分布式事务Seata使用及其原理剖析

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1.Seata 是什么

Seata 是一款开源的分布式事务解决方案,致力于提供高性能和简单易用的分布式事务服务。Seata 将为用户提供了 AT、TCC、SAGA 和 XA 事务模式,为用户打造一站式的分布式解决方案。AT模式是阿里首推的模式,阿里云上有商用版本的GTS(Global Transaction Service 全局事务服务)

官网: https://seata.io/zh-cn/index.html
源码: https://github.com/seata/seata

官方Demo: https://github.com/seata/seata-samples

seata版本: v1.4.0

1.1 Seata的三大角色

在 Seata 的架构中,一共有三个角色:

TC (Transaction Coordinator) - 事务协调者

维护全局和分支事务的状态,驱动全局事务提交或回滚。

TM (Transaction Manager) - 事务管理器

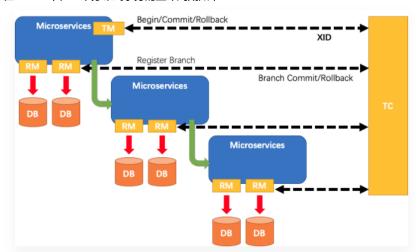
定义全局事务的范围: 开始全局事务、提交或回滚全局事务。

RM (Resource Manager) - 资源管理器

管理分支事务处理的资源,与TC交谈以注册分支事务和报告分支事务的状态,并驱动分支事务提交或回滚。

其中, TC 为单独部署的 Server 服务端, TM 和 RM 为嵌入到应用中的 Client 客户端。

在 Seata 中,一个分布式事务的生命周期如下:



1.TM 请求 TC 开启一个全局事务。TC 会生成一个 XID 作为该全局事务的编号。XID,会在微服务的调用链路中传播,保证将多个微服务的子事务关联在一起。

2.RM 请求 TC 将本地事务注册为全局事务的分支事务,通过全局事务的 XID 进行关联。

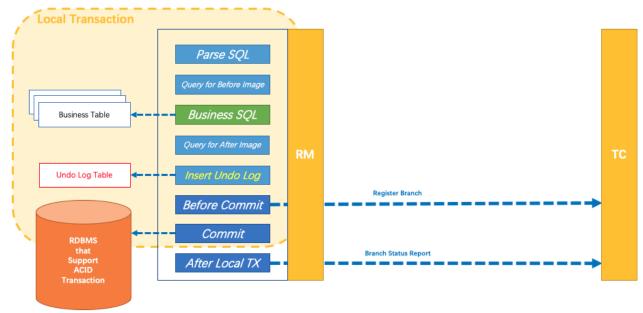
3.TM 请求 TC 告诉 XID 对应的全局事务是进行提交还是回滚。

4.TC 驱动 RM 们将 XID 对应的自己的本地事务进行提交还是回滚。

1.2 设计思路

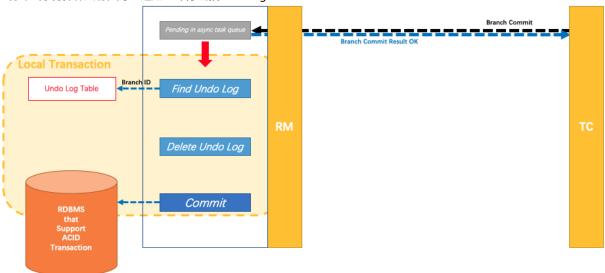
AT模式的核心是对业务无侵入,是一种改进后的两阶段提交,其设计思路如图 第一阶段

业务数据和回滚日志记录在同一个本地事务中提交,释放本地锁和连接资源。核心在于对业务sql进行解析,转换成undolog,并同时入库,这是怎么做的呢? 先抛出一个概念DataSourceProxy代理数据源,通过名字大家大概也能基本猜到是什么个操作,后面做具体分析参考官方文档: https://seata.io/zh-cn/docs/dev/mode/at-mode.html

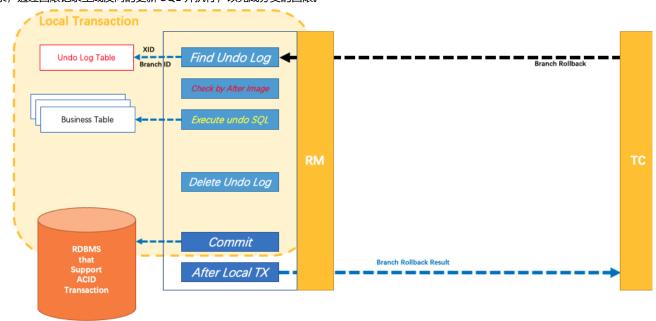


第二阶段

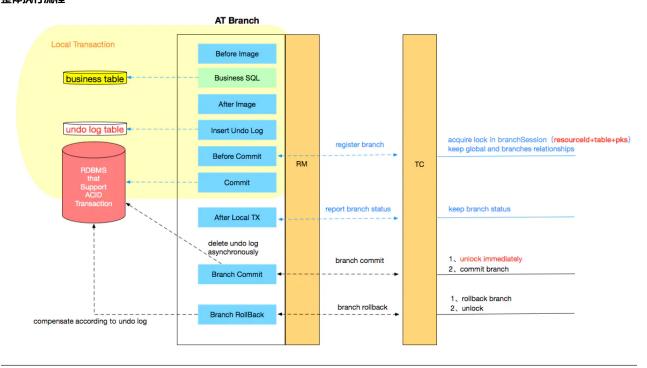
分布式事务操作成功,则TC通知RM异步删除undolog



分布式事务操作失败,TM向TC发送回滚请求,RM 收到协调器TC发来的回滚请求,通过 XID 和 Branch ID 找到相应的回滚日志记录,通过回滚记录生成反向的更新 SQL 并执行,以完成分支的回滚。



整体执行流程



1.3 设计亮点

相比与其它分布式事务框架, Seata架构的亮点主要有几个:

- 1. 应用层基于SQL解析实现了自动补偿,从而最大程度的降低业务侵入性;
- 2. 将分布式事务中TC (事务协调者) 独立部署, 负责事务的注册、回滚;
- 3. 通过全局锁实现了写隔离与读隔离。

1.4 存在的问题

性能损耗

一条Update的SQL,则需要全局事务xid获取(与TC通讯)、before image(解析SQL,查询一次数据库)、after image(查询一次数据库)、insert undo log(写一次数据库)、before commit(与TC通讯,判断锁冲突),这些操作都需要一次远程通讯RPC,而且是同步的。另外undo log写入时blob字段的插入性能也是不高的。每条写SQL都会增加这么多开销,粗略估计会增加5倍响应时间。

性价比

为了进行自动补偿,需要对所有交易生成前后镜像并持久化,可是在实际业务场景下,这个是成功率有多高,或者说分布式事务失败需要回滚的有多少比率?按照二八原则预估,为了20%的交易回滚,需要将80%的成功交易的响应时间增加5倍,这样的代价相比于让应用开发一个补偿交易是否是值得?

全局锁

热点数据

相比XA, Seata 虽然在一阶段成功后会释放数据库锁,但一阶段在commit前全局锁的判定也拉长了对数据锁的占有时间,这个开销比XA的prepare低多少需要根据实际业务场景进行测试。全局锁的引入实现了隔离性,但带来的问题就是阻塞,降低并发性,尤其是热点数据,这个问题会更加严重。

回滚锁释放时间

Seata在回滚时,需要先删除各节点的undo log,然后才能释放TC内存中的锁,所以如果第二阶段是回滚,释放锁的时间会更长。 死锁问题

Seata的引入全局锁会额外增加死锁的风险,但如果出现死锁,会不断进行重试,最后靠等待全局锁超时,这种方式并不优雅,也延长了对数据库锁的占有时间。

2. Seata快速开始

2.1 Seata Server (TC) 环境搭建

 $\underline{https://seata.io/zh-cn/docs/ops/deploy-guide-beginner.html}$

Server端存储模式 (store.mode) 支持三种:

- file: 单机模式, 全局事务会话信息内存中读写并持久化本地文件root.data, 性能较高
- db: 高可用模式, 全局事务会话信息通过db共享, 相应性能差些
- redis: Seata-Server 1.3及以上版本支持,性能较高,存在事务信息丢失风险,请提前配置适合当前场景的redis持久化配置

资源目录: https://github.com/seata/seata/tree/1.4.0/script

client

存放client端sql脚本,参数配置

config-center

各个配置中心参数导入脚本, config.txt(包含server和client,原名nacos-config.txt)为通用参数文件

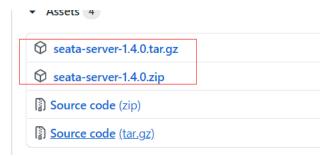
server

server端数据库脚本及各个容器配置

db存储模式+Nacos(注册&配置中心)部署

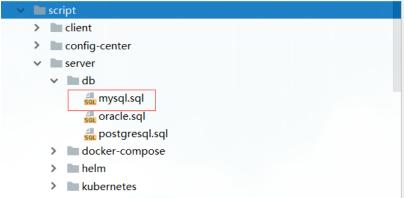
步骤一: 下载安装包

https://github.com/seata/seata/releases



步骤二: 建表(仅db模式)

全局事务会话信息由3块内容构成,全局事务-->分支事务-->全局锁,对应表global_table、branch_table、lock_table 创建数据库seata,执行sql脚本,文件在script/server/db/mysql.sql(seata源码)中



步骤三: 修改store.mode

启动包: seata-->conf-->file.conf, 修改store.mode="db"

源码: 根目录-->seata-server-->resources-->file.conf,修改store.mode="db"



步骤四: 修改数据库连接

启动包: seata-->conf-->file.conf, 修改store.db相关属性。

源码: 根目录-->seata-server-->resources-->file.conf, 修改store.db相关属性。

```
## database store property
   ## the implement of javax.sql.DataSource, such as
DruidDataSource(druid)/BasicDataSource(dbcp)/HikariL
(hikari) etc.
   datasource = "druid"
   ## mysql/oracle/postgresql/h2/oceanbase etc.
   dbType = "mysql"
   driverClassName = "com.mysql.jdbc.Driver"
   url = "jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1:3306/seata"
   user = "root"
   password = "root"
   minConn = 5
   maxConn = 100
此时可以调到步骤七:直接启动Seata Server,注册中心和配置中心都是file
步骤五: 配置Nacos注册中心
将Seata Server注册到Nacos,修改conf目录下的registry.conf配置
registry {
   # file \ nacos \ eureka \ redis \ zk \ consi
   type = "nacos"
   loadBalance = "RandomLoadBalance"
   loadBalanceVirtualNodes = 10
   nacos {
     application = "seata-server"
     serverAddr = "127.0.0.1:8848"
     group = "SEATA GROUP"
     namespace = ""
     cluster = "default"
     username = ""
     password = ""
然后启动注册中心Nacos Server
   1 #进入Nacos安装目录,linux单机启动
```

```
1 #进入Nacos安装目录,linux甲机启或
2 bin/startup.sh -m standalone
3 # windows单机启动
4 bin/startup.bat
```

步骤六: 配置Nacos配置中心

```
config {
   # file nacos apollo zk consul etcd3
    type = "nacos"
   nacos {
      serverAddr = "127.0.0.1:8848"
      namespace = ""
      group = "SEATA_GROUP"
      username = ""
      password = ""
    }
注意:如果配置了seata server使用nacos作为配置中心,则配置信息会从nacos读取,file.conf可以不用配置。客户端配置registry.conf
使用nacos时也要注意group要和seata server中的group一致,默认group是"DEFAULT GROUP"
获取/seata/script/config-center/config.txt,修改配置信息
  client.tm.degradeCheckPeriod=2000
 store.mode=db
  store.file.dir=file_store/data
  store.file.maxBranchSessionSize=16384
  store.file.maxGlobalSessionSize=512
  store.file.fileWriteBufferCacheSize=16384
  store.file.flushDiskMode=async
  store.file.sessionReloadReadSize=100
  store.db.datasource=druid
  store.db.dbType=mysql
  store.db.driverClassName=com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
  store.db.url=jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1:3306/seata?useUnicode=true
  store.db.user=root
  store.db.password=root
  store.db.minConn=5
                          修改数据库相关配置
  store.db.maxConn=30
  store.db.globalTable=global_table
  store.db.branchTable=branch_table
  store.db.queryLimit=100
  store.db.lockTable=lock table
  store.db.maxWait=5000
  stone nedic host-127 a a 1
配置事务分组,要与客户端配置的事务分组一致
(客户端properties配置: spring.cloud.alibaba.seata.tx-service-group=my_test_tx_group)
 transport.shutdown.wait=3
                                           配置事务分组名称
 service.vgroupMapping.my_test_tx_group=default
 service.default.grouplist=127.0.0.1:8091
 service.enableDegrade=false
 convice disableClobalTnansaction-false
配置参数同步到Nacos
    1 sh ${SEATAPATH}/script/config-center/nacos/nacos-config.sh -h localhost -p 8848 -g SEATA_GROUP -t 5a3c7d6c-f497-
    4d68-a71a-2e5e3340b3ca
参数说明:
-h: host, 默认值 localhost
-p: port, 默认值 8848
-g: 配置分组,默认值为 'SEATA GROUP'
-t: 租户信息,对应 Nacos 的命名空间ID字段,默认值为空 "
```

```
chaos@DCL MINGW64 /f/Resource/seata/seata/script/config-center/nacos ((v1.4.0))

$ sh nacos-config.sh -h localhost
set nacosAddr=localhost:8848
set group=SEATA_GROUP
Set transport.type=TCP successfully
Set transport.server=NIO successfully
Set transport.heartbeat=true successfully
Set transport.enableClientBatchSendRequest=false successfully
Set transport.threadFactory.bossThreadPrefix=NettyBoss successfully
Set transport.threadFactory.workerThreadPrefix=NettyServerNIOWorker successfully
Set transport.threadFactory.serverExecutorThreadPrefix=NettyServerBizHandler successfully
Set transport.threadFactory.slientSelectorThreadPrefix=NettyClientSelector successfully
Set transport.threadFactory.clientSelectorThreadPrefix=NettyClientSelector successfully
Set transport.threadFactory.clientSelectorThreadSize=1 successfully
Set transport.threadFactory.bossThreadSize=1 successfully
Set transport.threadFactory.workerThreadSize=1 successfully
Set transport.threadFactory.workerThreadSize=1 successfully
Set transport.threadFactory.workerThreadSize=1 successfully
Set transport.threadFactory.workerThreadSize=1 successfully
Set transport.shutdown.wait=3 successfully
Set service.vgroupMapping.my_test_tx_group=default_successfully
```

精简配置

```
1 service.vgroupMapping.my_test_tx_group=default
2 service.default.grouplist=127.0.0.1:8091
3 service.enableDegrade=false
4 service.disableGlobalTransaction=false
5 store.mode=db
6 store.db.datasource=druid
7 store.db.dbType=mysql
8 store.db.driverClassName=com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
9 store.db.url=jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1:3306/seata?useUnicode=true
10 store.db.user=root
11 store.db.password=root
12 store.db.minConn=5
13 store.db.maxConn=30
14 store.db.globalTable=global_table
15 store.db.branchTable=branch_table
16 store.db.queryLimit=100
17 store.db.lockTable=lock_table
18 store.db.maxWait=5000
```

步骤七: 启动Seata Server

- 源码启动: 执行server模块下io.seata.server.Server.java的main方法
- 命令启动: bin/seata-server.sh -h 127.0.0.1 -p 8091 -m db -n 1 -e test

支持的启动参数

参 数	全写	作用	备注
-h	host	指定在注册中心注册 的 IP	不指定时获取当前的 IP,外部访问部署在云环境和容器中的 server 建议指定
-p	port	指定 server 启动的 端口	默认为 8091
- m	 storeMode	事务日志存储方式	支持 file , db , redis , 默认为 file 注:redis需seata- server 1.3版本及以上
-n	 serverNode	用于指定seata- server节点ID	如 1,2,3, 默认为 1
-е	seataEnv	指定 seata-server 运 行环境	如 dev, test 等,服务启动时会使用 registry-dev.conf 这样的配置

启动Seata Server

```
1 bin/seata-server.sh
```

启动成功,默认端口8091

```
2021-01-05 16:22:54.727 INFO --- [ main] io.seata.config.FileConfiguration : T he configuration file used is registry.conf 2021-01-05 16:22:54.754 INFO --- [ main] io.seata.config.FileConfiguration : T he configuration file used is file.conf 2021-01-05 16:22:55.281 INFO --- [ main] com.alibaba.druid.pool.DruidDataSource : { dataSource-1} inited 2021-01-05 16:22:55.422 INFO --- [ main] i.s.core.rpc.netty.NettyServerBootstrap : S erver started, listen port: 8091
```

在注册中心中可以查看到seata-server注册成功



2.2 Seata Client快速开始

编程式事务实现 (GlobalTransaction API)

Demo: seata-samples/api

客户端环境配置

- 1. 修改jdbc.properties配置
- 2. registry.conf中指定registry.type="file", config.type="file"

基于GlobalTransaction API的实现

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws SQLException, TransactionException, InterruptedException {
3 String userId = "U100001";
4 String commodityCode = "C00321";
5 int commodityCount = 100;
6 int money = 999;
7 AccountService accountService = new AccountServiceImpl();
8 StorageService storageService = new StorageServiceImpl();
   OrderService orderService = new OrderServiceImpl();
10 orderService.setAccountService(accountService);
12 //reset data 重置数据
13 accountService.reset(userId, String.valueOf(money));
14 storageService.reset(commodityCode, String.valueOf(commodityCount));
15 orderService.reset(null, null);
   //init seata; only once
18 String applicationId = "api";
19 String txServiceGroup = "my_test_tx_group";
20  TMClient.init(applicationId, txServiceGroup);
21 RMClient.init(applicationId, txServiceGroup);
   //trx 开启全局事务
24 GlobalTransaction tx = GlobalTransactionContext.getCurrentOrCreate();
25 try {
26 tx.begin(60000, "testBiz");
27 System.out.println("begin trx, xid is " + tx.getXid());
28
29 //biz operate 3 dataSources
   //set >=5 will be rollback(200*5>999) else will be commit
31 int opCount = 5;
32 // 扣减库存
33 storageService.deduct(commodityCode, opCount);
34 // 创建订单 , 扣款 money = opCount * 200
   orderService.create(userId, commodityCode, opCount);
36
   //check data if negative
38 boolean needCommit = ((StorageServiceImpl)storageService).validNegativeCheck("count", commodityCode)
39 && ((AccountServiceImpl)accountService).validNegativeCheck("money", userId);
40
  //if data negative rollback else commit
41
  if (needCommit) {
```

```
tx.commit();

44  } else {
    System.out.println("rollback trx, cause: data negative, xid is " + tx.getXid());

45  tx.rollback();

47  }

48  } catch (Exception exx) {
    System.out.println("rollback trx, cause: " + exx.getMessage() + " , xid is " + tx.getXid());
    tx.rollback();
    throw exx;

52  }

53  TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(10);

54

55 }
```

声明式事务实现 (@GlobalTransactional)

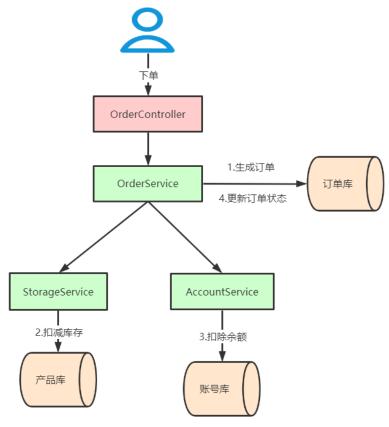
业务场景:

用户下单,整个业务逻辑由三个服务构成:

• 仓储服务:对给定的商品扣除库存数量。

• 订单服务:根据采购需求创建订单。

• 帐户服务:从用户帐户中扣除余额。



多数据源场景

- 1. 启动seata server服务,指定registry.type="file" , config.type="file"
- 2. 客户端应用接入seata配置
- 1) 配置多数据源

客户端支持多数据源, yml中添加多数据源jdbc配置

```
# Order

2  spring.datasource.order.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/seata_order?useUnicode=true&characterEncoding=utf8&allowMult
iQueries=true&useSSL=false&serverTimezone=UTC

3  spring.datasource.order.username=root
4  spring.datasource.order.password=root
5  spring.datasource.order.driver-class-name=com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
6  # Storage
```

```
7 spring.datasource.storage.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/seata_storage?useUnicode=true&characterEncoding=utf8&allow MultiQueries=true&useSSL=false&serverTimezone=UTC

8 spring.datasource.storage.username=root

9 spring.datasource.storage.password=root

10 spring.datasource.storage.driver-class-name=com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver

11 # Account

12 spring.datasource.account.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/seata_account?useUnicode=true&characterEncoding=utf8&allowMultiQueries=true&useSSL=false&serverTimezone=UTC

13 spring.datasource.account.username=root

14 spring.datasource.account.password=root

15 spring.datasource.account.driver-class-name=com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
```

2) 配置多数据源代理,并支持动态切换数据源

```
1 @Configuration
2 @MapperScan("com.tuling.mutiple.datasource.mapper")
3 public class DataSourceProxyConfig {
5  @Bean("originOrder")
6  @ConfigurationProperties(prefix = "spring.datasource.order")
7  public DataSource dataSourceMaster() {
8  return new DruidDataSource();
Q
11    @Bean("originStorage")
02 @ConfigurationProperties(prefix = "spring.datasource.storage")
public DataSource dataSourceStorage() {
14 return new DruidDataSource();
16
17  @Bean("originAccount")
00 @ConfigurationProperties(prefix = "spring.datasource.account")
19  public DataSource dataSourceAccount() {
20 return new DruidDataSource();
21 }
23 @Bean(name = "order")
   public DataSourceProxy masterDataSourceProxy(@Qualifier("originOrder") DataSource dataSource) {
25
   return new DataSourceProxy(dataSource);
26
28      @Bean(name = "storage")
   public DataSourceProxy storageDataSourceProxy(@Qualifier("originStorage") DataSource dataSource) {
    return new DataSourceProxy(dataSource);
33  @Bean(name = "account")
34 public DataSourceProxy payDataSourceProxy(@Qualifier("originAccount") DataSource dataSource) {
35   return new DataSourceProxy(dataSource);
36
   @Bean("dynamicDataSource")
{\tt 39} \quad {\tt public} \  \, {\tt DataSource} \  \, {\tt dynamicDataSource} \\ ( @Qualifier ("order") \  \, {\tt DataSource} \  \, {\tt dataSourceOrder}, \\
40 @Qualifier("storage") DataSource dataSourceStorage,
41 @Qualifier("account") DataSource dataSourcePay) {
42
43 DynamicRoutingDataSource dynamicRoutingDataSource = new DynamicRoutingDataSource();
44
45 // 数据源的集合
46 Map<Object, Object> dataSourceMap = new HashMap<>(3);
47 dataSourceMap.put(DataSourceKey.ORDER.name(), dataSourceOrder);
48 dataSourceMap.put(DataSourceKey.STORAGE.name(), dataSourceStorage);
{\tt 49} \quad {\tt dataSourceMap.put(DataSourceKey.ACCOUNT.name(), \ dataSourcePay);}
```

```
50
   dynamicRoutingDataSource.setDefaultTargetDataSource(dataSourceOrder);
   dynamicRoutingDataSource.setTargetDataSources(dataSourceMap);
52
54 DynamicDataSourceContextHolder.getDataSourceKeys().addAll(dataSourceMap.keySet());
55
56    return dynamicRoutingDataSource;
57 }
58
59 @Bean
60 @ConfigurationProperties(prefix = "mybatis")
{\small 61} \quad \textbf{public} \  \  \textbf{SqlSessionFactoryBean} \  \  \textbf{sqlSessionFactoryBean} \  \  \textbf{(@Qualifier("dynamicDataSource")} \  \  \textbf{DataSource} \  \  \textbf{dataSource}) \  \  \{
62 SqlSessionFactoryBean sqlSessionFactoryBean = new SqlSessionFactoryBean();
63 sqlSessionFactoryBean.setDataSource(dataSource);
64 return sqlSessionFactoryBean;
65 }
66
67 }
68
69 @Slf4j
70 public class DynamicRoutingDataSource extends AbstractRoutingDataSource {
72 @Override
73 protected Object determineCurrentLookupKey() {
74 log.info("当前数据源 [{}]", DynamicDataSourceContextHolder.getDataSourceKey());
75    return DynamicDataSourceContextHolder.getDataSourceKey();
76 }
77 }
78
79 public class DynamicDataSourceContextHolder {
   private static final ThreadLocal<String> CONTEXT_HOLDER = ThreadLocal.withInitial(DataSourceKey.ORDER::name);
81
82
83 private static List<Object> dataSourceKeys = new ArrayList<>();
84
85  public static void setDataSourceKey(DataSourceKey key) {
86 CONTEXT_HOLDER.set(key.name());
87
89  public static String getDataSourceKey() {
90 return CONTEXT_HOLDER.get();
91 }
93  public static void clearDataSourceKey() {
94 CONTEXT_HOLDER.remove();
97  public static List<Object> getDataSourceKeys() {
98  return dataSourceKeys;
99 }
100 }
```

3)接入seata配置

registry.conf中指定registry.type="file", config.type="file",对应seata-server的registry.conf配置相同

```
1 registry {
2  # file , nacos , eureka, redis, zk, consul, etcd3, sofa
3  type = "file"
4
5  file {
6  name = "file.conf"
```

```
7  }
8  }
9
10 config {
11  # file\ nacos \ apollo\ zk\ consul\ etcd3\ springCloudConfig
12  type = "file"
13
14  file {
15    name = "file.conf"
16  }
17  }
```

4) 指定seata事务分组,用于获取seata server服务实例

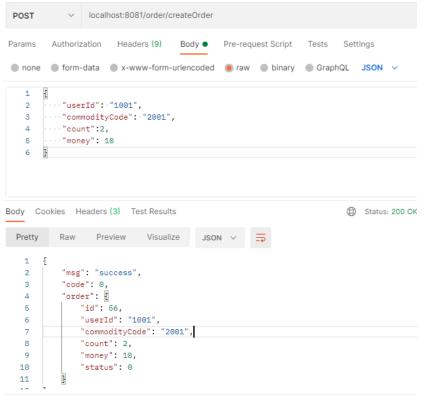
1 # Seata事务分组 从file.conf获取service.vgroupMapping.my_test_tx_group的集群名称default, 用于确定seata server的服务实例 2 spring.cloud.alibaba.seata.tx-service-group=my_test_tx_group

5) OrderServiceImpl作为发起者配置@GlobalTransactional注解

```
1 @Override
2 //@Transactional
3 @GlobalTransactional(name="createOrder")
4 public Order saveOrder(OrderVo orderVo){
5 log.info("=======用户下单======");
6 //切换数据源
  DynamicDataSourceContextHolder.setDataSourceKey(DataSourceKey.ORDER);
8 log.info("当前 XID: {}", RootContext.getXID());
10 // 保存订单
0 Order order = new Order();
12 order.setUserId(orderVo.getUserId());
13 order.setCommodityCode(orderVo.getCommodityCode());
14 order.setCount(orderVo.getCount());
15 order.setMoney(orderVo.getMoney());
16 order.setStatus(OrderStatus.INIT.getValue());
18  Integer saveOrderRecord = orderMapper.insert(order);
19 log.info("保存订单{}", saveOrderRecord > 0 ? "成功" : "失败");
20
21 //扣减库存
22 storageService.deduct(orderVo.getCommodityCode(),orderVo.getCount());
24 //扣减余额
25 accountService.debit(orderVo.getUserId(),orderVo.getMoney());
26
27 log.info("======更新订单状态=======");
28 //切换数据源
{\tt 29} \quad {\tt DynamicDataSourceContextHolder.setDataSourceKey.ORDER)}; \\
31  Integer updateOrderRecord = orderMapper.updateOrderStatus(order.getId(),OrderStatus.SUCCESS.getValue());
32 log.info("更新订单id:{} {}", order.getId(), updateOrderRecord > 0 ? "成功": "失败");
34 return order;
35
36 }
```

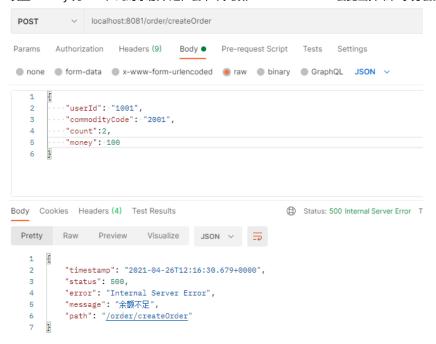
测试成功场景

调用 /order/createOrder 接口,将 money 设置为 10,此时余额为 20,可以下单成功



测试失败场景

设置 money 为 100, 此时余额不足, 会下单失败, account-service会抛出异常, 事务会回滚

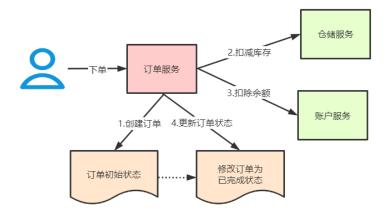


接入微服务应用

业务场景:

用户下单,整个业务逻辑由三个微服务构成:

- 仓储服务:对给定的商品扣除库存数量。
- 订单服务:根据采购需求创建订单。
- 帐户服务:从用户帐户中扣除余额。



- 1) 启动Seata server端,Seata server使用nacos作为配置中心和注册中心
- 2) 配置微服务整合seata

第一步:添加pom依赖

```
1 <!-- seata-->
2 <dependency>
3 <groupId>com.alibaba.cloud</groupId>
4 <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-alibaba-seata</artifactId>
5 <scope>compile</scope>
6 <exclusions>
7 <exclusion>
8 <groupId>io.seata</groupId>
9 <artifactId>seata-all</artifactId>
10 </exclusion>
11 </exclusions>
12 </dependency>
13 <dependency>
14 <groupId>io.seata</groupId>
15 <artifactId>seata-all</artifactId>
16 <version>1.4.0</version>
17 </dependency>
```

第二步: 微服务对应数据库中添加undo_log表

```
CREATE TABLE `undo_log` (

'id` bigint(20) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,

'branch_id` bigint(20) NOT NULL,

'xid` varchar(100) NOT NULL,

'context` varchar(128) NOT NULL,

'rollback_info` longblob NOT NULL,

'log_status` int(11) NOT NULL,

'log_created` datetime NOT NULL,

'log_modified` datetime NOT NULL,

UNIQUE KEY `ux_undo_log` (`xid`,`branch_id`)

LUNIQUE KEY `ux_undo_log` (`xid`,`branch_id`)

PENGINE=InnoDB AUTO_INCREMENT=1 DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8;
```

第三步:添加代理数据源配置,配置DataSourceProxy

```
1 /**
2 * @author Fox
3 *
4 * 需要用到分布式事务的微服务都需要使用seata DataSourceProxy代理自己的数据源
5 */
6 @Configuration
7 @MapperScan("com.tuling.datasource.mapper")
8 public class MybatisConfig {
```

```
10 /**
* 从配置文件获取属性构造datasource,注意前缀,这里用的是druid,根据自己情况配置,
* 原生datasource前缀取"spring.datasource"
13 *
14 * @return
15 */
16 @Bean
00 @ConfigurationProperties(prefix = "spring.datasource.druid")
18  public DataSource druidDataSource() {
19 DruidDataSource druidDataSource = new DruidDataSource();
20 return druidDataSource;
21 }
23 /**
* 构造datasource代理对象,替换原来的datasource
* @param druidDataSource
26 * @return
27 */
28 @Primary
29      @Bean("dataSource")
30 public DataSourceProxy dataSourceProxy(DataSource druidDataSource) {
31 return new DataSourceProxy(druidDataSource);
32 }
34
35     @Bean(name = "sqlSessionFactory")
   public SqlSessionFactory sqlSessionFactoryBean(DataSourceProxy dataSourceProxy) throws Exception {
37 SqlSessionFactoryBean factoryBean = new SqlSessionFactoryBean();
38 //设置代理数据源
39 factoryBean.setDataSource(dataSourceProxy);
40 ResourcePatternResolver resolver = new PathMatchingResourcePatternResolver();
41 \\  \  \  \, factory Bean.set Mapper Locations (resolver.get Resources ("class path*:mybatis/**/*-mapper.xml")); \\
42
43 \quad \hbox{org.apache.ibatis.session.Configuration configuration=} \\ \hbox{new org.apache.ibatis.session.Configuration();} \\
44 //使用jdbc的getGeneratedKeys获取数据库自增主键值
45 configuration.setUseGeneratedKeys(true);
46 //使用列别名替换列名
47 configuration.setUseColumnLabel(true);
48 //自动使用驼峰命名属性映射字段,如userId ---> user_id
49 configuration.setMapUnderscoreToCamelCase(true);
50 factoryBean.setConfiguration(configuration);
52 return factoryBean.getObject();
54
55 }
```

第四步: 启动类上剔除DataSourceAutoConfiguration, 用于解决数据源的循环依赖问题

```
1 @SpringBootApplication(scanBasePackages = "com.tuling",exclude = DataSourceAutoConfiguration.class)
2 @EnableFeignClients
3 public class OrderServiceApplication {
4 
5 public static void main(String[] args) {
6 SpringApplication.run(OrderServiceApplication.class, args);
7 }
8 
9 }
```

注意: 需要指定group = "SEATA_GROUP", 因为Seata Server端指定了group = "SEATA_GROUP", 必须保证一致

```
1 registry {
# file \ nacos \ eureka \ redis \ zk \ consul \ etcd3 \ sofa
3 type = "nacos"
5 nacos {
6 serverAddr = "localhost"
7 namespace = ""
8 cluster = "default"
9 group = "SEATA_GROUP"
11 }
12 config {
# file nacos apollo zk consul etcd3 springCloudConfig
14 type = "nacos"
16 nacos {
17 serverAddr = "localhost"
18 namespace = ""
19 group = "SEATA_GROUP"
20 }
21 }
```

如果出现这种问题:

NettyClientChannelManager : no available service 'default' found, please make sure registry config correct

- 一般大多数情况下都是因为配置不匹配导致的:
- 1.检查现在使用的seata服务和项目maven中seata的版本是否一致
- 2.检查tx-service-group, nacos.cluster, nacos.group参数是否和Seata Server中的配置一致

跟踪源码: seata/discover包下实现了RegistryService#lookup, 用来获取服务列表

```
1 NacosRegistryServiceImpl#lookup
2 》String clusterName = getServiceGroup(key); #获取seata server集群名称
3 》List<Instance> firstAllInstances = getNamingInstance().getAllInstances(getServiceName(), getServiceGroup(), clusters)
```

第六步:修改application.yml配置

配置seata 服务事务分组,要与服务端nacos配置中心中service.vgroup_mapping的后缀对应

```
1 server:
2 port: 8020
4 spring:
5 application:
6 name: order-service
7 cloud:
8 nacos:
9 discovery:
10 server-addr: 127.0.0.1:8848
11 alibaba:
 12 seata:
 13 tx-service-group:
14 my_test_tx_group # seata 服务事务分组
15
 17 type: com.alibaba.druid.pool.DruidDataSource
 19 driver-class-name: com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
{\tt 20} \quad {\tt url: jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/seata\_order?useUnicode=true\&characterEncoding=UTF-8\&serverTimezone=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=UTF-8&serverTimezone=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=UTF-8&serverTimezone=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=UTF-8&serverTimezone=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=UTF-8&serverTimezone=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=UTF-8&serverTimezone=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=UTF-8&serverTimezone=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=UTF-8&serverTimezone=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=UTF-8&serverTimezone=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=UTF-8&serverTimezone=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=UTF-8&serverTimezone=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=UTF-8&serverTimezone=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=UTF-8&serverTimezone=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=UTF-8&serverTimezone=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=UTF-8&serverTimezone=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=UTF-8&serverTimezone=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=UTF-8&serverTimezone=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=UTF-8&serverTimezone=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=UTF-8&serverTimezone=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=UTF-8&serverTimezone=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=UTF-8&serverTimezone=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=UTF-8&serverTimezone=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=UTF-8&serverTimezone=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=UTF-8&serverTimezone=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=UTF-8&serverTimezone=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=UTF-8&serverTimezone=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=UTF-8&serverTimezone=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=UTF-8&serverTimezone=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=UTF-8&serverTimezone=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=UTF-8&serverTimezone=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=UTF-8&serverTimezone=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=UTF-8&serverTimezone=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=Asia/ShanghainescharacterEncoding=Asia/Shanghainescharact
21 username: root
22 password: root
23 initial-size: 10
24 max-active: 100
```

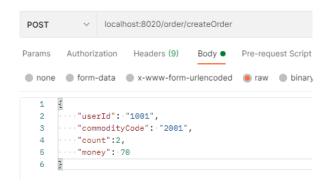
```
25 min-idle: 10
26 max-wait: 60000
27 pool-prepared-statements: true
28 max-pool-prepared-statement-per-connection-size: 20
29 time-between-eviction-runs-millis: 60000
30 min-evictable-idle-time-millis: 300000
31 test-while-idle: true
32 test-on-borrow: false
33 test-on-return: false
34 stat-view-servlet:
35 enabled: true
36 url-pattern: /druid/*
37 filter:
38 stat:
39 log-slow-sql: true
40 slow-sql-millis: 1000
41 merge-sql: false
42 wall:
43 config:
44 multi-statement-allow: true
```

第七步: 微服务发起者 (TM 方) 需要添加@GlobalTransactional注解

```
1 @Override
2 //@Transactional
3  @GlobalTransactional(name="createOrder")
4 public Order saveOrder(OrderVo orderVo){
5 log.info("======用户下单======");
6 log.info("当前 XID: {}", RootContext.getXID());
8 // 保存订单
9 Order order = new Order();
10 order.setUserId(orderVo.getUserId());
11 order.setCommodityCode(orderVo.getCommodityCode());
12 order.setCount(orderVo.getCount());
13 order.setMoney(orderVo.getMoney());
14 order.setStatus(OrderStatus.INIT.getValue());
16  Integer saveOrderRecord = orderMapper.insert(order);
17 log.info("保存订单{}", saveOrderRecord > 0 ? "成功" : "失败");
18
19 //扣减库存
20 storageFeignService.deduct(orderVo.getCommodityCode(),orderVo.getCount());
22 //扣减余额
23 accountFeignService.debit(orderVo.getUserId(),orderVo.getMoney());
24
25 //更新订单
26  Integer updateOrderRecord = orderMapper.updateOrderStatus(order.getId(),OrderStatus.SUCCESS.getValue());
27 log.info("更新订单id:{} {}", order.getId(), updateOrderRecord > 0 ? "成功": "失败");
28
29 return order;
30
31 }
```

测试

分布式事务成功,模拟正常下单、扣库存,扣余额 分布式事务失败,模拟下单扣库存成功、扣余额失败,事务是否回滚



文档: 14 分布式事务Seata使用及其原理剖析.n...

链接: http://note.youdao.com/noteshare?

id=798546ca0468451ad3e55de6407a9de4&sub=D4C29C4D6508436B97B22C8ADC679737