

# Go微服务实战

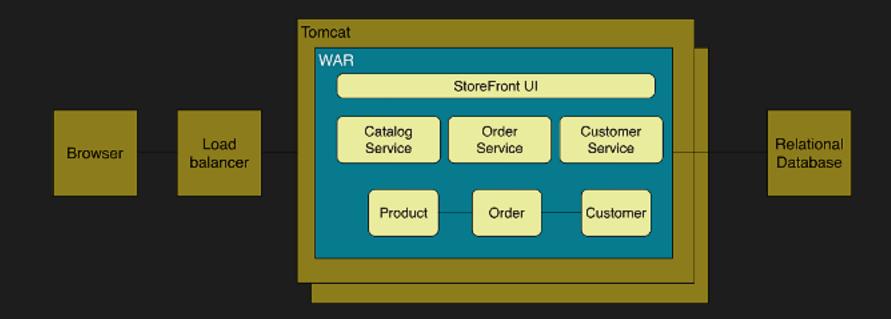
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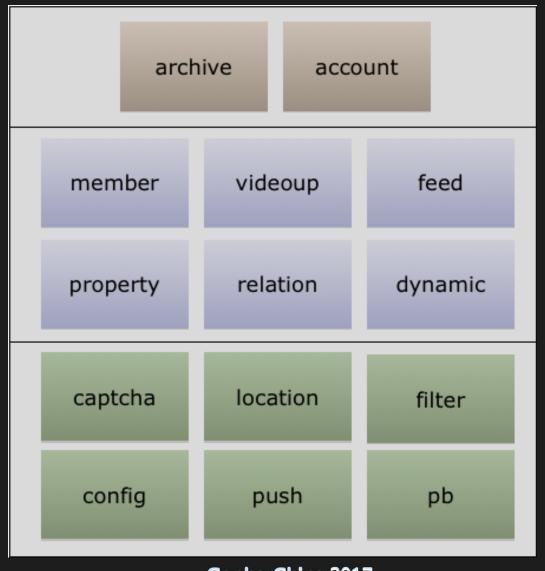


#### Agenda

- ◇微服务的演进
- ◇高可用
- ◆中间件
- ◇持续集成和交付
- ◇运维体系



- ◇梳理业务边界
- ◇资源隔离部署
- ◇内外网服务隔离
- ◆RPC框架
- **♦**API Gateway

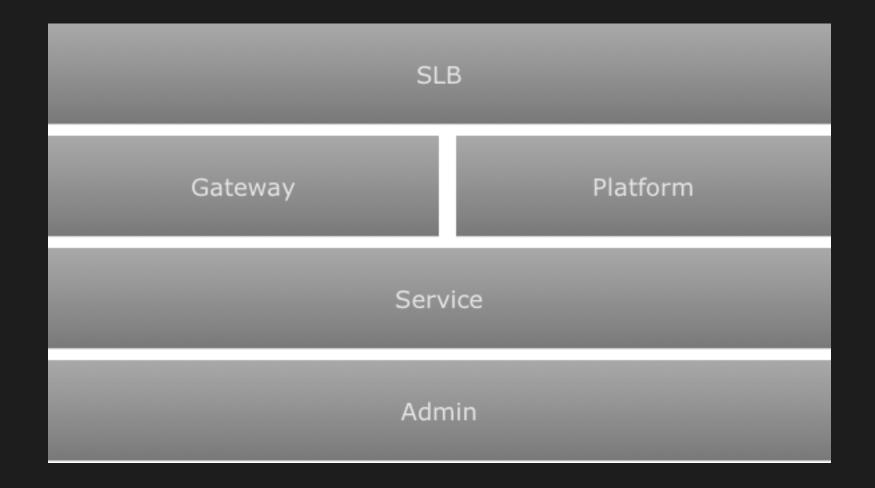


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- ◆序列化(GOB)
- ◆上下文管理(超时控制)
- ◆拦截器(鉴权、统计、限流)
- ◆服务注册 (Zookeeper)
- ◆负载均衡(客户端)

```
type TestArgs struct {
   A, B int
type TestReply struct {
    C int
type TestTimeout struct {
    T time.Duration
type TestRPC int
func (t *TestRPC) Add(c context.Context, args *TestArgs, reply *TestReply) error {
    reply.C = args.A + args.B
    return nil
func (t *TestRPC) Timeout(c context.Context, args *TestTimeout, reply *struct{}) error {
    log.Printf("Timout: timeout=%s, seq=%d\n", args.T, c.Seq())
    time.Sleep(args.T)
    return nil
```

```
// First arg need not be a pointer.
argType := mtype.In(1)
if !argType.Implements(ctxType) {
    if reportErr {
       log.Println(mname, "argument type must implements:", ctxType)
    continue
var (
    // Precompute the reflect type for error. Can't use error directly
    // because Typeof takes an empty interface value. This is annoying.
    typeOfError = reflect.TypeOf((*error)(nil)).Elem()
                = reflect.TypeOf((*context.Context)(nil)).Elem()
    ctxType
    class
                = trace.ClassService
    _pingArg = &struct{}{}
```

```
// Context web context interface
type Context interface {
   ctx.Context
   Now() time.Time
   Seq() uint64
   ServiceMethod() string
   User() string
// rpcCtx only used in srpc.
type rpcCtx struct {
   ctx.Context
                time.Time
    now
             uint64
   seq
   serviceMethod string
                  string
   user
// NewContext new a rpc context.
func NewContext(c ctx.Context, u, m string, s uint64) Context {
    rc := &rpcCtx{Context: c, now: time.Now(), seq: s, serviceMethod: m, user: u}
    return rc
```

```
// Interceptor interface.
type Interceptor interface {
    Rate(context.Context) error
    Stat(context.Context, interface{}, error)
    Auth(context.Context, net.Addr, string) error // ip, token
}
```

```
if server.Interceptor != nil {
    if req.Trace != nil {
        c1 = trace.NewContext2(c1, req.Trace)
    }
    req.ctx = context.NewContext(c1, codec.auth.User, req.ServiceMethod, req.Seq)
    if err = server.Interceptor.Auth(req.ctx, codec.addr, codec.auth.Token); err != nil {
        errmsg = err.Error()
    }
    server.sendResponse(req.ctx, codec, invalidRequest, errmsg)
}
return
```

```
// ServeConn runs the server on a single connection.
// ServeConn blocks, serving the connection until the client hangs up.
// The caller typically invokes ServeConn in a go statement.
// ServeConn uses the gob wire format (see package gob) on the
// connection. To use an alternate codec, use ServeCodec.
func (server *Server) ServeConn(conn io.ReadWriteCloser) {
    buf := bufio.NewWriter(conn)
    srv := &gobServerCodec{
                conn,
        rwc:
                gob.NewDecoder(conn),
        dec:
        enc:
               gob.NewEncoder(buf),
        encBuf: buf,
    server.ServeCodec(srv)
```

```
type serverCodec struct {
    sending sync.Mutex
            Response
    resp
            Request
    req
            Auth
    auth
           io.ReadWriteCloser
    rwc
    dec
           *qob.Decoder
           *qob.Encoder
    enc
    encBuf *bufio.Writer
    addr
           net.Addr
    closed bool
```

```
func (server *Server) getRequest() *Request {
    server.reqLock.Lock()
    reg := server.freeReg
                                              // serveCodec is like ServeConn but uses the specified codec to
    if req == nil {
                                              // decode requests and encode responses.
        req = new(Request)
                                              func (server *Server) serveCodec(codec *serverCodec) {
    } else {
                                                  req := &codec.req
        server.freeReq = req.next
                                                  if err := server.handshake(codec); err != nil {
        *req = Request{}
                                                      codec.close()
                                                      return
    server.reqLock.Unlock()
    return req
                                                  for {
func (server *Server) freeRequest(req *Request) {
    server.regLock.Lock()
    req.next = server.freeReq
    server.freeReq = req
    server.reqLock.Unlock()
```

```
// RPCServer rpc server settings.
type RPCServer struct {
    Proto string
   Addr string
   Group string
   Weight int // weight of rpc server and also means num of client connections.
   balancer interface
type balancer interface {
    Boardcast(context.Context, string, interface{}, interface{}) error
    Call(context.Context, string, interface{}, interface{}) error
    SetMethodTimeout(method string, timeout time.Duration)
    SetTimeout(timeout time.Duration)
// wrr get avaliable rpc client by wrr strategy.
type wrr struct {
    pool []*clients
   weight int64
   server int64
   idx
          int64
```

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- ◆统一&聚合协议
- ◆errgroup并行调用
- ◇业务隔离
- ◇熔断、降级、限流等高可用

#### Agenda

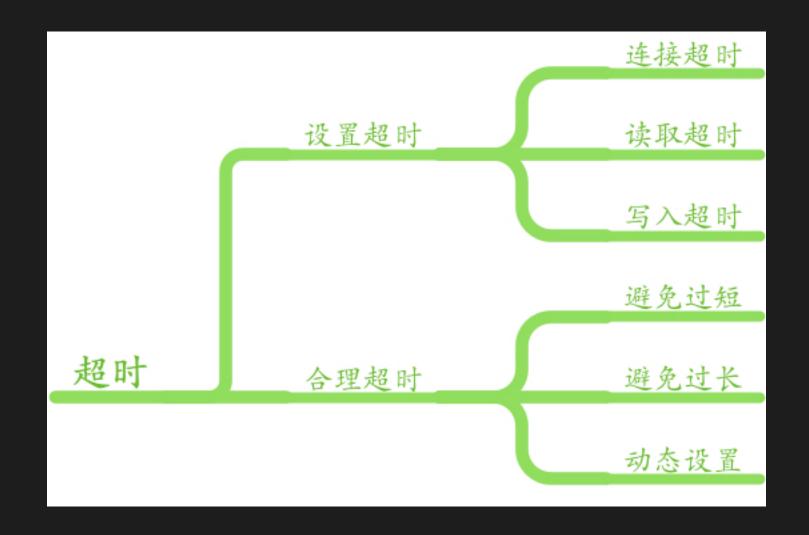
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- **今隔离**
- ◇超时
- ◇限流
- ◇降级
- ♦容错

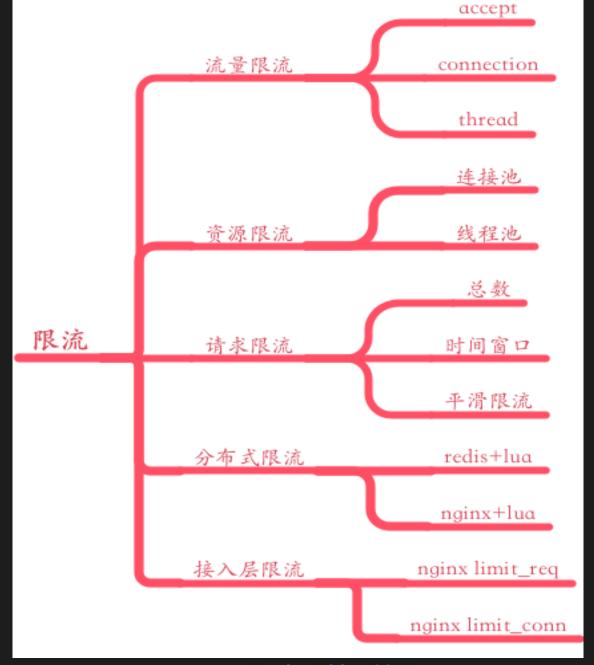
压力分流 服务隔离 稳定性高 物理隔离 核心稳定 轻重隔离 快慢分离 流量迁移 隔离 进程隔离 物理隔离 集群隔离 机房隔离

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- 令容错

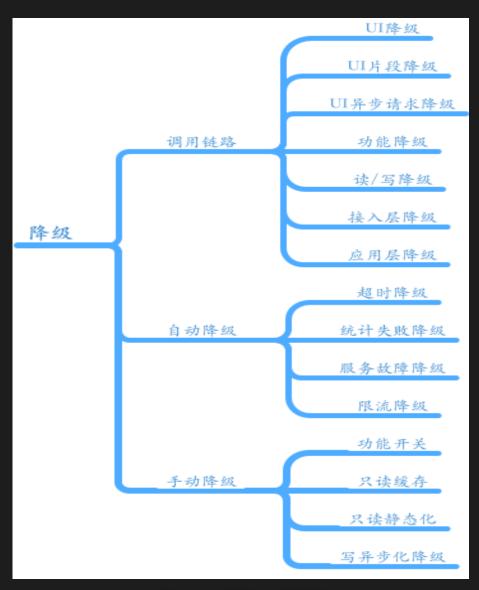


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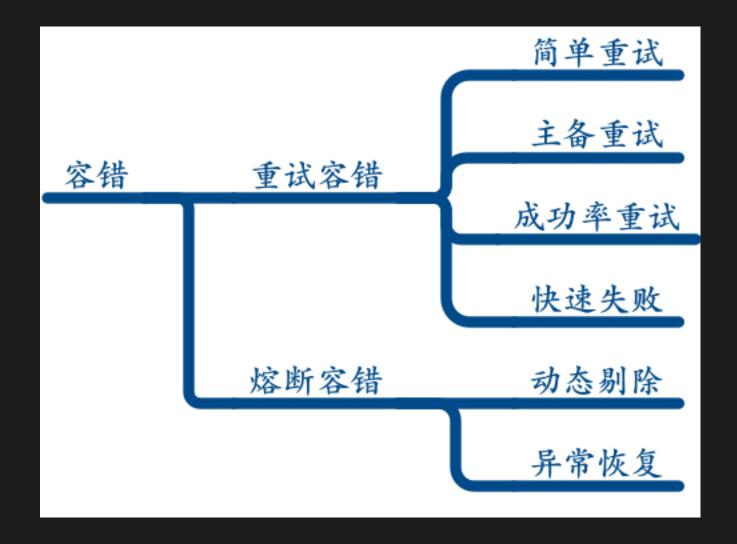
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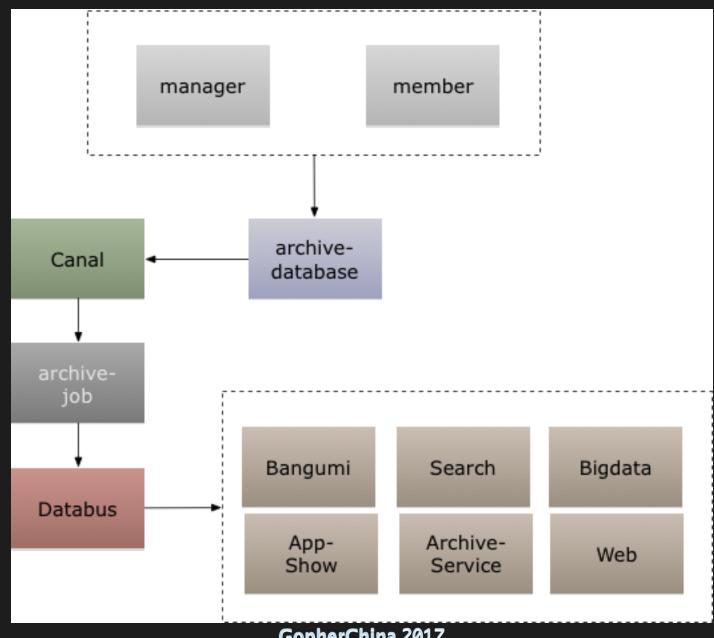


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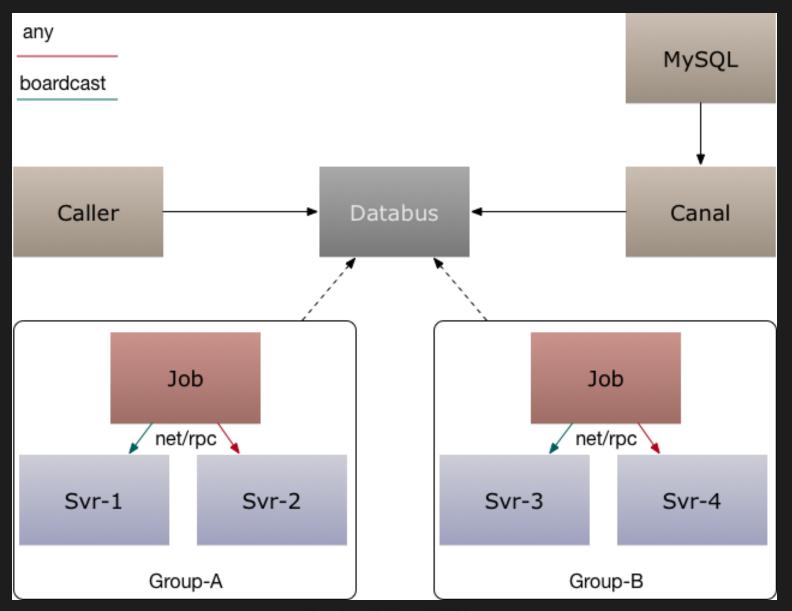
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- ◆databus(基于Kafka)
- ♦ bilitw (基于Twemproxy)
- ♦bfs (facebook haystack, opencv)

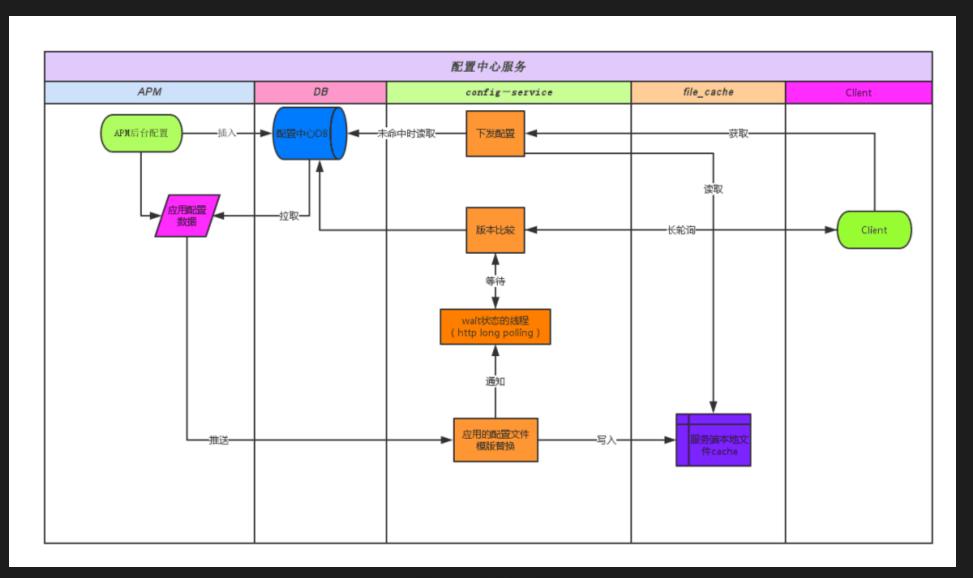


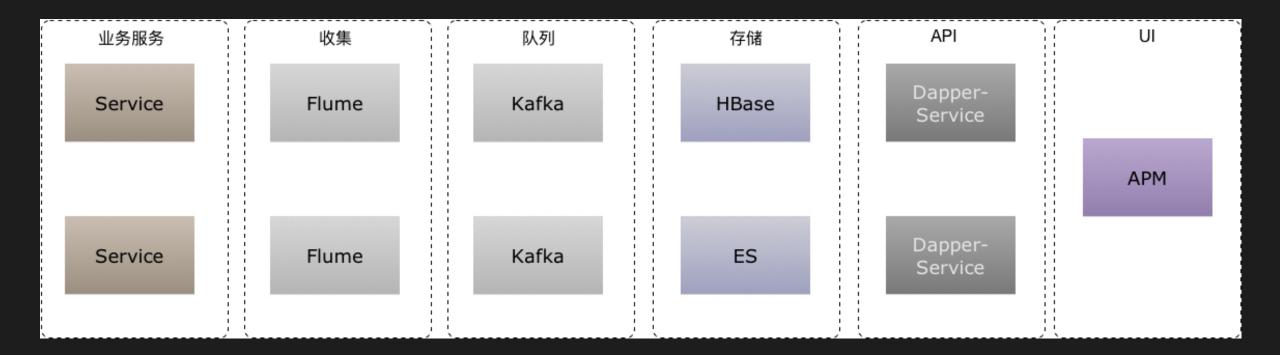


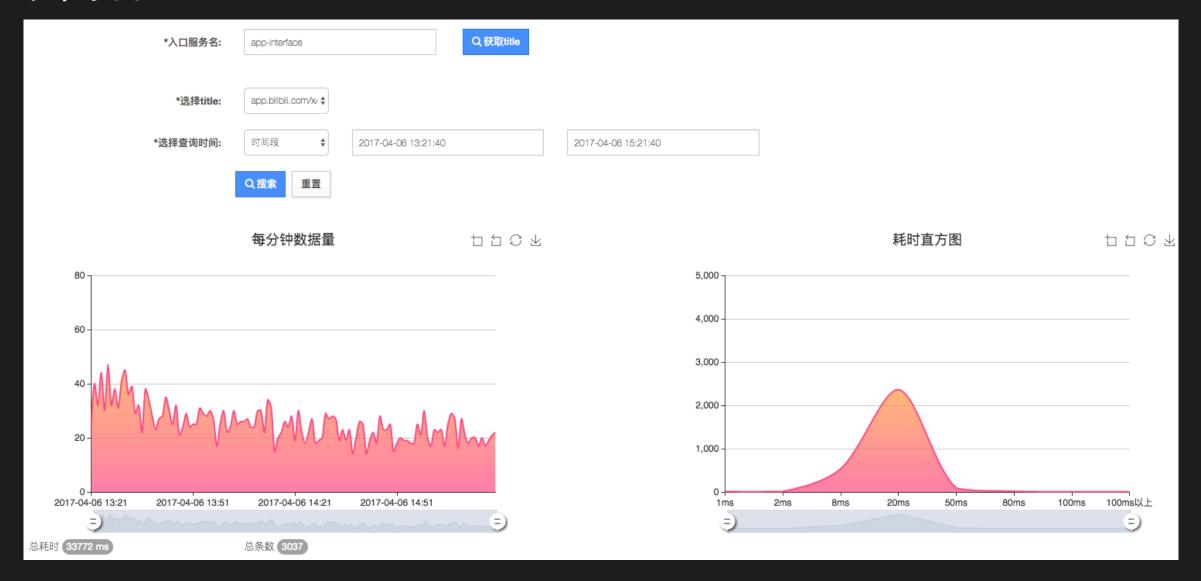
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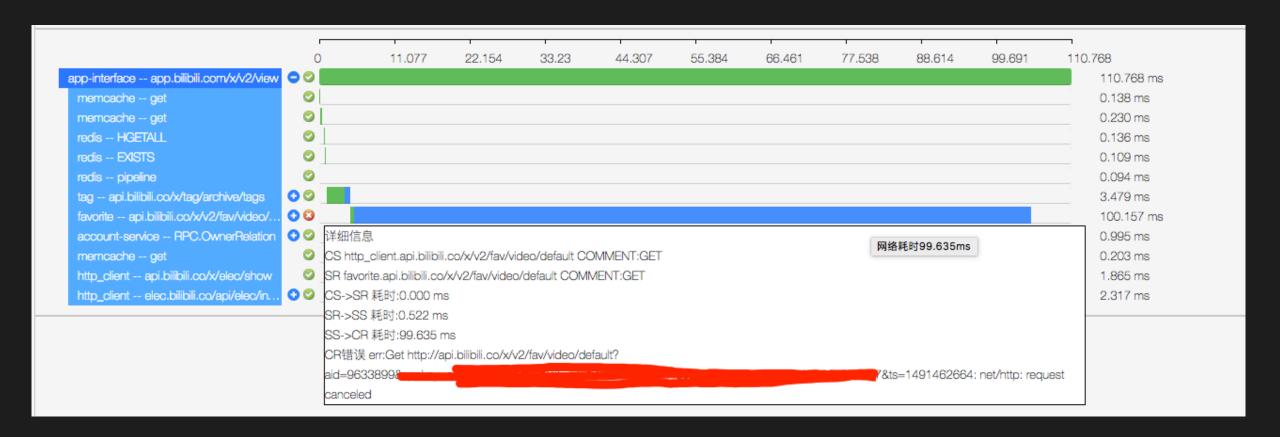


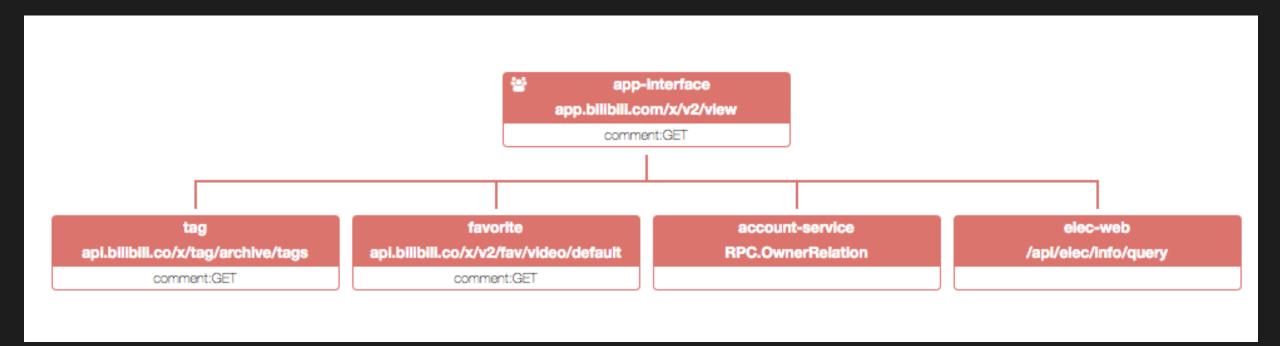
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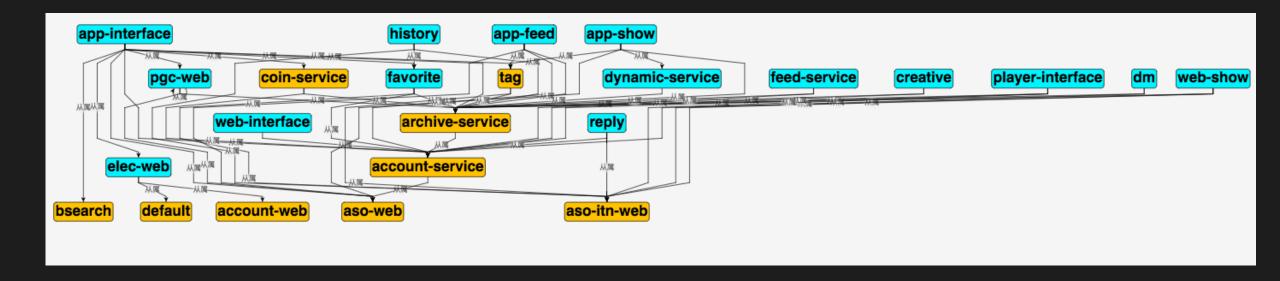












```
// Request is a header written before every RPC call. It is used internally
// but documented here as an aid to debugging, such as when analyzing
// network traffic.
type Request struct {
    ServiceMethod string
                               // format: "Service.Method"
                 uint64
                               // sequence number chosen by client
    Seq
               *trace.Trace2 // trace info
    Trace
    ctx context.Context
// WithHTTP set trace id into http request.
func (t *Trace2) WithHTTP(reg *http.Reguest) {
    req.Header.Set(_httpHeaderID, strconv.FormatUint(t.ID, 10))
    req.Header.Set(_httpHeaderSpanID, strconv.FormatUint(t.SpanID, 10))
    req.Header.Set(_httpHeaderParentID, strconv.FormatUint(t.ParentID, 10))
    req.Header.Set(_httpHeaderSampled, strconv.FormatBool(t.Sampled))
    req.Header.Set(_httpHeaderLevel, strconv.FormatInt(int64(t.Level), 10))
    req.Header.Set(_httpHeaderUser, Owner())
```

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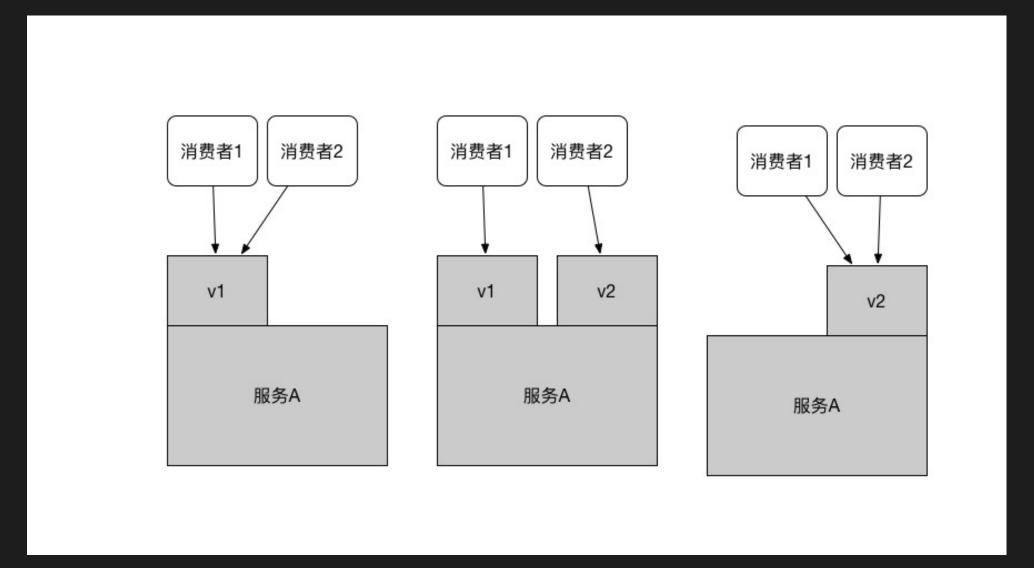
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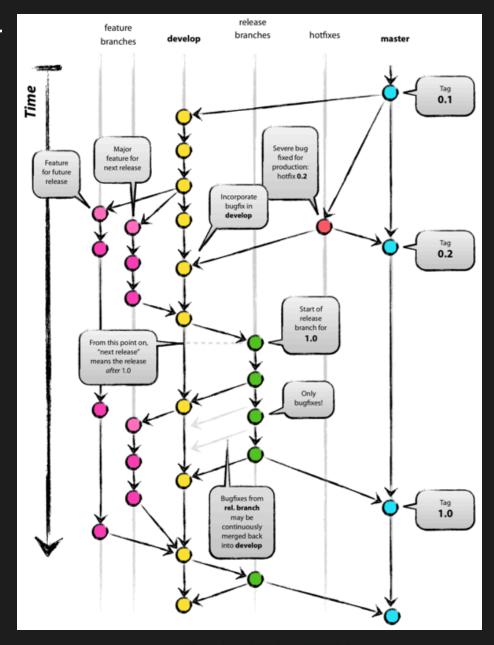
- ◇版本管理 (语义化)
- ◆分支管理(gitlab+mr review)
- ◇环境管理(集成环境)
- ◆测试(单元测试,服务测试)
- ◆发布(冒烟、灰度、蓝绿)

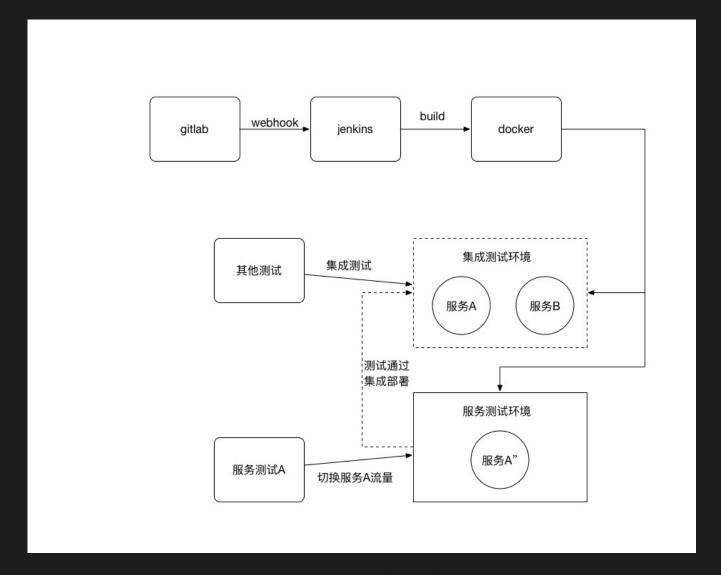
使用语义化的版本管理 MAJOR.MINOR.PATCH

- ◆ MAJOR: 改变意味着其中包含不向后兼容 的修改;
- ◇ MINOR: 改变意味着有新功能的增加,但应 该是向后兼容的;
- ◆ PATCH:改变代表对已有功能的bug修复;

因此是使用对方服务时候,需要明确有微服务或者是API的版本管理,基于此我们知道是否是兼容的。



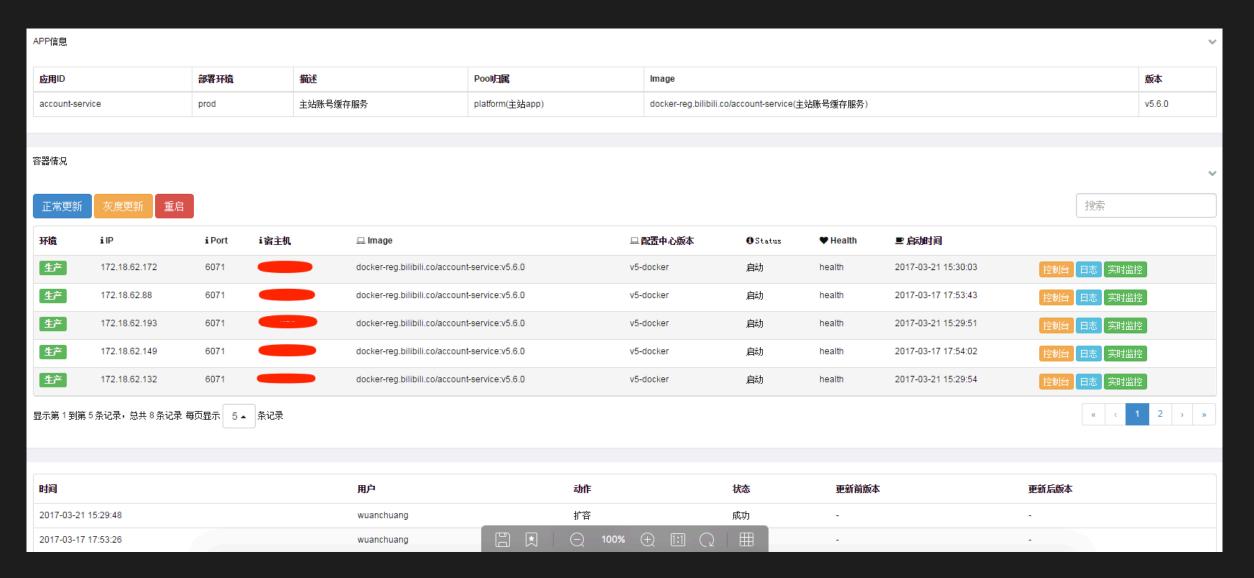


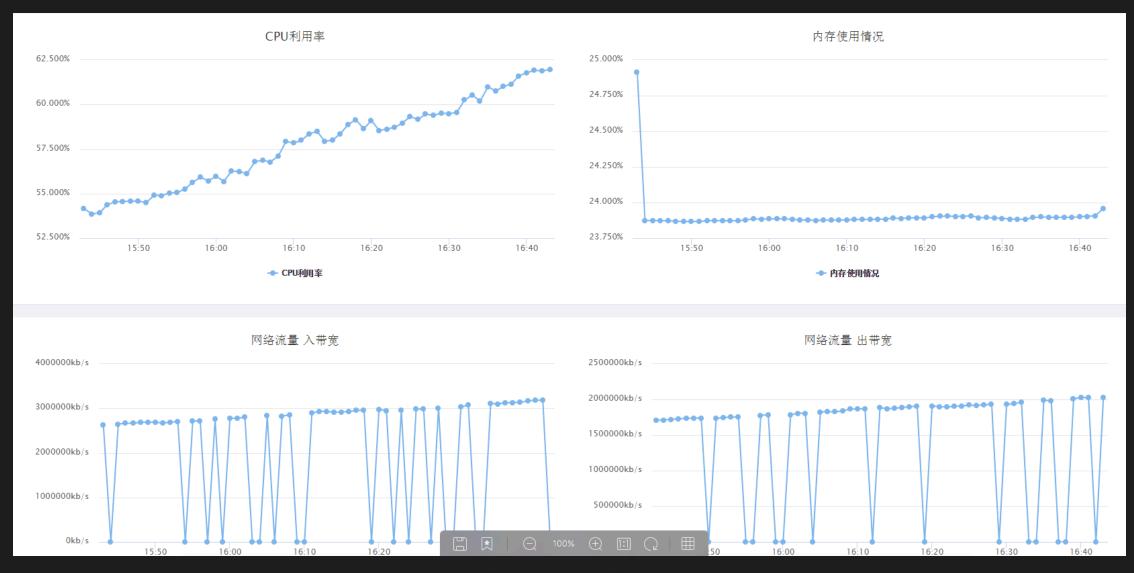


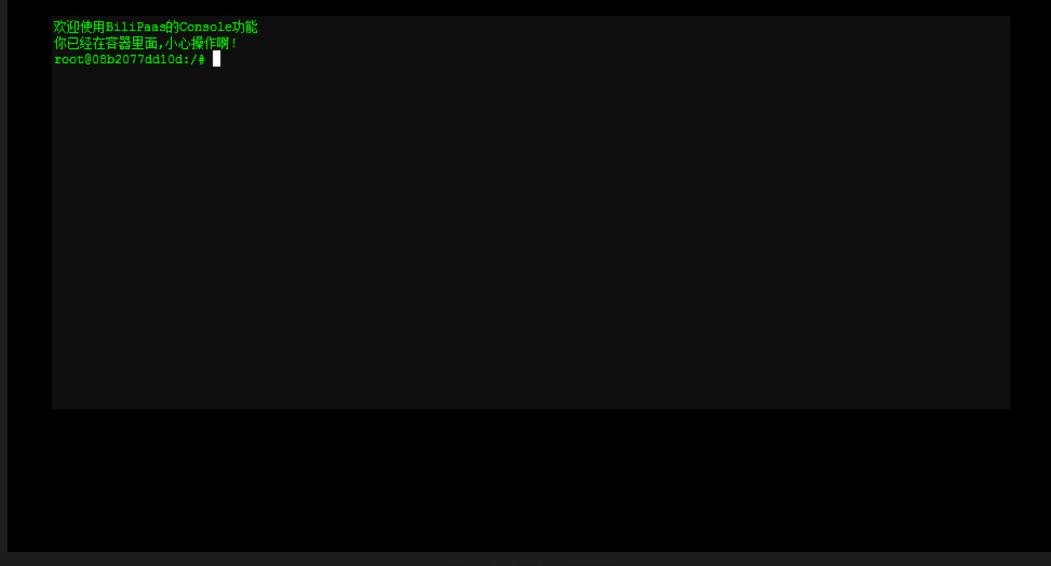


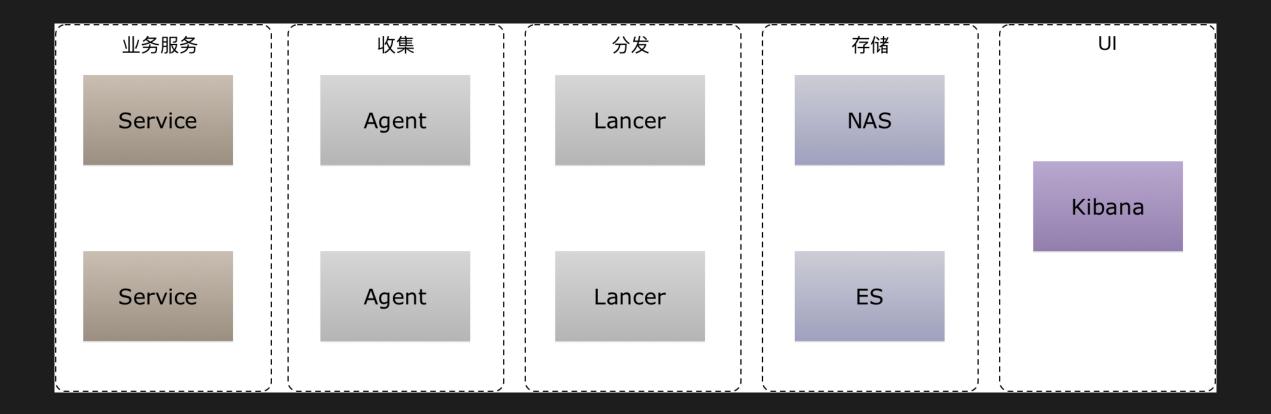
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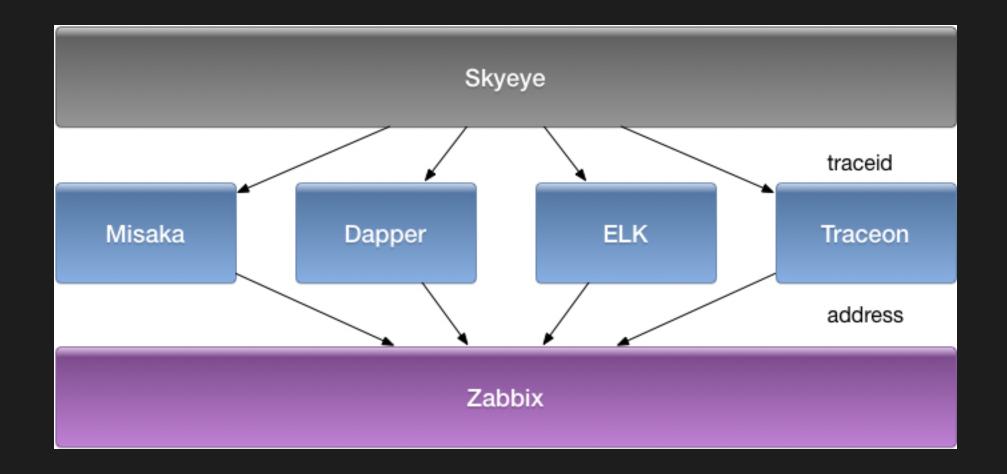
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