



万层级流量的大数据平台架构开发实践

七牛云-党合萱

主要内容

- 一个场景
- 产品
- 设计目标与架构
- 挑战与解决方案
- 成果

运维日志分析

Nginx是现代web服务栈中最重要的组件之一，通过对nginx的分析处理可以发现数据更大的价值

日志分析步骤：

- 下载logkit，配置并运行，将数据打入pandora
- 查看日志处理业务逻辑
- 查询日志
- 聚合日志
- 数据回流至平台
- 离线处理
- 实时数据展示与监控
- XSpark处理

数据接入

```

'$host $request_time $@';

log_format v1 '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '
    '$status $body_bytes_sent "$http_referer" '
    '"$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for" '
    'host $request_time "$sent_http_x_reqid" "$upstream_addr" v1';

server {
    listen 80;
    server_name localhost;

    location /nginxstatus {
        access_log off;
        stub_status on;
        allow 127.0.0.1;
        deny all;
    }
}

log_format main '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '
    '$status $bytes_sent $body_bytes_sent "$http_referer" '
    '"$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for" '
    '$upstream_addr $host $sent_http_x_reqid $request_time';

access_log logs/access.log main;

#limit_conn_zone $http_host zone=service_limit:10m;
#limit_conn_zone $http_host zone=limitspeed:50m;
#limit_conn_log_level error;
#limit_req_zone $binary_remote_addr zone=one:50m rate=2r/s;

sendfile on;
#tcp_nopush on;
server_tokens off;

ssl_protocols TLSv1 TLSv1.1 TLSv1.2;
ssl_ciphers HIGH:!aNULL:!MD5:!DES;
#keepalive_timeout 0;
keepalive_timeout 65;

gzip_min_length 1000;
gzip_comp_level 8;
gzip_proxied any;
gzip_types text/plain text/css text/javascript text/xml application/x-javascript application/
ss application/javascript;
gzip off;

```

日志格式名称

日志格式

实际nginx日志格式配置
main就是format名称

```

proxy_buffering off;
add_header Vary Accept-Encoding;
add_header X-Whom nb2105;
client_max_body_size 1024m;
proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
proxy_set_header Host $http_host;
proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
proxy_set_header X-Scheme $scheme;
proxy_redirect off;
# retry next upstream
proxy_next_upstream error timeout http_570;

access_log /opt/nginx/logs/pipeline_com.log main;

#limit_conn service_limit 8000;

```

nginx 日志路径

您的 nginx 日志配置文件

nginx 日志格式名称

需要进行类型转换的字段

填写您的七牛 ak/sk

填写您Pandora的工作流(数据源)名称

填写解析完毕至发送前日志数据临时存放的路径

```

{
  "name": "nginx_runner",
  "reader": {
    "mode": "file",
    "meta_path": "meta",
    "log_path": "/opt/nginx/logs/pipeline.log"
  },
  "parser": {
    "name": "nginx_parser",
    "type": "nginx",
    "nginx_log_format_path": "/opt/nginx/conf/nginx.conf",
    "nginx_log_format_name": "main",
    "nginx_schema": "time_local:date, status:int, bytes_sent:int, body_bytes_sent:int, request_time:float"
  },
  "senders": [
    {
      "name": "pandora_sender",
      "sender_type": "pandora",
      "pandora_ak": "your_ak",
      "pandora_sk": "your_sk",
      "pandora_host": "https://pipeline.qiniu.com",
      "pandora_repo_name": "nginx_log",
      "pandora_region": "nb",
      "pandora_schema_free": "true",
      "pandora_gzip": "true",
      "pandora_enable_logdb": "true",
      "fault_tolerant": "true",
      "ft_save_log_path": "./ft_log",
      "ft_strategy": "always_save",
      "ft_procs": "2"
    }
  ]
}

```

查看工作流

88 产品列表

图 目 归档 | 个人面板 

实时计算工作流

plugin列表

更新工作流



[» 工作流列表](#)

名称 *

pandora_nginx_log

csv导出

字段信息 *

字段名称 * 类型 *

http_x_forwarded_for

string

host

string

request

string

machine

string

remote_user

string

remote_addr

string

request_time

float

日志检索

选择创建的数据源名称

根据时间字段排序

填入搜索条件

进入日志检索



The screenshot shows the Qiniu Log Search interface. On the left sidebar, under the '时序数据库' section, the '日志检索' item is highlighted with a red box and an arrow pointing to it. The main search interface has several fields highlighted with red boxes: '选择仓库' (pandora_nginx_log), '输入条件' (sent_http_x_reqid: QTsAADhBbMw_-NEU), and '切换相关度排序' (Switch relevance sorting). A red arrow points from the '根据时间字段排序' text to the 'time_local' dropdown in the '时间字段' section. Another red arrow points from the '填入搜索条件' text to the search input field. Below the search interface, a table displays log entries. The first entry shows a timestamp of 2017-07-17 06:00:00 and a log line starting with 'body_bytes_sent: 2 bytes'. The second entry shows a timestamp of 2017-07-17 08:00:00 and a log line starting with 'body_bytes_sent: 2 bytes'. The third entry shows a timestamp of 2017-07-17 08:00:00 and a log line starting with 'body_bytes_sent: 2 bytes'. The fourth entry shows a timestamp of 2017-07-17 08:00:00 and a log line starting with 'body_bytes_sent: 2 bytes'.

日志聚合



The screenshot shows a user interface for log aggregation. On the left, there's a diagram illustrating the data flow: "数据源" (Data Source) feeds into "日志检索" (Log Search), which then feeds into "计算任务" (Calculation Task). The "计算任务" also receives input from "消息队列" (Message Queue).

The main window contains two open modal dialogs:

- SQL 编辑模式 (SQL Editor Mode)**: A modal where the user has entered the SQL query: `SELECT count(request) as cnt from stream`. Below the query, the results are shown in a table:

字段名	cnt
类型	long
是否必填	false

Buttons at the bottom include "Select *" (highlighted), "Select all", "format", "清空" (Clear), and "测试" (Test). Status indicators show "SQL 可正常运行" (SQL runs normally) and "SQL 代码" (SQL code).
- 计算任务 (Calculation Task)**: A modal for configuring a calculation task. It includes fields for "名称" (Name), "容器类型" (Container Type) set to "1核 (CPU) 2G (内存)" (1-core CPU 2G memory), "容器数量" (Container Count) set to 1, and "SQL 代码" (SQL code) containing the same query as the editor. It also includes checkboxes for "自定义计算" (Custom Calculation) and "SQL 计算" (SQL Calculation), with "SQL 计算" checked. Other settings include "运行间隔" (Run Interval) set to "1m".

数据回流



导出至 HTTP X

名称 *

服务器地址 *

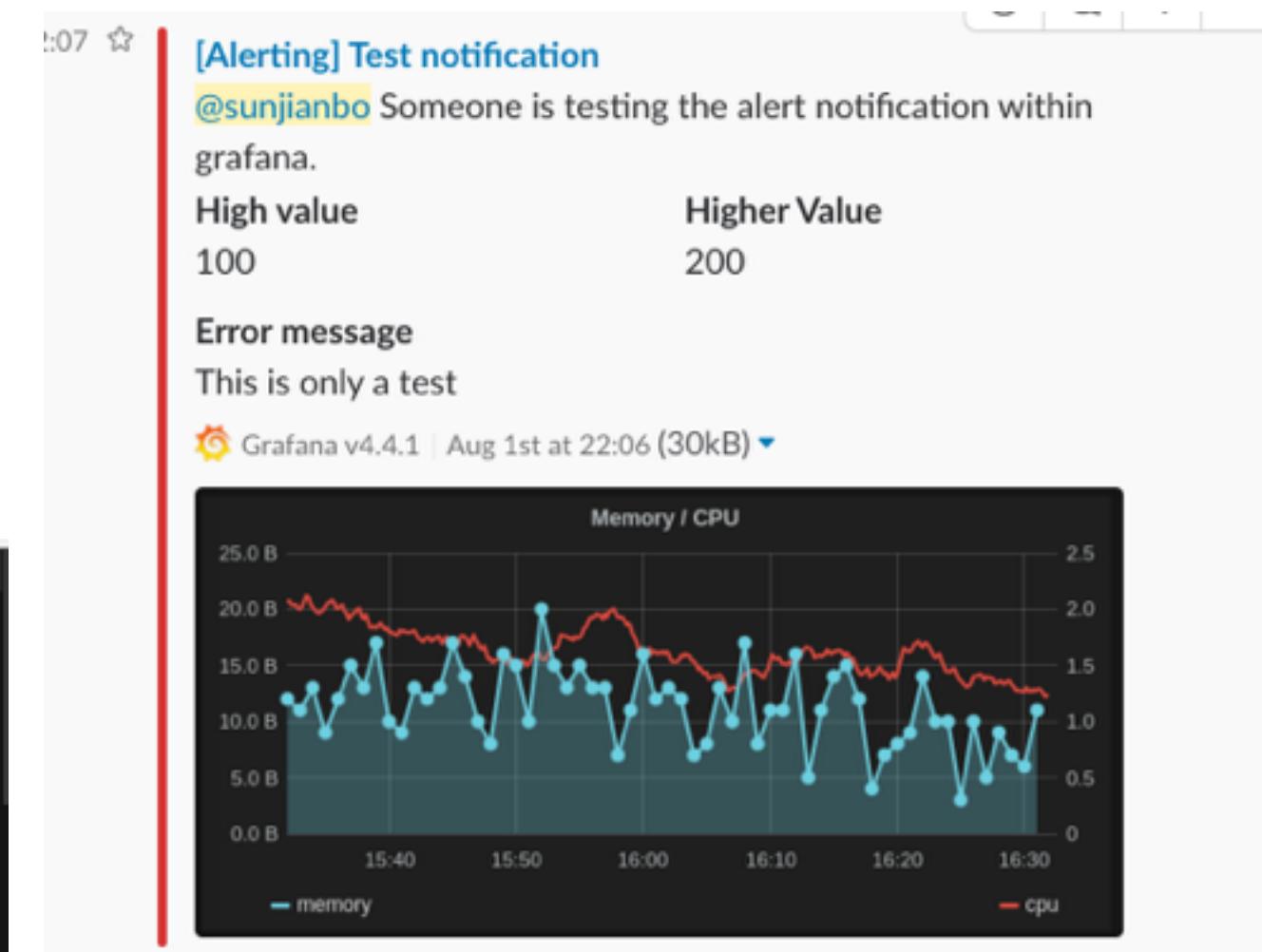
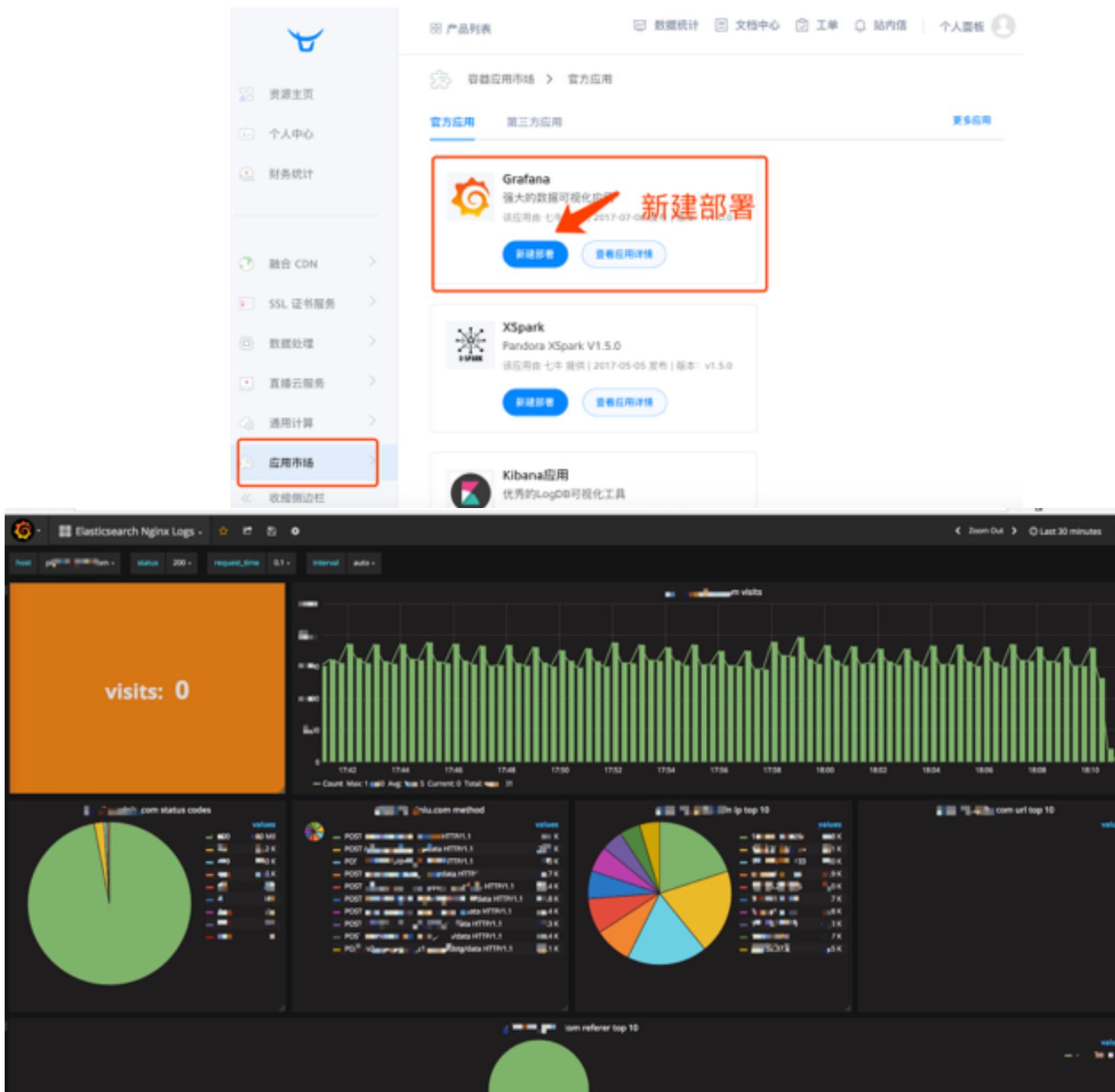
请求资源路径 *

导出类型 * json text

▶ 高级功能：

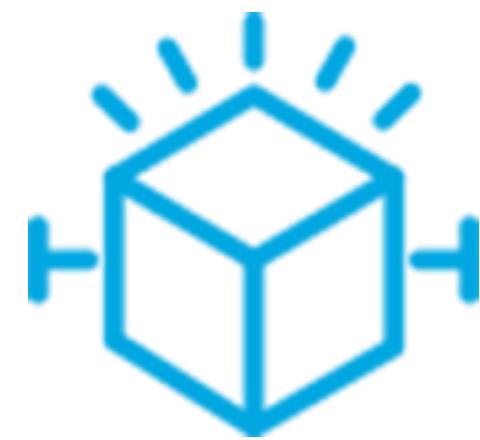
最近访问 收藏 帮助 IT 大咖说 目录

数据展示与监控



大数据平台-Pandora

Pandora 是七牛云的大数据平台，提供简单、高效、开放的一站式大数据服务。



简单

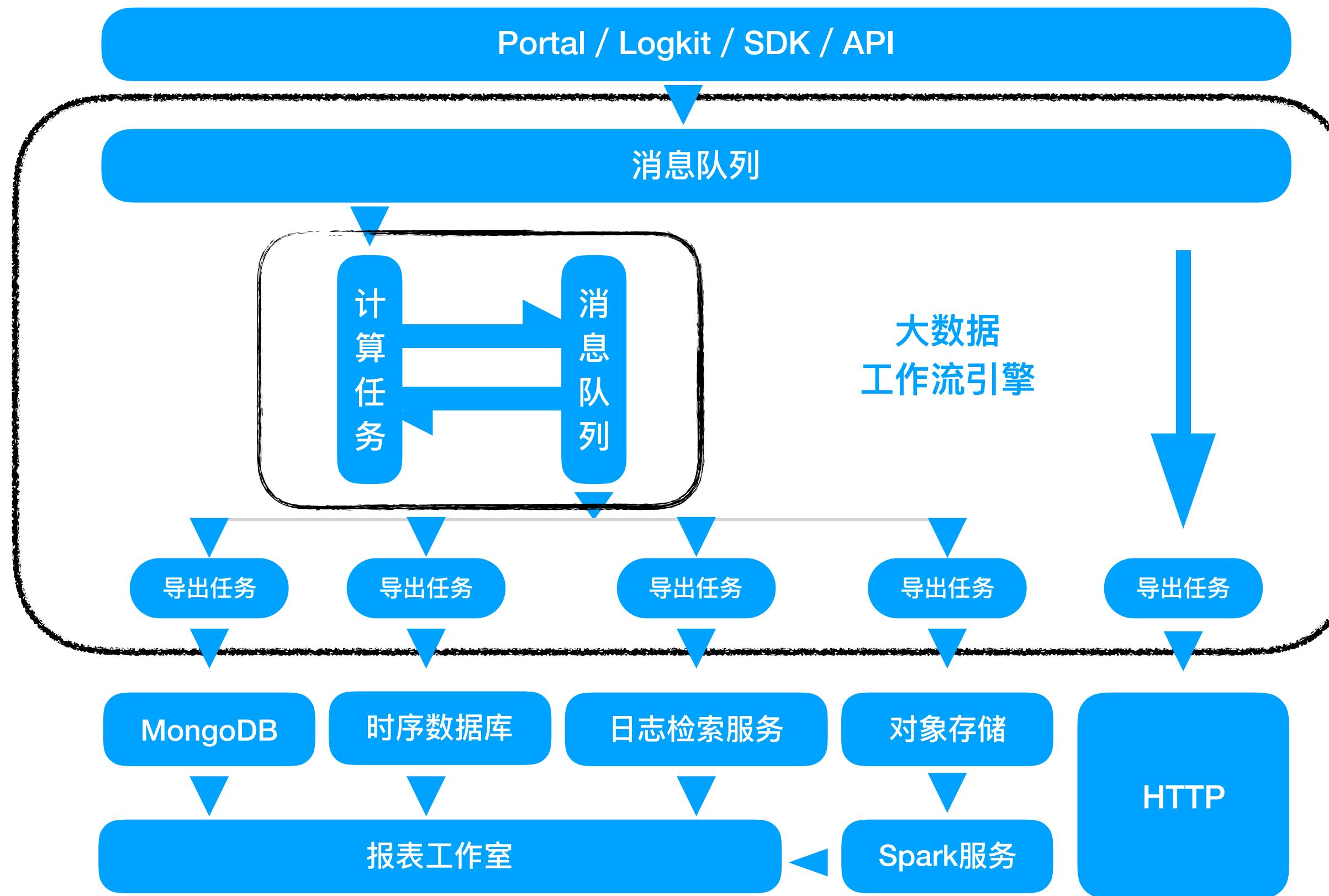


高效



开放

大数据平台-Pandora架构图



Pipeline设计目标与技术选型

设计目标

- 高速数据写入，高吞吐量与低延迟
- 海量用户、消息队列支持
- 提供易用的实时计算与离线计算框架
- 可视化操作

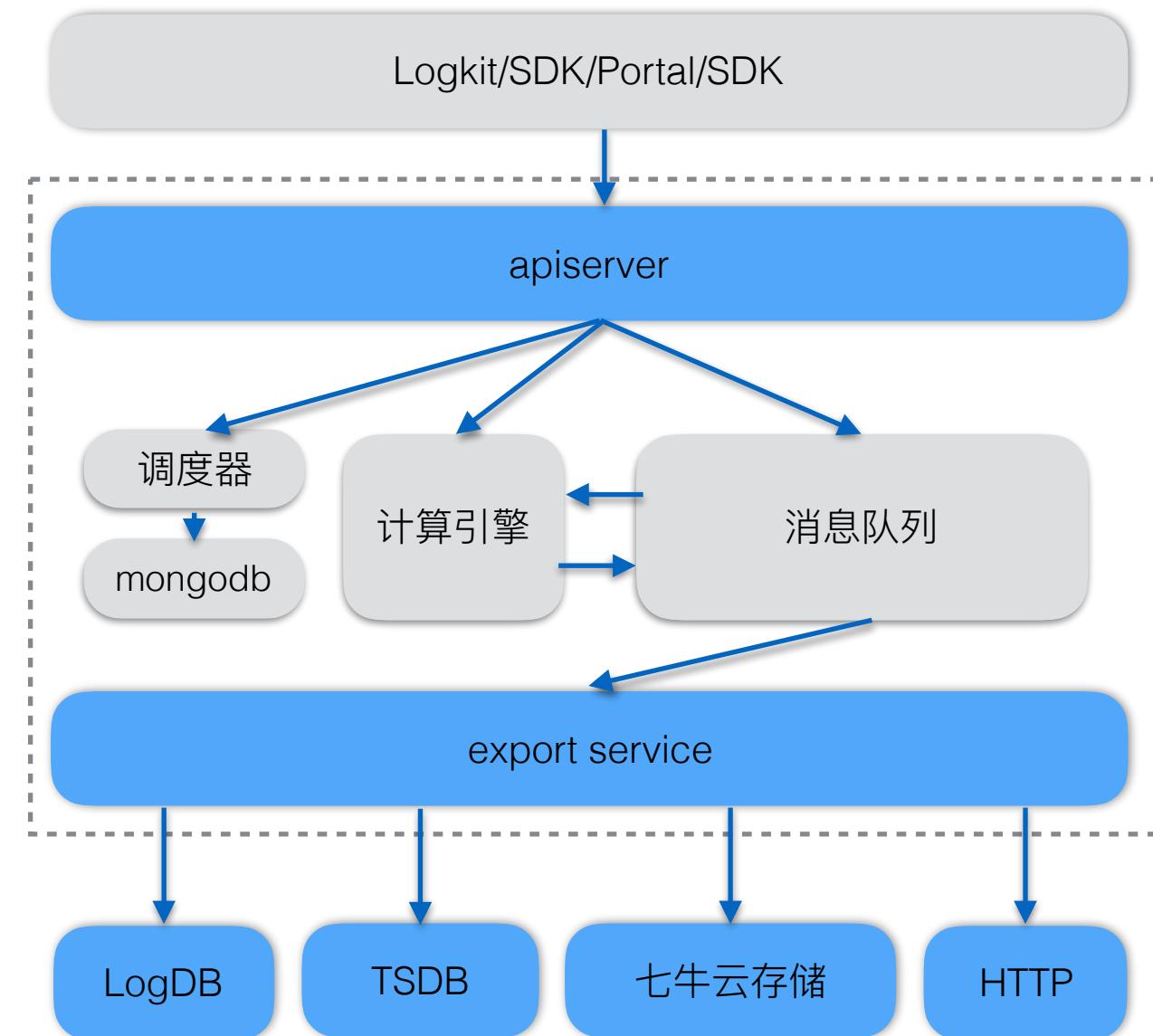
选型原则

- 具备高吞吐能力的存储系统
- 强大灵活的大数据处理引擎
- 可以快速开发迭代

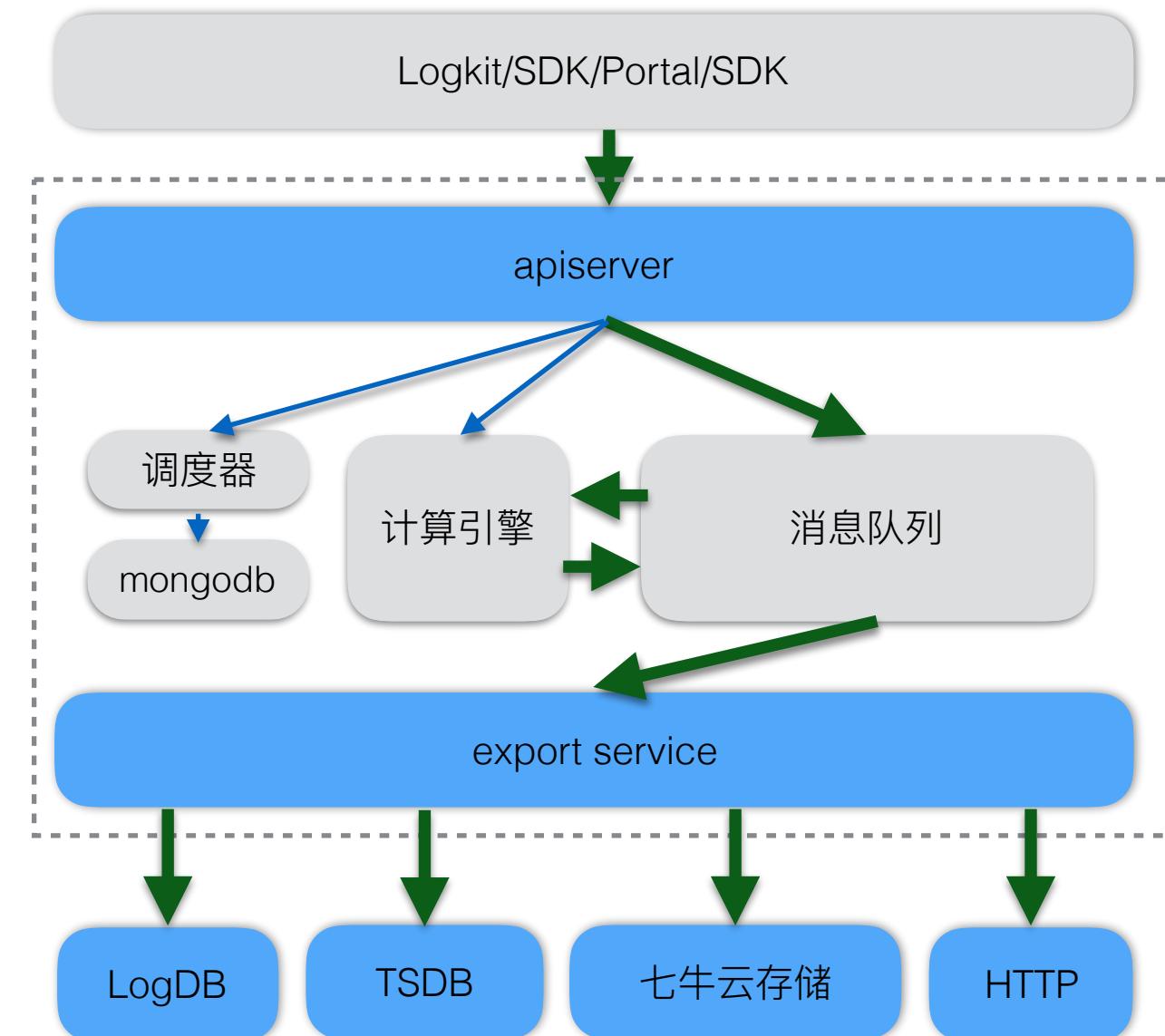
技术选型

- Kafka
- Spark streaming
- Golang

Pipeline架构图



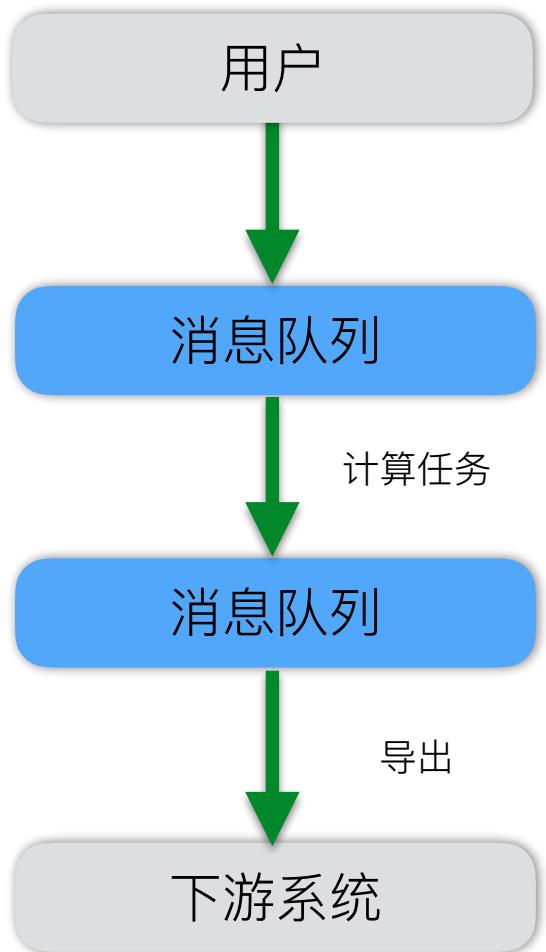
Pipeline架构图



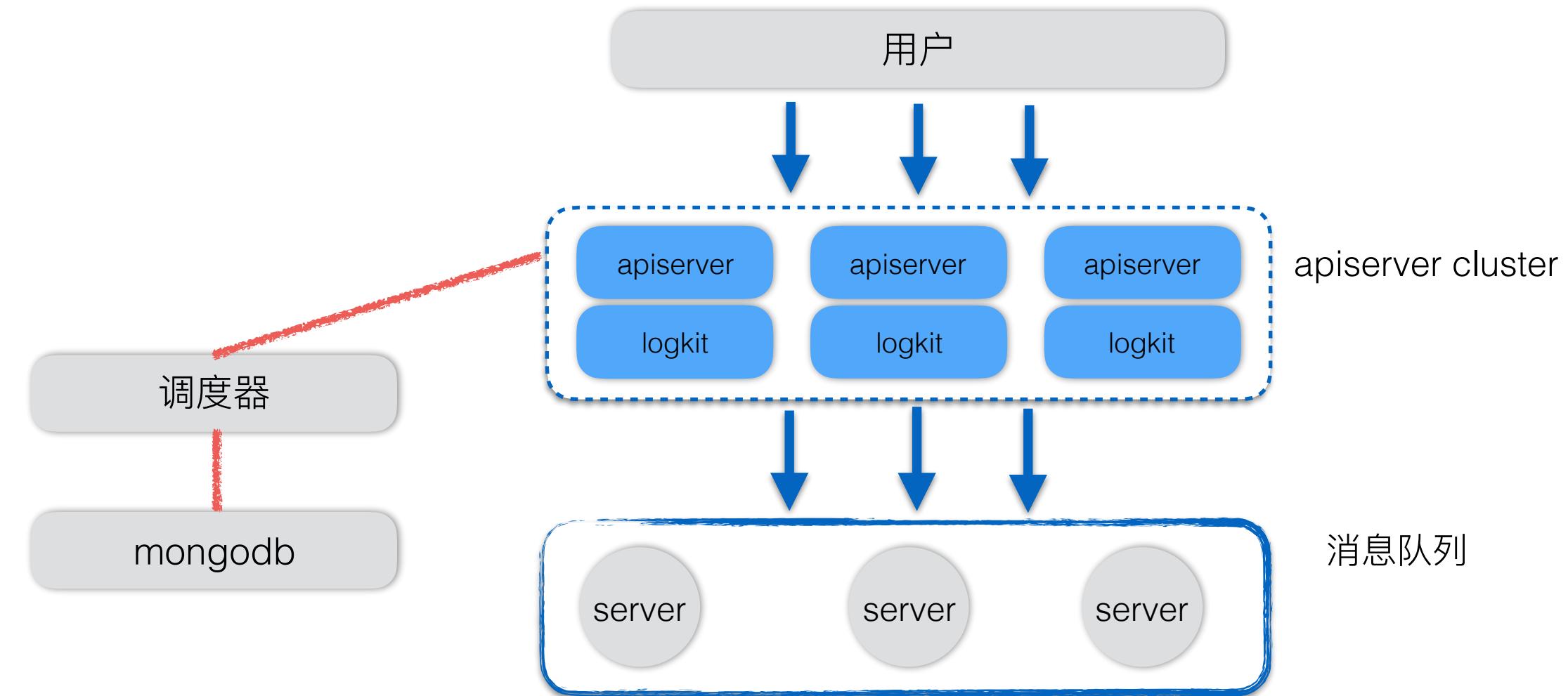
数据流剖析

一般影响因素

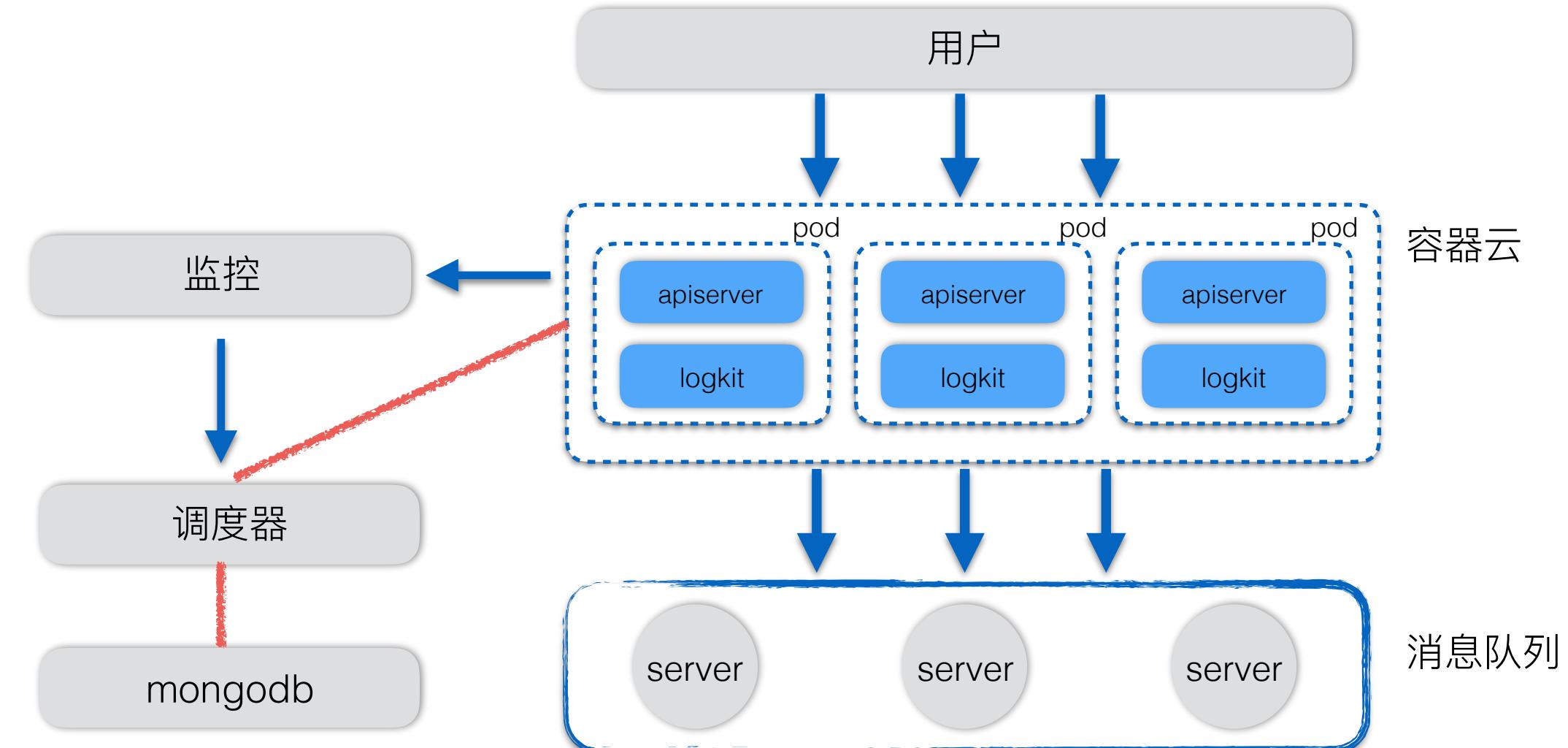
- 资源利用率
- 处理效率
- 木桶效应
- 链路损耗
- 其他



数据接入层

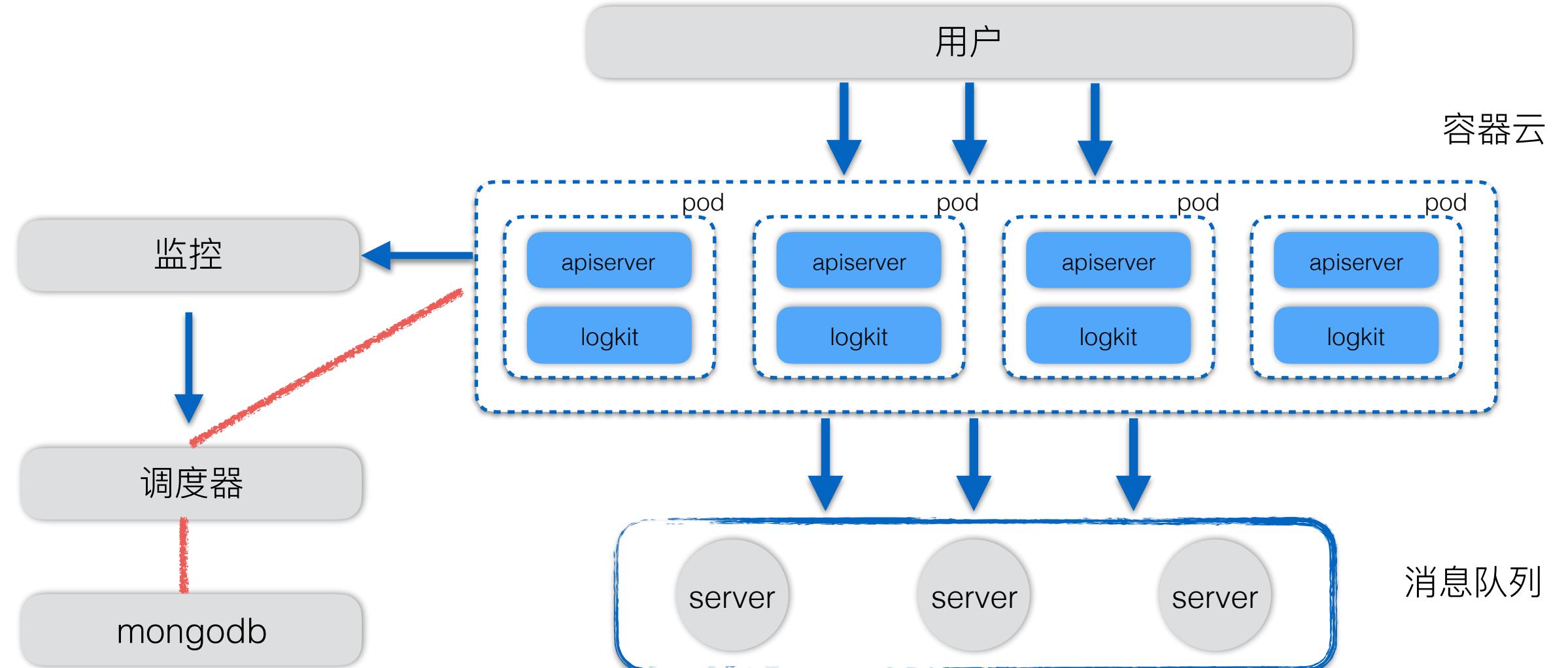


容器化

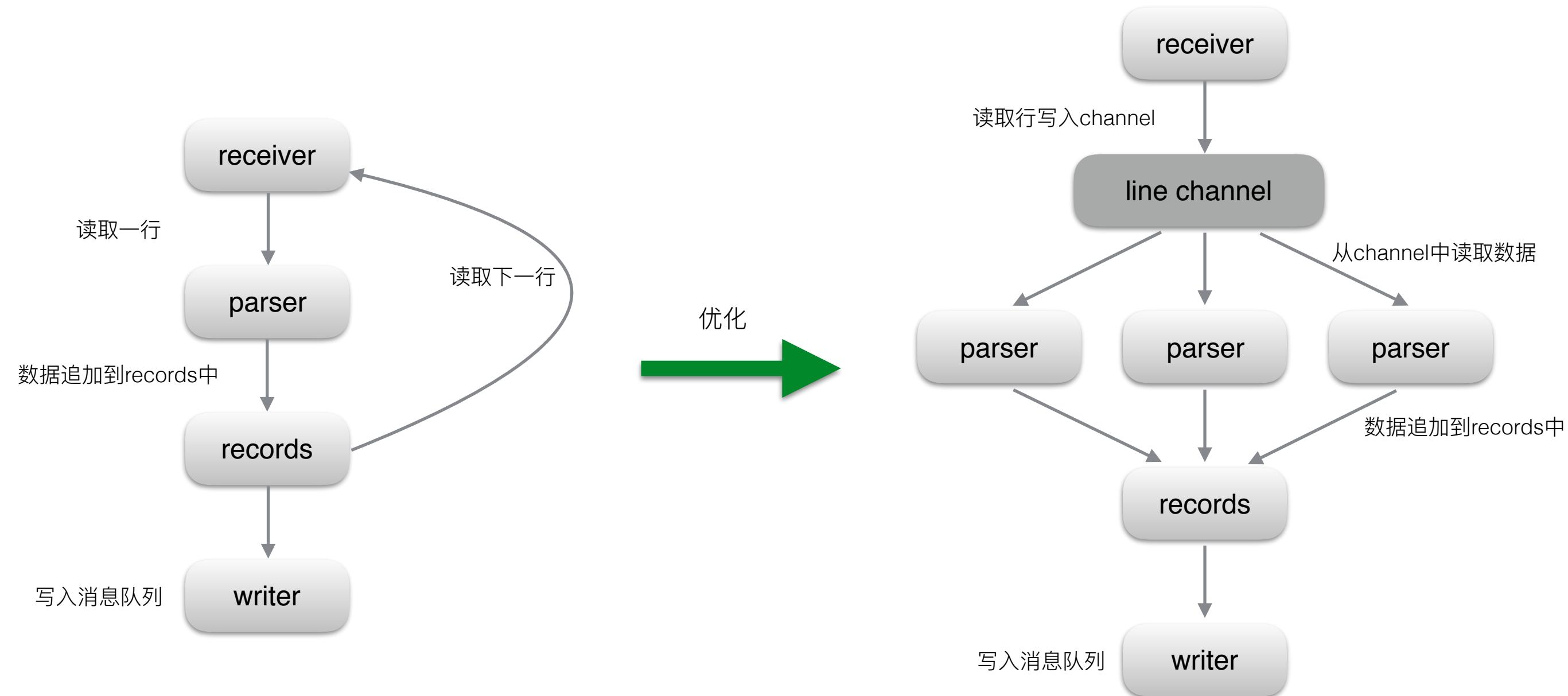


动态扩容

- 基于时序数据的监控
- 基于监控数据的扩容缩容



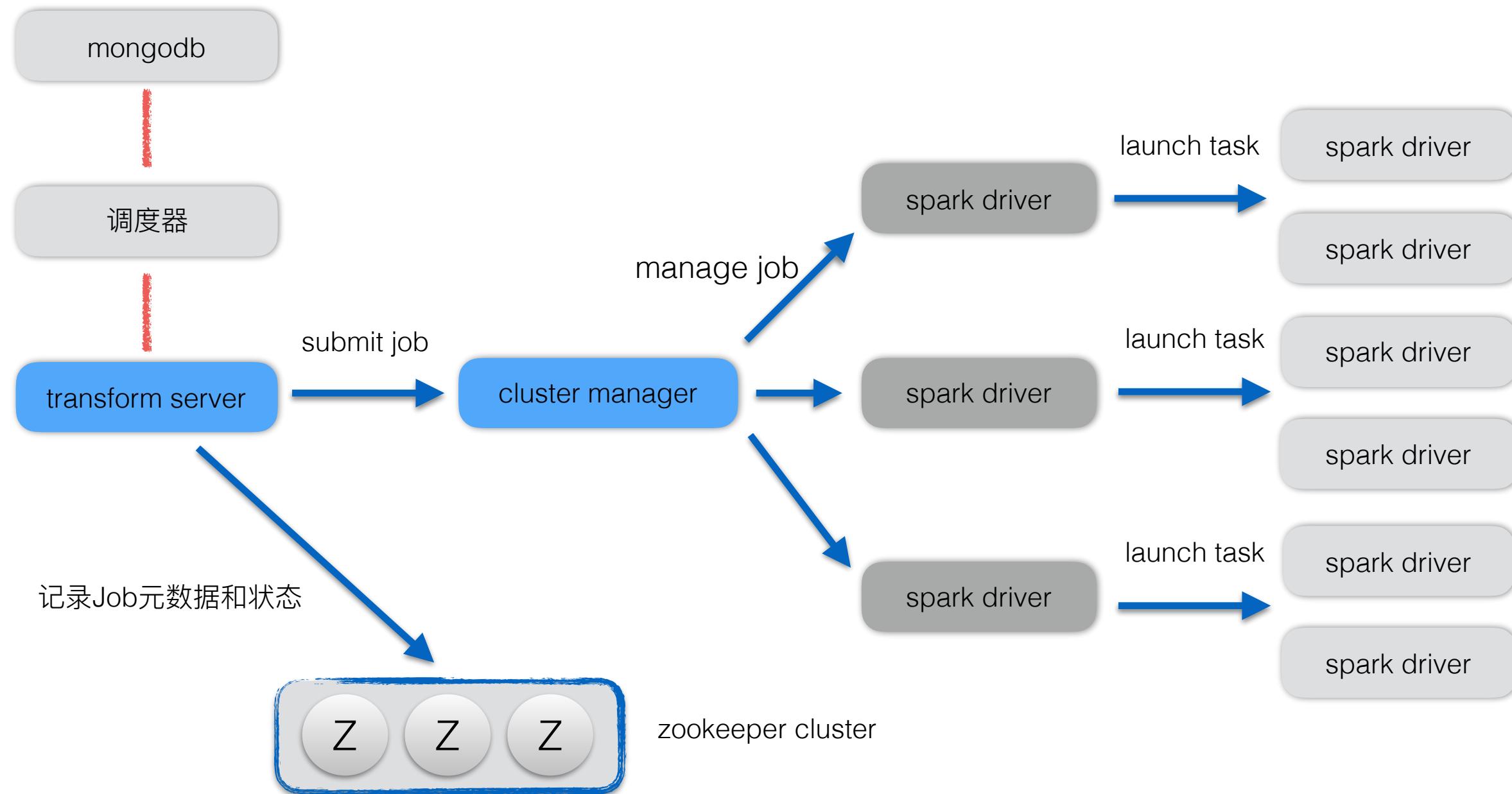
数据写入优化



计算

- 计算引擎基于spark
- 提供SQL计算
- 屏蔽底层实现细节
- 支持海量用户

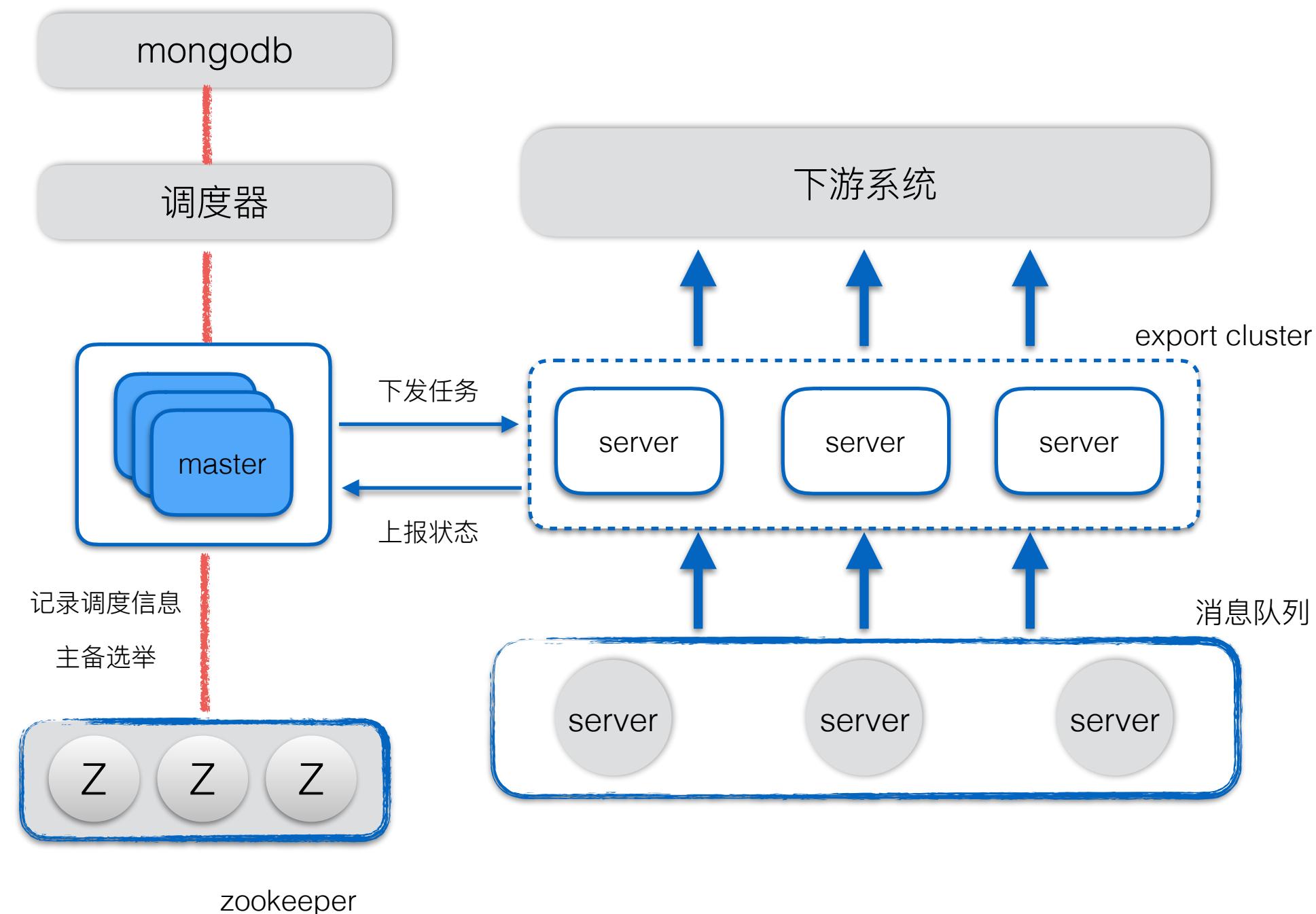
计算



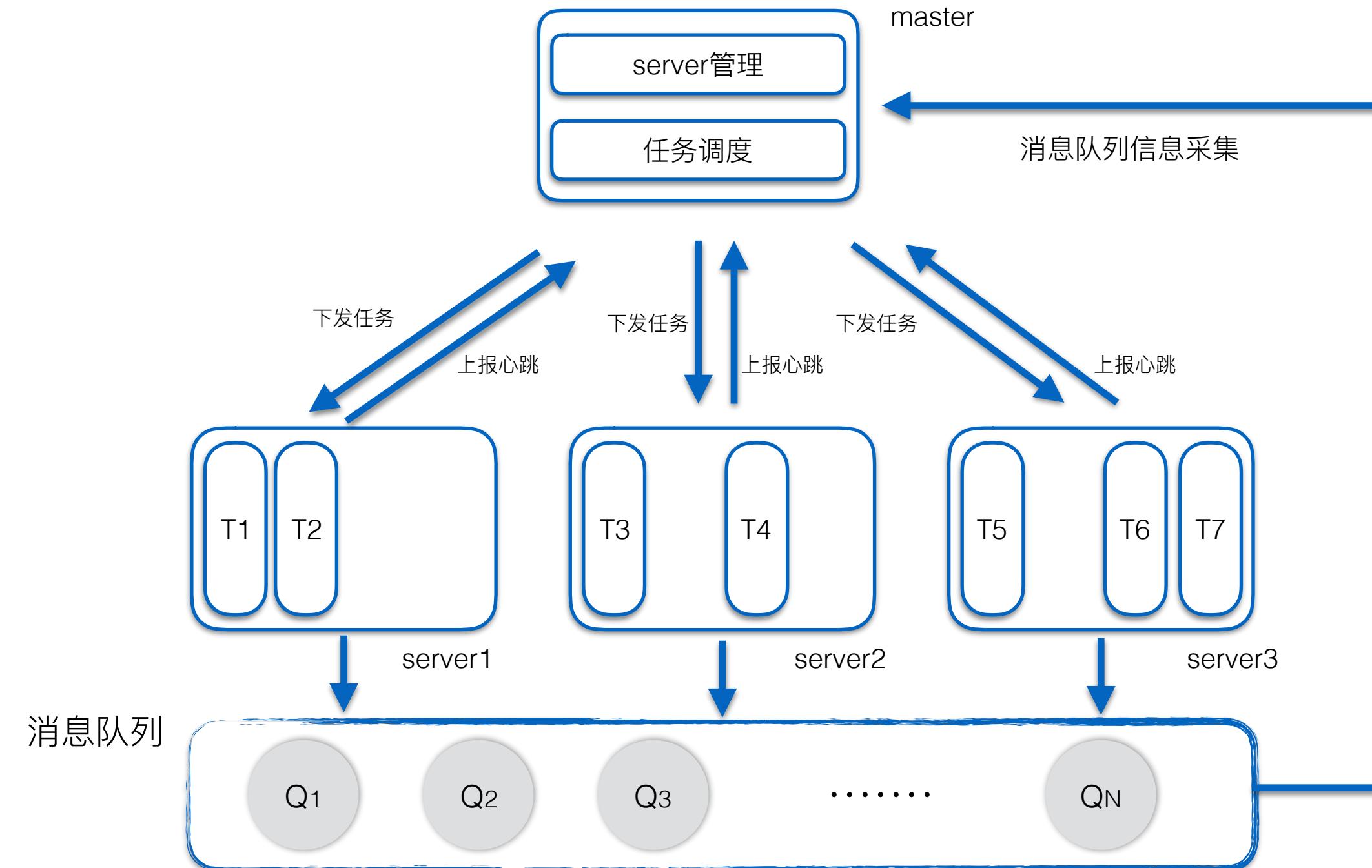
导出

连接上下游

- 任务切分
- 调度
- 任务自动均衡
- 水平扩展
- 资源隔离
- 高可用



任务切分与管理

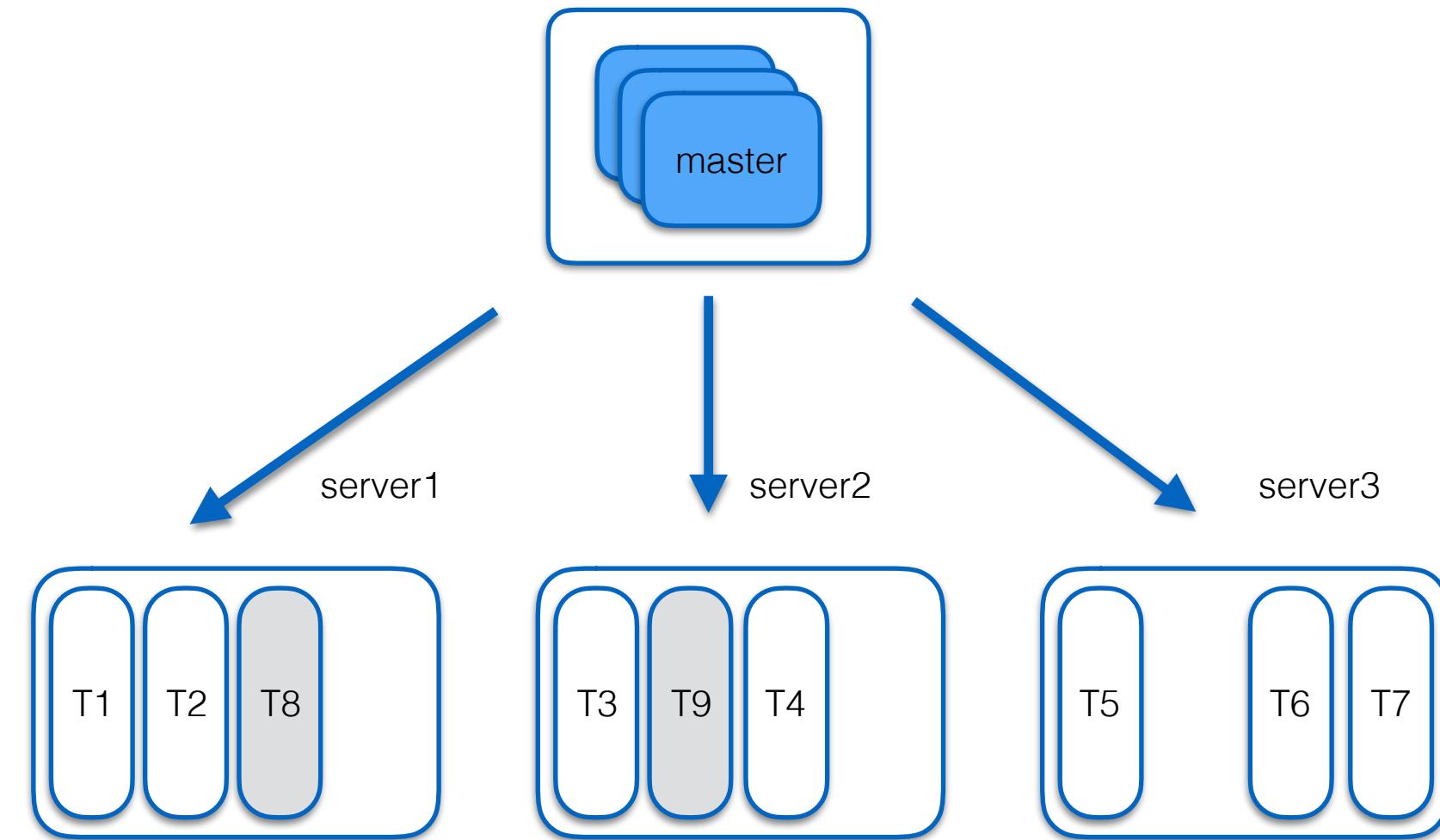


调度方法

- 面向资源
- 充分利用异构机器
- 自动调整

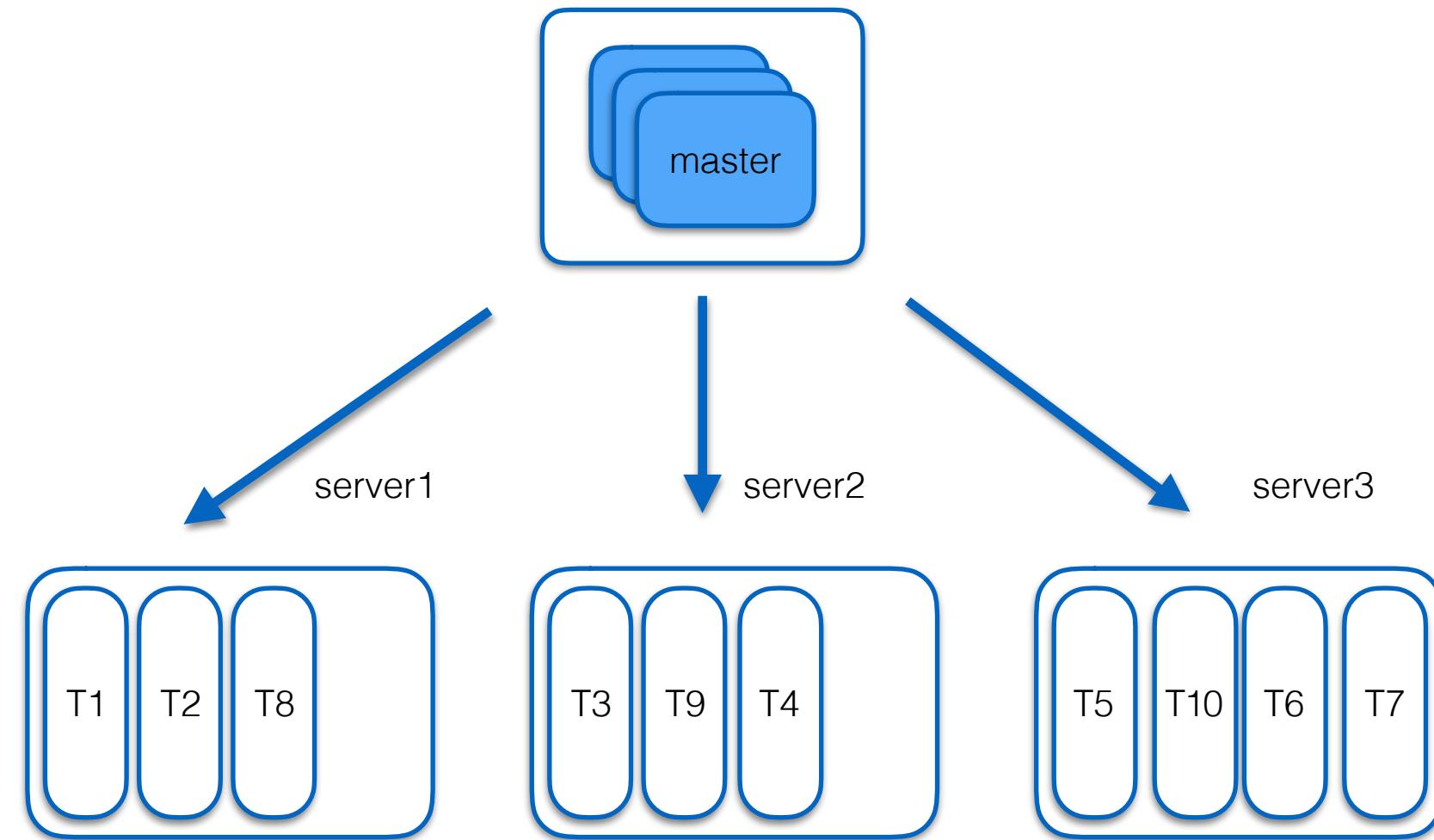
任务分配

- 任务均匀分配在server上
- T8和T9加入



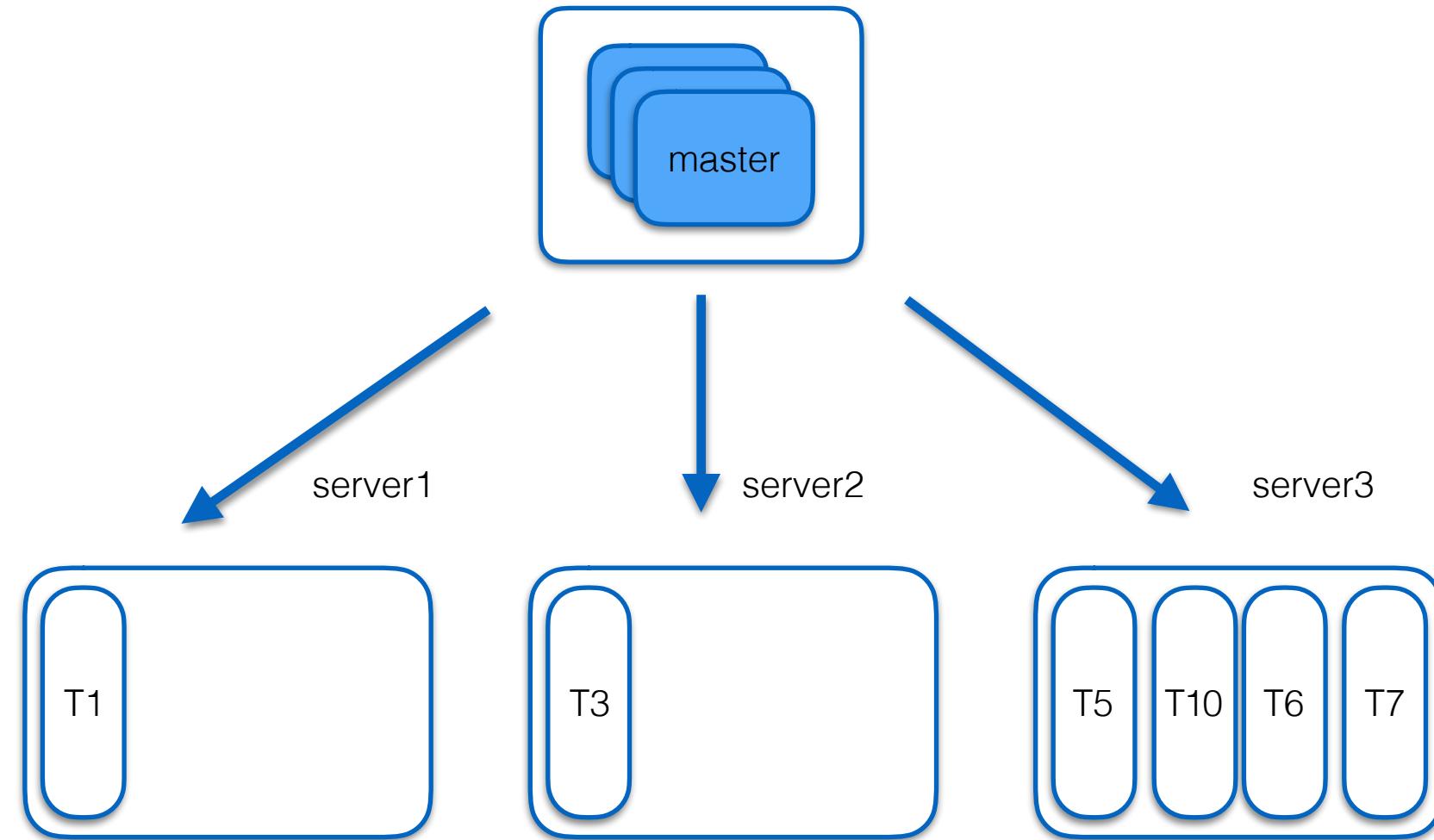
自动调整

- 任务均匀分配在3台server上



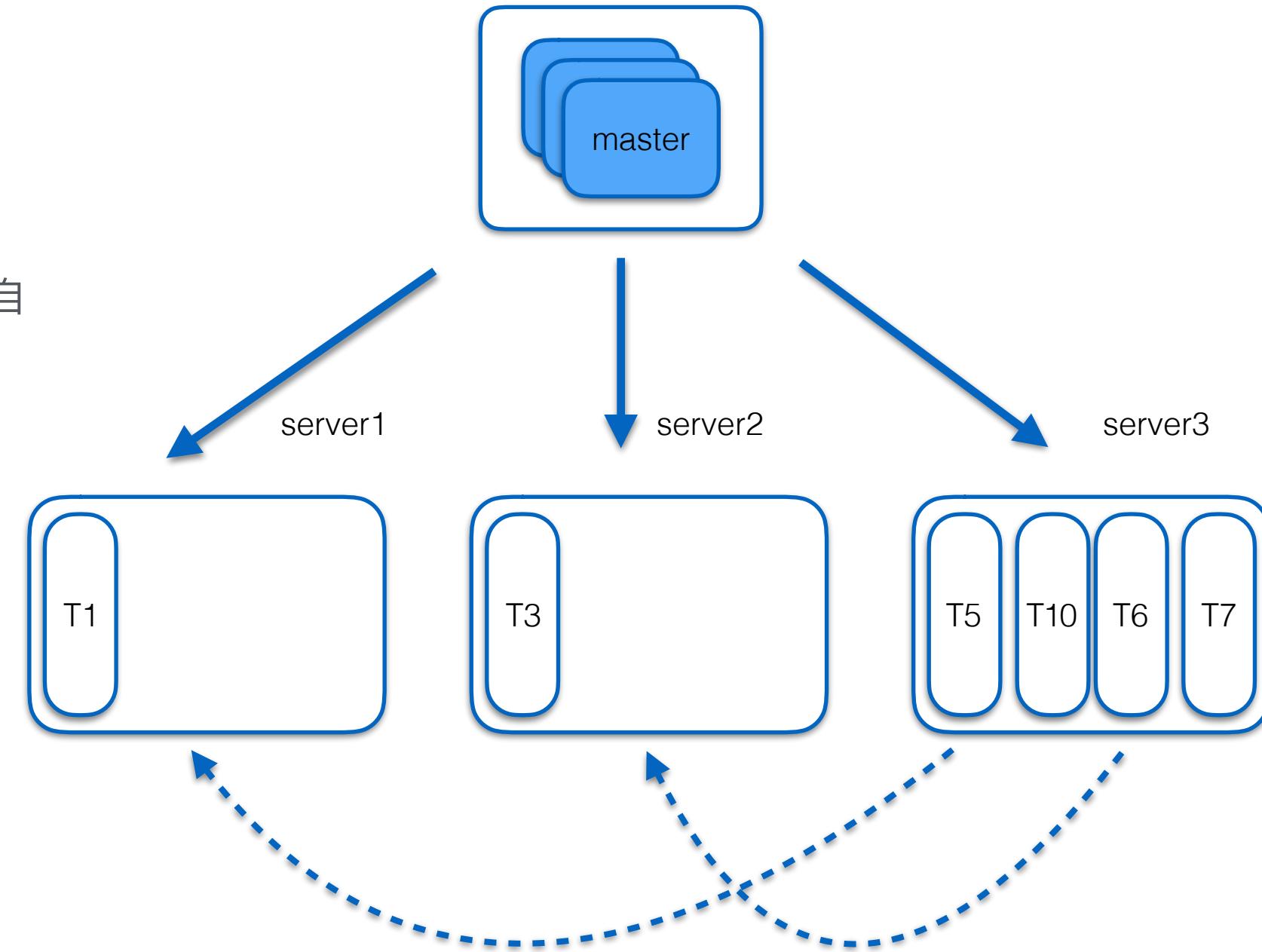
自动调整

- 任务均匀分配在3台server上
- T2、T8、T4、T9被删除



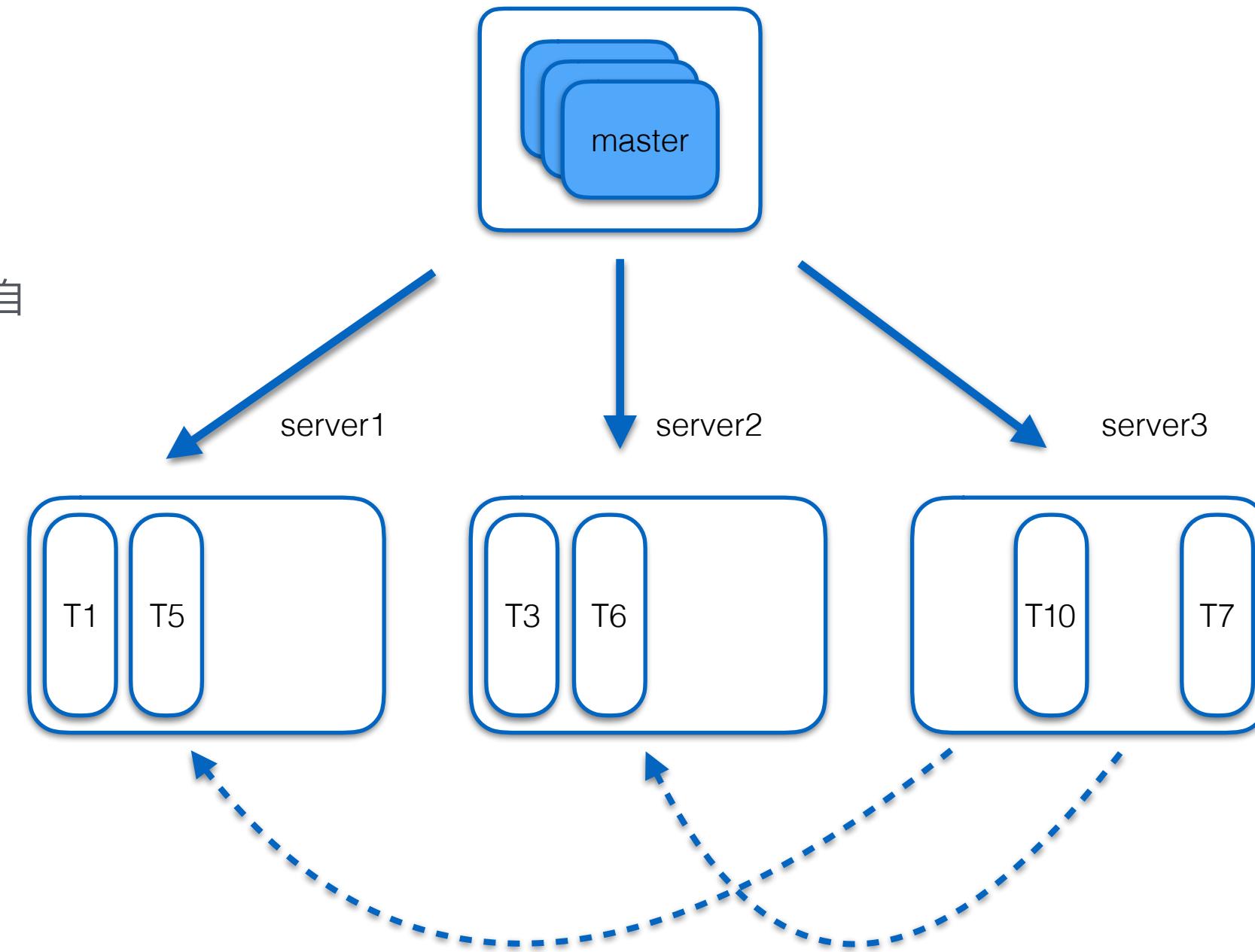
自动调整

- 任务均匀分配在3台server上
- T2、T8、T4、T9被删除
- 资源出现不均衡的情况，触发任务自动均衡



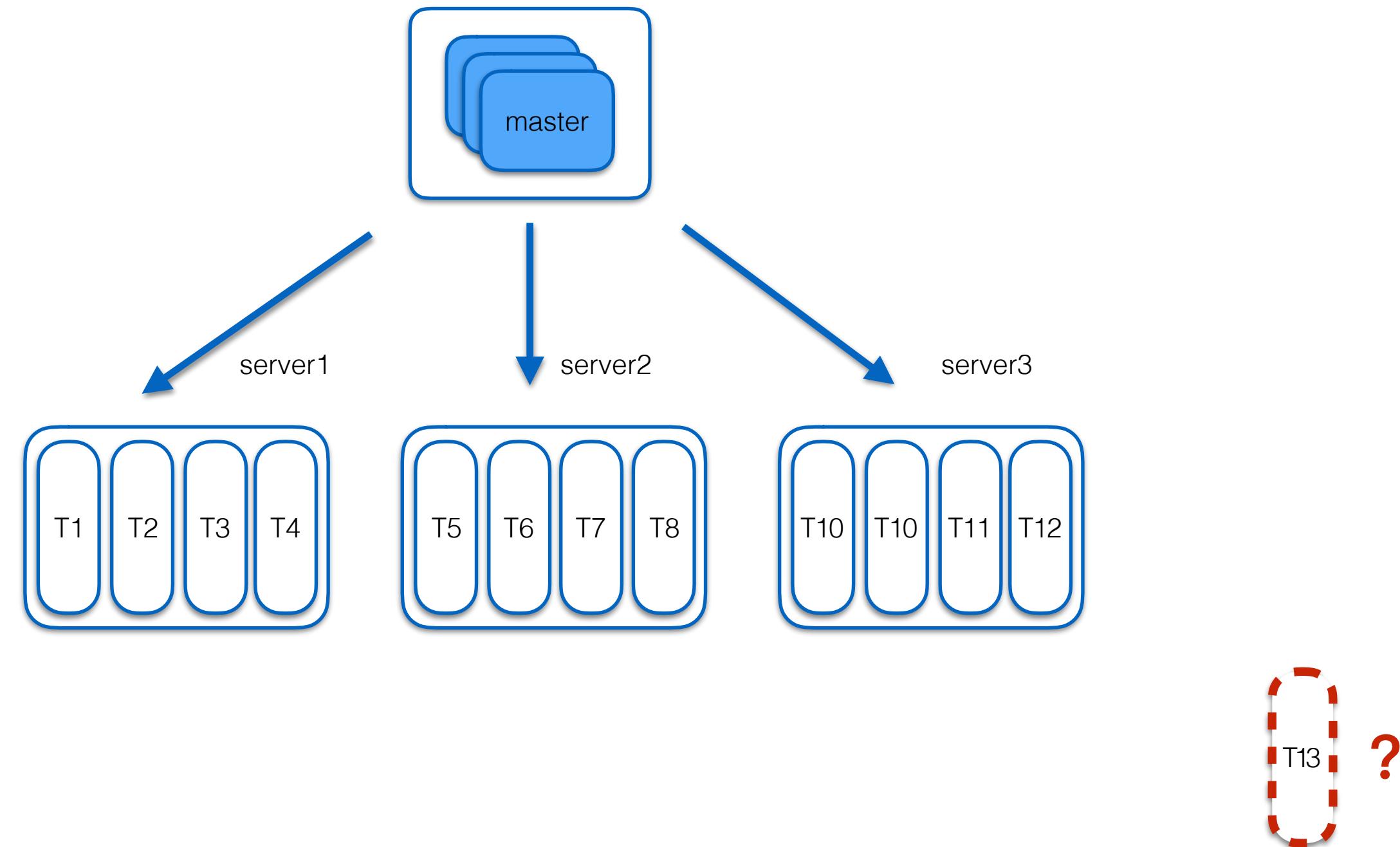
自动调整

- 任务均匀分配在3台server上
- T2、T8、T4、T9被删除
- 资源出现不均衡的情况，触发任务自动均衡
- 调度任务至空闲机器

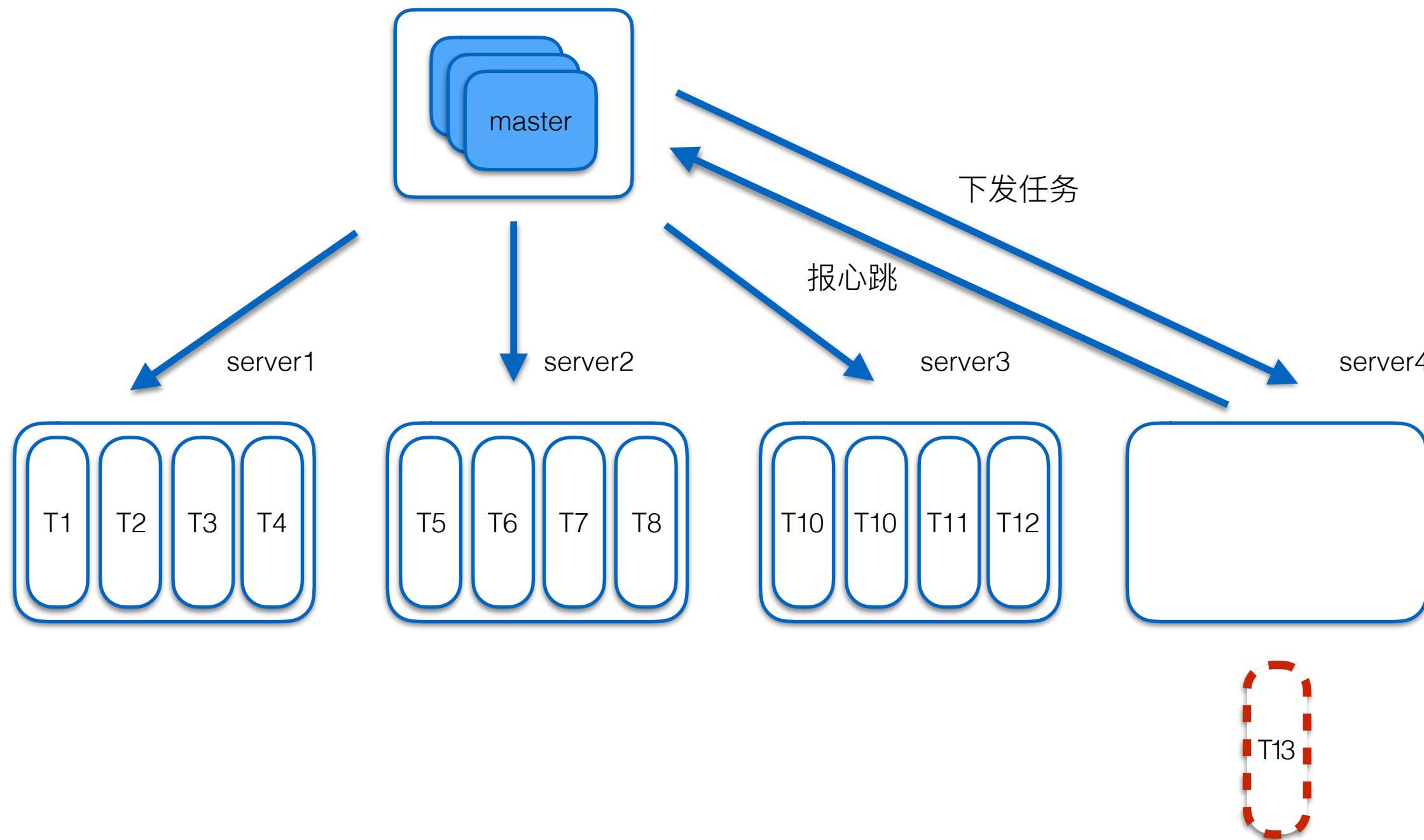


水平扩展

- 3台server已经全部处于满负载情况
- 新加入的任务T13无法被有效处理

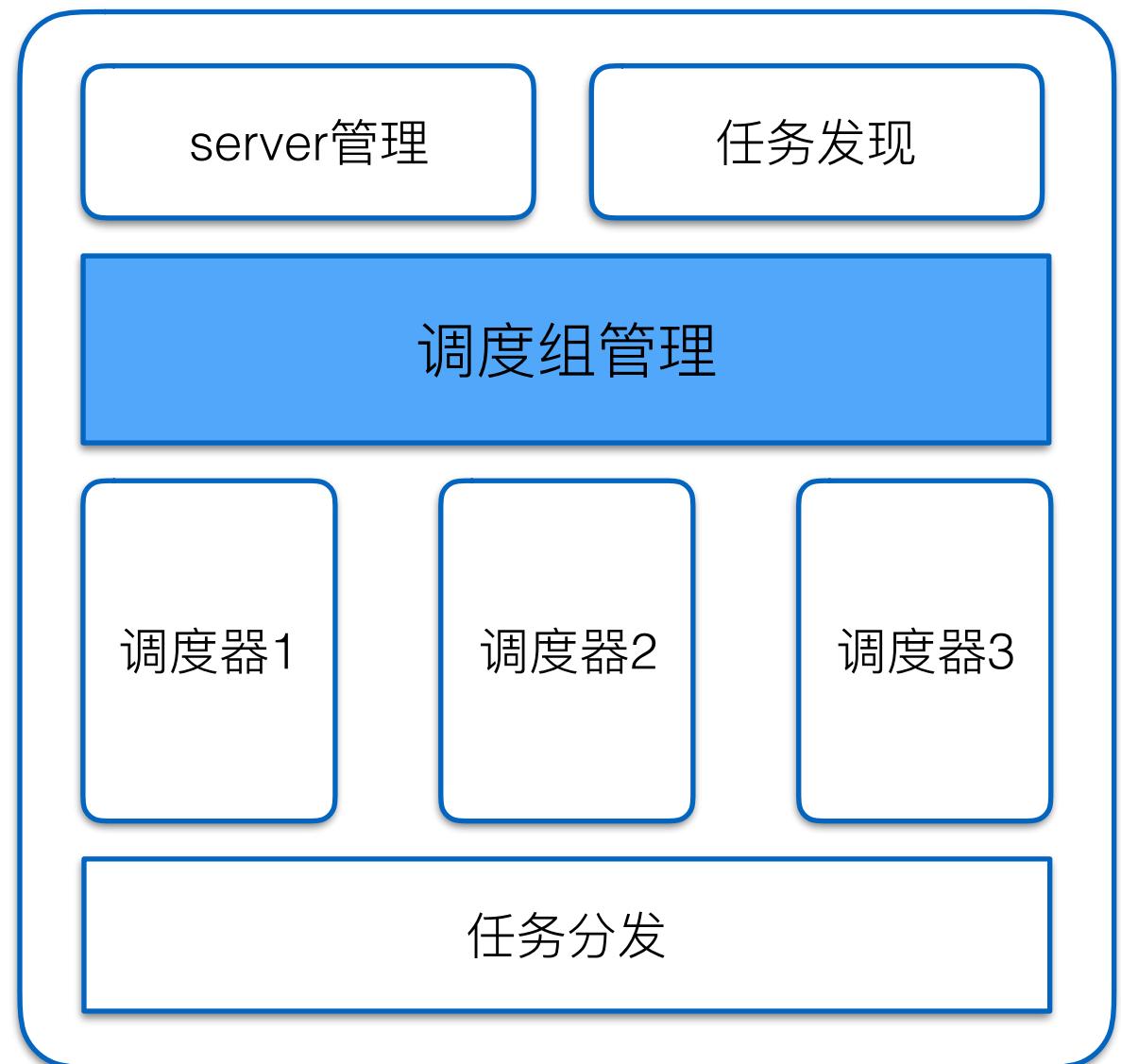


水平扩展



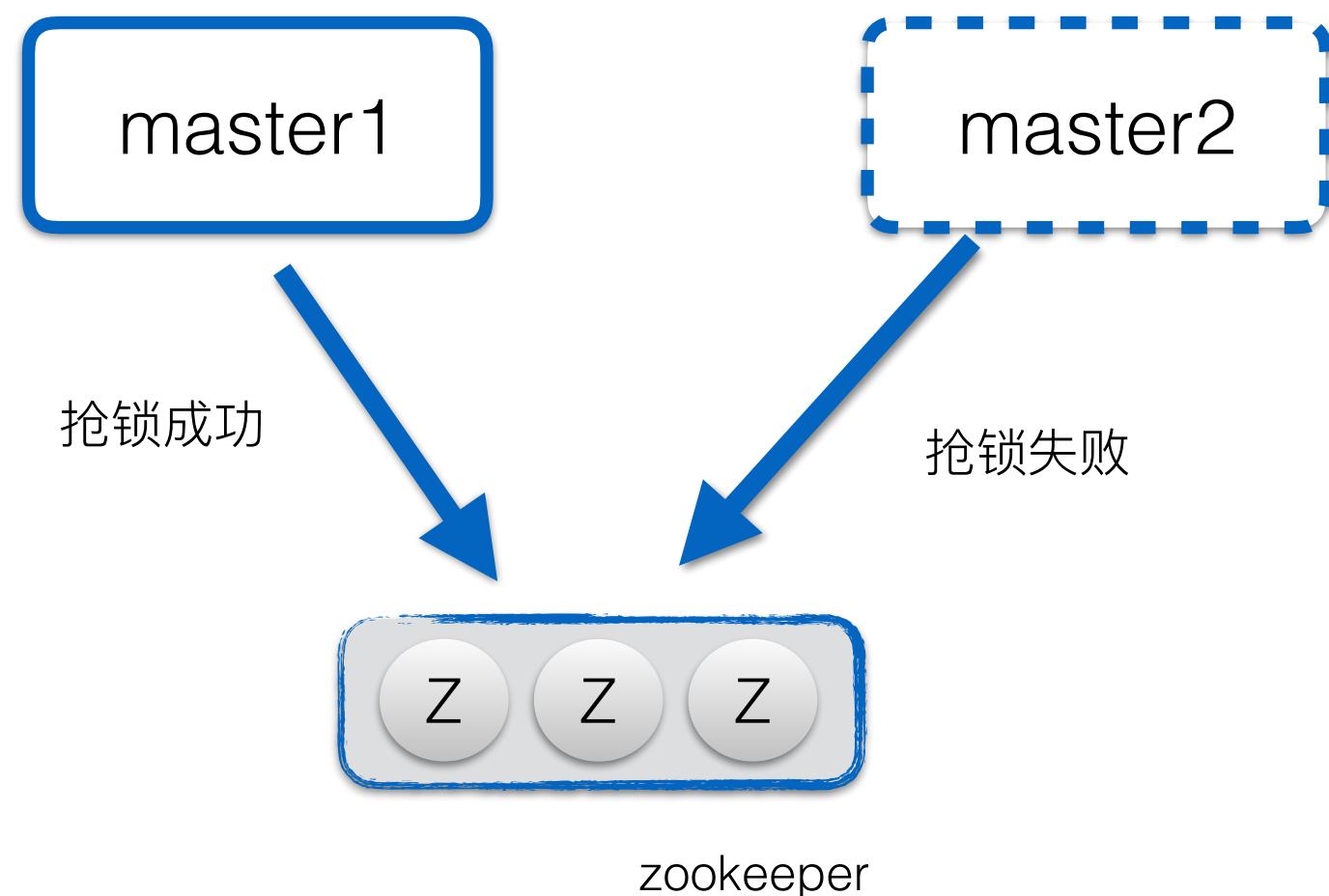
资源隔离

- 隔离特殊类型任务
- 利用特殊硬件资源
- 保证重要任务平稳



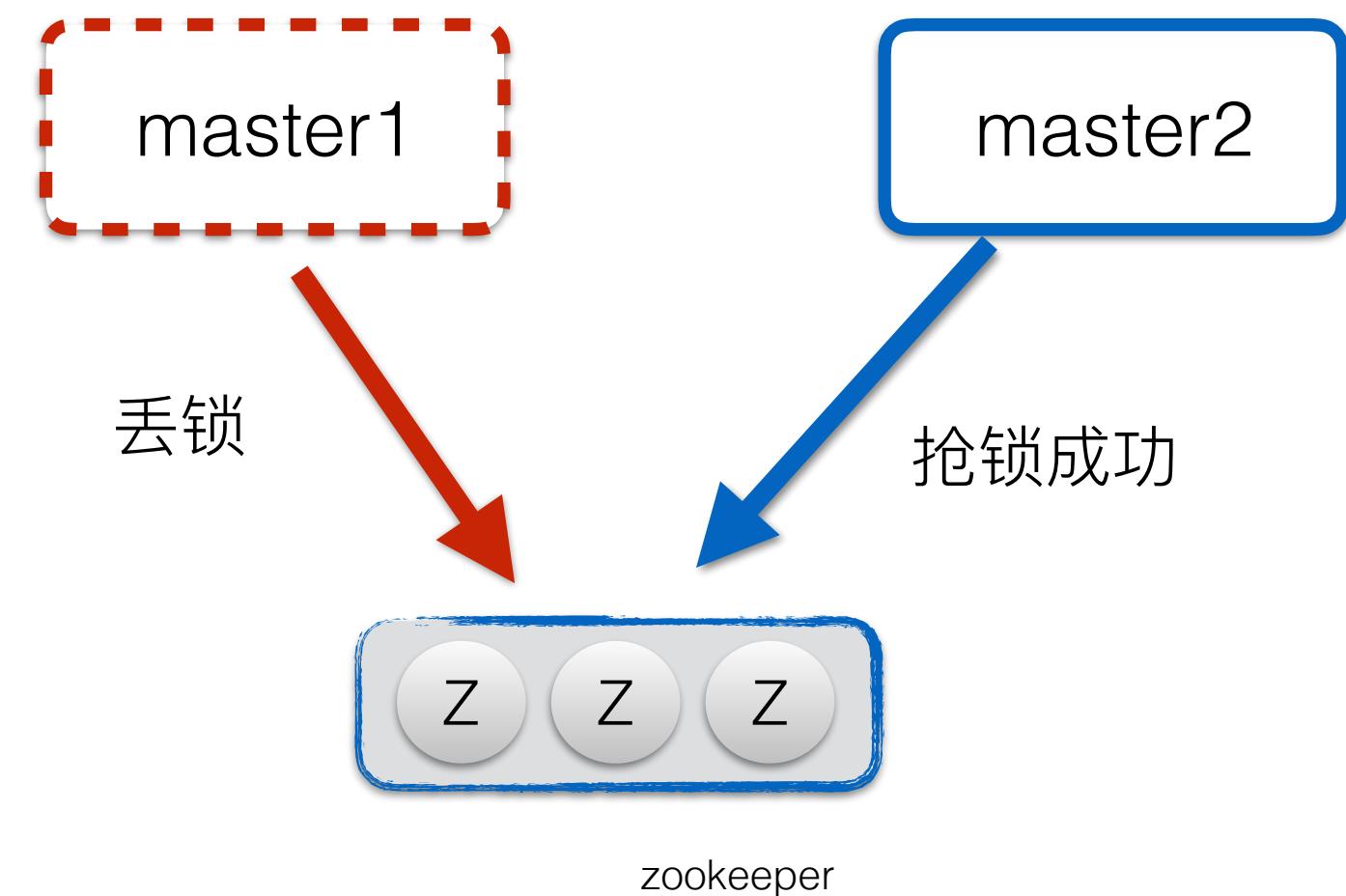
master高可用

- master通过抢锁来决定主和备
- 主master注册自己的身份到zk

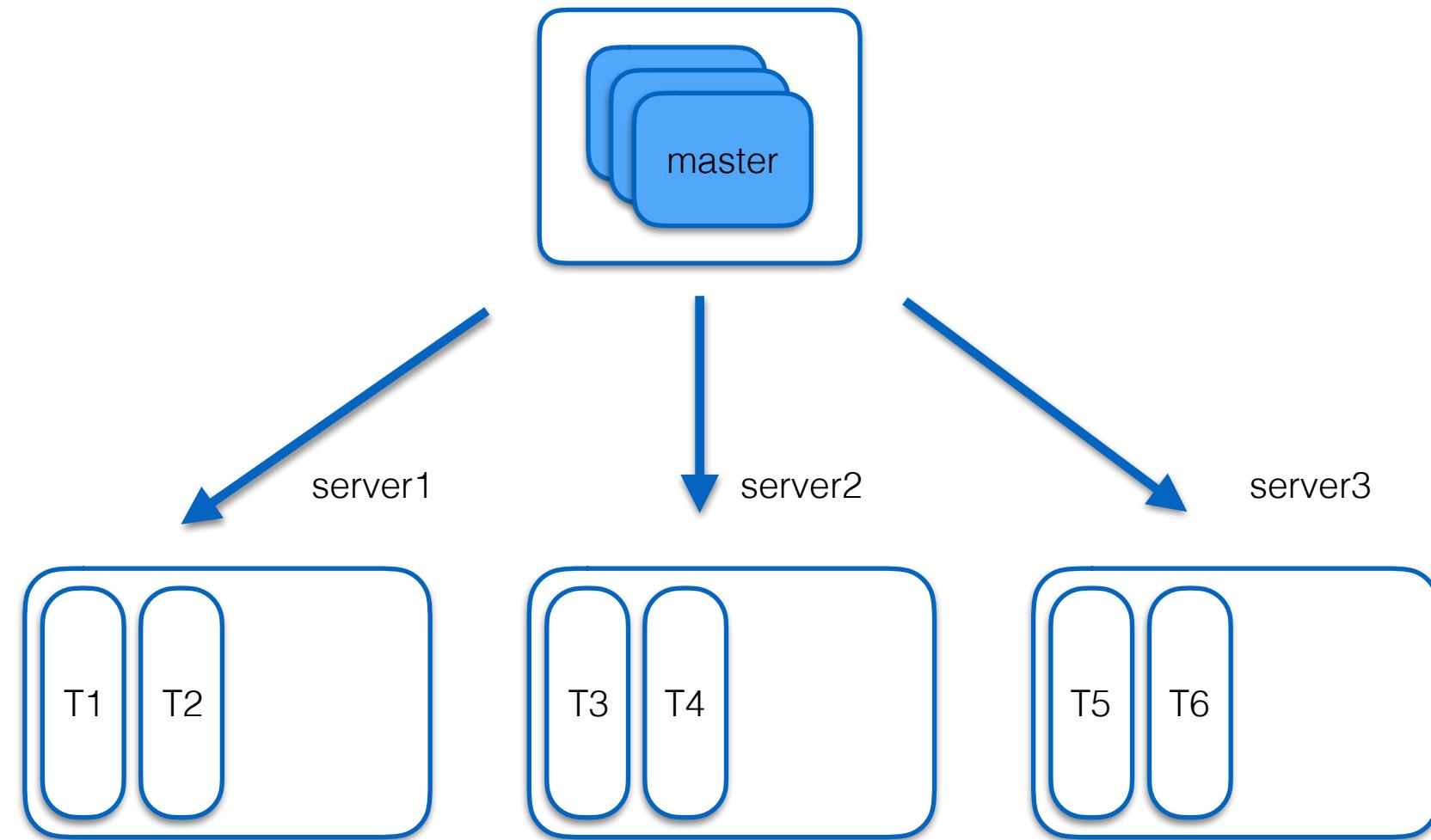


master高可用

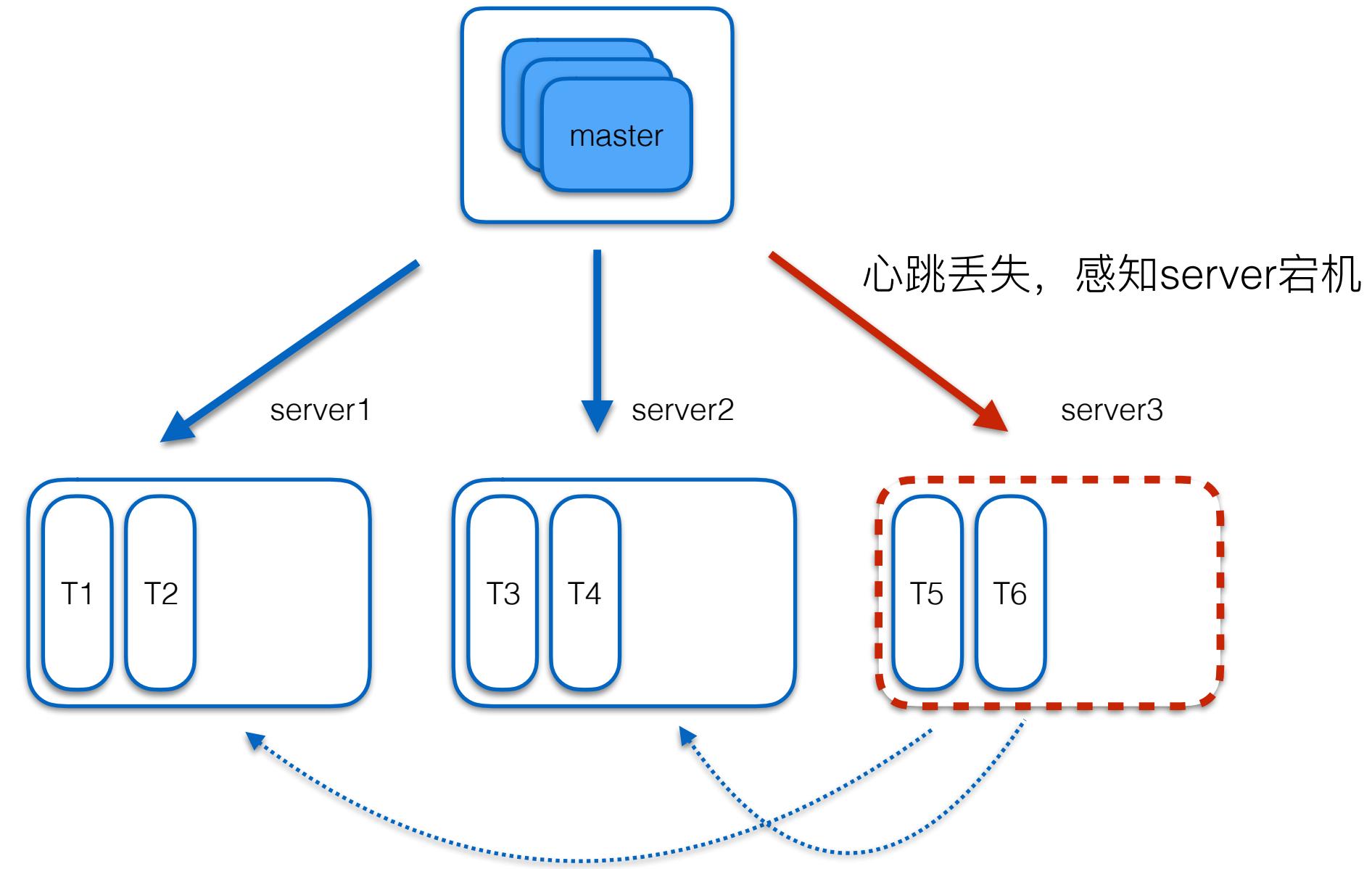
- master通过抢锁来决定主和备
- 主master注册自己的身份到zk



server高可用

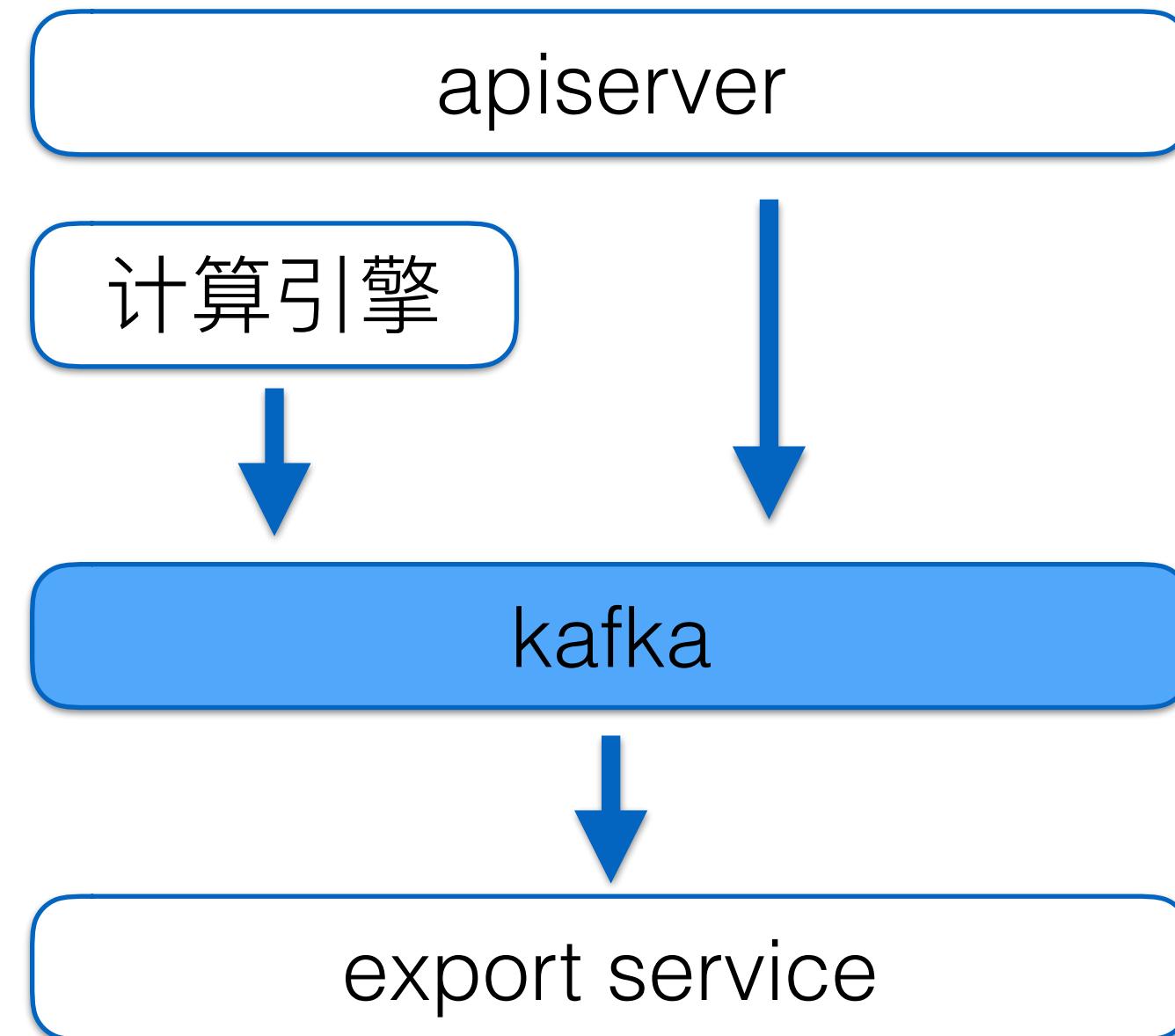


server高可用



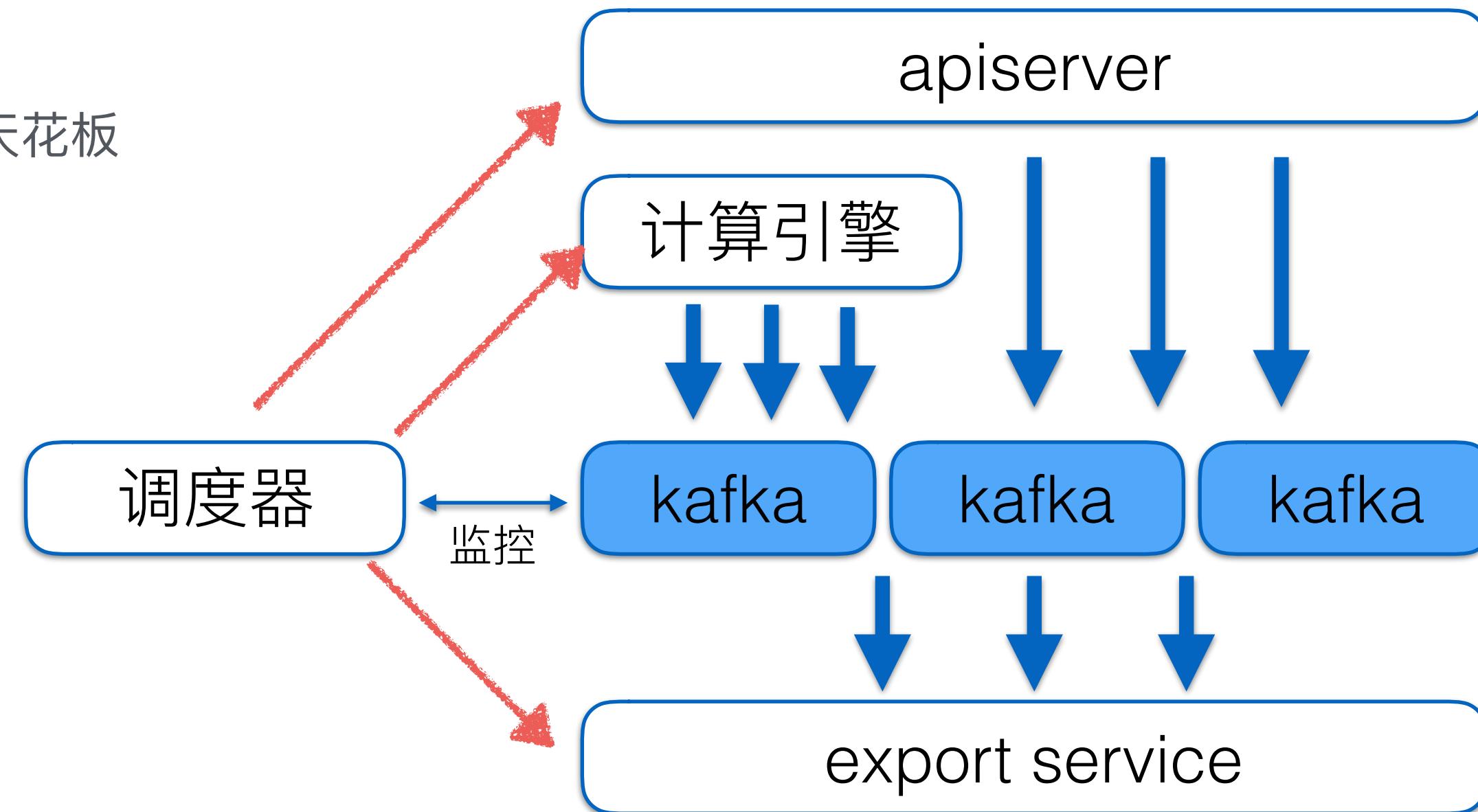
系统级水平扩展

- kafka单集群天花板
- 集群级scale



系统级水平扩展

- kafka单集群天花板
- 集群级scale



上下游协议优化

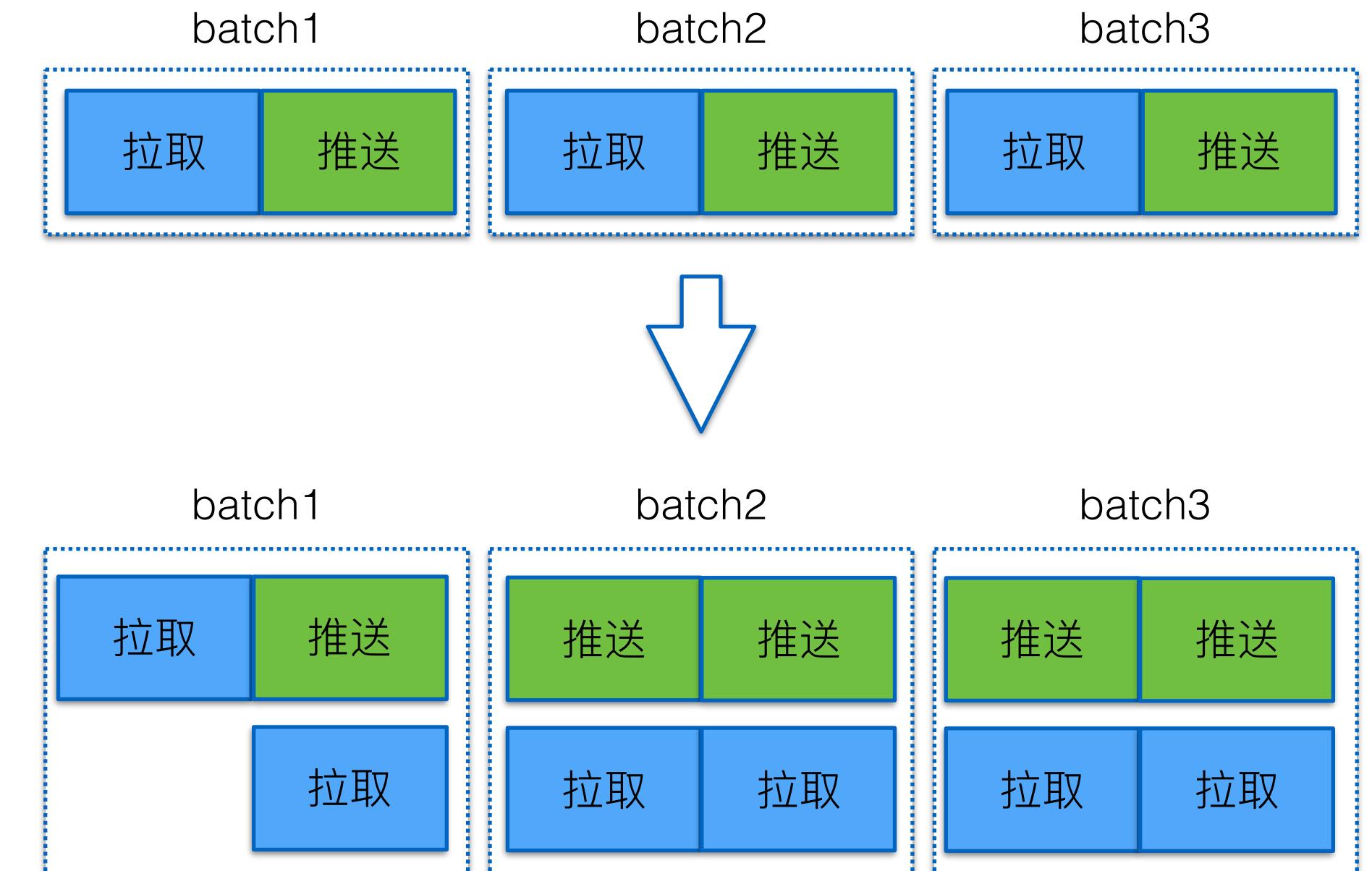
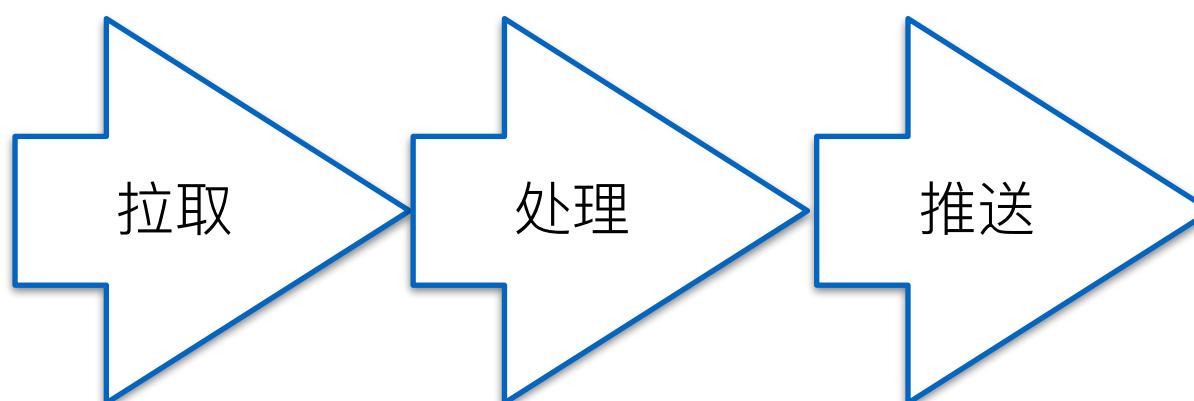
- **Json vs Protobuf**

```
type Test struct {
    Uid           string `json:"uid"`
    BatchSize     int64  `json:"batchSize"`
    Hostname      string `json:"hostname"`
    Method        string `json:"method"`
    Operation     string `json:"operation"`
    Instance      string `json:"instance"`
    ReqBodyLength int64  `json:"reqBodyLength"`
    ReqId         string `json:"reqId"`
    RespBodyLength int64  `json:"respBodyLength"`
    RespCode       int64  `json:"respCode"`
    RespTime       int64  `json:"respTime"`
    Timestamp      int64  `json:"timestamp"`
}
```

项目	Json	Protobuf
序列化 (ns/op)	82161	67833
反序列化 (ns/op)	36380	7705
序列化长度 (byte)	259	100

流水线处理

- 导出处理模型
- 流水线并行处理



Golang GC

- stop the world
- sync.Pool
- 重用对象
- Golang版本升级

有限资源假设

- 单位资源服务能力
- 资源使用评估
- 资源规划

成果

- 每天支撑万亿级数据点、数百TB级数据量
- 支持海量用户
- 极低的系统延迟
- 自动化运维
- 可用性达到99.9%

Thank you!



简单·可信賴