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中国MySQL用户组（China MySQL User Group）简称ACMUG。  
ACMUG是覆盖中国MySQL技术爱好者的一个技术社区，是Oracle User Group Community和MairaDB Foundation共同认可的MySQL技术社区。

我们关注MySQL，MariaDB，以及其他一切周边的开源数据库和开源工具，我们交流使用经验，推广开源技术，为开源贡献力量。

我们是开放社区，欢迎任何关注MySQL及其相关技术的人加入，我愿意跟其他任何技术组织和团体保持沟通和展开合作。

我们期望在我们的活动中大家都能以开心的、轻松的姿态交流技术，分享技术，形成一个良性循环，从而每个人都可以有一份收获。

ACMUG的口号：开源，开放，开心

关注ACMUG公众号，参与社区活动，交流开源技术，分享学习心得，一起共同进步。



# Massive data availability architecture practice

2016.12 FOR ACMUG



## About Me



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## EXPERIANCE:

经历千万级支付到十亿级支付的蜕变

参与蚂蚁DB容量规划、实施、高可用架构设计

蚂蚁数据库稳定性建设负责人

双11、双12、春节红包等多次重大活动蚂蚁数据库负责人





支付宝  

11月12日 00:12 来自 微博 weibo.com

2016年双11全天，支付宝实现支付总笔数10.5亿笔；花呗支付占比20%，成为用户最受欢迎的支付方式之一；保险总保单量6亿笔，总保障金额达到224亿元。此刻是一个新的开始，我们一起继续创造未来。

支付

全天支付总笔数

10.5 亿笔

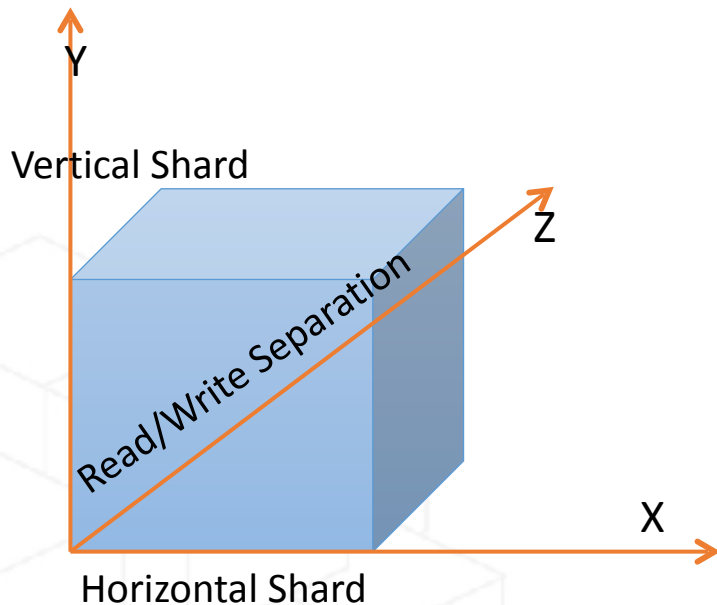
同比增长

48%

支付宝支付峰值

世界  
新纪录 12 万笔/秒





- ◆ Read/Write Separation
  - ◆ Reading far more than writing
  - ◆ Latency tolerance
  - ◆ High availability read requirement
- ◆ Vertical Shard
  - ◆ Business dimensions (TRADE、PAY、TRANS)
- ◆ Horizontal Shard
  - ◆ User dimensions

# Capacity → Bottleneck

## DATABASE CONNECTIONS

OceanBase: 2M per conn)--VERSION 0.5

MySQL: 10W conns limit

ORACLE: 8-10M per conn

## JVM MEMORY

OCEANBASE: Conns、Fetchsize、Sqltext...

MySQL: Conns、Fetchsize、Sqltext...

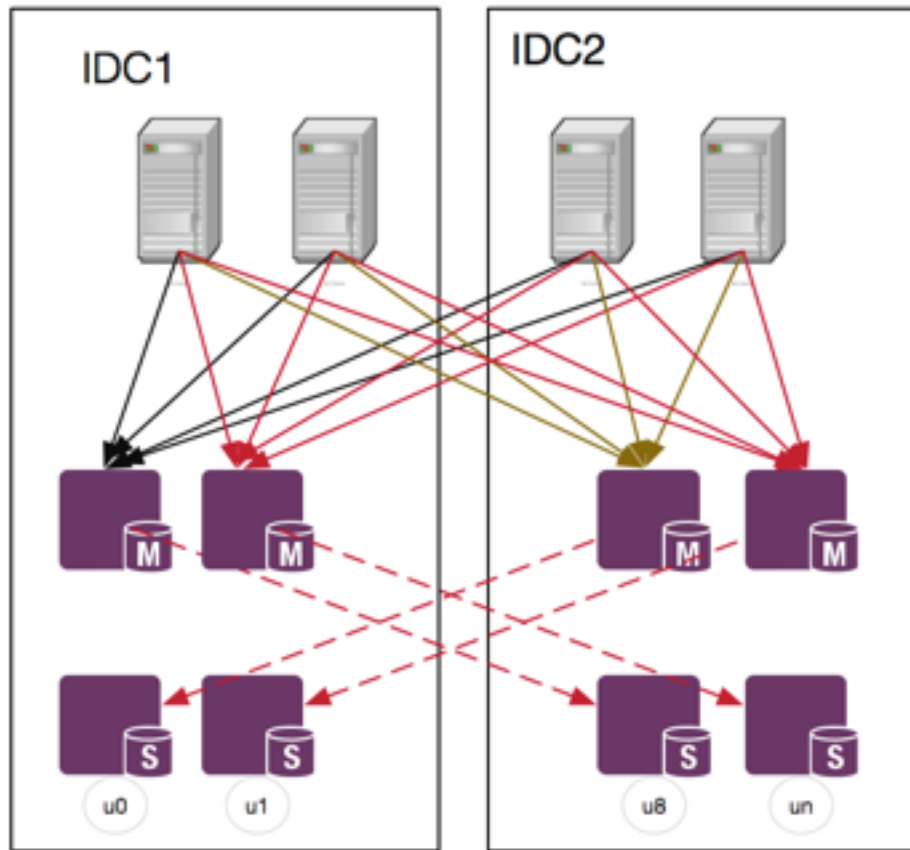
ORACLE: Conn-pools、Conns、Pscache、Ps-memory

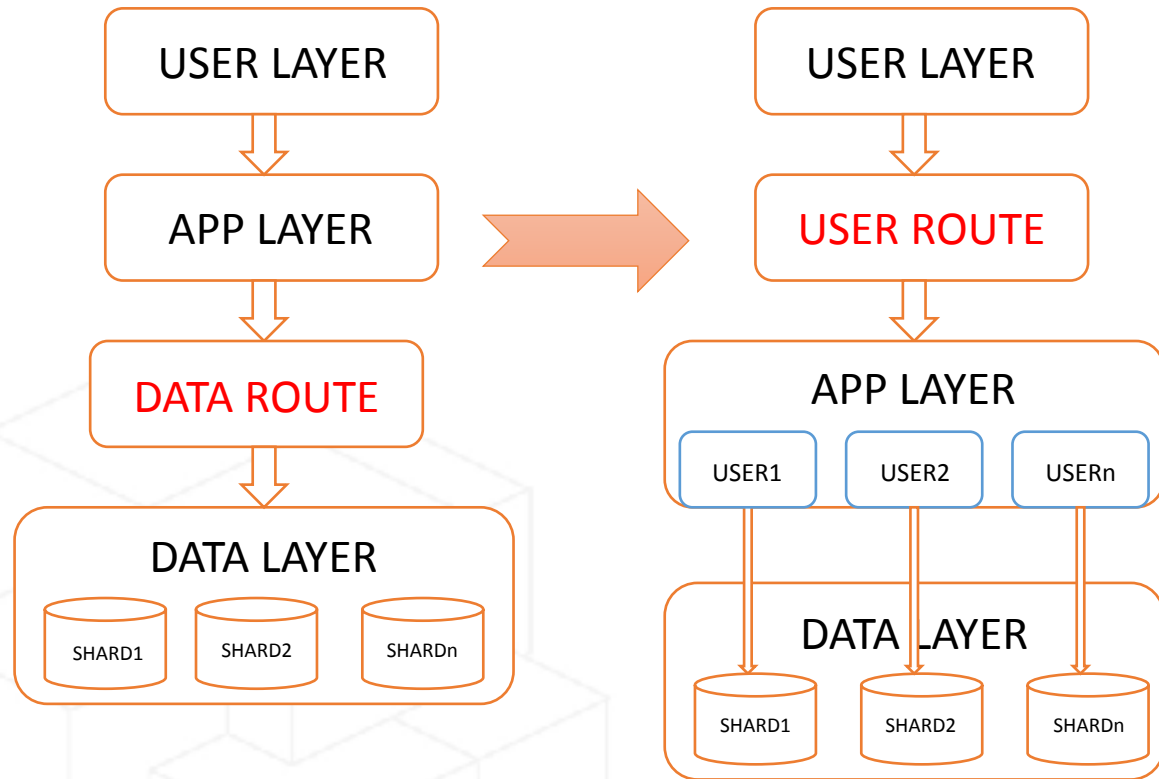
## NET

bandwidth

## CITY RESOURCE

IDC、Electric power





**METHOD: LOCAL/REGION**

All requests are able to be completed within a single REGION

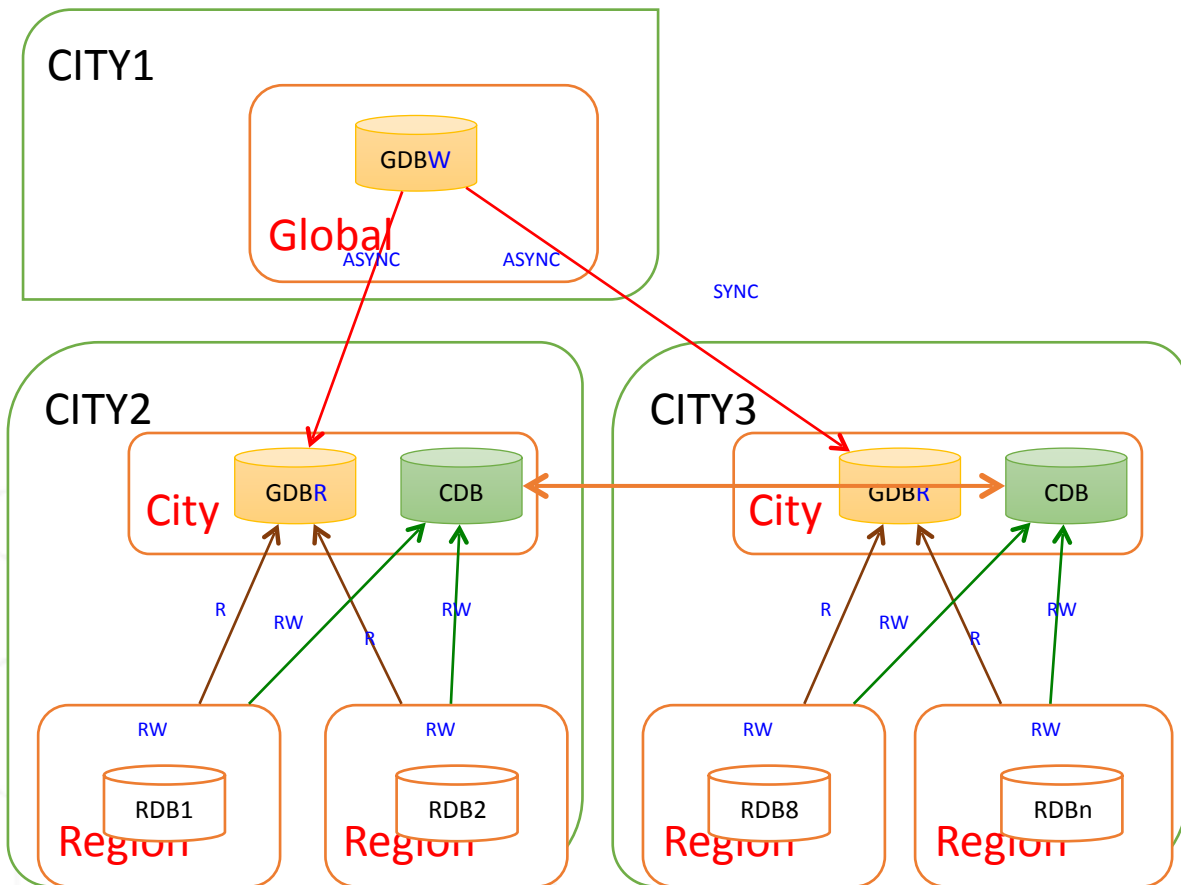
**BENIFITS:**

**CONNECTIONS:** Becomes 1/n

**NET:** Reduce the Internet-based Interaction between SHARDS

**SCALABILITY:** regions can deploy to anywhere

# Capacity → DB Topology Map



How to deal with host, IDC, city failure?





# Stability → Ability and Requirements



RISK LEVEL DEFINITION		
LEVEL	RPO	RTO
A	0	MIN
B	0	10MIN
C	MIN	MIN
D	MIN	10MIN
X	OTHER	OTHER

FAILURE LEVEL DEFINITION	
RANGE	LEVEL
HOST	1
IDC	2
CITY	3

FAILURE LEVEL	MYSQL		ORACLE		OCEANBASE	
	SEMI_SYNC+H A	MP+H A	SHARE REDO+HA	MP+H A	3 COPIES	5 COPIES
HOST FAILURE	C	A	B	B	A	A
IDC FAILURE	C	A		B	A	A
CITY FAILURE	C	A		B		A

Requirements:  
3A+3C

In the financial system, How to weigh availability and consistency?

## FULL ACID

AUTOMIC

- 原子性

CONSISTENT

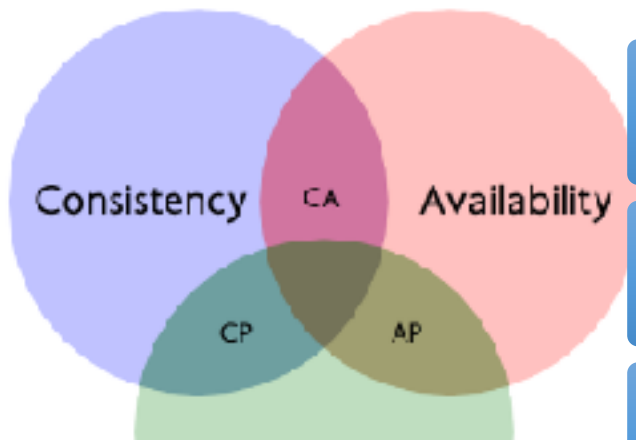
- 一致性

ISOLATION

- 隔离性

DURABLE

- 持久性



P

- Not always partition

A

- 0%-100%

C

- Many consistency levels

July 28, 2008

Volume 6, issue 3

PDF

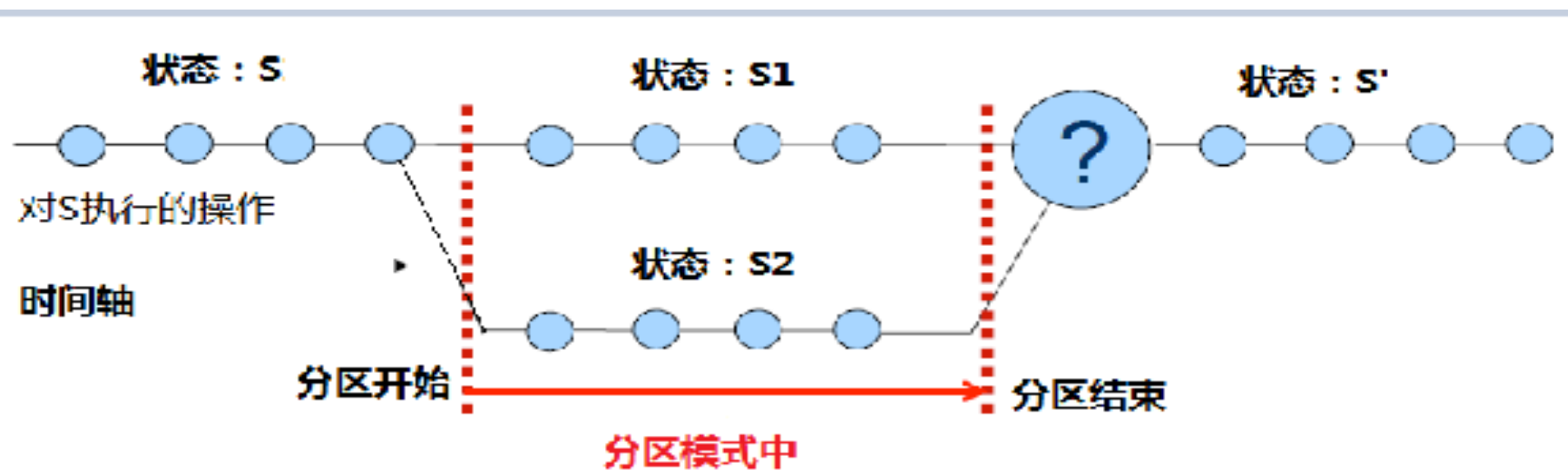
## Base: An Acid Alternative

In partitioned databases, trading some consistency for availability can lead to dramatic improvements in scalability.

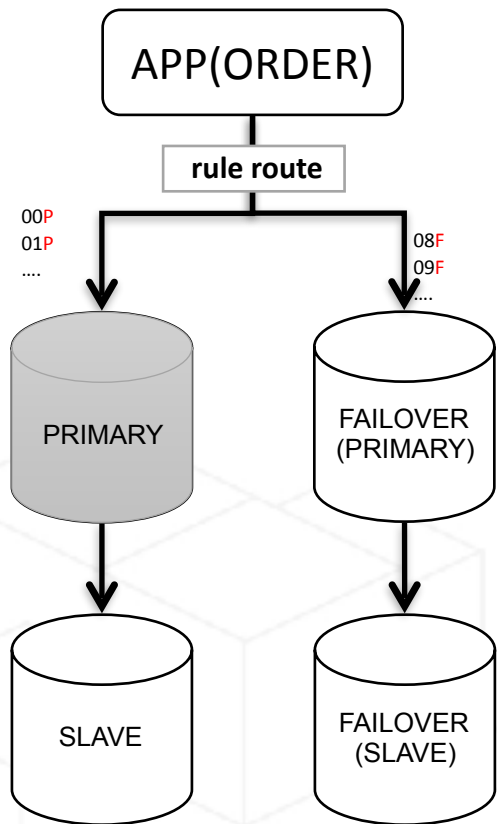
Dan Pritchett, Ebay

## An ACID Alternative

If ACID provides the consistency choice for partitioned databases, then how do you achieve availability instead? One answer is BASE (basically available, soft state, eventually consistent).



# Eg1: Pipelined Data



Strong consistency

Basically Available: --data partition

Affect the old orders

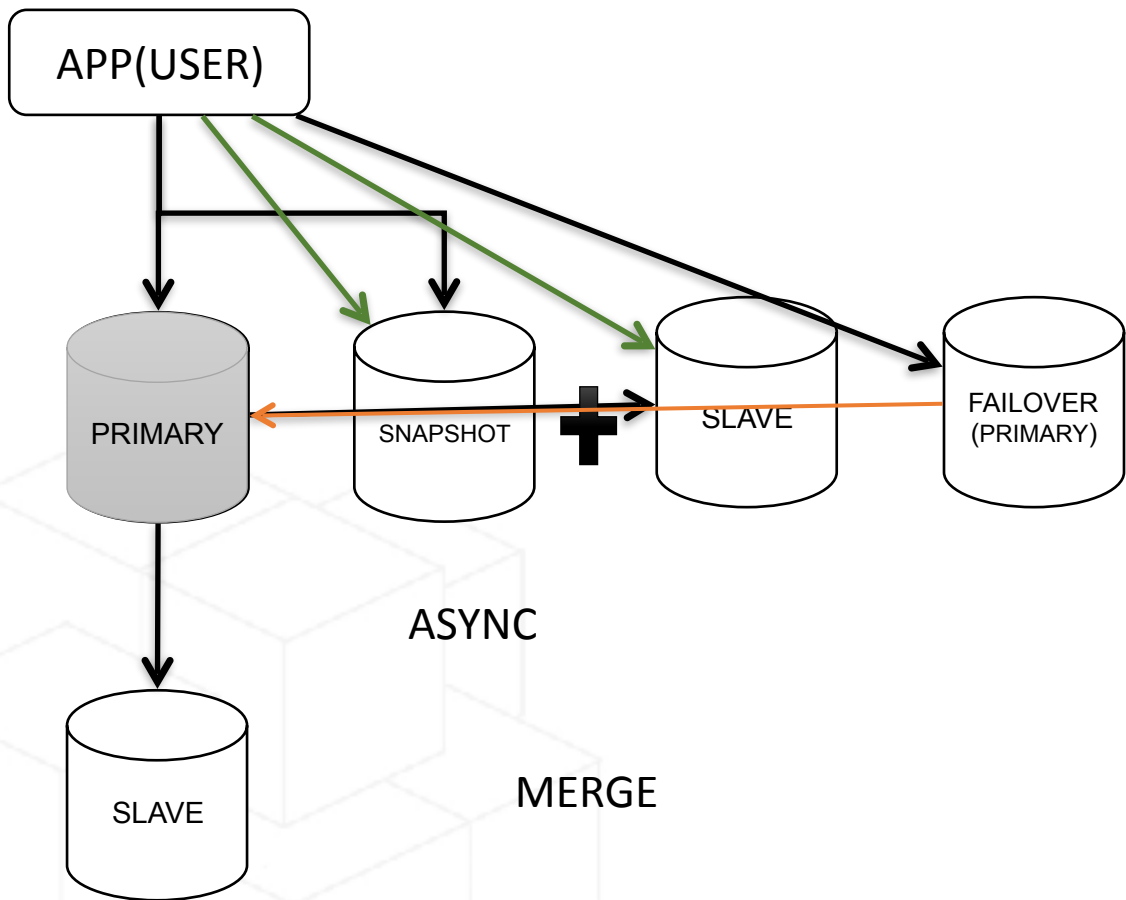
Does not affect new orders

Soft state:

depending on the design

Eventual consistency

## Eg2: State Data



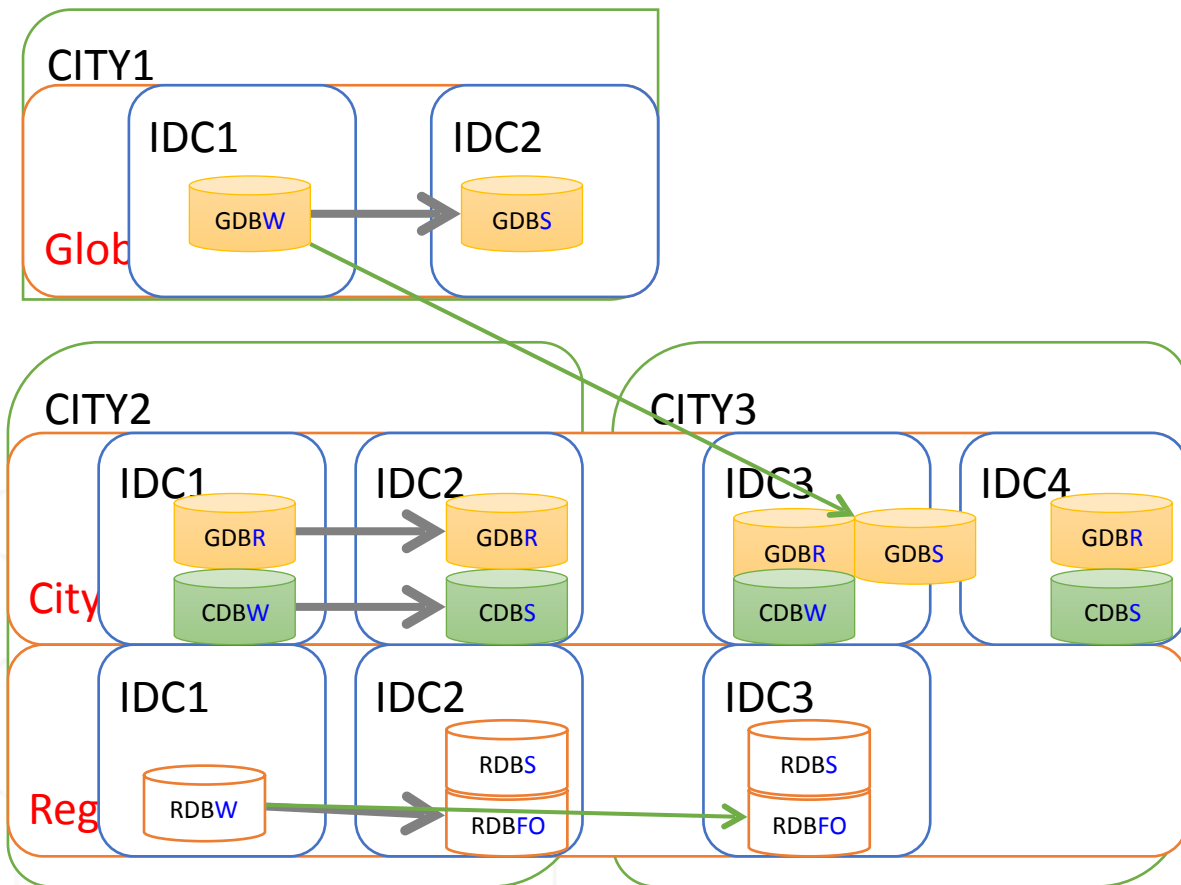
Strong consistency

Basically Available:  
Affect a part of users or these function

Soft state:  
Merge data

Eventual consistency

# Stability → Failure



## Failure Complexity(★★★★★)

Host failure: G/C/R

IDC failure: G/C/R

City failure: G/CR

## Deploy Complexity(★★★★★)

M/S/S in different IDC and city

Read database in every IDC

Local failover in different IDC

Remote failover in different city

- Simple Infrastructure
  - Infrastructure breakthrough
    - Max protection、 Distributed database...
- Cost optimization
  - Efficient scalability through elastic computation
  - OLAP and OLTP systems with hybrid deployment
  - Stores computational separation
  - Business scenarios based optimization
- Business diversification
  - Payment
  - Social
  - International



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