主讲老师: Fox

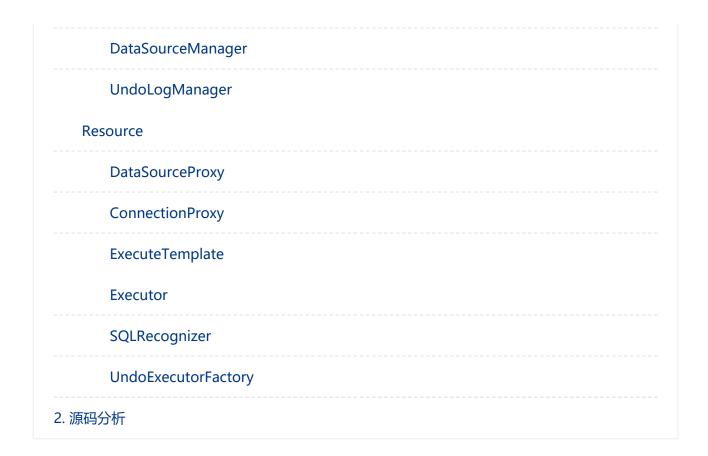
### 课前须知:

Seata源码分析会讲两节课:

- 1. 从全局事务角度分析Seata设计(侧重点在全局事务的设计)
- 2. 从两阶段提交,自动补偿机制,隔离性的角度分析Seata设计(侧重点在分支事务的设计)
  - 1 文档: 16 分布式事务Seata源码分析。note
  - 2 链接: http://note.youdao.com/noteshare?

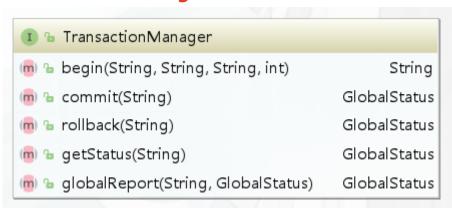
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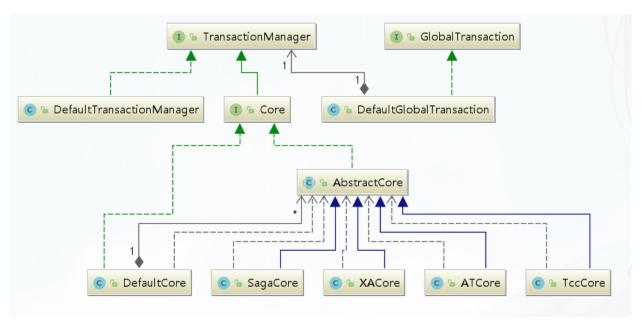
1. Seata核心接口和实现类
TransactionManager
Default Transaction Manager
GlobalTransaction
DefaultGlobalTransaction
GlobalTransactionScanner
Global Transactional Interceptor
Transactional Template
DefaultCoordinator
Core
GlobalSession
BranchSession
LockManager
Locker
ResourceManager



# 1. Seata核心接口和实现类

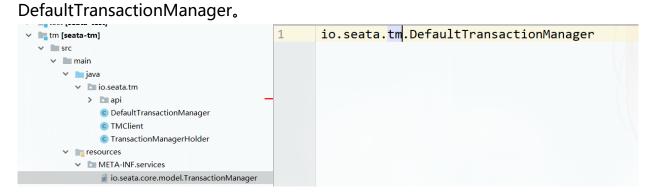
## **TransactionManager**





### DefaultTransactionManager

TransactionManagerHolder为创建单例TransactionManager的工厂,可以使用EnhancedServiceLoader的spi机制加载用户自定义的类,默认为



### **GlobalTransaction**

GlobalTransaction接口提供给用户开启事务,提交,回滚,获取状态等方法。

💶 🖫 GlobalTransaction		
📶 😘 begin()		<b>v</b> oid
💼 🔓 begin(int)		<b>v</b> oid
💼 ኈ begin(int, String)		<b>v</b> oid
m		<b>v</b> oid
💼 🔓 rollback()		<b>v</b> oid
💼 ७ suspend() SuspendedR∈	esources	Holder
💼 🔓 resume(SuspendedResources	Holder)	<b>v</b> oid
💼 🔓 getStatus()	Globa	lStatus
💼 🔓 getXid()		String
ᆒ 🔓 globalReport(GlobalStatus)	void	
🛅 🖫 getLocalStatus()	Globa	lStatus

#### **DefaultGlobalTransaction**

DefaultGlobalTransaction是GlobalTransaction接口的默认实现,它持有 TransactionManager对象,默认开启事务超时时间为60秒,默认名称为default,因为调 用者的业务方法可能多重嵌套创建多个GlobalTransaction对象开启事务方法,因此 GlobalTransaction有GlobalTransactionRole角色属性,只有Launcher角色的才有开启、提交、回滚事务的权利。

#### GlobalTransactionContext

GlobalTransactionContext为操作GlobalTransaction的工具类,提供创建新的GlobalTransaction,获取当前线程有的GlobalTransaction等方法。

### GlobalTransactionScanner

GlobalTransactionScanner继承AbstractAutoProxyCreator类,即实现了 SmartInstantiationAwareBeanPostProcessor接口,会在spring容器启动初始化bean的 时候,对bean进行代理操作。wrapIfNecessary为继承父类代理bean的核心方法,如果用 户配置了service.disableGlobalTransaction为false属性则注解不生效直接返回,否则对 GlobalTransactional或GlobalLock的方法进行拦截代理。

#### GlobalTransactionalInterceptor

GlobalTransactionalInterceptor实现aop的MethodInterceptor接口,对有@GlobalTransactional或GlobalLock注解的方法进行代理。

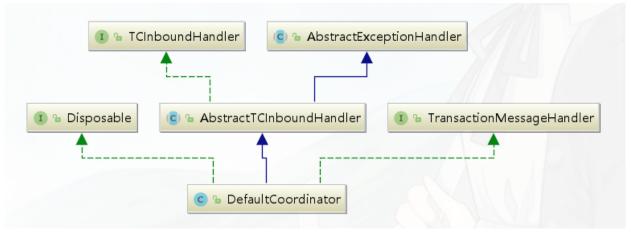
### **TransactionalTemplate**

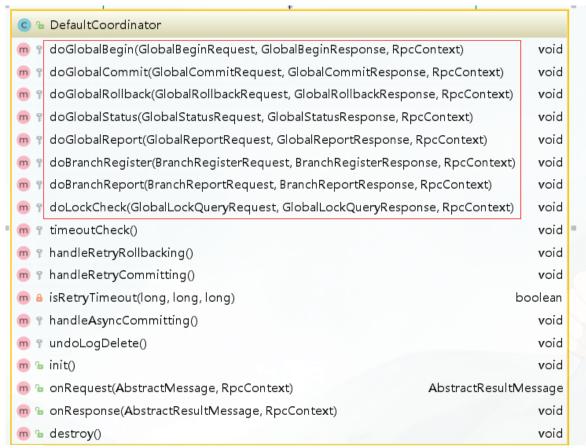
TransactionalTemplate模板类提供了一个开启事务,执行业务,成功提交和失败回滚的模板方法execute(TransactionalExecutor business)。

```
try {
     // 2. If the tx role is 'GlobalTransactionRole.Launcher', sen
ransaction to TC.
          else do nothing. Of course, the hooks will still be tri
     beginTransaction(txInfo, tx);
     Object rs;
     try {
         // Do Your Business
         rs = business.execute();
     } catch (Throwable ex) {
         // 3. The needed business exception to rollback.
         completeTransactionAfterThrowing(txInfo, tx, ex);
         throw ex;
     }
     // 4. everything is fine, commit.
     commitTransaction(tx);
```

### **DefaultCoordinator**

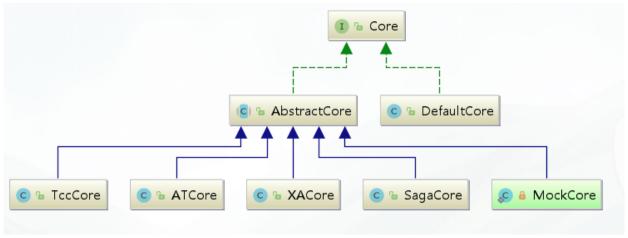
DefaultCoordinator即为TC,全局事务默认的事务协调器。它继承AbstractTCInboundHandler接口,为TC接收RM和TM的request请求数据,是进行相应处理的处理器。实现TransactionMessageHandler接口,去处理收到的RPC信息。实现ResourceManagerInbound接口,发送至RM的branchCommit,branchRollback请求。

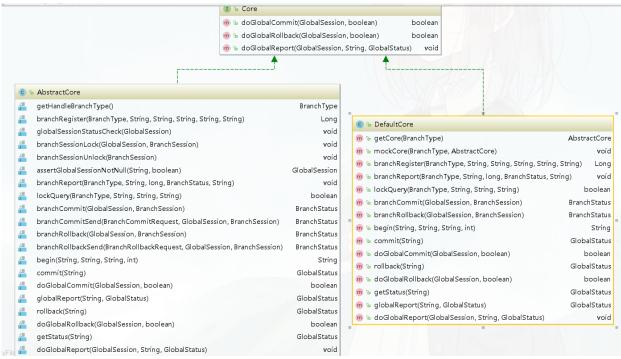




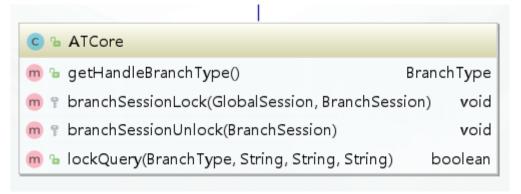
#### Core

Core接口为seata处理全球事务协调器TC的核心处理器,它继承ResourceManagerOutbound接口,接受来自RM的rpc网络请求(branchRegister,branchReport,lockQuery)。同时继承TransactionManager接口,接受来自TM的rpc网络请求(begin,commit,rollback,getStatus),另外提供提供3个接口方法。





#### **ATCore**



#### **GlobalSession**

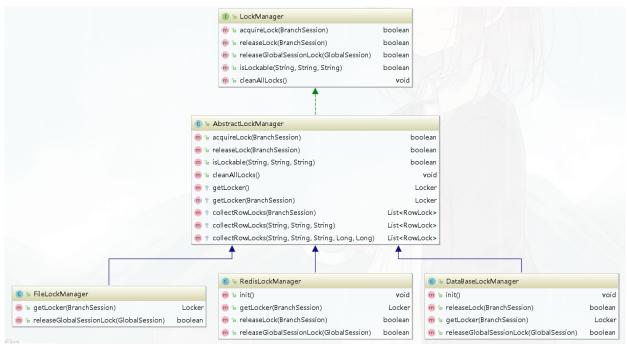
GlobalSession是seata协调器DefaultCoordinator管理维护的重要部件,当用户开启全局分布式事务,TM调用begin方法请求至TC,TC则创建GlobalSession实例对象,返回唯一的xid。它实现SessionLifecycle接口,提供begin,changeStatus,changeBranchStatus,addBranch,removeBranch等操作session和branchSession的方法。

#### **BranchSession**

BranchSession为分支session,管理分支数据,受globalSession统一调度管理,它的lock和unlock方法由lockManger实现。

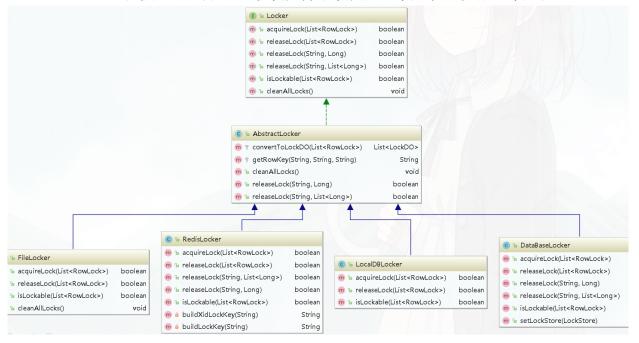
### LockManager

DefaultLockManager是LockManager的默认实现,它获取branchSession的lockKey,转换成List<RowLock>,委派Locker进行处理。



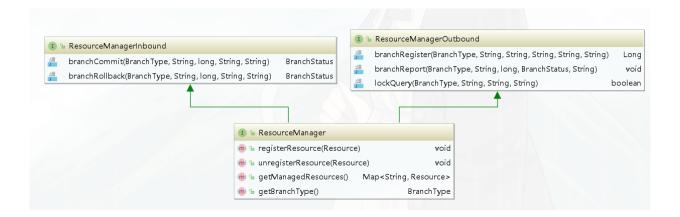
#### Locker

Locker接口提供根据行数据获取锁,释放锁,是否锁住和清除所有锁的方法。

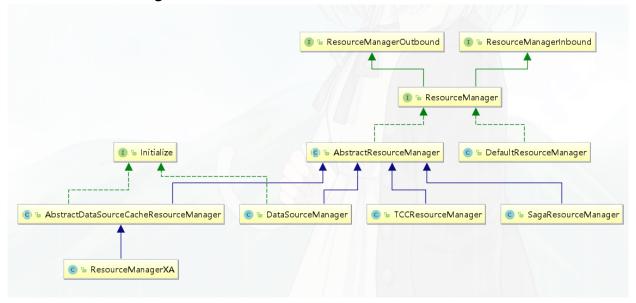


## ResourceManager

ResourceManager是seata的重要组件之一, RM负责管理分支数据资源的事务。



AbstractResourceManager实现ResourceManager提供模板方法。
DefaultResourceManager适配所有的ResourceManager,所有方法调用都委派给对应负责的ResourceManager处理。



### **DataSourceManager**

此为AT模式核心管理器,DataSourceManager继承AbstractResourceManager,管理数据库Resouce的注册,提交以及回滚等

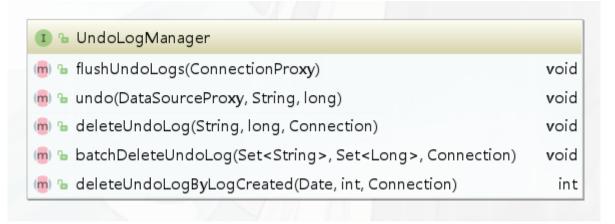
=	H H	i	
© ७ DataSourceM	anager		
m ७ setAsyncWork	cer (Resource Manager Inbound)		void
m 🖥 lockQuery(Bra	anch Type, String, String, String)		boolean
m ७ initAsyncWork	ker (Resource Manager Inbound)		void
m 🔓 init()			void
而 🖫 registerResou	rce(Resource)		void
m 🔓 unregisterRes	ource(Resource)		void
m 🔓 get(String)		Da	ataSourcePro <b>xy</b>
m 🔓 branchCommi	it(BranchType, String, long, Stri	ng, String)	BranchStatus
m 🔓 branchRollbad	ck(Branch Type, String, long, Stri	ing, String)	BranchStatus
m 🔓 getManagedR	Resources()	Map <str< th=""><th>ing, Resource&gt;</th></str<>	ing, Resource>
m 🔓 getBranchTyp	e()		BranchType

### **AsyncWorker**

DataSourceManager事务提交委派给AsyncWorker进行提交的,因为都成功了,无需回滚成功的数据,只需要删除生成的操作日志就行,采用异步方式,提高效率。

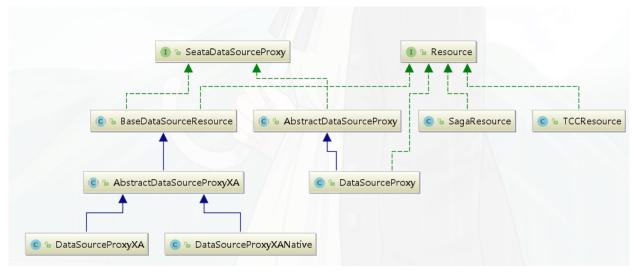
- 1 AsyncWorker#doBranchCommits
- 2 > UndoLogManagerFactory.getUndoLogManager(dataSourceProxy.getDbType())
- 3 .batchDeleteUndoLog(xids, branchIds, conn)

### **UndoLogManager**



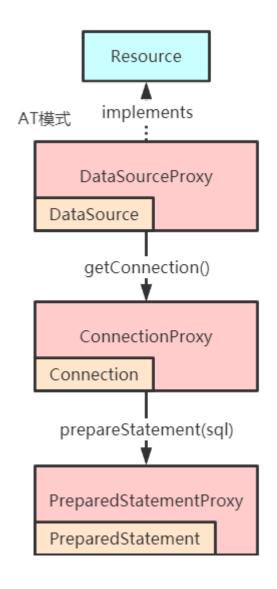
### Resource

Resource能被ResourceManager管理并且能够关联GlobalTransaction。



#### **DataSourceProxy**

DataSourceProxy实现Resource接口,BranchType为AT自动模式。它继承AbstractDataSourceProxy代理类,所有的DataSource相关的方法调用传入的targetDataSource代理类的方法,除了创建connection方法为创建ConnectionProxy代理类。对象初始化时获取连接的jdbcUrl作为resourceId,并注册至DefaultResourceManager进行管理。同时还提供获取原始连接不被代理的getPlainConnection方法。



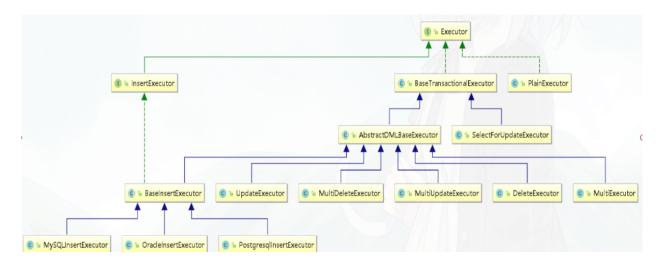
#### **ConnectionProxy**

```
private void doCommit() throws SQLException {
  if (context.inGlobalTransaction()) {
3 processGlobalTransactionCommit();
4 } else if (context.isGlobalLockRequire()) {
5 processLocalCommitWithGlobalLocks();
6 } else {
 targetConnection.commit();
8
 }
9 }
10 private void processGlobalTransactionCommit() throws SQLException {
   try {
11
  register();
12
   } catch (TransactionException e) {
13
  recognizeLockKeyConflictException(e, context.buildLockKeys());
14
   }
15
16 try {
UndoLogManagerFactory.getUndoLogManager(this.getDbType()).flushUndoLogs(thi
s);
   targetConnection.commit();
   } catch (Throwable ex) {
19
  LOGGER.error("process connectionProxy commit error: {}",
ex.getMessage(), ex);
21 report(false);
   throw new SQLException(ex);
23
  if (IS REPORT SUCCESS ENABLE) {
24
  report(true);
25
26
  context.reset();
27
28 }
```

### **ExecuteTemplate**

ExecuteTemplate为具体statement的execute, executeQuery和executeUpdate执行提供模板方法

#### **Executor**



### **SQLRecognizer**

SQLRecognizer识别sql类型,获取表名,表别名以及原生sql

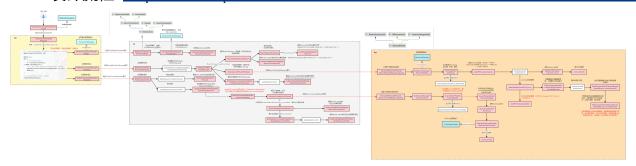
### **UndoExecutorFactory**

UndoExecutorFactory根据sqlType生成对应的AbstractUndoExecutor。

UndoExecutor为生成执行undoSql的核心。如果全局事务回滚,它会根据beforeImage和 afterImage以及sql类型生成对应的反向sql执行回滚数据,并添加脏数据校验机制,使回滚数据更加可靠。

# 2. 源码分析

Seata设计流程: <a href="https://www.processon.com/view/link/6311bfda1e0853187c0ecd8c">https://www.processon.com/view/link/6311bfda1e0853187c0ecd8c</a>



https://www.processon.com/view/link/6007f5c00791294a0e9b611a

https://www.processon.com/view/link/5f743063e0b34d0711f001d2