



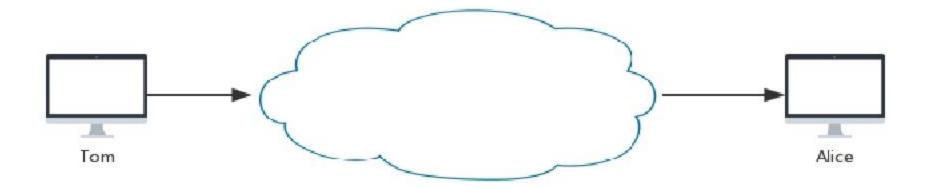
# 美图 长连接消息通道 架构平台任勇全

## 美图 长连接消息通道





• Tom 如何将消息发给Alice









## bifrost



## 什什么是bifrost





- 北北欧神话彩虹桥
- 适配多种业务场景
- 保证消息可靠传输



#### 适配不不同的消息模型





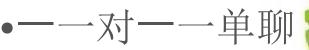
直播IM与传统IM是否具有相同的消息模型?



#### 传统IM







•多对多群聊

•群不不会过大大





#### 直播IM





- •百万人人群嗨的聊天室
- •有些消息更更重要(比比如礼物)?





#### 什什么是bifrost





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## 美图 长连接消息通道













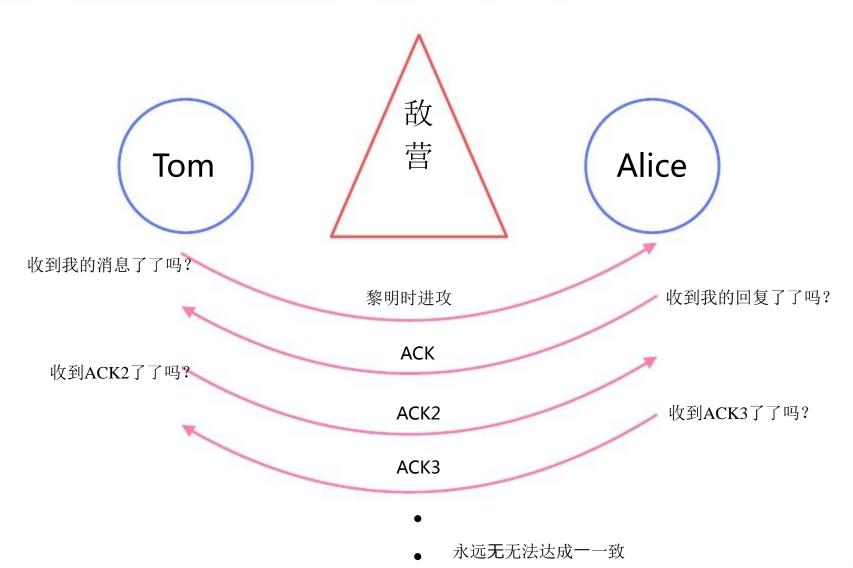
## Tom和Alice约定在同一一时刻发起进攻,单独进 攻的话会攻击失败



## 两军问题-永远无无法达成一一致





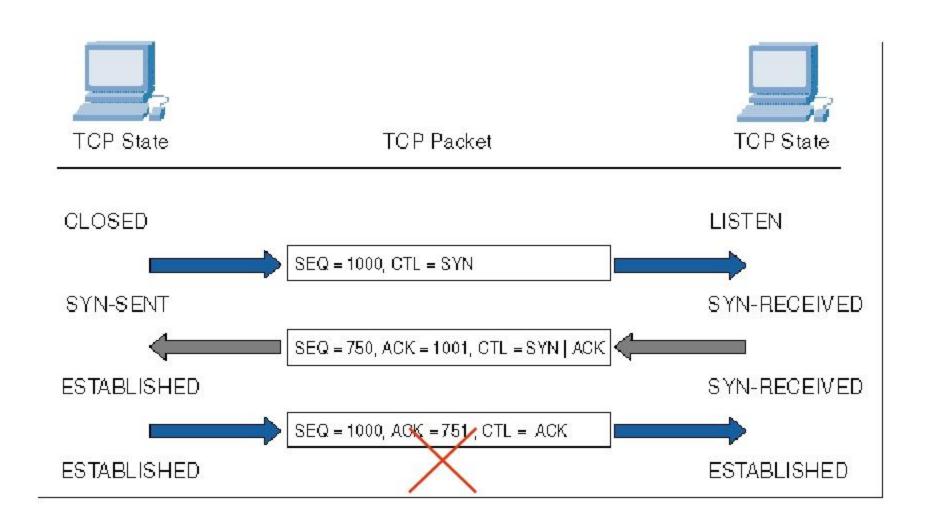




#### TCP 状态总会一一致吗?











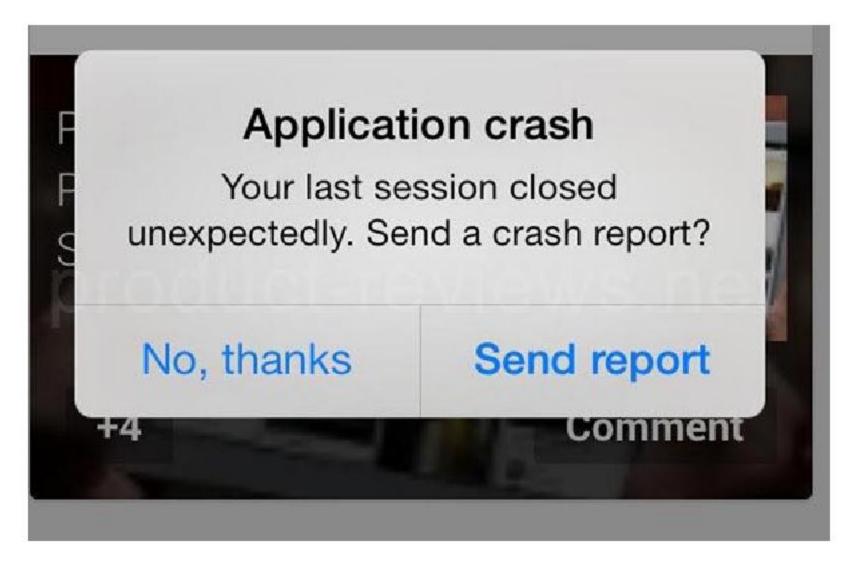


TCP保证传输层可靠还不不够吗?





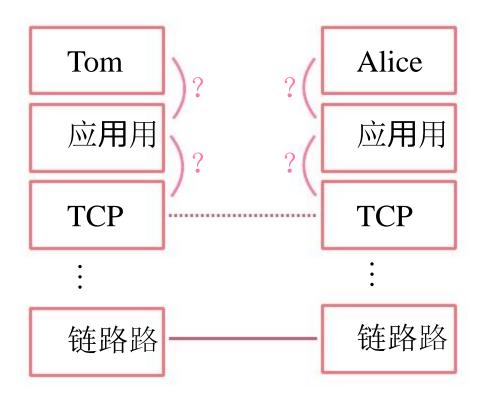








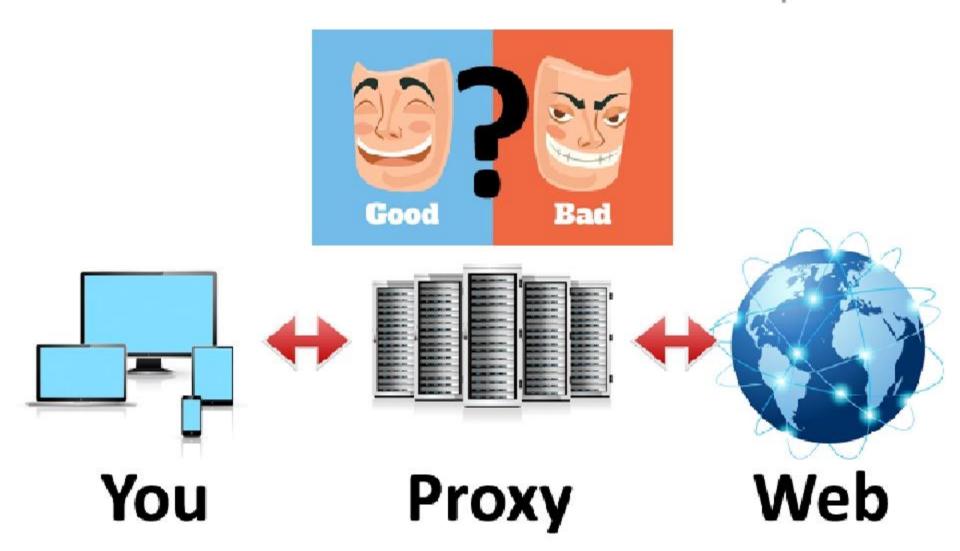








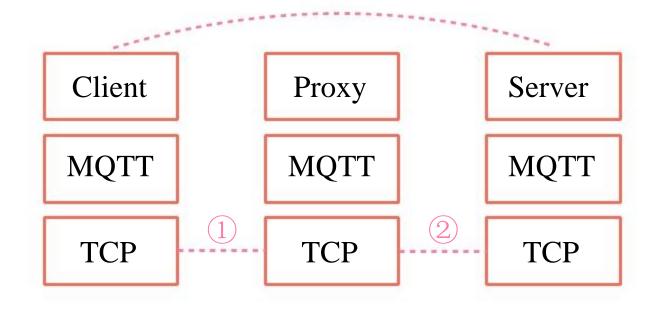














#### MQTT 协议





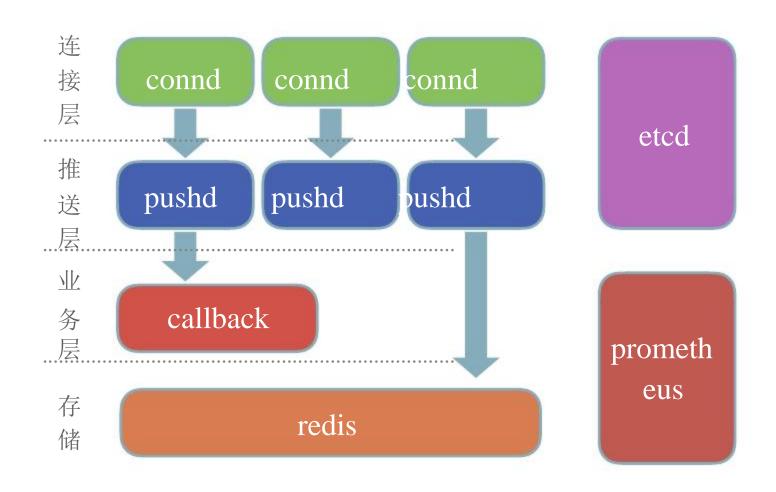
- 物联网网传输标准
- 二二进制协议,消息格式精简,适合移动设备
- Pub/Sub,适合多种消息传输模型
- 依赖TCP,并支支持应用用层可靠传输



## bifrost 架构









## 美图 长连接消息通道





• Tom 如何将消息发给Alice





#### 连接管理理的挑战





- 千万级用用户连接,并可能会不不断增长
- 维护连接状态



#### 并发连接的难题





## 线程模型



## 并发连接的难题——线程内存占用用





- ulimit -s(8192KB)
- PTHREAD\_STACK\_MIN(16384)
- pthread\_attr\_setstacksize



## 并发连接的难题—线程内存占用用





#### man pthread\_create

On Linux/x86-32, the default stack size for a new thread is 2 megabytes. Under the NPTL threading implementation, if the RLIMIT\_STACK soft resource limit at the time the program started has any value other than "unlimited", then it determines the default stack size of new threads.



## 并发连接的难题—线程内存占用用





#### man pthread\_setstacksize

pthread\_attr\_setstacksize() can fail with the following error:

EINVAL The stack size is less than PTHREAD\_STACK\_MIN (16384) bytes



## 并发连接的难题—线程上下文文切





The #1 cause of context switches is having more active threads than you have processors. As the ratio of active threads to processors increases, the number of context switches also increases - linearly if you're lucky, but often exponentially.







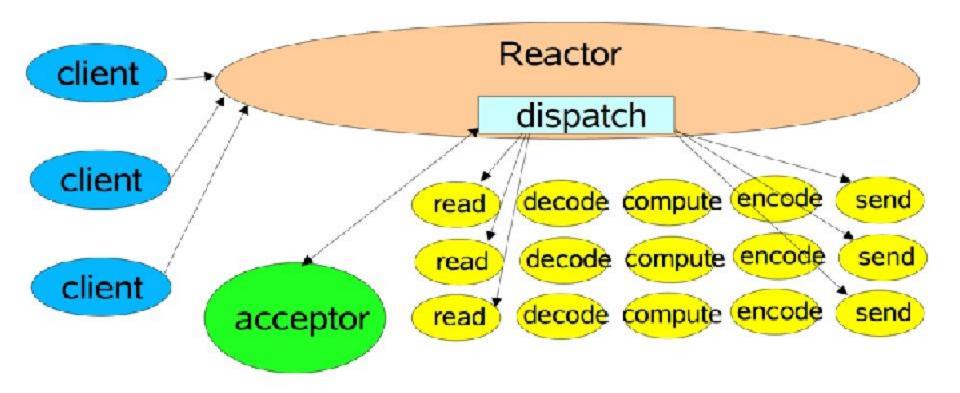
## 事件模型



## 并发连接的难题—select, poll, epolition













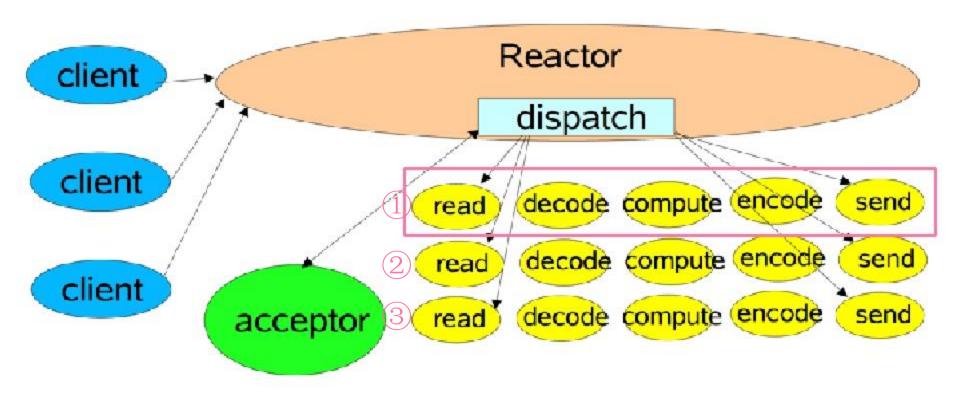
## 调度模型



## Golang的并发—抽象执行行行路路径









## Golang 的并发—goroutine 调度时间。



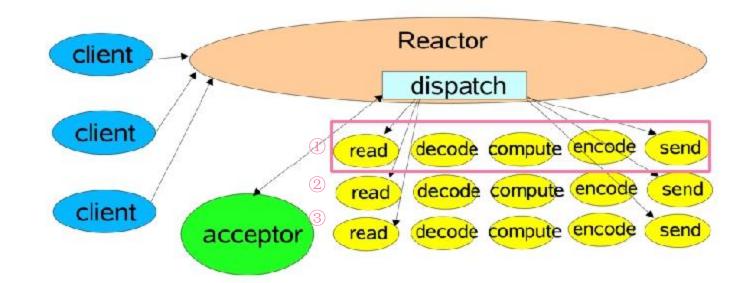


网网络IO

系统调用用

channel读写

抢占

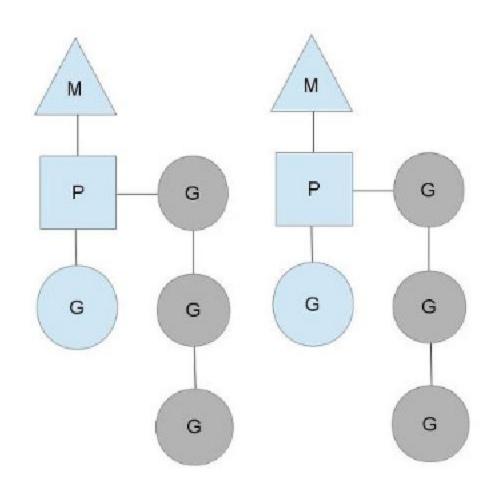




## Golang的并发—goroutine 调度





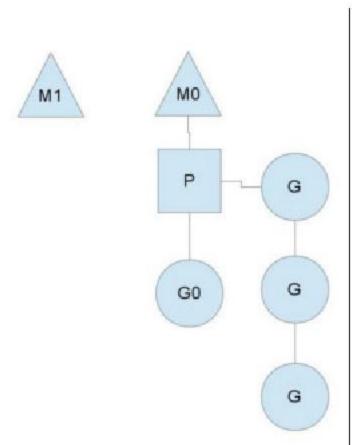


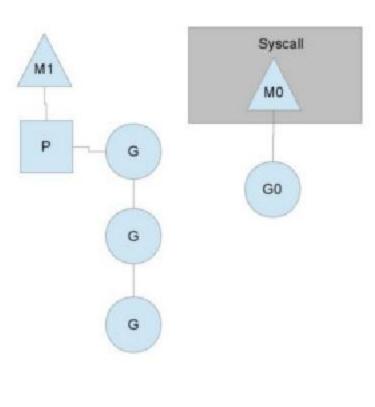


## 











#### Golang的并发—goroutine





- 用用户态线程,调度更更轻量量
- 动态Stack大大小小,最小小2KB,Stack无无溢出



#### 连接、状态与路路由





连接是两端互相拥有对方方的识别信息及关联数据



## 连接、状态与路路由





	STATE	LOCAL ADDRESS	LOCAL PORT	REMOTE ADDRESS	REMOTE PORT
Connection 1	5.77				
Connection 2					
Connection 3					
Connection n		<del>                                     </del>		1	







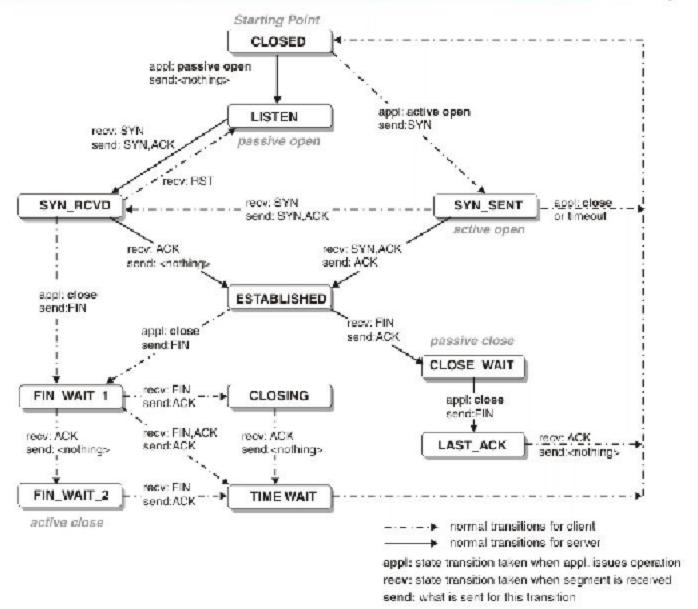
In information technology and computer science, a program is described as stateful if it is designed to remember preceding events or user interactions; the remembered information is called the state of the system.

—Wikipedia







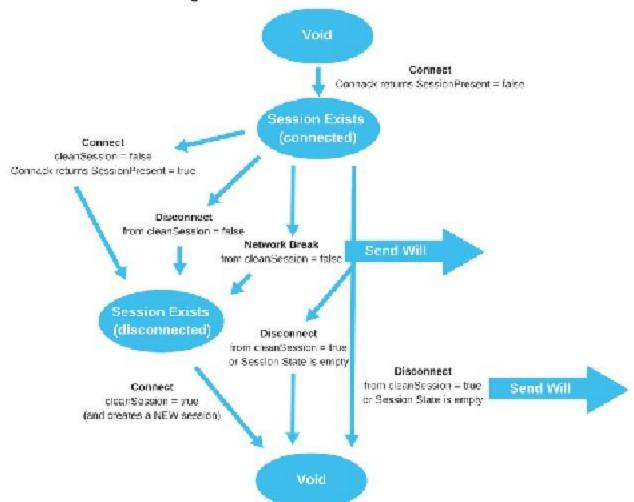








#### MQTT V3.1.1 State Transition







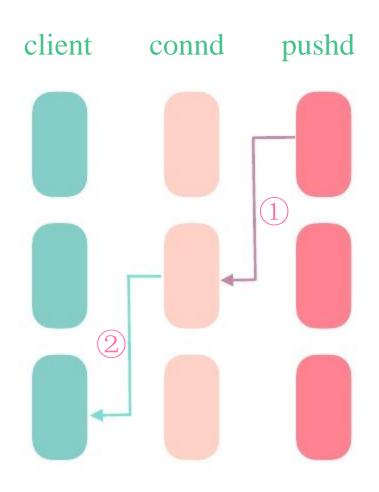


Bifrost 基于状态信息进行行行消息路路由







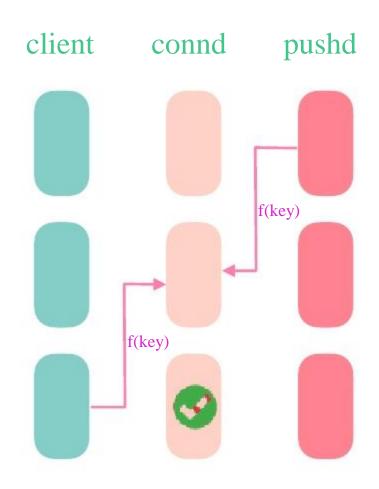




### 连接状态与路路由—算法约定





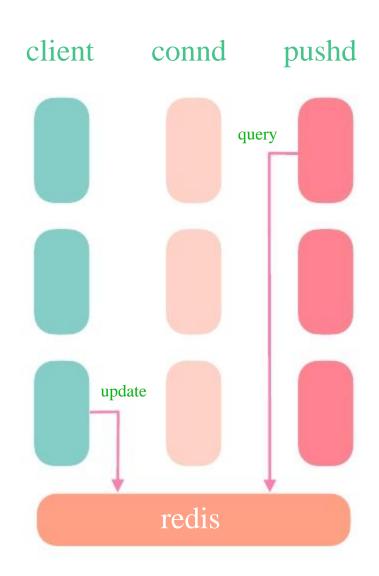




## 连接状态与路路由—外部存储





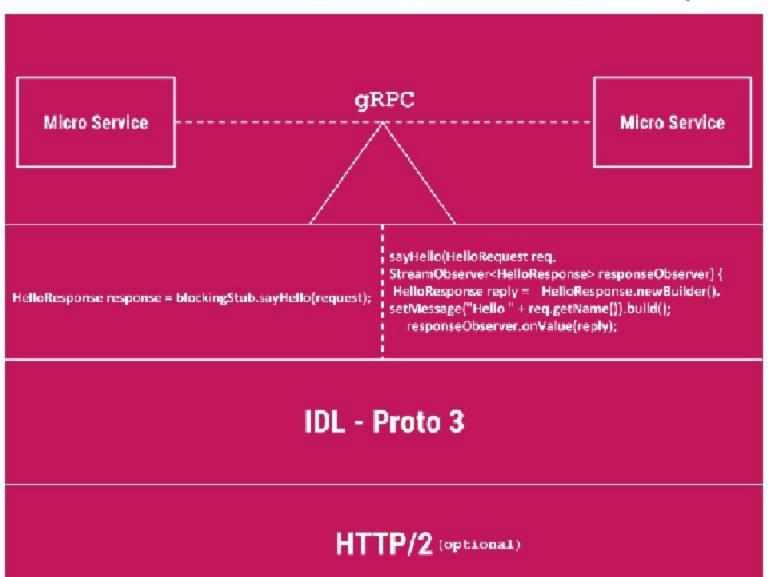




#### 分层间通信







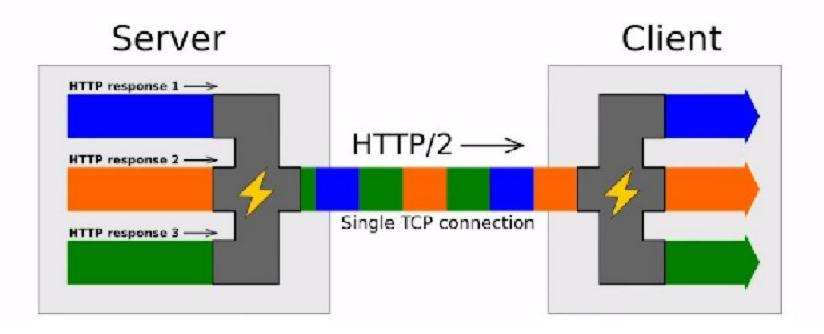


## 分层间通信—http/2 多路路复用用 [1] //大型





#### HTTP/2 Inside: multiplexing



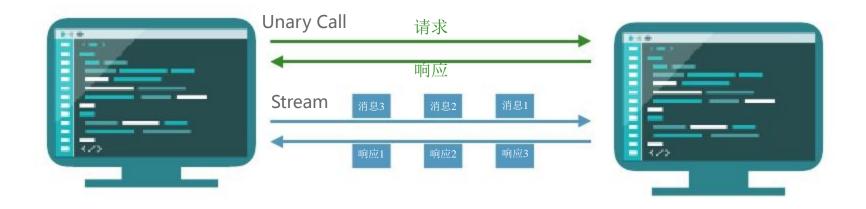


# 分层间通信—gRPC





### Stream or Unary call?

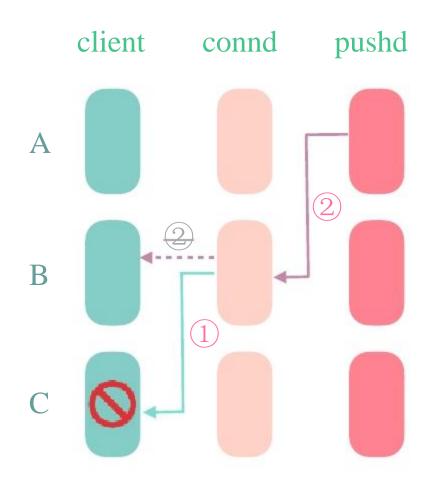




# 





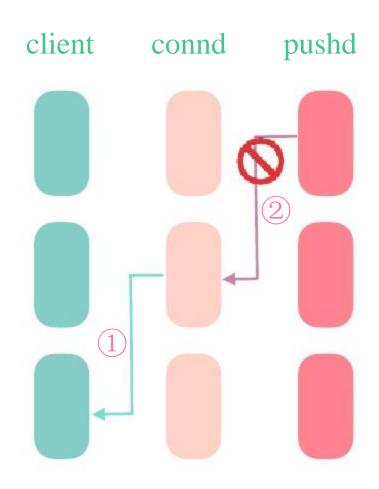




## Stream的难题——消息可靠









#### 分层间通信





#### Stream

- 较高高的传输性能
- 单Stream容易易造成HOL blocking
- 消息可靠性实现困难

### Unary call

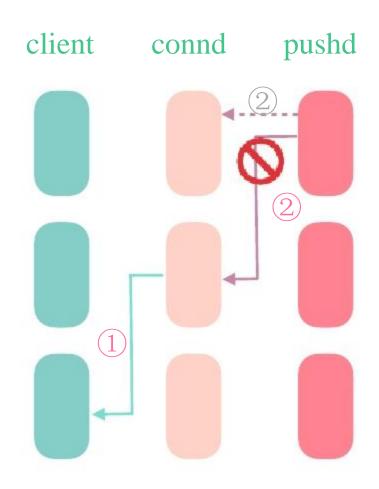
- 性能比比Stream差,但够用用
- 无无HOL blocking
- 重试或故障转移保证消息可靠



# 可靠性保证—pushd 到 connd





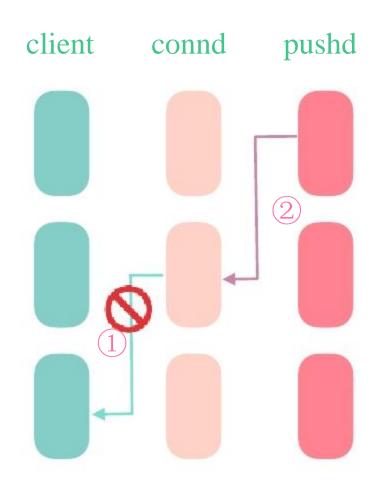




## 可靠性保证—connd 到 client





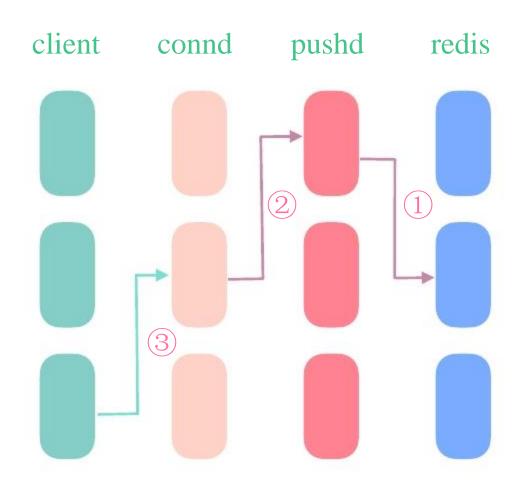




## 可靠性保证—持久化到redis









#### 可靠性保证—持久化到redis





#### key-hash

message sent



message acked



message unacked



key-hash



#### 可靠性保证—持久化到redis





- 原子子操作
  - multi-exec
  - lua脚本
- Key-hash 查询性能
  - hgetall
  - hscan
  - 降级为广广播,避免查询



## 合适的语言言





为什什么是Go?





# Golang—简单





595 (17%) simplicity	146 (4%) compiled	55 (2%) I type system
543 (15%) easy	137 (4%) compile	54 (2%) I simple language
523 (15%) concurrency	127 (4%) type	51 (1%) easy concurrency
495 (14%) simple	124 (3%) small	47 (1%) static binaries
454 (13%) fast	118 (3%) C	46 (1%) go fmt
293 (8%) syntax	114 (3%) gofmt	45 (1%) I fast compile
287 (8%) standard library	114 (3%) Ilibraries	43 (1%) small language
286 (8%) tooling	88 (2%) I clean	41 (1%) error handling
270 (8%) static	87 (2%) easy to learn	39 (1%)   concurrency model
266 (7%) performance	82 (2%) deployment	39 (1%)   go routines
235 (7%) speed	78 (2%) memory	38 (1%) easy to use
202 (6%) interfaces	78 (2%) strong	38 (1%) statically typed
184 (5%) channels	76 (2%) concise	36 (1%) cross platform
183 (5%) community	76 (2%) single binary	35 (1%)   concurrency primitives
180 (5%) good	73 (2%) I low	35 (1%) goroutines channels
177 (5%) compilation	73 (2%) static typing	33 (1%)   easy to write
177 (5%) goroutines	71 (2%) build	27 (1%) I great standard library
167 (5%) Dinary	68 (2%) easy to read	23 (1%)   ease of use
156 (4%) great	63 (2%) I fast compilation	940 (26%) . No response
148 (4%) tools	56 (2%) I simple syntax	



## Golang—简单





#### Simplicity

Number of keywords is an approximate measure of complexity

C (K&R)	K&R	32
C++	1991	48
Java	3rd edition	50
C#	2010	77
C++0x	2010	72+11*
JavaScript	ECMA-262	26+16*
Python	2.7	31
Pascal	ISO	35
Modula-2	1980	40
Oberon	1990	32
Go	2010	25



### Golang—简单





#### Hello, world 2.0

```
Serving http://localhost:8080/world:
package main
import (
   "fmt"
   "http"
func handler(c *http.Conn, r *http.Request) {
   fmt.Fprintf(c, "Hello, %s.", r.URL.Path[1:])
}
func main() {
   http.ListenAndServe(":8080",
                       http.HandlerFunc(handler))
}
```



## Golang—并发





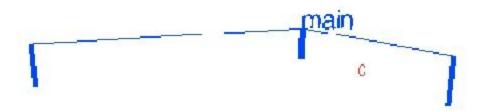
```
package main
    import "time"
 4
    func main() {
        var Ball int
        table := make(chan int)
        go player(table)
 8
        go player(table)
10
11
        table <- Ball
12
        time.Sleep(1 * time.Second)
13
        <-table
14
15
    func player(table chan int) {
16
17
        for {
            ball := <-table
18
            ball++
19
             time.Sleep(100 * time.Millisecond)
20
            table <- ball
21
22
23
```



# Golang—并发





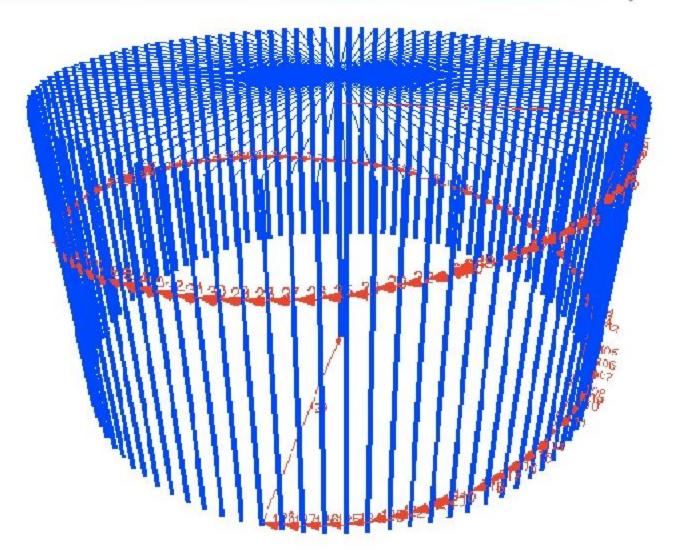




# Golang—并发









## Golang—gc









## 美图 长连接消息通道







