻辑可以分成三段:第一段为设置消息为 prepare消息,并发送给RocketMQ服务端

```
SendResult sendResult = null;
MessageAccessor.putProperty(msg,
MessageConst.PROPERTY_TRANSACTION_PREPARED, "true");
MessageAccessor.putProperty(msg, MessageConst.PROPERTY_PRODUCER_GROUP,
this.defaultMQProducer.getProducerGroup());
try {
    sendResult = this.send(msg);
} catch (Exception e) {
    throw new MQClientException("send message Exception", e);
}
```

第二段:消息发送成功后,调用应用模块数据库事务方法,获取事务结果(为节省篇幅,代码有删节)

```
switch (sendResult.getSendStatus()) {
   case SEND OK: {
       try {
            if (null != localTransactionExecuter) {
               localTransactionState =
localTransactionExecuter.executeLocalTransactionBranch(msg, arg);
            } else if (transactionListener != null) {
                log.debug("Used new transaction API");
                localTransactionState =
transactionListener.executeLocalTransaction(msg, arg);
            if (null == localTransactionState) {
                localTransactionState = LocalTransactionState.UNKNOW;
        } catch (Throwable e) {
            log.info("executeLocalTransactionBranch exception", e);
            log.info(msg.toString());
            localException = e;
    break:
    case FLUSH DISK TIMEOUT:
    case FLUSH SLAVE TIMEOUT:
    case SLAVE NOT AVAILABLE:
        localTransactionState = LocalTransactionState.ROLLBACK MESSAGE;
       break;
    default:
       break;
```

第三段:发送事务结果到RocketMQ端,结束事务,并响应结果给应用模块

```
try {
    this.endTransaction(sendResult, localTransactionState,
localException);
} catch (Exception e) {
    log.warn("local transaction execute " + localTransactionState + ",
but end broker transaction failed", e);
}
```

4. RocketMQ Broker端事务提交/回滚操作(这里取endTransaction部分)

代码入口: org.apache.rocketmq.broker.processor.EndTransactionProcessor

```
OperationResult result = new OperationResult();
if (MessageSysFlag.TRANSACTION COMMIT TYPE ==
requestHeader.getCommitOrRollback()) {
   result =
questHeader);
   if (result.getResponseCode() == ResponseCode.SUCCESS) {
       RemotingCommand res =
checkPrepareMessage(result.getPrepareMessage(), requestHeader);
       if (res.getCode() == ResponseCode.SUCCESS) {
           // 修改消息的Topic为由RMQ SYS TRANS HALF TOPIC改为真实Topic
           MessageExtBrokerInner msgInner =
endMessageTransaction(result.getPrepareMessage());
msgInner.setSysFlag(MessageSysFlag.resetTransactionValue(msgInner.getSy
sFlag(), requestHeader.getCommitOrRollback()));
msqInner.setQueueOffset(requestHeader.getTranStateTableOffset());
msgInner.setPreparedTransactionOffset(requestHeader.getCommitLogOffset(
));
msgInner.setStoreTimestamp(result.getPrepareMessage().getStoreTimestamp
());
           // 将消息存储到真实Topic中,供Consumer消费
           RemotingCommand sendResult = sendFinalMessage(msgInner);
           if (sendResult.getCode() == ResponseCode.SUCCESS) {
               // 将消息存储到RMQ SYS TRANS OP HALF TOPIC, 标记为删除状态,
事务消息回查的定时任务中会做处理
this.brokerController.getTransactionalMessageService().deletePrepareMes
sage(result.getPrepareMessage());
          return sendResult;
       }
       return res;
} else if (MessageSysFlag.TRANSACTION ROLLBACK TYPE ==
requestHeader.getCommitOrRollback()) {
   result =
this.brokerController.getTransactionalMessageService().rollbackMessage(
requestHeader);
   if (result.getResponseCode() == ResponseCode.SUCCESS) {
       RemotingCommand res =
```

```
checkPrepareMessage(result.getPrepareMessage(), requestHeader);
    if (res.getCode() == ResponseCode.SUCCESS) {

this.brokerController.getTransactionalMessageService().deletePrepareMessage(result.getPrepareMessage());
    }
    return res;
}
```

5. RocketMQ Broker端定时任务回查数据库事务部分 方法入口:

org.apache.rocketmq.broker.transaction.TransactionalMessageCheckService

```
@Override
protected void onWaitEnd() {
    long timeout =
brokerController.getBrokerConfig().getTransactionTimeOut();
    // 超过15次的回查事务状态失败后,默认是丢弃此消息
    int checkMax =
brokerController.getBrokerConfig().getTransactionCheckMax();
    long begin = System.currentTimeMillis();
    log.info("Begin to check prepare message, begin time:{}", begin);

this.brokerController.getTransactionalMessageService().check(timeout, checkMax,
this.brokerController.getTransactionalMessageCheckListener());
    log.info("End to check prepare message, consumed time:{}",
System.currentTimeMillis() - begin);
}
```

回查事务调用入口:

```
// 此段代码为TransactionalMessageServiceImpl类中的check方法
List<MessageExt> opMsg = pullResult.getMsgFoundList();
boolean isNeedCheck = (opMsg == null && valueOfCurrentMinusBorn >
checkImmunityTime)
   || (opMsg != null && (opMsg.get(opMsg.size() -
1).getBornTimestamp() - startTime > transactionTimeout))
    || (valueOfCurrentMinusBorn <= -1
);
if (isNeedCheck) {
   if (!putBackHalfMsgQueue(msgExt, i)) {
       continue;
    // 调用AbstractTransactionalMessageCheckListener的
    listener.resolveHalfMsg(msgExt);
} else {
    pullResult = fillOpRemoveMap(removeMap, opQueue,
pullResult.getNextBeginOffset(), halfOffset, doneOpOffset);
   log.info("The miss offset:{} in messageQueue:{} need to get more
opMsg, result is:{}", i,
       messageQueue, pullResult);
   continue;
```

```
// 此方法在AbstractTransactionalMessageCheckListener类中
public void resolveHalfMsg(final MessageExt msgExt) {
            executorService.execute(new Runnable() {
                           @Override
                           public void run() {
                                        try {
                                                      sendCheckMessage(msgExt);
                                         } catch (Exception e) {
                                                      LOGGER.error("Send check message error!", e);
             });
// 此方法在AbstractTransactionalMessageCheckListener类中
public void sendCheckMessage(MessageExt msgExt) throws Exception {
             CheckTransactionStateRequestHeader
checkTransactionStateRequestHeader = new
CheckTransactionStateRequestHeader();
checkTransactionStateRequestHeader.setCommitLogOffset(msgExt.getCommitL
ogOffset());
checkTransactionStateRequestHeader.setOffsetMsqId(msqExt.getMsqId());
checkTransactionStateRequestHeader.setMsgId(msgExt.getUserProperty(Mess
ageConst.PROPERTY UNIQ CLIENT MESSAGE ID KEYIDX));
\verb|checkTransactionStateRequestHeader.setTransactionId(checkTransactionStateRequestHeader.setTransactionId(checkTransactionStateRequestHeader.setTransactionId(checkTransactionStateRequestHeader.setTransactionId(checkTransactionStateRequestHeader.setTransactionId(checkTransactionStateRequestHeader.setTransactionId(checkTransactionStateRequestHeader.setTransactionId(checkTransactionStateRequestHeader.setTransactionId(checkTransactionStateRequestHeader.setTransactionId(checkTransactionStateRequestHeader.setTransactionId(checkTransactionStateRequestHeader.setTransactionId(checkTransactionStateRequestHeader.setTransactionId(checkTransactionStateRequestHeader.setTransactionId(checkTransactionStateRequestHeader.setTransactionId(checkTransactionStateRequestHeader.setTransactionId(checkTransactionStateRequestHeader.setTransactionId(checkTransactionStateRequestHeader.setTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId(checkTransactionId
teRequestHeader.getMsgId());
\verb|checkTransactionStateRequestHeader.setTranStateTableOffset(| msgExt.getQuestHeader.setTranStateTableOffset(| msgExt.getQuestHeader.setQuestHeader.setQuestHeader.setQuestHeader.setQuestHeader.setQuestHeader.setQuestHeader.setQuestHeader.setQuestHeader.setQuestHeader.setQuestHeader.setQuestHeader.setQuestHeader.setQuestHeader.setQuestHeader.setQuestHeader.setQue
eueOffset());
msgExt.setTopic(msgExt.getUserProperty(MessageConst.PROPERTY REAL TOPIC
));
\verb|msgExt.setQueueId(Integer.parseInt(msgExt.getUserProperty(MessageConst.)|\\
PROPERTY_REAL_QUEUE_ID)));
            msqExt.setStoreSize(0);
             String groupId =
msgExt.getProperty(MessageConst.PROPERTY PRODUCER GROUP);
             Channel channel =
brokerController.getProducerManager().getAvaliableChannel(groupId);
            if (channel != null) {
                           // 通过Netty发送请求到RocketMQ Client端,执行checkTransactionState
方法
brokerController.getBroker2Client().checkProducerTransactionState(group
Id, channel, checkTransactionStateRequestHeader, msgExt);
            } else {
                         LOGGER.warn("Check transaction failed, channel is null.
groupId={}", groupId);
         }
}
```

RocketMQ Client接收到服务端的请求后,重新调用回查数据库事务方法,并将事务结果再次提交到RocketMQ Broker端

方法入口: org.apache.rocketmq.client.impl.producer.DefaultMQProducerImpl类的方法

```
try {
   if (transactionCheckListener != null) {
       localTransactionState =
transactionCheckListener.checkLocalTransactionState(message);
   } else if (transactionListener != null) {
        log.debug("Used new check API in transaction message");
       localTransactionState =
transactionListener.checkLocalTransaction(message);
   } else {
       log.warn("CheckTransactionState, pick transactionListener by
group[{}] failed", group);
   }
} catch (Throwable e) {
   log.error("Broker call checkTransactionState, but
checkLocalTransactionState exception", e);
   exception = e;
}
this.processTransactionState(
   localTransactionState,
   group,
   exception);
```

六、补充一个问题

官网有提及,事务消息是不支持延迟消息和批量消息,我手贱试了一下延迟消息,事务消息设置一个DelayTimeLevel,结果这条消息就一直无法从

RMQ_SYS_TRANS_HALF_TOPIC移除掉了,应用模块的日志发现在反复地尝试回查事务,Console界面上RMQ_SYS_TRANS_HALF_TOPIC的消息查询列表很快就超过2000条记录了,为什么?

我们回到代码层面进行分析,过程如下:

1.设置了DelayTimeLevel后,数据事务提交后(或是回查数据库事务完成后),将消息写入目标Topic时,由于DelayTimeLevel的干扰,目标Topic将变成 SCHEDULE_TOPIC_XXXX,同时REAL_TOPIC变成 RMQ SYS TRANS HALF TOPIC,真实的Topic在这个环节已经丢失。

```
// RocketMQ Broker端接受事务提交后的处理
org.apache.rocketmq.broker.processor.EndTransactionProcessor类
OperationResult result = new OperationResult();
if (MessageSysFlag.TRANSACTION_COMMIT_TYPE ==
requestHeader.getCommitOrRollback()) {
    // 这里调用CommitLog的putMessage方法
    result =
this.brokerController.getTransactionalMessageService().commitMessage(requestHeader);
    if (result.getResponseCode() == ResponseCode.SUCCESS) {
        RemotingCommand res =
```

```
checkPrepareMessage(result.getPrepareMessage(), requestHeader);
       if (res.getCode() == ResponseCode.SUCCESS) {
           // 修改消息的Topic为由RMQ SYS TRANS HALF TOPIC改为真实Topic
           MessageExtBrokerInner msgInner =
endMessageTransaction(result.getPrepareMessage());
msgInner.setSysFlag(MessageSysFlag.resetTransactionValue(msgInner.getSy
sFlag(), requestHeader.getCommitOrRollback()));
msgInner.setQueueOffset(requestHeader.getTranStateTableOffset());
msgInner.setPreparedTransactionOffset(requestHeader.getCommitLogOffset(
));
msgInner.setStoreTimestamp(result.getPrepareMessage().getStoreTimestamp
           // 将消息存储到真实Topic中,此时Topic已经变成SCHEDULE TOPIC XXXX
           RemotingCommand sendResult = sendFinalMessage(msgInner);
           if (sendResult.getCode() == ResponseCode.SUCCESS) {
                // 将消息存储到RMQ SYS TRANS OP HALF TOPIC, 标记为删除状态,
事务消息回查的定时任务中会做处理
this.brokerController.getTransactionalMessageService().deletePrepareMes
sage(result.getPrepareMessage());
           return sendResult;
       return res;
   }
}
// 此段代码在org.apache.rocketmq.store.CommitLog类的putMessage方法中
// 由于DelayTimeLevel的干扰,目标Topic将变成SCHEDULE TOPIC XXXX
final int tranType =
MessageSysFlag.getTransactionValue(msg.getSysFlag());
if (tranType == MessageSysFlag.TRANSACTION NOT TYPE
   | tranType == MessageSysFlag.TRANSACTION COMMIT TYPE) {
   // Delay Delivery
   if (msg.getDelayTimeLevel() > 0) {
       if (msg.getDelayTimeLevel() >
this.defaultMessageStore.getScheduleMessageService().getMaxDelayLevel()
) {
\verb|msg.setDelayTimeLevel(this.defaultMessageStore.getScheduleMessageServicetore)| \\
e().getMaxDelayLevel());
       topic = ScheduleMessageService.SCHEDULE TOPIC;
       queueId =
ScheduleMessageService.delayLevel2QueueId(msg.getDelayTimeLevel());
       // Backup real topic, queueId
       MessageAccessor.putProperty(msg,
MessageConst.PROPERTY REAL TOPIC, msg.getTopic());
       MessageAccessor.putProperty(msg,
MessageConst.PROPERTY REAL QUEUE ID, String.valueOf(msg.getQueueId()));
msq.setPropertiesString(MessageDecoder.messageProperties2String(msq.get
```

```
Properties()));

    msg.setTopic(topic);
    msg.setQueueId(queueId);
}
```

打印的日志示例如下:

```
2019-10-17 14\:41\:05 INFO EndTransactionThread 4 - Transaction op
message write successfully. messageId=0A00851D00002A9F000000000000E09,
queueId=0
msgExt:MessageExt [queueId=0, storeSize=335, queueOffset=5, sysFlag=8,
bornTimestamp=1571293959305, bornHost=/10.0.133.29:54634,
storeTimestamp=1571294460555,
commitLogOffset=3593, bodyCRC=1849408413, reconsumeTimes=0,
preparedTransactionOffset=0,
toString()=Message{topic='SCHEDULE TOPIC XXXX', flag=0, properties=
{REAL TOPIC=RMQ SYS TRANS HALF TOPIC, TRANSACTION CHECK TIMES=3,
KEYS=msg-test-3,
TRAN MSG=true, UNIQ KEY=0A00851D422C18B4AAC25584B0880000, WAIT=false,
DELAY=1, PGROUP=transactionMQProducer, TAGS=transactionTest,
REAL QID=0 },
body=[72, 101, 108, 108, 111, 84, 105, 109, 101, 58, 51],
transactionId='null'}]
```

2.延迟消息是定时任务触发的,我刚刚设置的延迟是1秒,定时任务又把消息重新放回RMQ_SYS_TRANS_HALF_TOPIC中,注意此时只有RMQ_SYS_TRANS_HALF_TOPIC有消息,RMQ_SYS_TRANS_OP_HALF_TOPIC队列是没有这条消息的,如下代码:

```
// 此段代码在org.apache.rocketmq.store.schedule.ScheduleMessageService类
executeOnTimeup方法内
try {
    // 消息重新回到RMQ SYS TRANS HALF TOPIC队列中
   MessageExtBrokerInner msgInner = this.messageTimeup(msgExt);
    PutMessageResult putMessageResult =
        ScheduleMessageService.this.writeMessageStore
            .putMessage(msgInner);
    if (putMessageResult != null
       && putMessageResult.getPutMessageStatus() ==
PutMessageStatus.PUT OK) {
       continue;
    } else {
       log.error(
           "ScheduleMessageService, a message time up, but reput it
failed, topic: {} msgId {}",
           msgExt.getTopic(), msgExt.getMsgId());
        ScheduleMessageService.this.timer.schedule(
           new DeliverDelayedMessageTimerTask(this.delayLevel,
               nextOffset), DELAY FOR A PERIOD);
        ScheduleMessageService.this.updateOffset(this.delayLevel,
           nextOffset);
        return;
```

3.事务消息定时任务启动,查RMQ_SYS_TRANS_HALF_TOPIC有消息,但RMQ_SYS_TRANS_OP_HALF_TOPIC没有消息,为了保证消息顺序写入,又将此消息重新填入RMQ_SYS_TRANS_OP_HALF_TOPIC中,并且触发一次回查事务操作。示例代码如上文回查事务调用入口相同:

```
// 此段代码为TransactionalMessageServiceImpl类中的check方法
List<MessageExt> opMsg = pullResult.getMsgFoundList();
boolean isNeedCheck = (opMsg == null && valueOfCurrentMinusBorn >
checkImmunityTime)
    || (opMsg != null && (opMsg.get(opMsg.size() -
1).getBornTimestamp() - startTime > transactionTimeout))
   || (valueOfCurrentMinusBorn <= -1
);
if (isNeedCheck) {
   if (!putBackHalfMsgQueue(msgExt, i)) {
       continue;
   listener.resolveHalfMsg(msgExt);
} else {
   pullResult = fillOpRemoveMap(removeMap, opQueue,
pullResult.getNextBeginOffset(), halfOffset, doneOpOffset);
   log.info("The miss offset:{} in messageQueue:{} need to get more
opMsg, result is:{}", i,
       messageQueue, pullResult);
   continue;
```

这样构成了一个死循环,直到尝试到15次才丢弃此消息(默认最大尝试次数是15次),这个代价有点大。针对此问题的优化,已经提交PR到RocketMQ社区,新版本发布后,事务消息将屏蔽DelayTimeLevel,这个问题就不会再出现了。

在新版本发布之前,我们的解决办法:

- 1. 明确研发过程中事务消息禁止设置DelayTimeLevel。 感觉有风险,毕竟新来的童鞋,不是特别了解此部分功能的可能会手抖加上 (像我最早那样)。
- 2. 对RocketMQ Client做一次简单的封装,比如提供一个rocketmq-spring-bootstarter,在提供发送事务消息的方法里不提供设置的入口,如下示例:

```
/**

* 事务消息发送

* 不支持延迟发送和批量发送

*/
public void sendMessageInTransaction(String topic, String tag, Object
```

```
message, String requestId) throws Exception {
    TransactionMQProducer producer = annotationScan.getProducer(topic +
"_" + tag);
    producer.sendMessageInTransaction(MessageBuilder.of(topic, tag,
message, requestId).build(), message);
}
```

应该靠谱一些,毕竟从源头杜绝了DelayTimeLevel参数的设置。

七、结束语

本篇简单介绍了事务消息的解决的场景和职责的界限,基本的设计思路和流程,在此借鉴学习了RocketMQ作者的图稿,然后挑了部分代码作简要的讲解,还是自己的刨坑过程,文章内有任何不正确或不详尽之处请留言指导,谢谢。

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