



Python 高性能Web开发实践

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可靠 配送 便捷 到家

About me



- 诸金良 zhujinliang.cn
- 达达配送API团队负责人
- Ever 派乐趣系统架构设计及主要开发
- Now 达达配送系统服务化拆分，性能优化

Agenda



达达业务背景

DB 架构升级

Redis集群升级

Agenda



达达业务背景

DB 架构升级

Redis集群升级

达达业务背景



日订单量

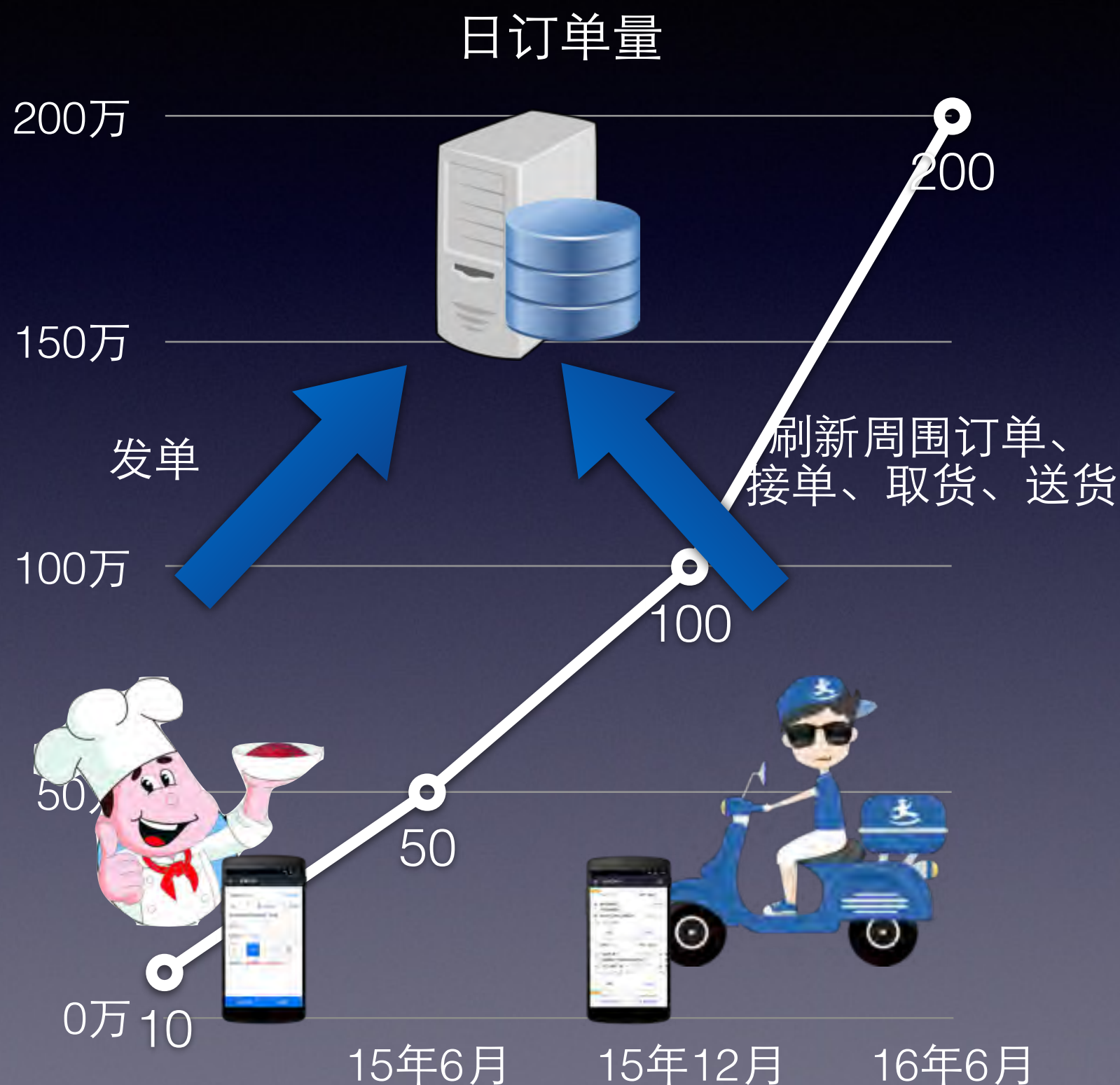
- 外卖平台派乐趣
- 访问量**5亿/天**



达达业务背景



- 众包物流达达
- 访问量**10亿/天**

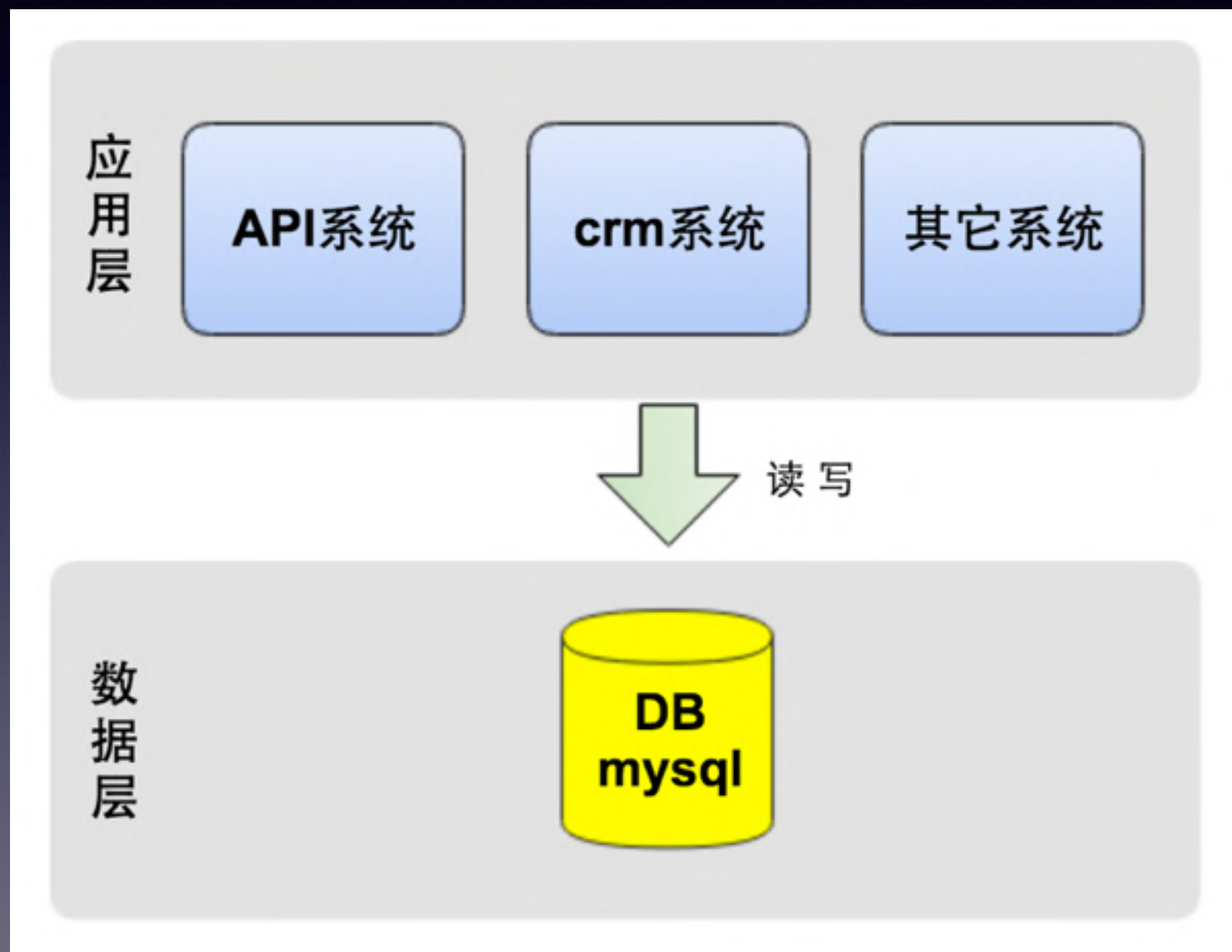


初期架构

- 单库读写

- 合理设计表结构
- 添加索引优化查询

- 单Redis

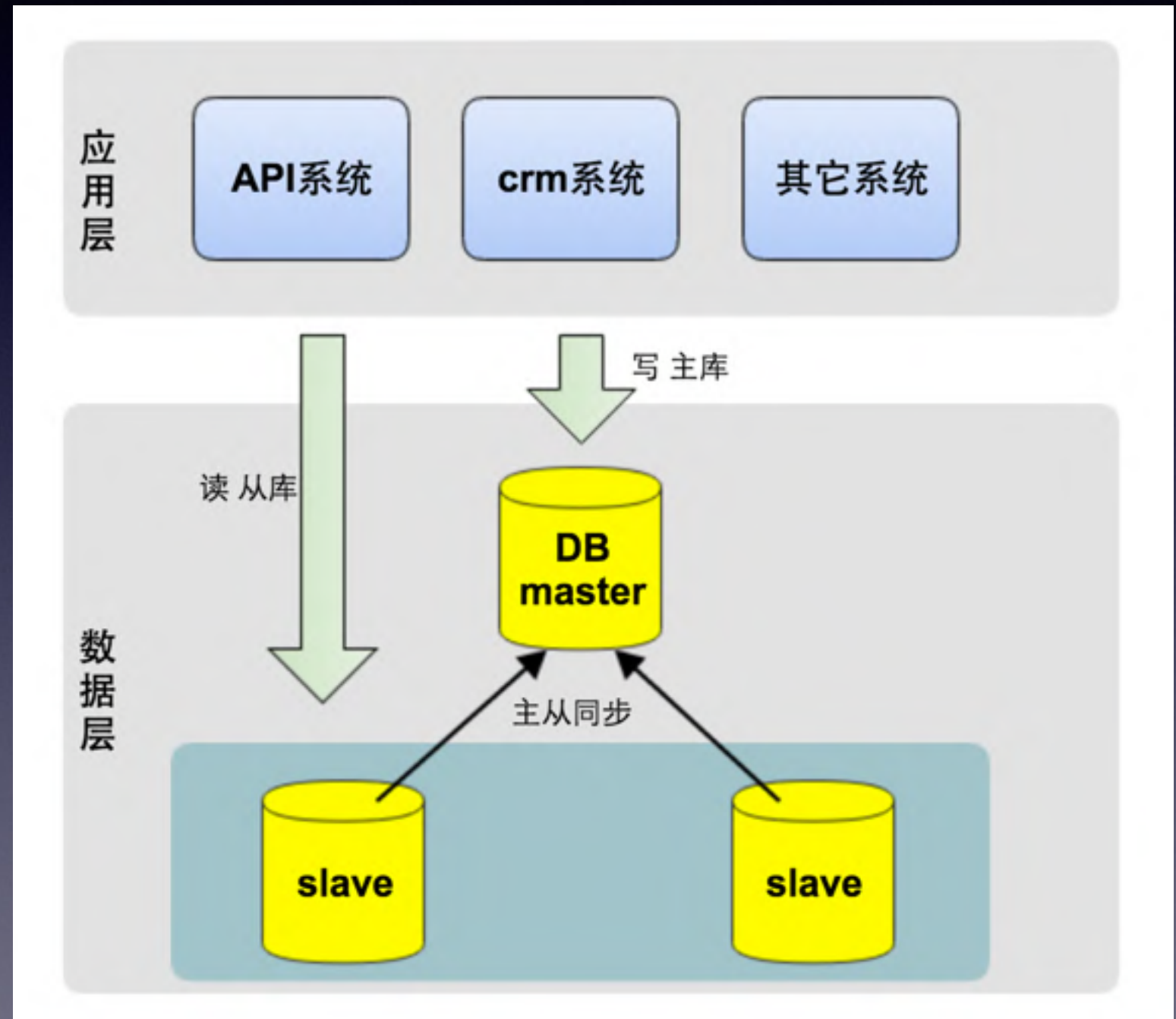






读写分离

- MySQL主从同步
- 应用服务读写分离

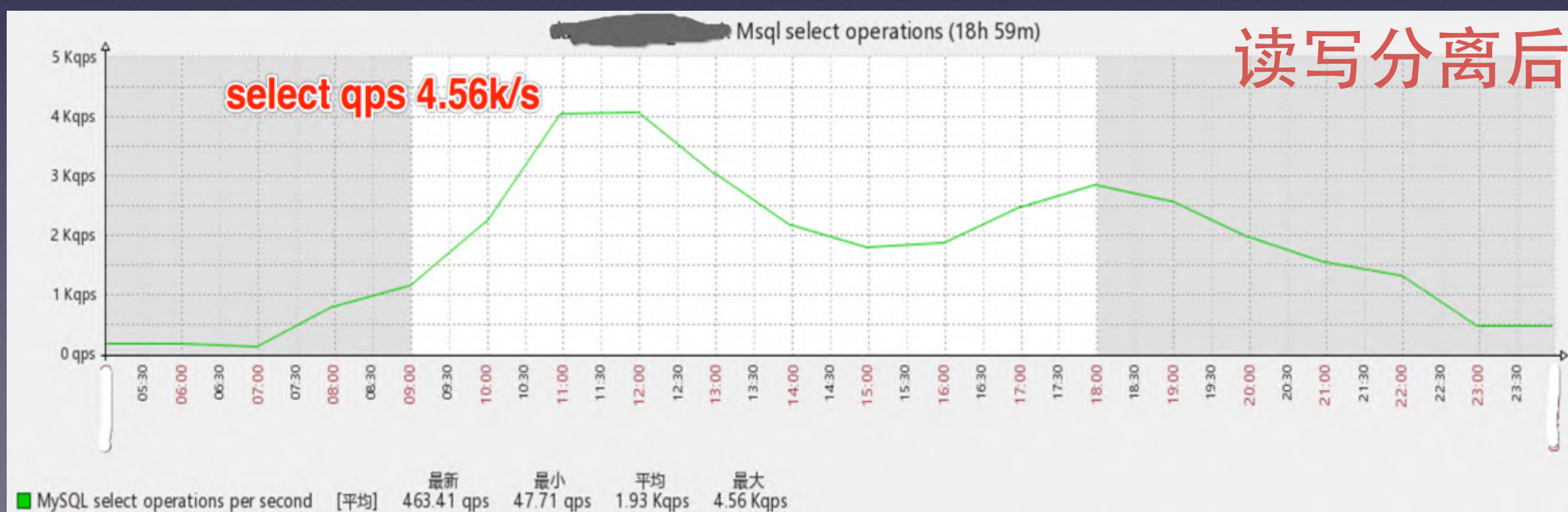
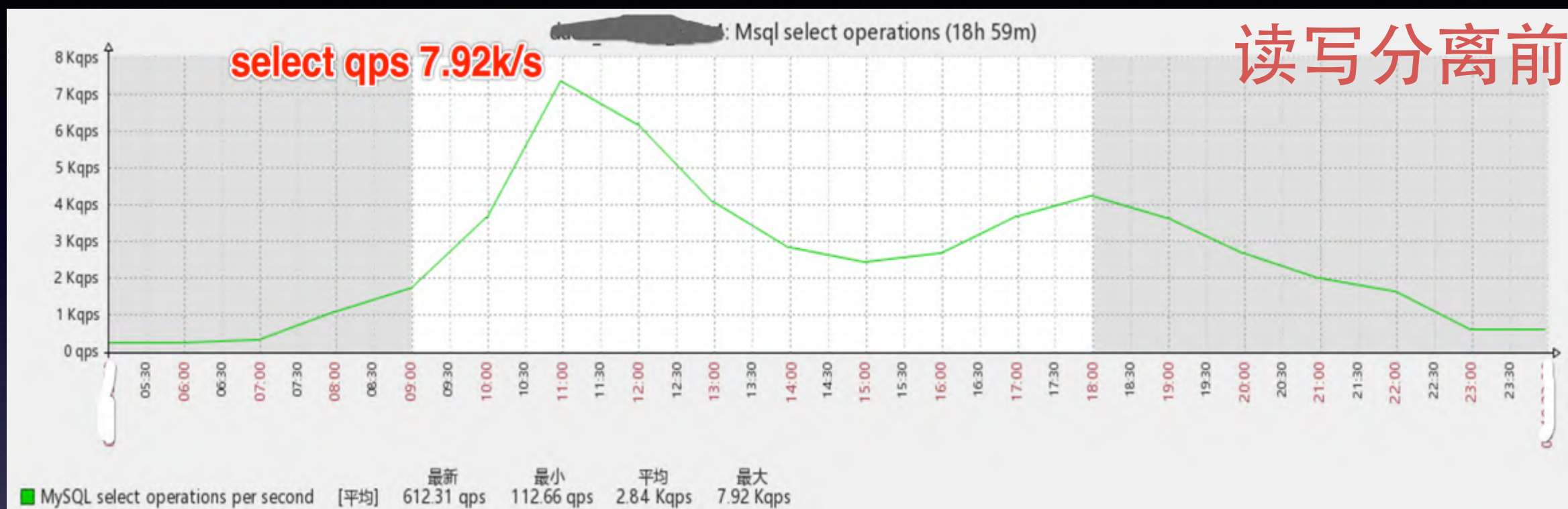


读写分离后



- 主库读压力减小
- 从库可扩展

读写分离后



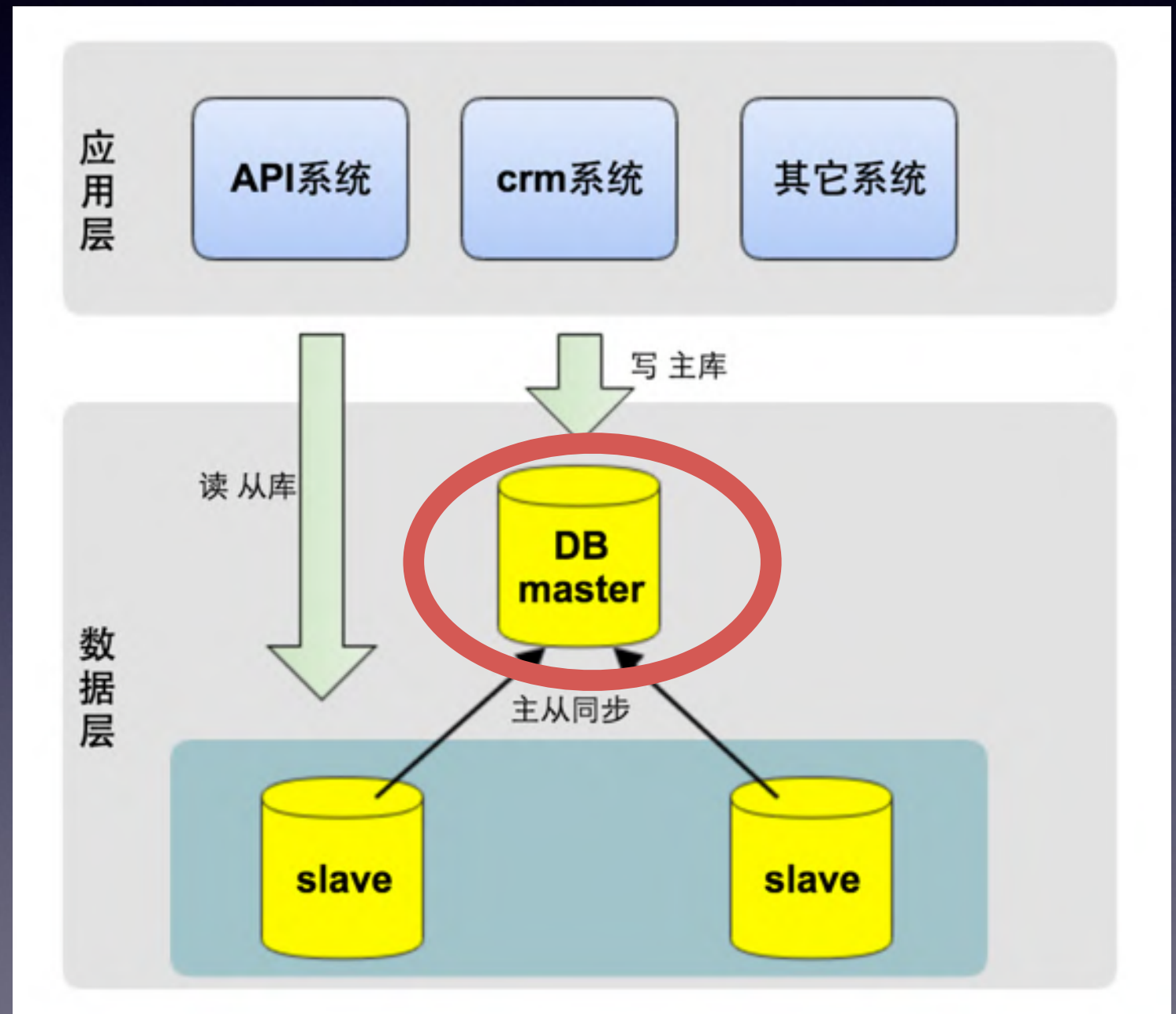
主从同步延迟



- 现象
 - 商家发单之后配送员看不到订单
- 解决
 - 优化MySQL参数
 - 数据库使用高性能物理机、SSD磁盘

写压力大

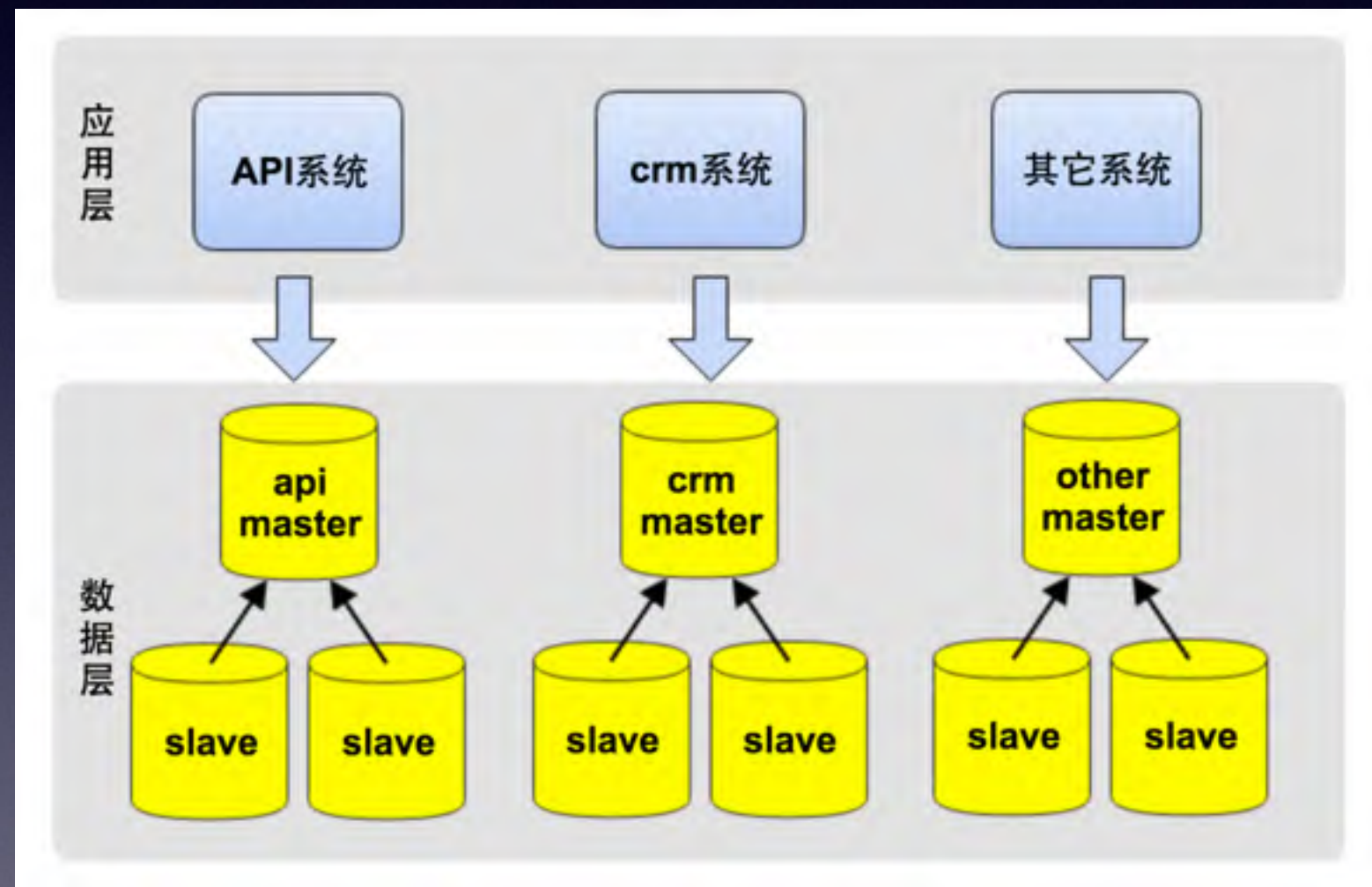
- 单库写压力大
- 不同系统相互影响





垂直拆库

- 按业务拆分数据库

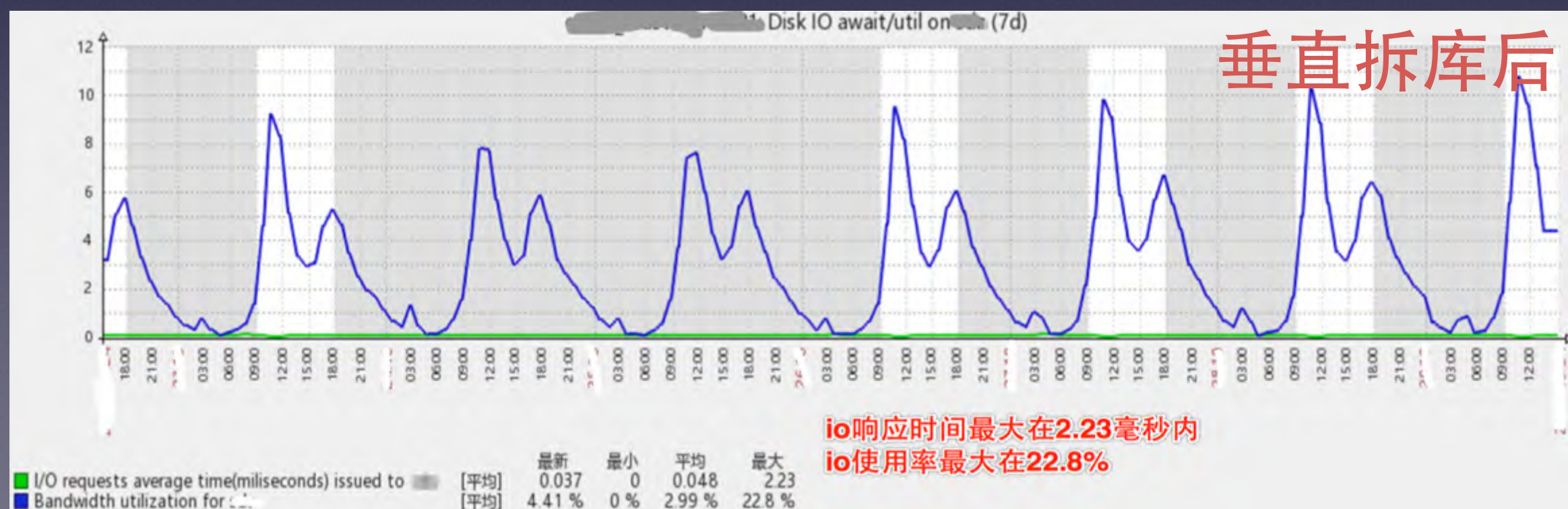
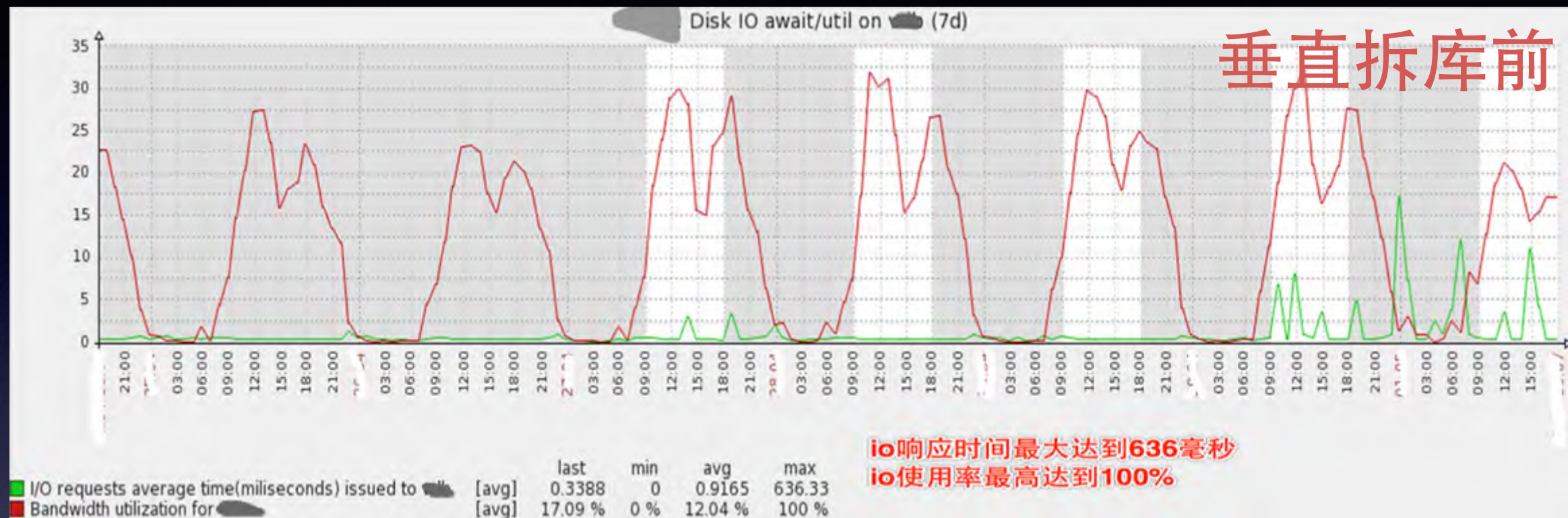


垂直拆库后



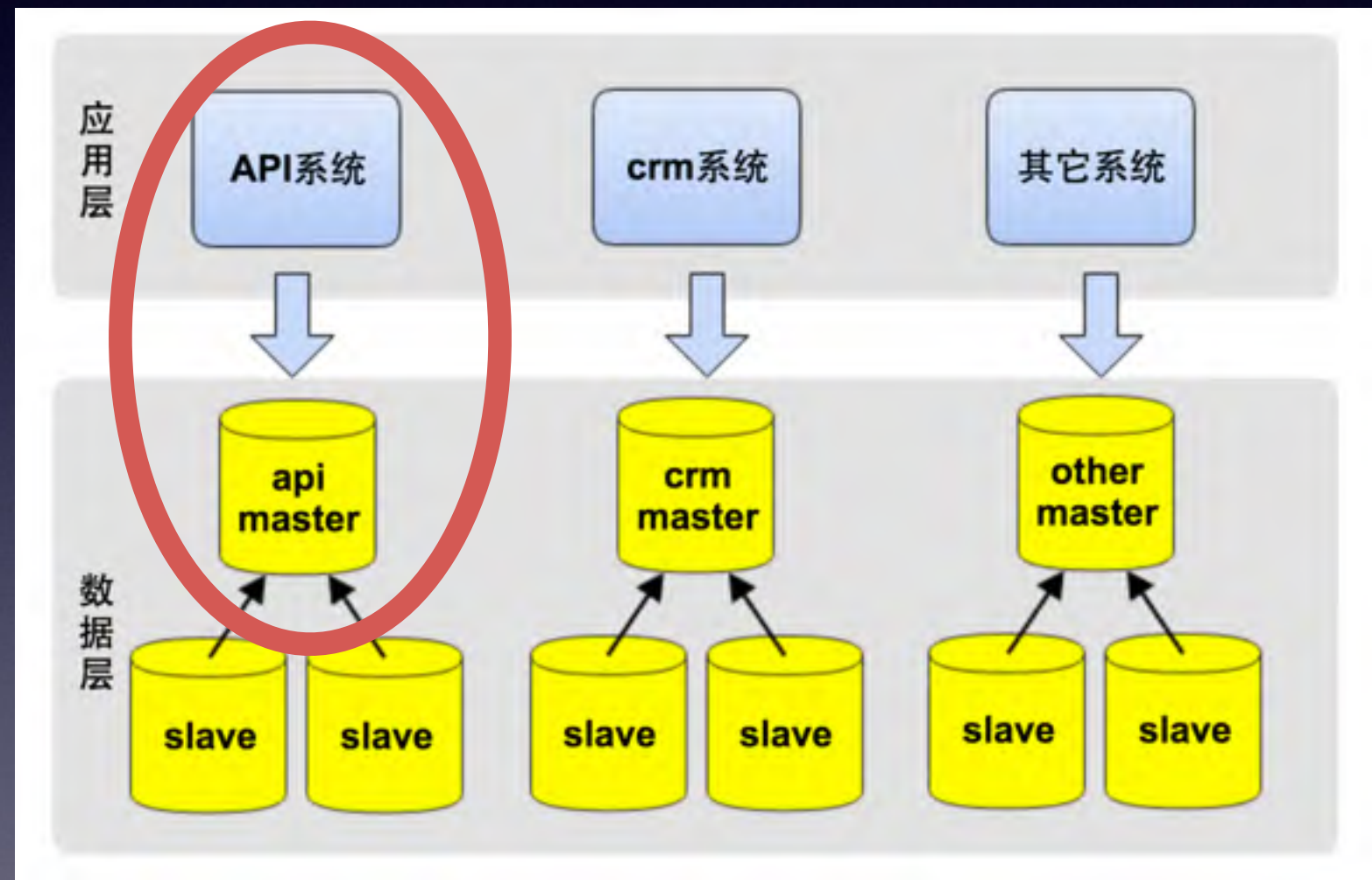
- 业务隔离，减小系统间依赖
- 主库写压力减小

垂直拆库后



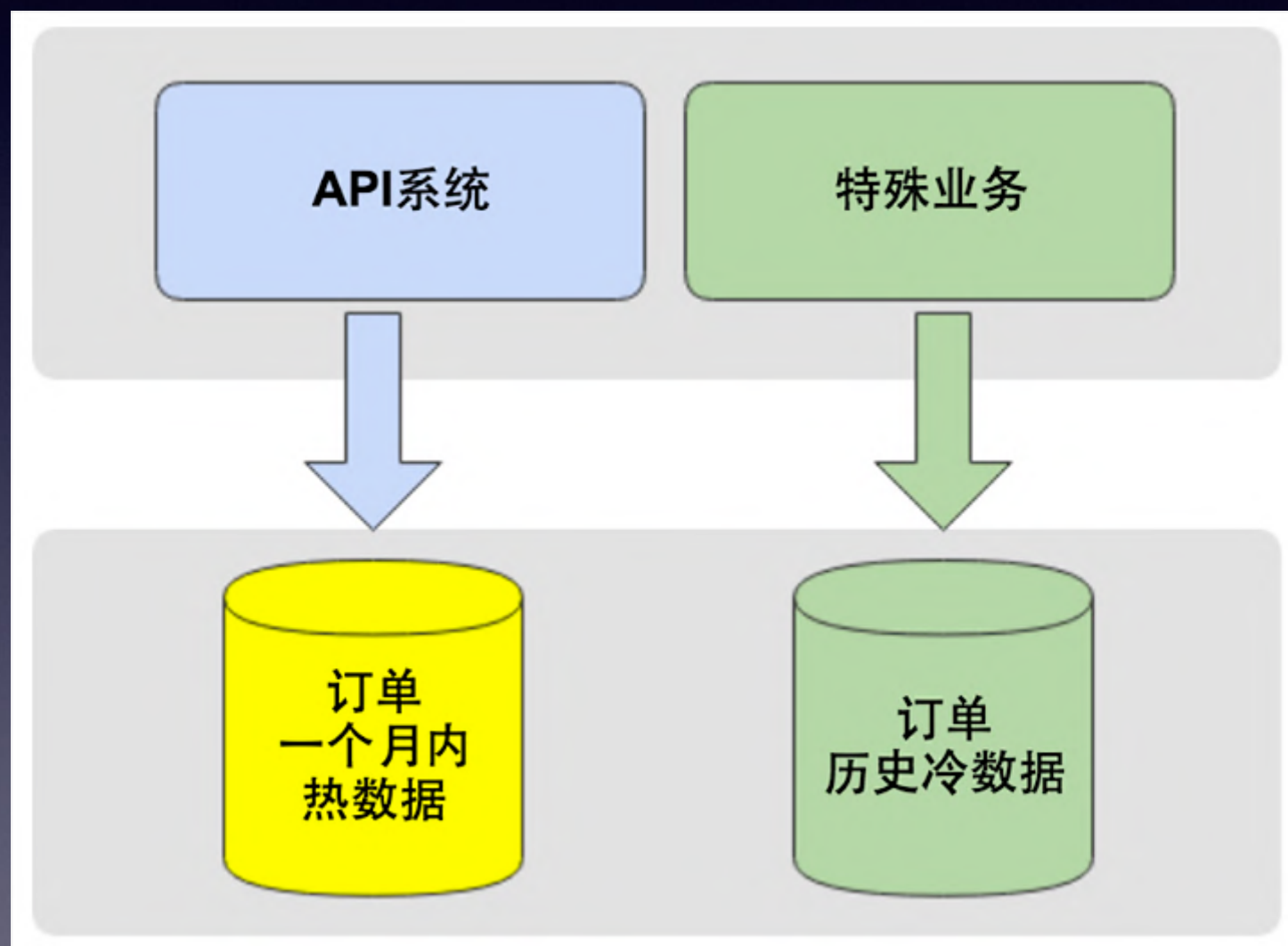
数据量极大

- 单表数据量过亿
- 日均超百万写入压力



数据冷热分离

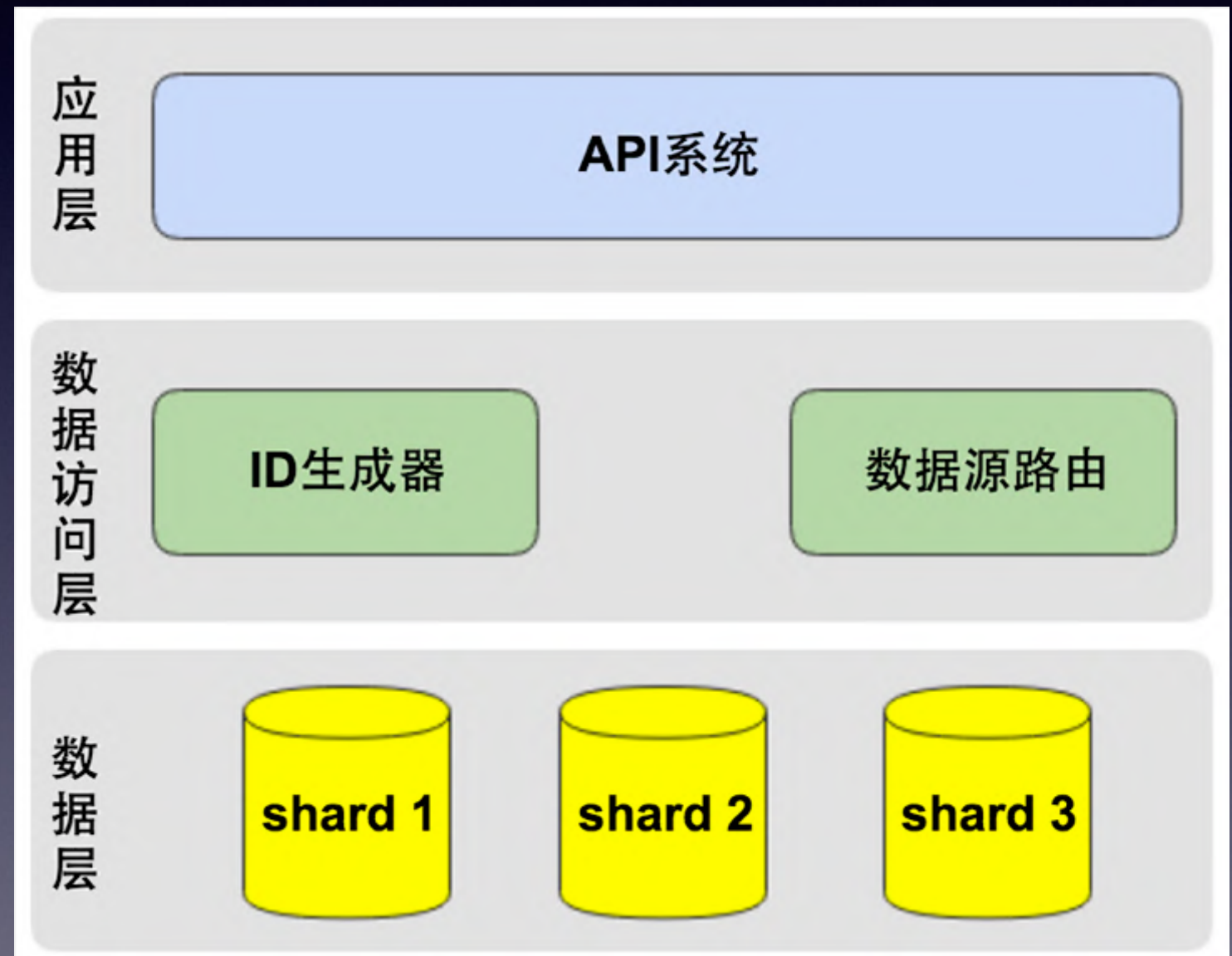
- 95%功能只使用近1个月订单数据



水平分库分表



- 数据拆分维度
- ID生成器



水平分库分表

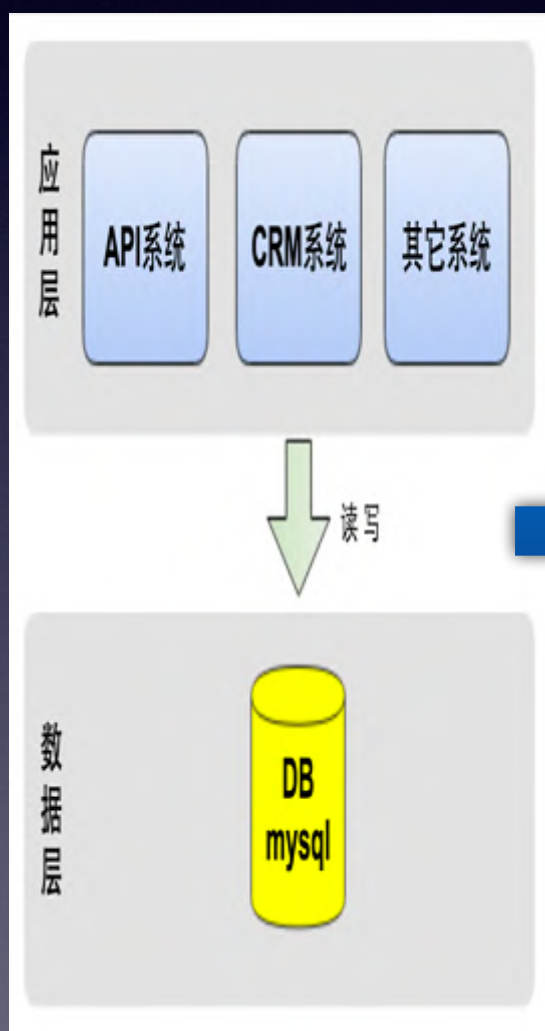


```
1  # -*- coding:utf-8 -*-
2
3  from core import app
4  from core import db
5
6
7  class BaseShardingModel(object):
8      __tablename__ = ''
9      __bind_key__ = ''
10     __table_args__ = ''
11     _mapper = {}
12
13     @classmethod
14     def rehash(cls, hash_id):
15         sharding_num = app.config.get('SHARDING_NUM')
16         if sharding_num is None:
17             raise Exception('SHARDING_NUM need to be configured!')
18         cls_name = cls.__tablename__ + '_' + str(hash_id % sharding_num)
19         model_class = cls._mapper.get(cls_name)
20         if not model_class:
21             model_class = type(cls_name, (cls, db.Model), {
22                 '__tablename__': cls_name,
23                 '__bind_key__': cls.__bind_key__,
24                 '__table_args__': cls.__table_args__
25             })
26         cls._mapper[cls_name] = model_class
27
28     return model_class
```

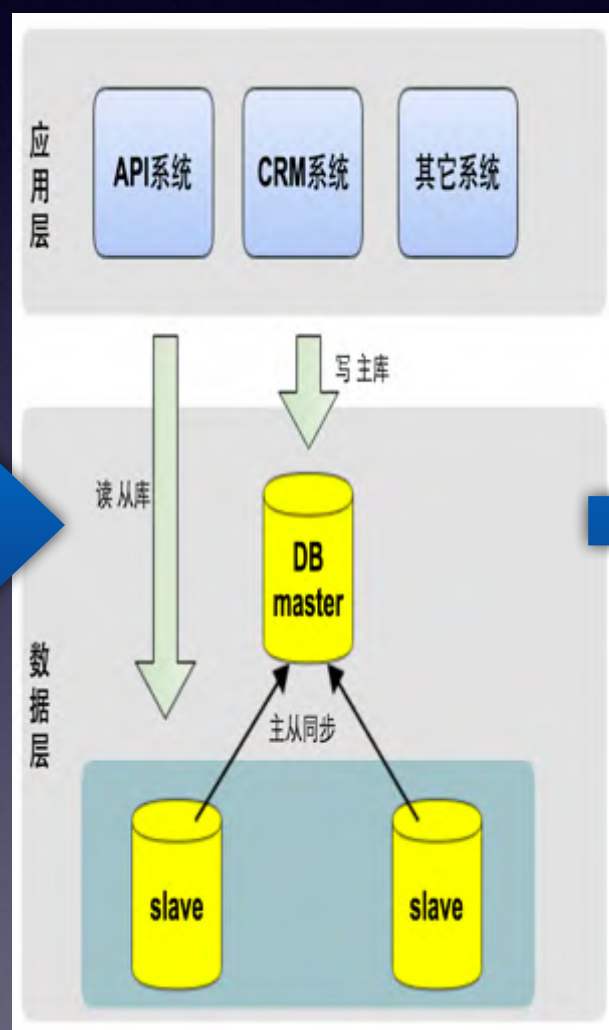
DB架构升级回顾



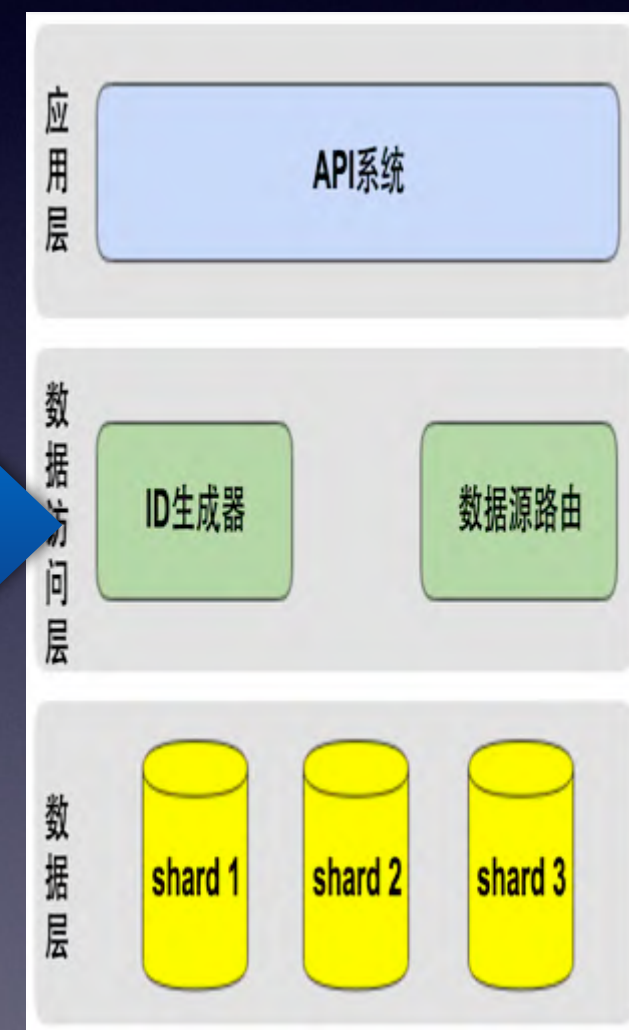
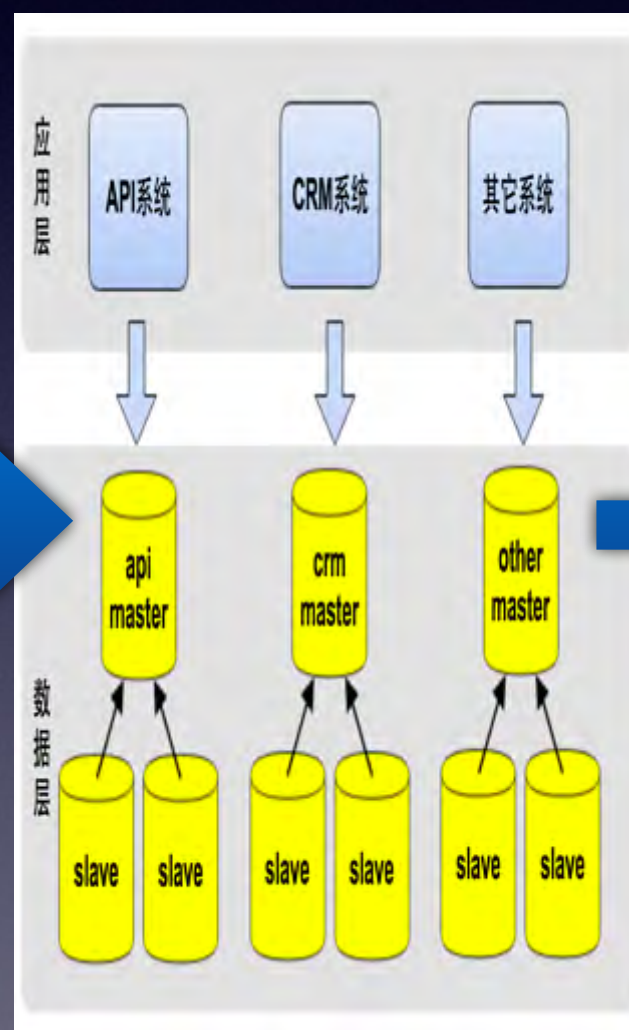
初期架构



读压力: 读写分离

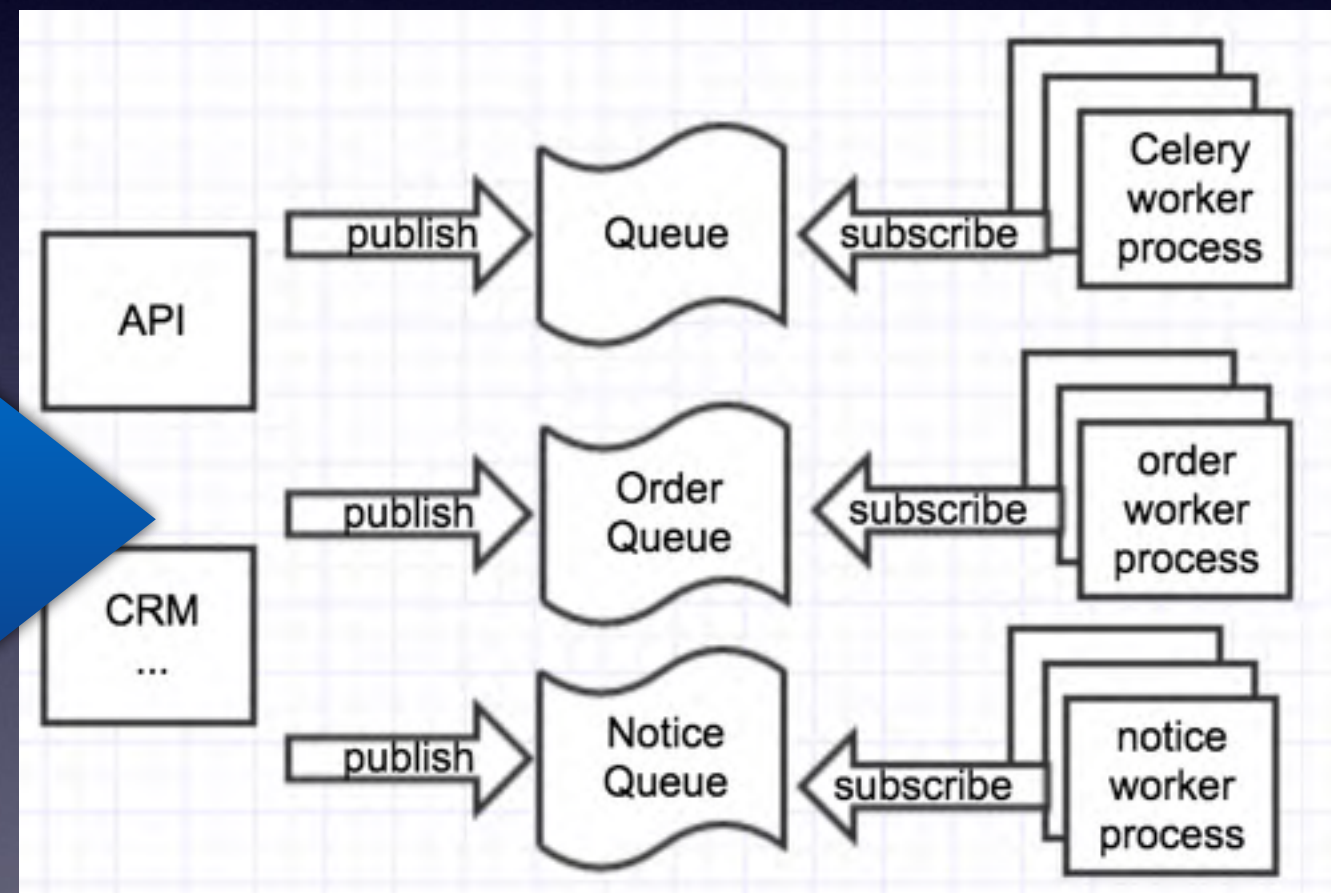
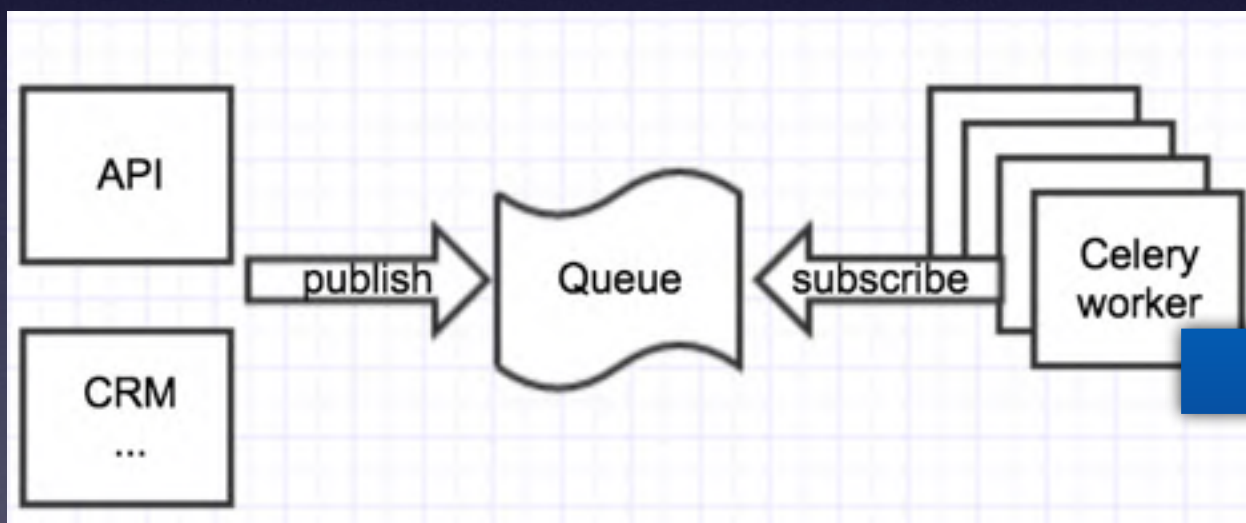


写压力: 垂直拆库 数据量&写压力:水平拆分

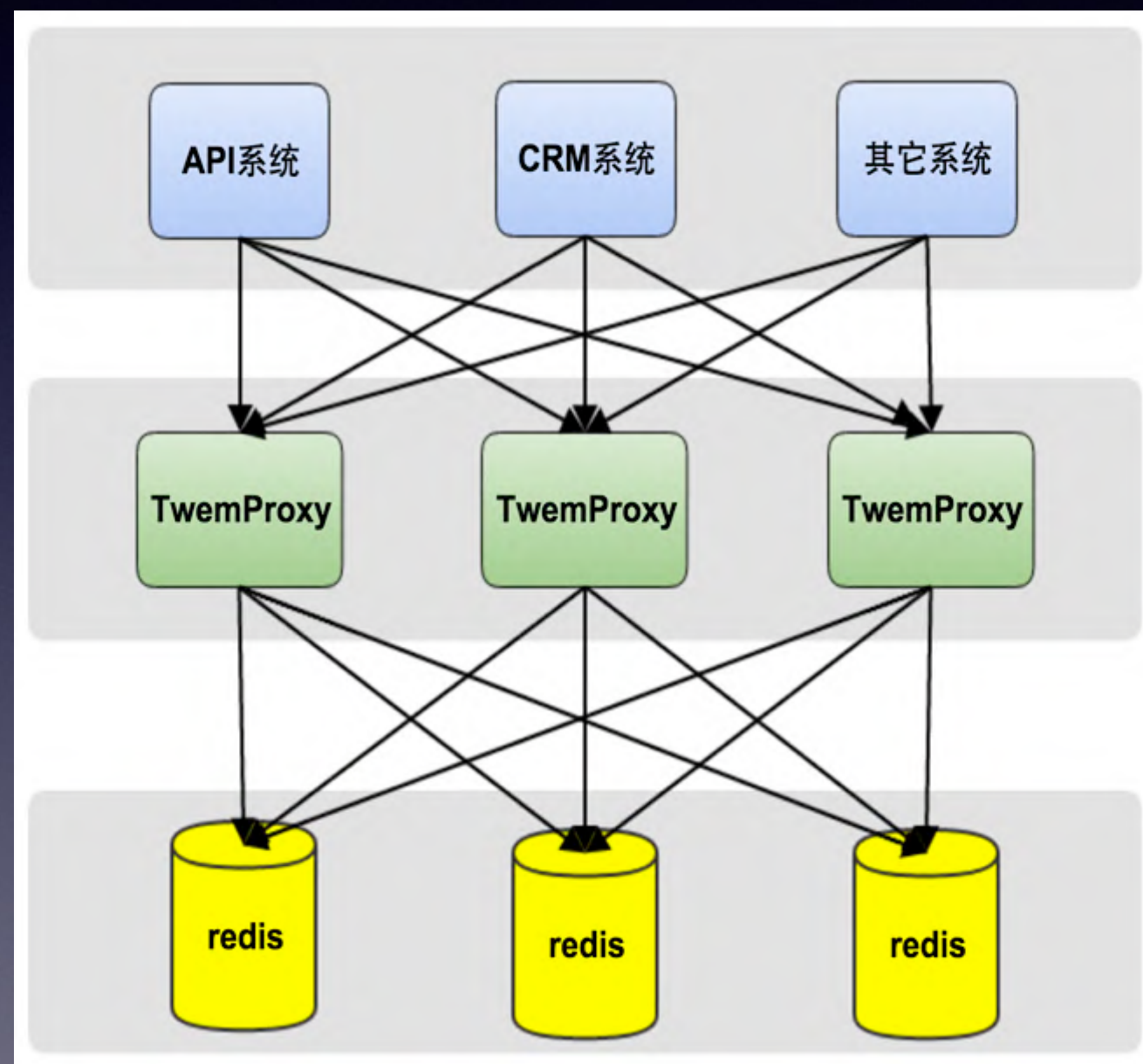
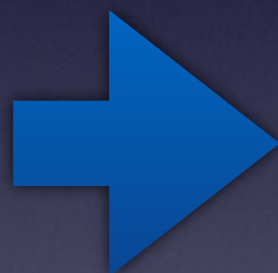
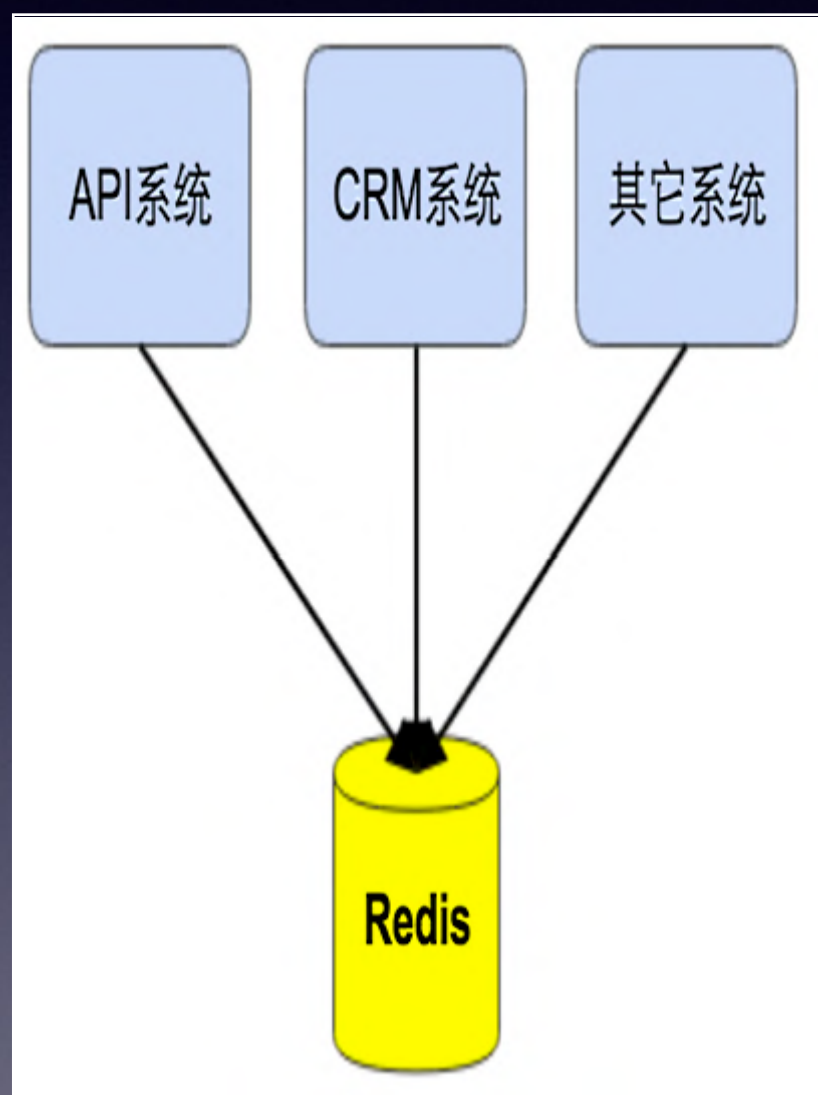




Redis垂直拆分



Redis缓存集群



本地应用缓存



- 本地应用缓存 >> Redis缓存 > 数据库缓存

本地应用缓存



```
13 class LocalCache(object):
14     __slots__ = ('__storage__', )
15     cache_time = 0
16     def __init__(self):
17         object.__setattr__(self, '__storage__', {})
18     def get_cache_time(self): ...
24     def get_data(self, name): ...
29
30     def _set_cache(self, name, data):
31         storage = self.__storage__
32         ts = time.time() + self.get_cache_time()
33         storage[name] = (ts, data)
34     def clear(self, name):
35         ...
36         Clear local cache of name key.
37         ...
38         self.__storage__[name] = (0, 0)
39     def __clear_local_cache__(self):
40         self.__storage__.clear()
41     def __iter__(self):
42         return iter(self.__storage__.items())
43     def __getattr__(self, name):
44         storage = self.__storage__
45         try:
```

持续优化



- DB slow query 日志监控分析
- 通过log追踪代码执行慢的地方
- Dapper监控调用链

Refer



- MySQL添加索引原则
- cache 最佳实践
- DB 水平分表Demo

Thank you!

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