

滴滴实时计算平台架构与实践

The Application and Architecture of the Real-Time Computing Platform in DiDi

公司：滴滴出行

Company: DiDi Chuxing

职位：技术研究员

Title : Director of BigData Infrastructure Department

演讲者：罗李

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Agenda

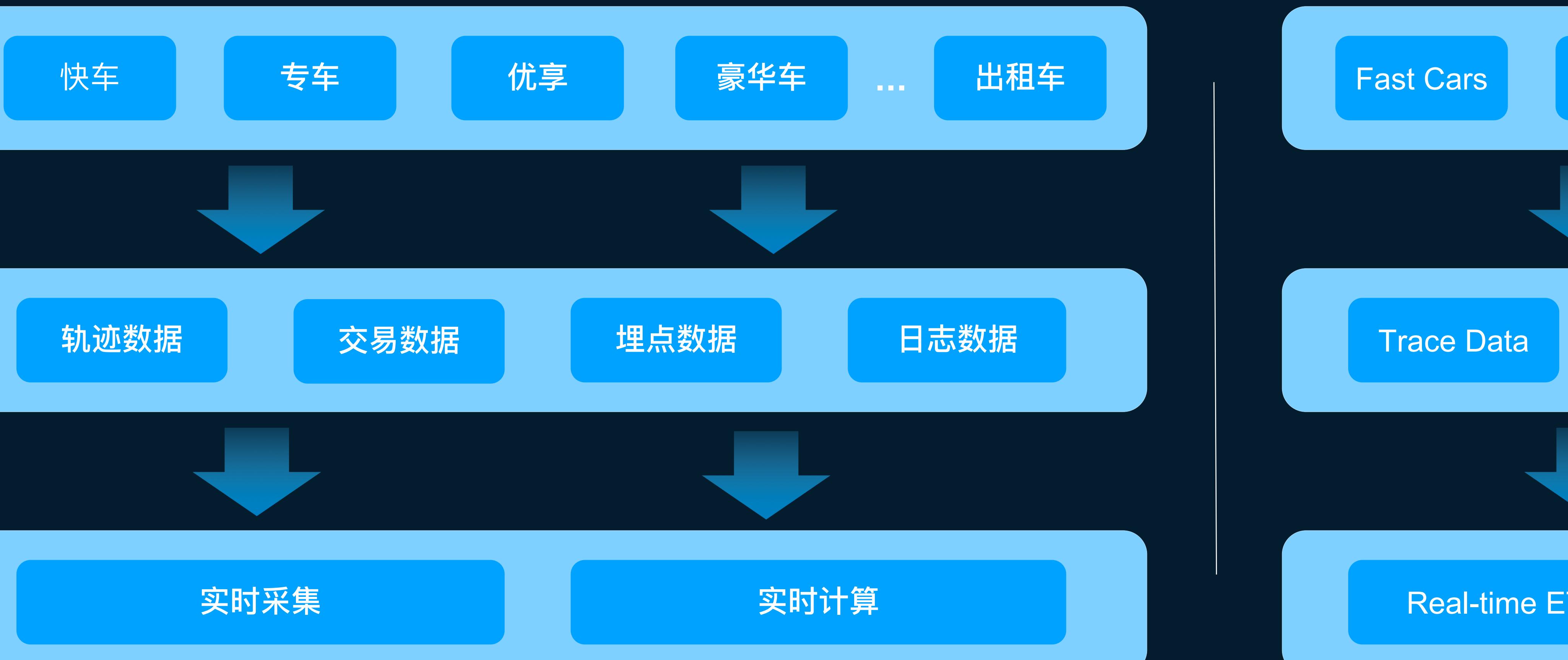
- 背景及现状
- 实时规则匹配实践
- StreamSQL介绍
- 实时计算平台框架
- 总结和规划
- Background
- The CEP practice
- StreamSQL
- Stream Platform Infrastructure
- Future plans



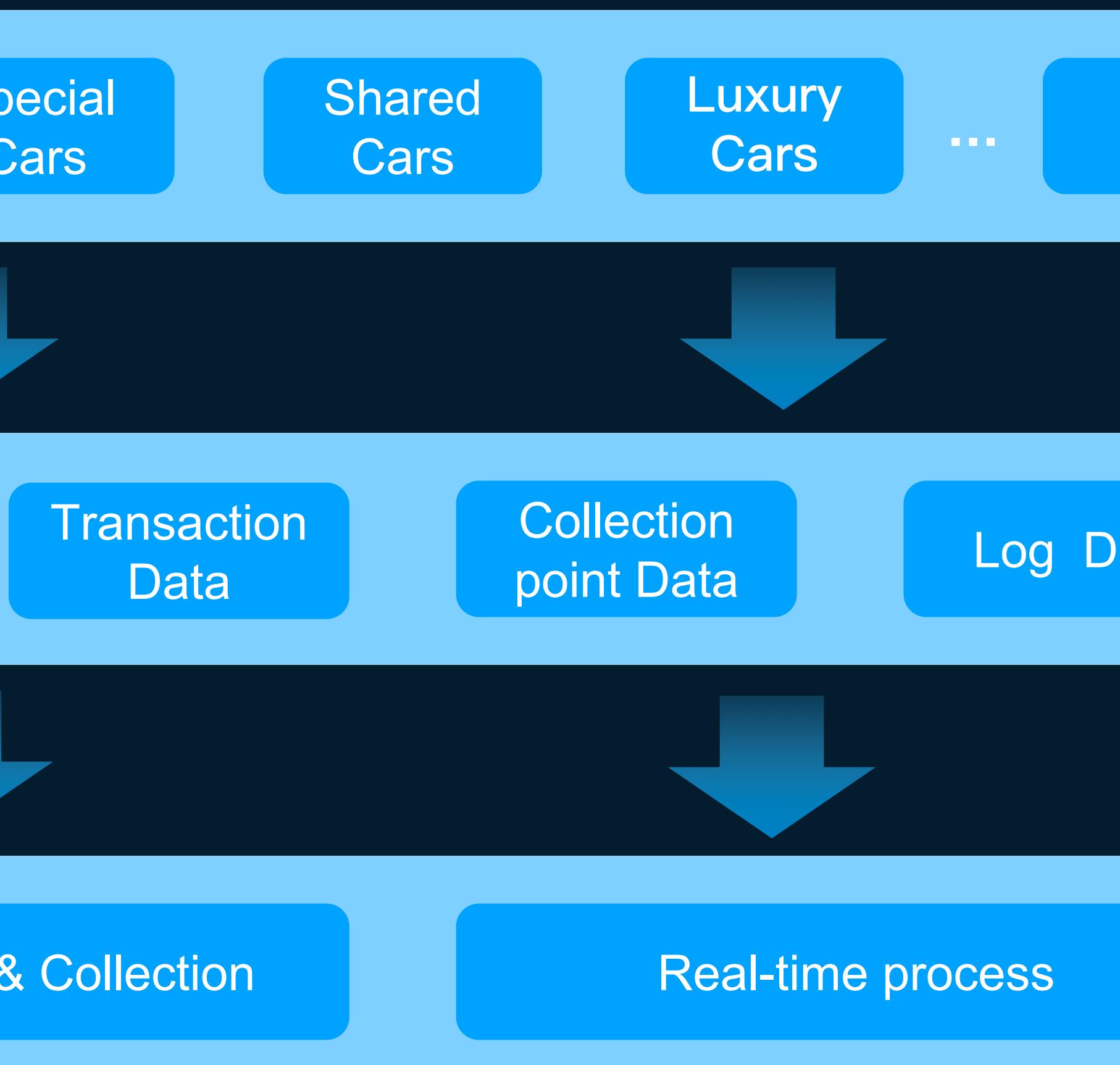
业务特点

characteristic of business

- 滴滴本身是一个实时交易引擎
- 滴滴的数据和场景自然是实时的



- DiDi is a realtime Trade Engine
- Didi's data and scenes are naturally real-time



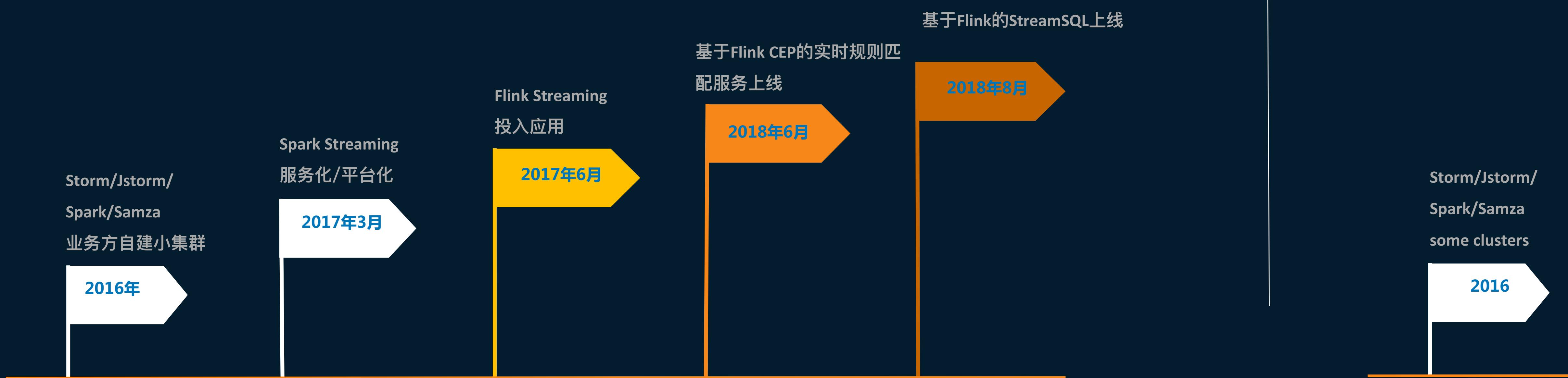


流计算技术演进

第一阶段：业务方自建小集群

第二阶段：集中式大集群、平台化

第三阶段：流计算开发SQL化

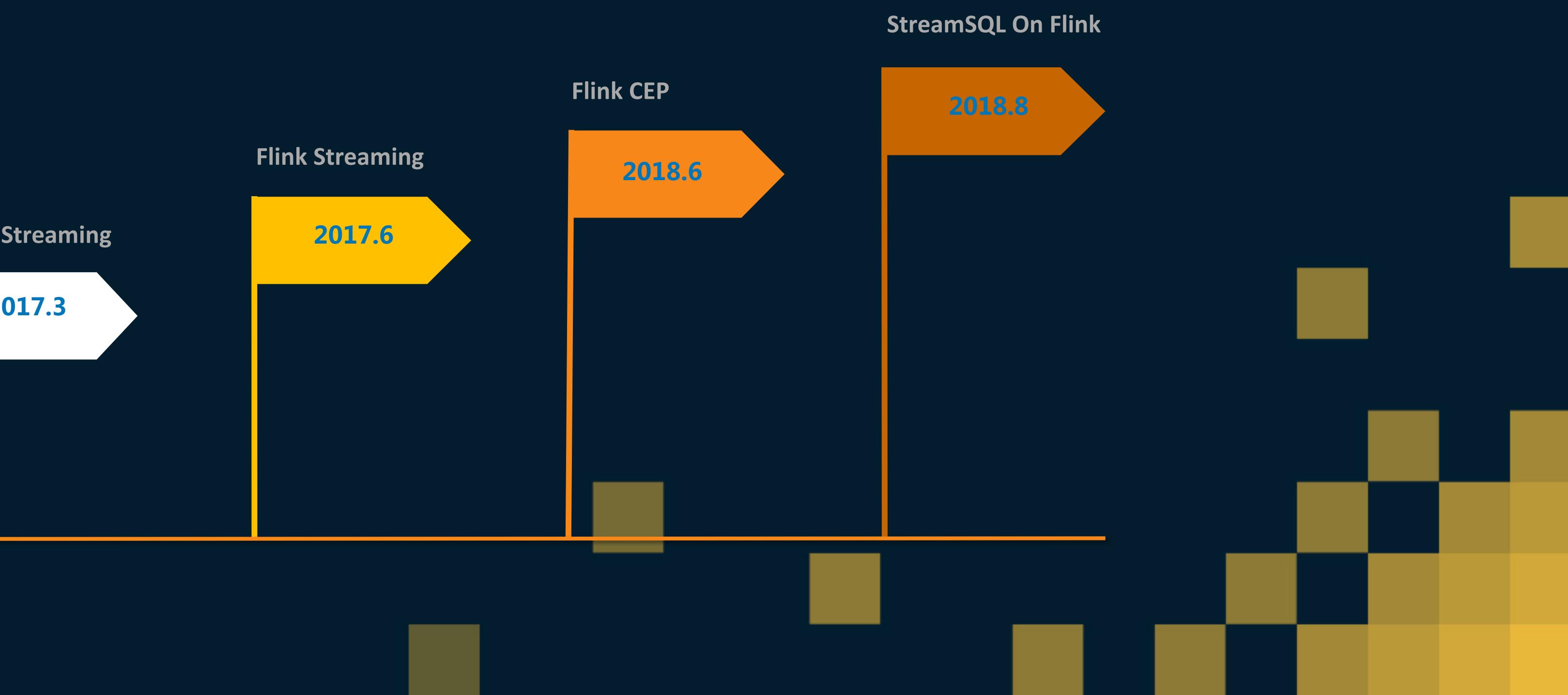


Didi's Real-time develop steps

First Step : A lot of some Clusters

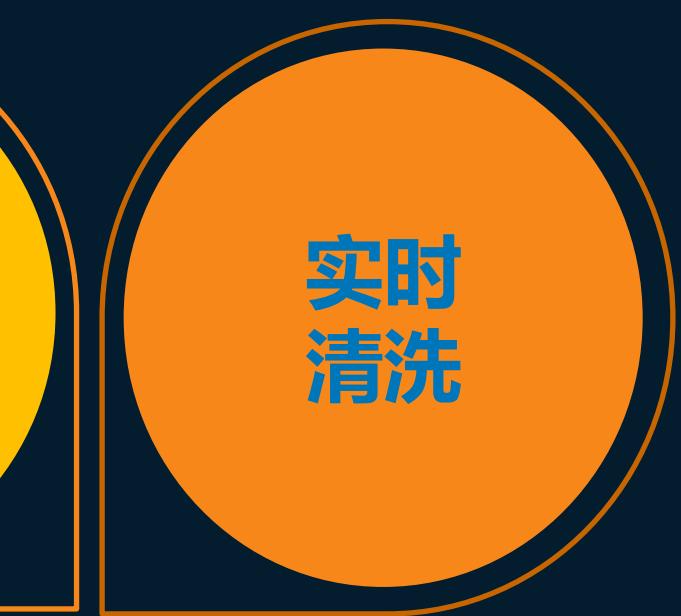
Second Step : Single Big Shared Cluster

Third Step : SQL On Stream process

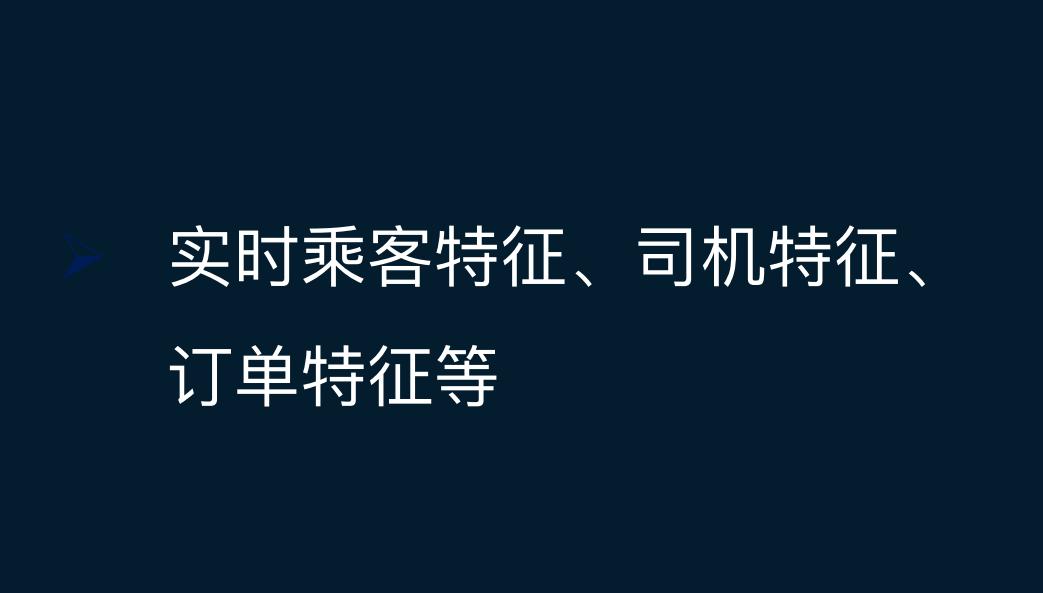
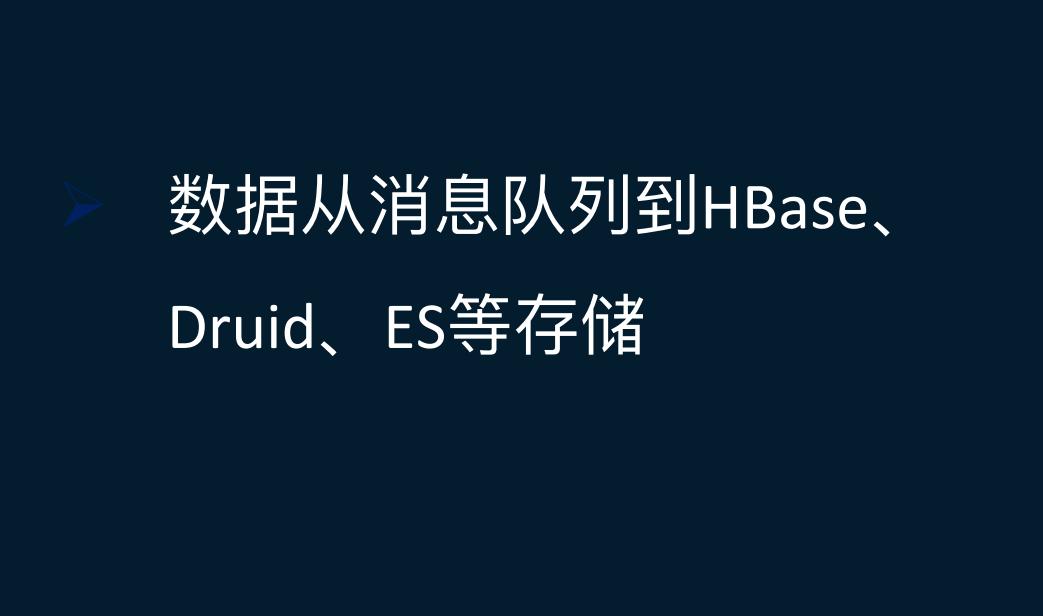


应用场景

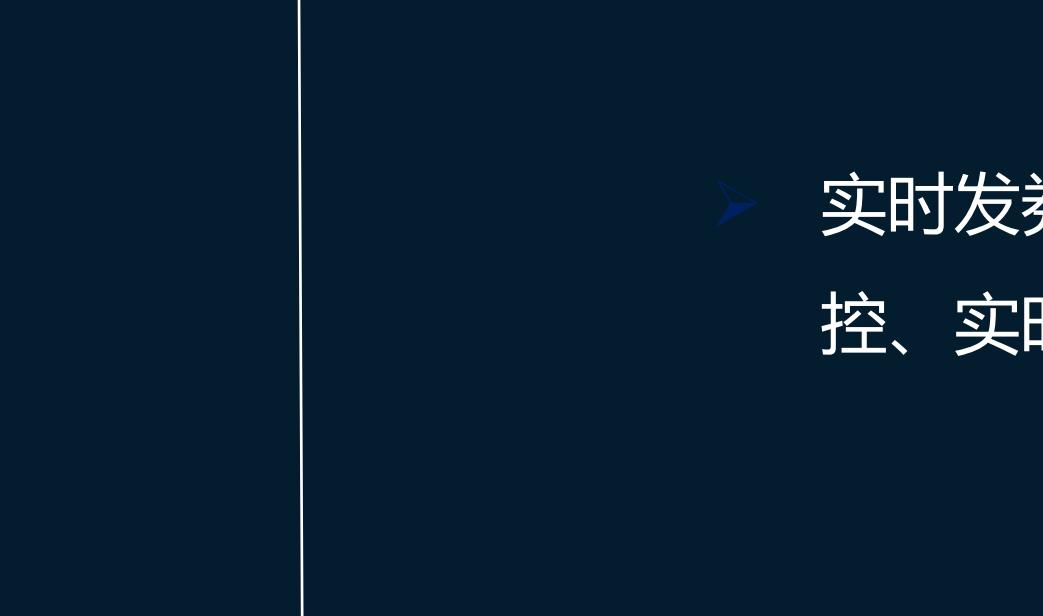
- 实时发券、实时风控、
实时异常检测等



- 交易监控、服务监
控、工单监控等



- 实时乘客特征、司机特征、
订单特征等



- 数据从消息队列到HBase、
Druid、ES等存储

Scenarios

- 实时发券、实时风
控、实时异常检测等

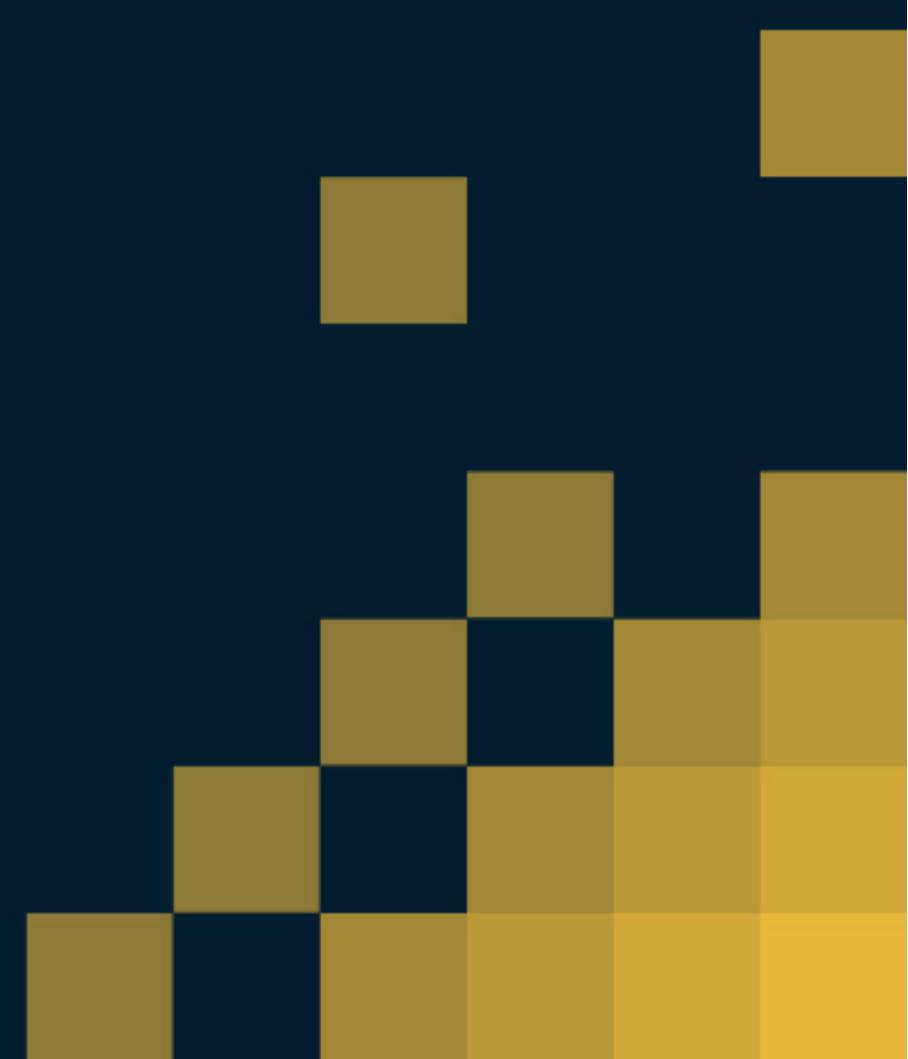


- 交易监控、服务监
控、工单监控等

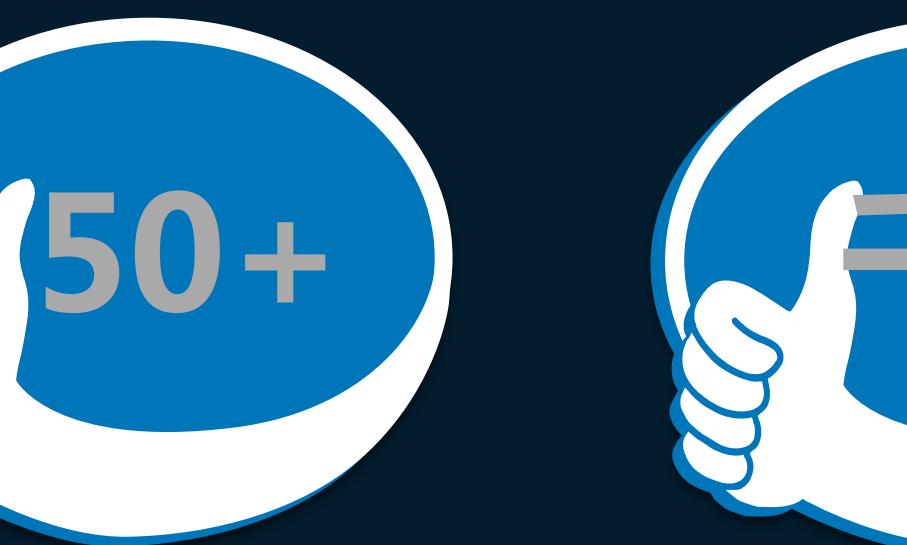


- 数据从消息队列到HBase、
Druid、ES等存储

- 实时乘客特征、司机特征、
订单特征等



应用规模



服务业务线



集群规模



流计算任务数



每日处理数据量



Applications



Cluster Scale



Streaming Jobs

Data Scale per day

Data Scale





实时规则匹配 (CEP) 实践

The CEP practice

实时规则匹配 (CEP)

Pattern

.begin(s1)

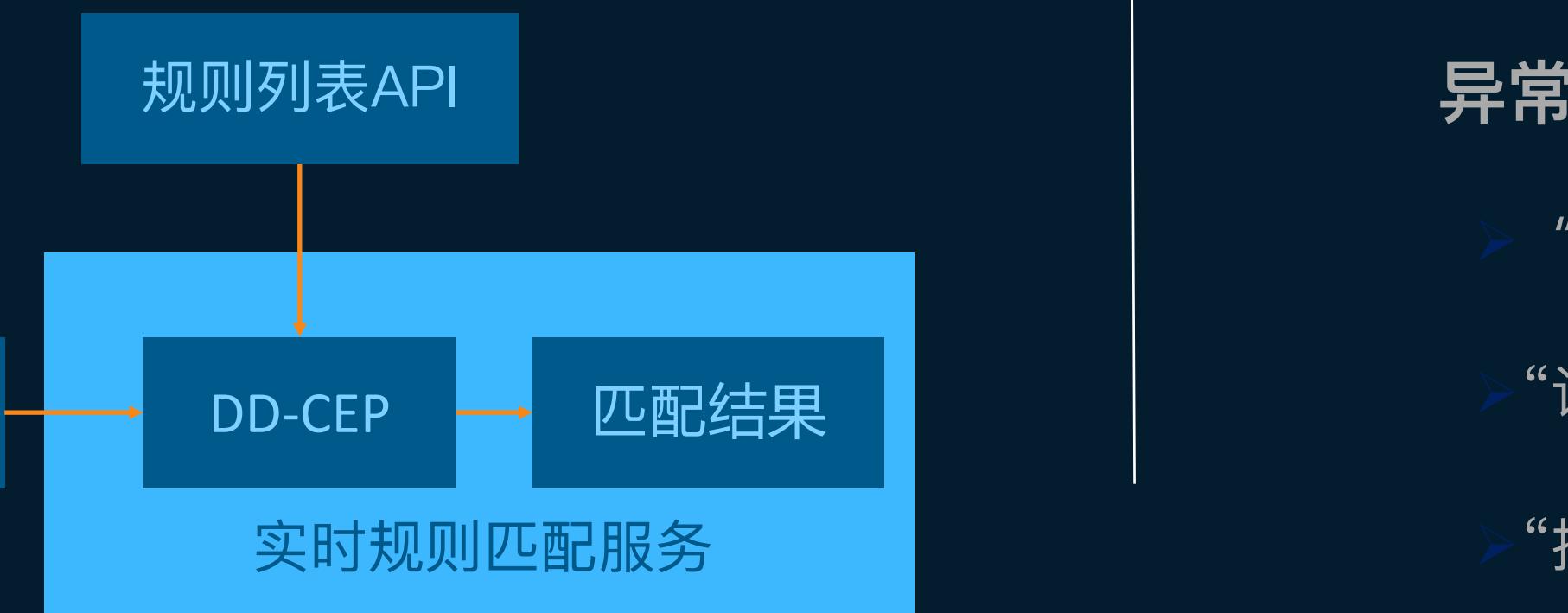
 .where(key=bubble && city=166)

.notFollowedBy(s2)

 .where(key=order_send && city = 166)

.timeEnd(s3)

 .timeShiftMore(s1, Time.ms(5000))



个性化营销

- “某城市乘客冒泡后5秒没有下单”
- “某城市下单后30秒没人接单”
- 峰值3000+规则

异常工单检测

- “订单状态长时间(10分钟)停留在-司机已抢单”
- “订单状态长时间(1小时)停留在-开始计费”
- “拼车与dos订单状态不一致-司机已抢单”

CEP功能&性能改进

CEP功能改进

- 支持wait算子
- 支持DSL语言
- 支持单任务多规则
- 支持规则动态修改

CEP性能改进

- SharedBuffer重构
- 增加访问缓存（已贡献社区）
- 简化event time语义处理
- 复用Condition Context（已贡献社区）



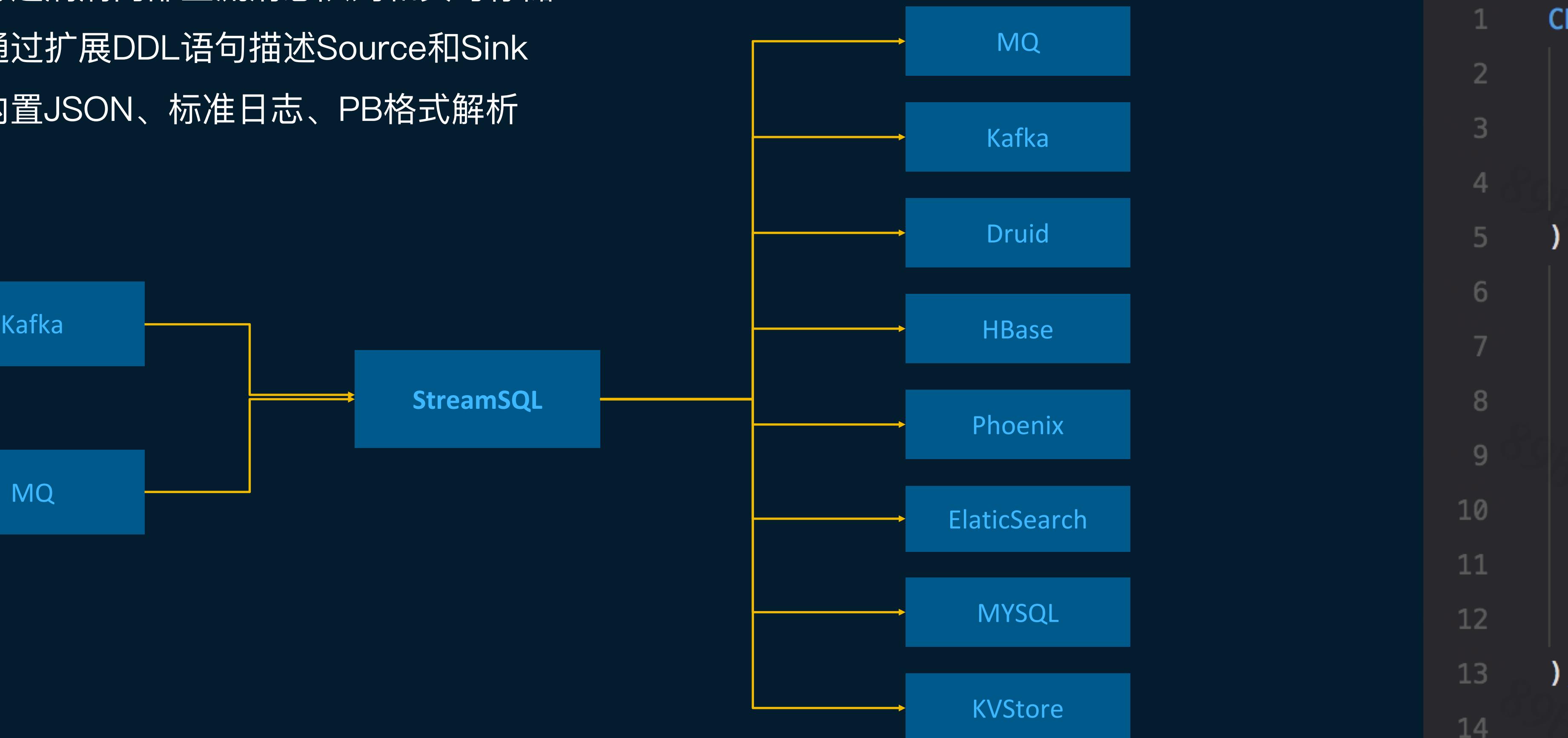
StreamSQL

StreamSQL建设

- 01 扩展DDL
- 02 丰富UDF
- 03 双流JOIN
- 04 维表JOIN
- 05 SQL IDE

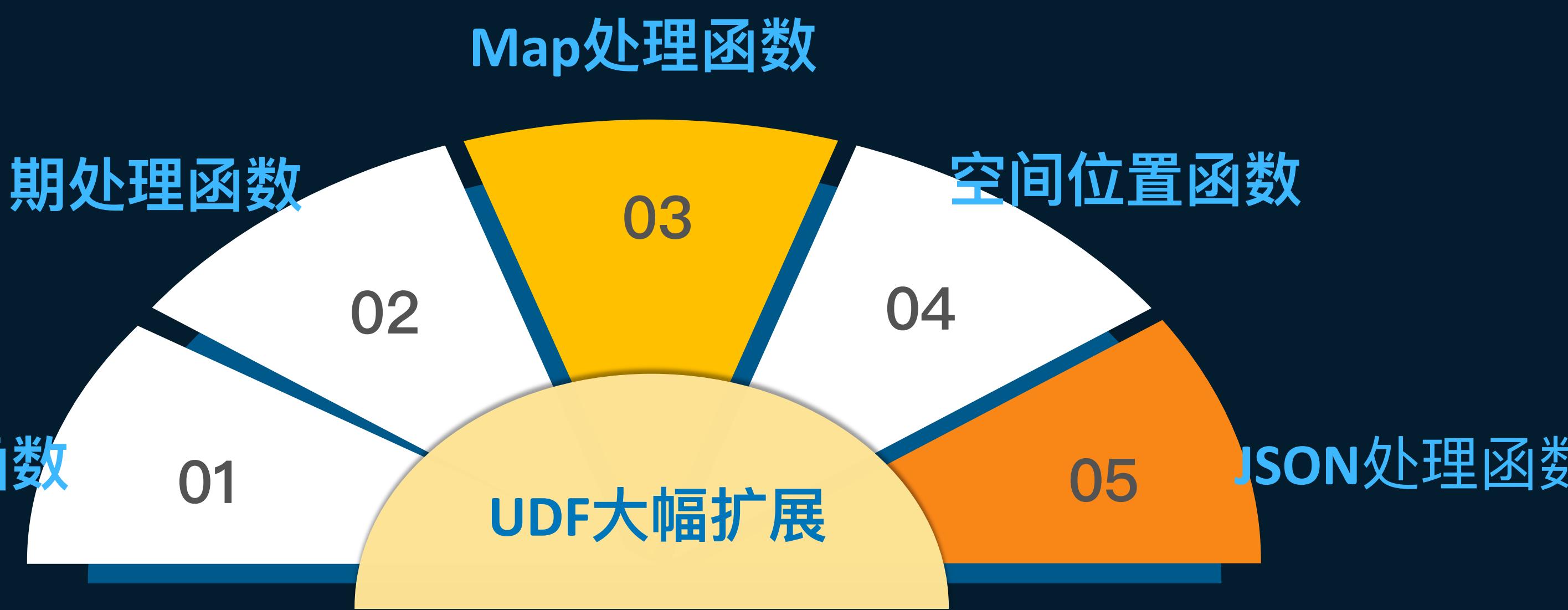
扩展DDL

- 打通滴滴内部主流消息队列和实时存储
- 通过扩展DDL语句描述Source和Sink
- 内置JSON、标准日志、PB格式解析

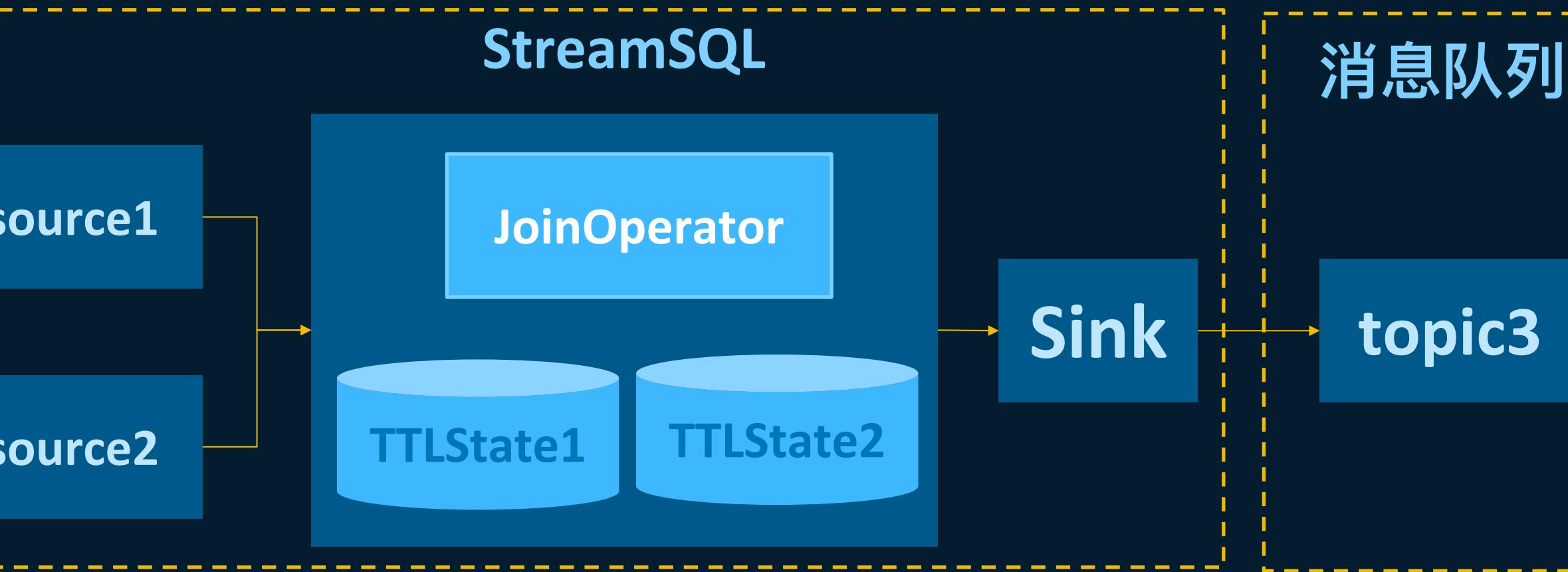


```
1 CREATE STREAM SOURCE source (
2   uid '$.uid' VARCHAR ,
3   biz_type '$.biz_type' INT,
4   data '$' VARCHAR
5 ) WITH (
6   stype = 'kafka',
7   topic = 'evcollector_gs_driver',
8   brokers= 'ip:port,ip:port',
9   encode = 'json',
10  parallelism = 1,
11  groupId = 'flinksql1',
12  auto.offset.reset = 'latest'
13 );
14
```

UDF大幅扩展



支持基于TTL的双流Join



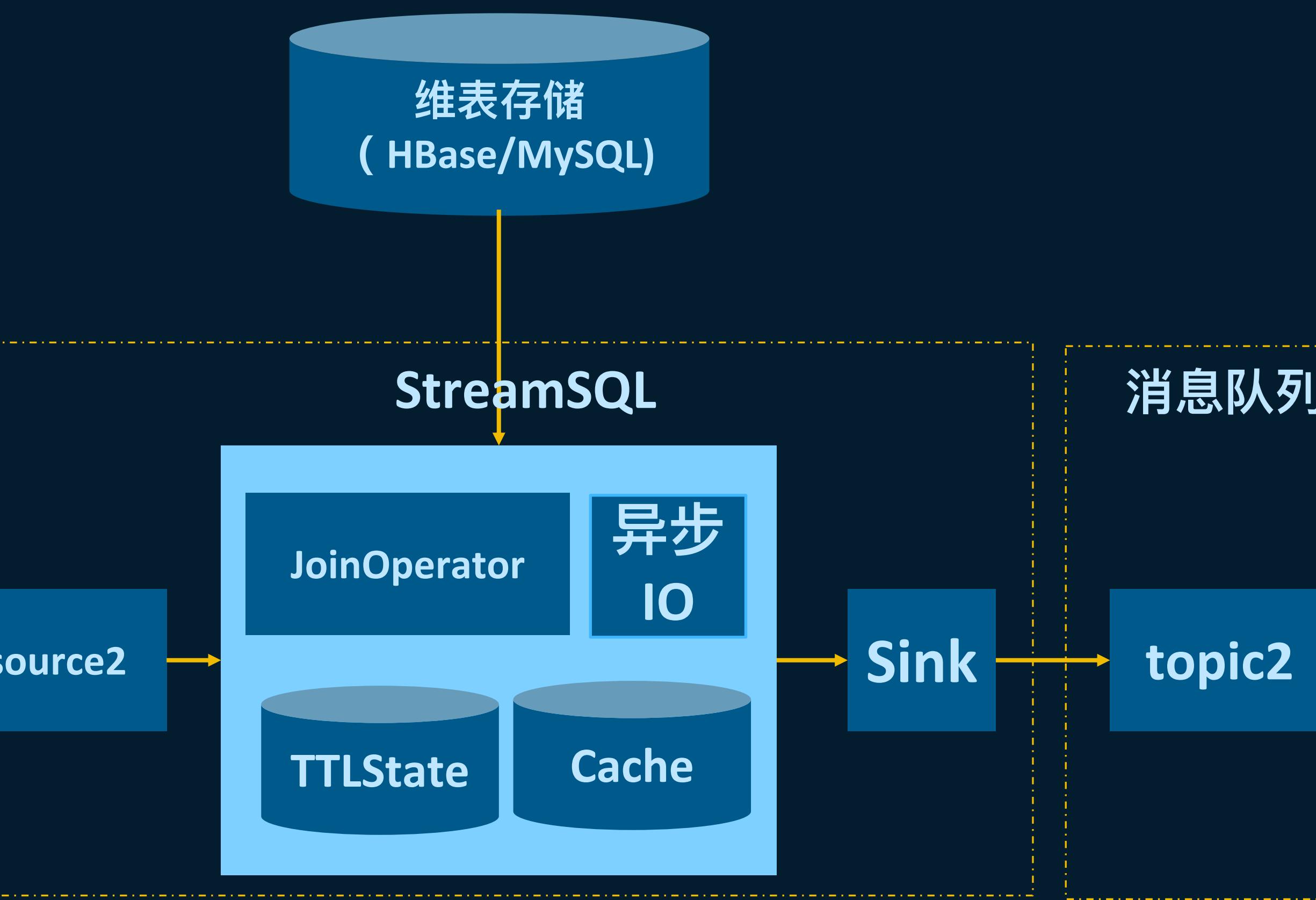
```
SELECT maopao_source.user_id AS user_id,  
maopao_source.bundle_id AS bundle_id,  
maopao_source.src,maopao_source.dst,  
maopao_source.price,  
order_created_source.customer_name,  
order_created_source.order_id,  
order_created_source.ts  
FROM  
order_created_source  
INNER JOIN  
maopao_source  
ON order_created_source.user_id = maopao_source.user_id;
```

➤ inner join

➤ Left join

➤ Full join

维表JOIN





The screenshot shows the Flink SQL IDE interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with tabs for 'SQL开发' (SQL Development), 'SQL模板' (SQL Templates), 'UDF函数' (UDF Functions), and 'UDT函数' (UDT Functions). The main area is titled 'wanliu_driver_pause...' and contains StreamSQL code. The code defines two stream views: 'table2' and 'table3'. The 'table2' view selects various fields from a source table, including a timestamp calculation and a CASE statement for order_id. The 'table3' view follows a similar pattern. The code is color-coded for syntax highlighting.

```
45 CREATE STREAM VIEW table2 AS SELECT biztype,
46   (ct * 1000 + MOD(CAST(NOW() AS bigint), CAST(1000 AS bigint))) AS timeMS,
47   CAST(area AS varchar) AS cityid,
48   (CASE WHEN IS_BLANK(order_id)
49     THEN CAST(0 AS bigint)
50     ELSE CAST(order_id AS bigint)
51   END) AS orderId,
52   CAST(uid AS varchar) AS driverid,
53   CAST(filter_type AS varchar) AS filtertype,
54   'dpausecarpool' AS eventname,
55   origin,
56   UUID() AS uuid
57   FROM sourceTable
58   WHERE type = 10010;
59
60 CREATE STREAM VIEW table3 AS SELECT biztype,
61   cityid,
62   timeMS * 1000 AS inttimestamp,
```

➤

StreamSQL Editor

➤

SQL模板

➤

UDF函数说明

➤

语法检测

➤

DEBUG

➤

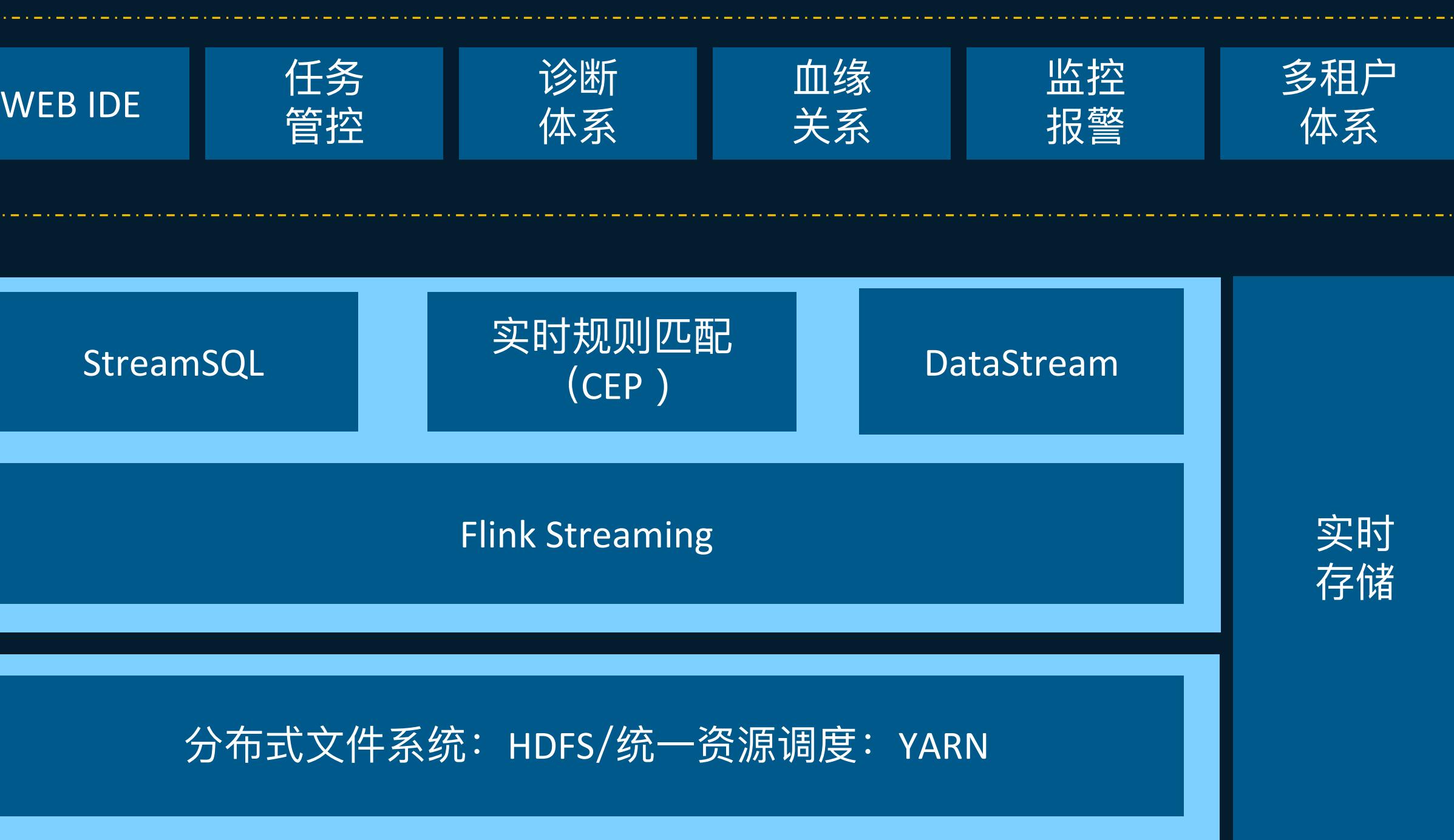
版本管理



实时计算平台架构

Stream Platform Infrastructure

实时计算平台架构

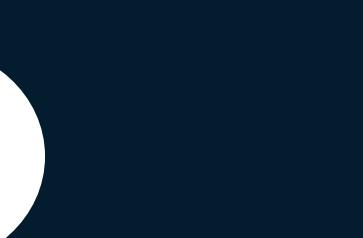


三种流计算开发模式

本地IDE开发

Web IDE开发

SQL IDE开发



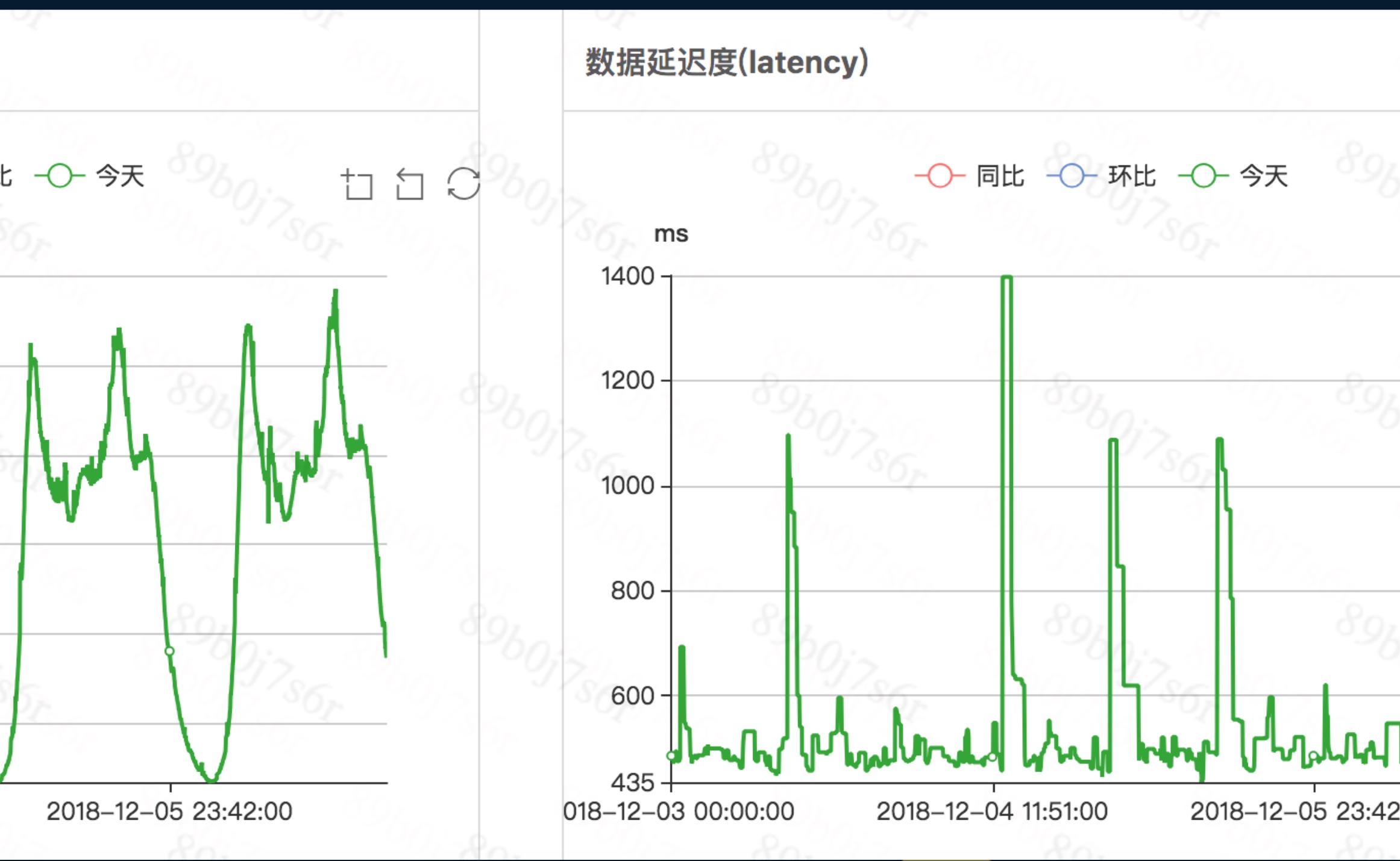
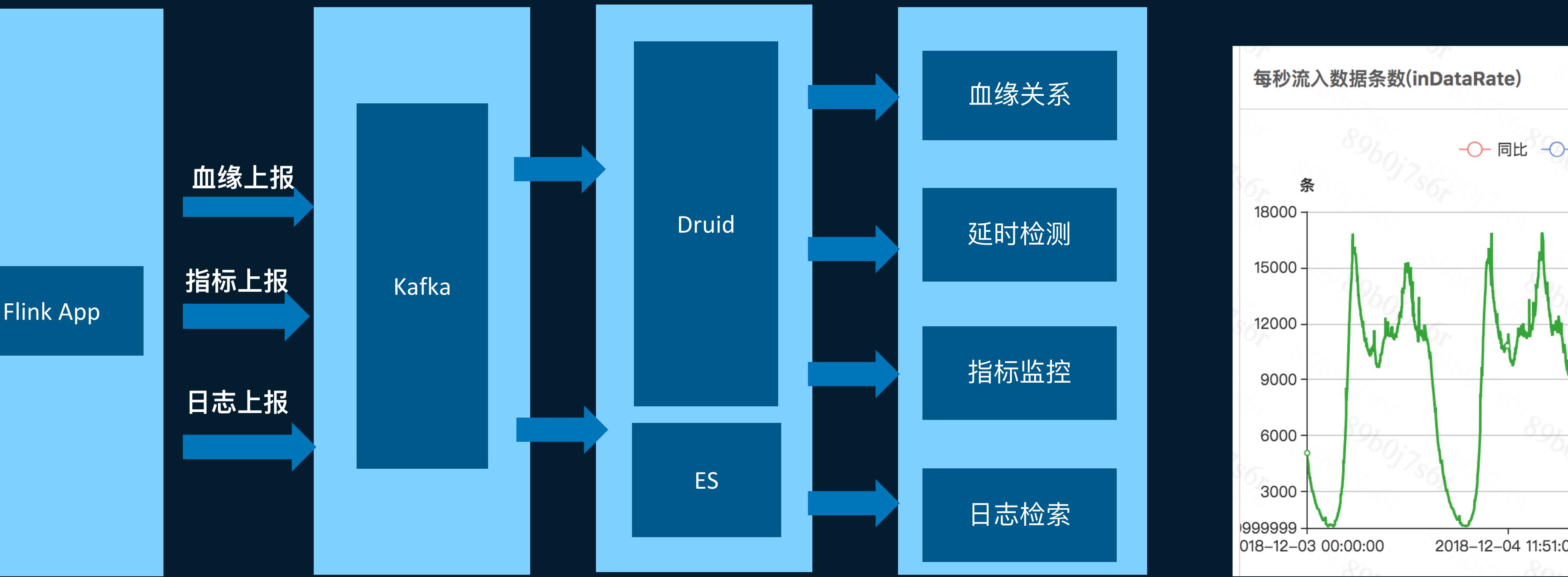
Web化任务管控

消除客户机

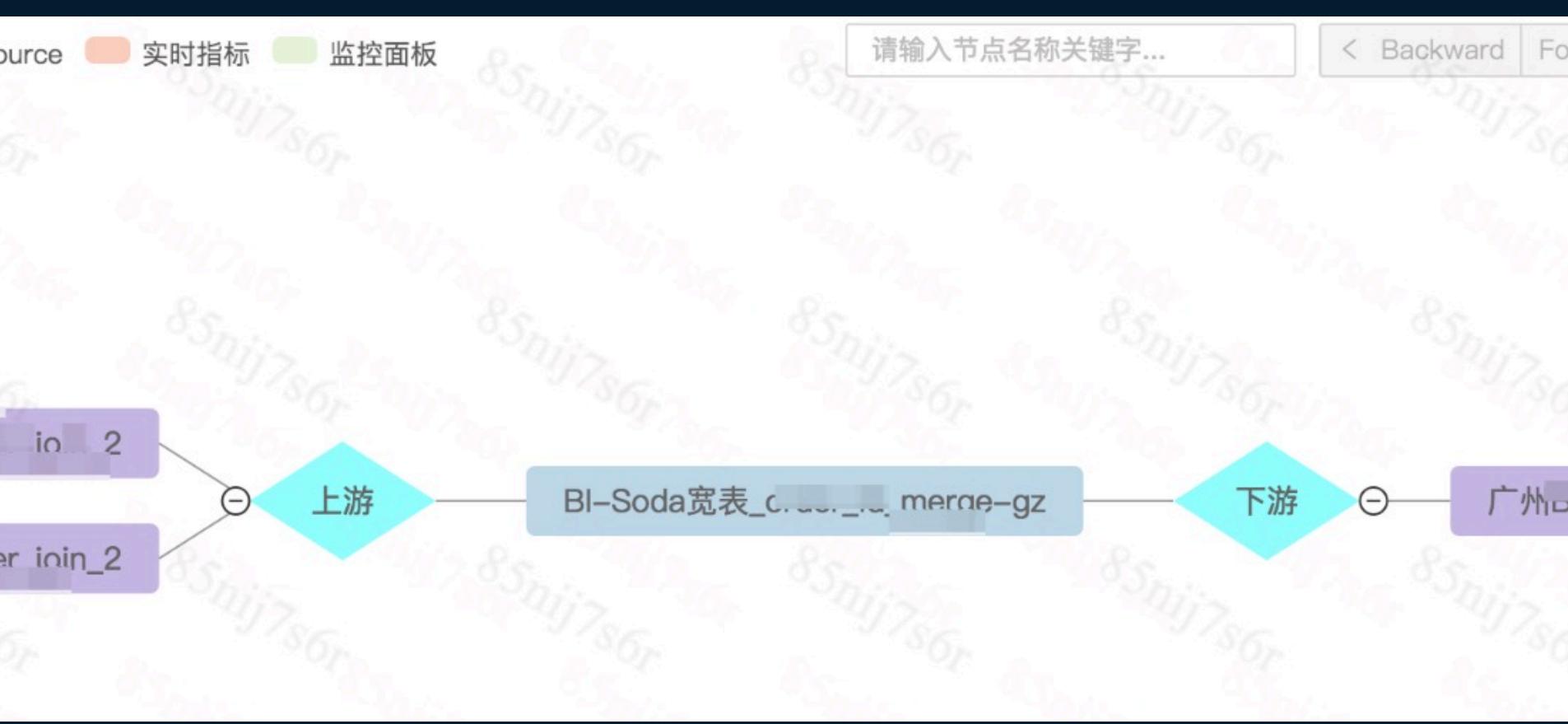
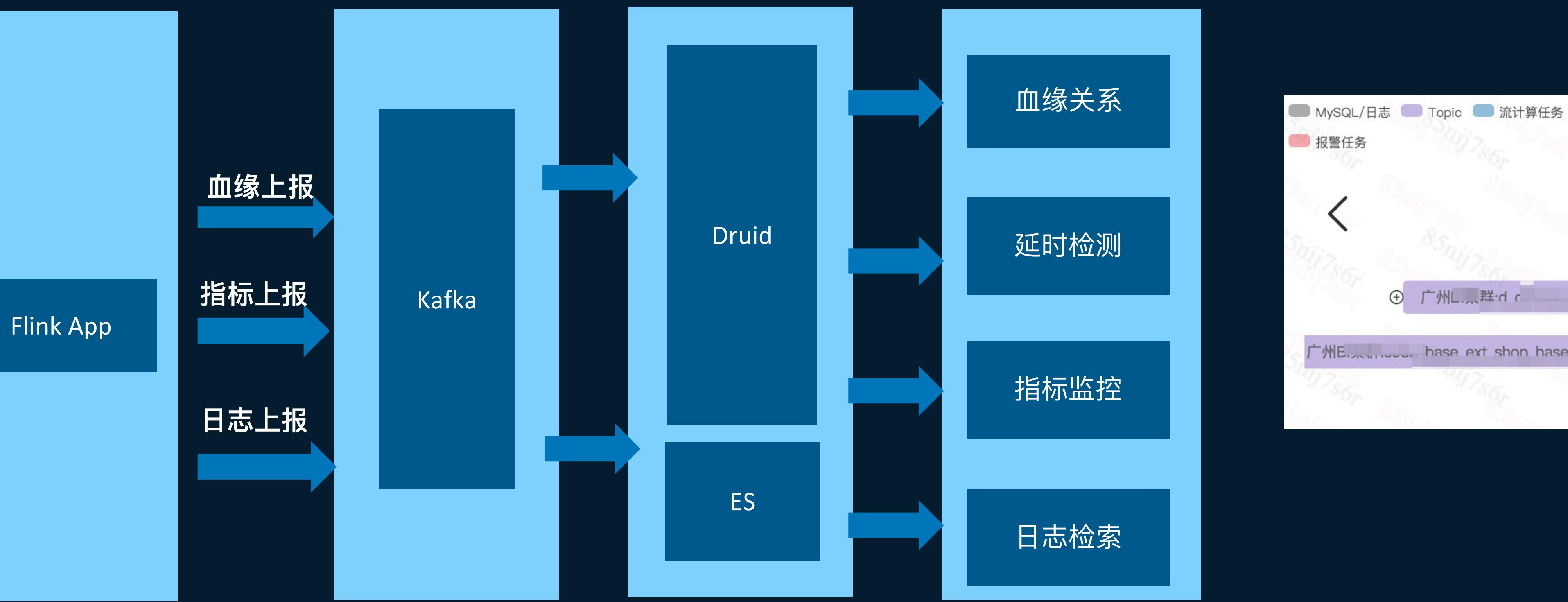
提供入门模板

内置参数调优

内置指标上报

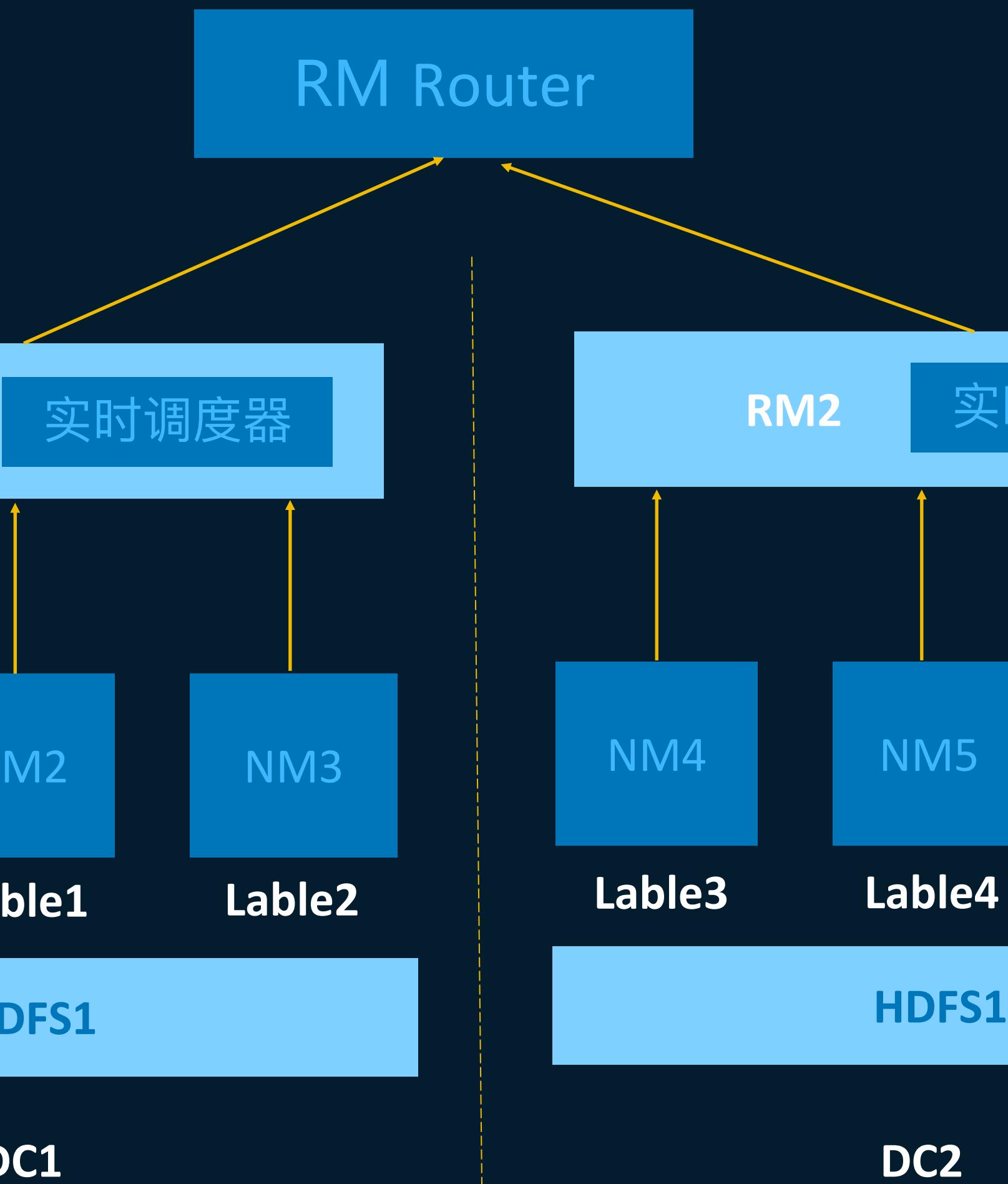


数据血缘关系



Hadoop底座

- 独立建设实时计算集群，避免离线任务干扰
- 实时集群尽量靠近业务，降低网络时延
- 定制调度器
- 调度均衡
- 基于CPU调度
- 基于Node Label和CGroup双重隔离机制
- 多机房部署





总结与规划

Future plans

总结

- StreamSQL 大幅降低流计算开发门槛
- 实时规则匹配（CEP）在个性化营销、实时风控等领域落地
- 实时计算平台 一站式流计算开发平台

Summary

- StreamSQL makes the Streaming develop much easier
- Real-time CEP very useful in the risk control & Personalized marketing
- A Big Shared Stream Processing platform

Flink规划

- 完成Spark Streaming到StreamSQL的改造
- IoT领域发力
- StreamML建设

Flink Plans

- Streaming Job Spark Streaming -> StreamSQL upgrade
- In IoT (Cars/bicye/Monitor in Cars)
- StreamML

THANKS

